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ADDRESSES

OF THE

DEWANS OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

*FROM 1881 TO 1899*

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VOL. I

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

ON THE 7TH OCTOBER 1881

GENTLEMEN,

1. We are met here to-day by command of His Highness the Maharaja, and it is His Highness' wish that I should place before you at these Annual Meetings a report of the administration of the past year and an outline of the measures proposed to be carried into effect in the coming year. His Highness hopes that by this arrangement the action of the Government will be brought into greater harmony with the wishes and interests of the people. His Highness' Government will be glad to receive any observations and suggestions which you may wish to make in the public interests, and I need not assure you that they will meet with every consideration. I have only to express my hope that appreciating the spirits in which these arrangements have been initiated, your observations may be directed to matters of real public interest.

2. On the present occasion, as it is not many months since His Highness assumed the Government of the country, there is little to report of what has been already accomplished; what I shall place before you will refer chiefly to measures which are still engaging the attention of His Highness' Government with a brief account of our present condition.

3. As you are aware, the condition of the Province has been very much affected by the great calamity which so recently visited it. The ruinous effects of the famine will be so fresh in your minds that I need not dwell on them. It will suffice for me to say that it cost the State 160 lakhs of rupees, involved the Government in a debt of 80 lakhs and withal deprived the Province of a million of its population and crippled its resources for years to come.

4. A general census was taken on the night of the 17th February last under careful arrangements. The results which are being tabulated in great detail will furnish interesting statistics when completed. The population, as returned by this census, numbers 4,182,000 and shows a loss of 874,000 as compared with the census taken in 1871, but, allowing for the usual rate of increase in the intermediate good years, the loss of population by famine may be assumed to be fully a million or 20 per cent.

5. The Government revenue, however, has not suffered in the same proportion, the severity of the famine having fallen chiefly on the miscellaneous classes. The great body of the agricultural classes have shown extraordinary recuperative powers, and cultivation recovered to a great extent even in the year immediately succeeding the famine. There has been, however, a sensible falling off in the revenue which may continue for some years to hamper the efforts of the Government to promote the prosperity of the Province.

6. A detailed analysis of the revenue is under preparation, but the following will serve to give a fair idea of it. The highest figure which the revenue reached before the famine was 109½ lakhs of rupees and as this was more than double the estimated assets of the Province at the time of the Treaty of 1799, it has given rise to an erroneous impression that the revenues of the Province possess an unlimited capacity for expansion; but, as a matter of fact, the revenue mentioned in the Treaty was grossly under-estimated. The actual revenues at the time were much higher. The increase which accrued in subsequent years has been marked by two periods of a great and sudden rise: one indicating the transition from a state of helpless dependence of the ryots on the Government under the batayi tenure, absence of all trade and low prices, to a more settled Government, with a money assessment, and outlay of money on Railways and other Public Works and free trade and comparatively high prices, and the other a still further enhancement of the prices resulting from the demand in the English market for Indian cotton and other produce occasioned by the American war and the stoppage of the supplies from America. Excluding the increase due to these two causes, the progress of cultivation and revenue in ordinary years has been slow, certainly not in proportion to the increase of population. I draw attention to this fact to show that Governments wishing to adjust their expenditure to the revenue should direct their efforts to a proper retrenchment of the expenditure rather than depend on any vague expectation of deriving an increase of revenue from an impoverished country. Any such large increase could only result from another great impetus to industry similar to those above referred to.

7. Returning to our financial condition, the revenue demand, which reached 109½ lakhs of rupees in 1874-75, fell in the past year 1880-81 to so low a figure as 101 lakhs owing to the effects of the famine. A comparison of the different heads of revenue between 1874-75 and 1880-81 is given below:—

	1874-75	1880-81
Land Revenue	73,51,000	69,58,000
Forest	3,82,000	6,98,000
Abkari	11,53,700	10,67,000
Mohatarfa	3,68,000	2,52,800
Sayer	7,80,000	3,33,000
Stamps and Law and Justice	6,26,000	5,24,900
Other Items	2,90,000	2,66,300
Total	1,09,50,000	1,01,00,000

8. It will be seen that there was a loss of 4 lakhs in Land Revenue, 4 lakhs in Sayer and Customs, one lakh in Mohatarfa or tax on houses, shops and looms, one lakh in Abkari or excise on spirits, about a lakh in Stamps, and a little less than half a lakh in Interest on revenue arrears and other miscellaneous items; whilst the revenue under Forest, chiefly from the sales of sandal, has improved by 3 lakhs.

9. The above loss of revenue resulting from famine can only be expected to be made good gradually. The falling off in Land Revenue is attributable to diminished cultivation which results not only from the loss of the agricultural population but no less from the great loss amongst the miscellaneous classes occasioned by the famine. This has lessened the demand for food grains, kept the prices low and deterred the ryots from bringing more lands under the plough, showing how much the success of agriculture is dependent on the flourishing condition of the manufacturing industries. The old idea that India must confine itself to the growth of agricultural produce is giving way to the more correct theory that no country can prosper unless its agricultural and manufacturing industries were equally fostered. The cultivation may be expected to revive to the full extent in the next few years. Meanwhile, the introduction of the survey settlement in the several taluks from year to year brings some addition to the revenue chiefly by the correction of the gross inequalities in the assessment which previously existed, but this increase is consumed by the provision which requires to be made for the remuneration of the village officers.

10. The loss sustained under Sayer is of a more permanent character. It results from the measures of relief which it was considered necessary to grant in the interests of the people. The duty on the arecanut was reduced from Re. 1-4-0 to 12 annas per maund; whilst the duty levied on tobacco, betel leaves, cocoanuts and cardamoms was at first reduced and afterwards entirely given up, in consequence of the comparatively small amounts derived from them and the needless cost of establishments and annoyance occasioned by the tax. Tobacco, which is grown only in a few taluks of the Province, especially stood in need of the encouragement on account of the competition which it has to enter into with the more extensive produce of other parts of India. These articles are now taxed only in Municipal towns with other articles subject to the octroi. The Sayer is now retained only on the arecanut and is too considerable an item of revenue to be given up. In consequence of the peculiar advantages possessed by the Malnad taluks in which the superior arecanut is grown and the demand which exists for the article in Indian markets, the duty is not felt as burdensome. The ryots wish rather for some relief to the heavy land assessment levied on these arecanut gardens under the survey settlement. The special assessment on gardens is open to the objection of its being a tax on the outlay of capital, but it has always existed in the Province, though its incidence is now more felt in consequence of its rigid collection under the survey settlement; whereas formerly remissions of the tax were allowed, first, till the trees came into bearing and afterwards when they ceased to yield. Such remissions are attended with great abuse and cannot be revived; but the question of making some reduction in the assessment of the more highly assessed gardens will receive the early consideration of His Highness' Government. Another article which had been subjected to Sayer duty was cloths. But as the duty was levied only on cloths of Indian manufacture and not on the imported piece goods, it yielded but a comparatively small amount of revenue, which it was considered expedient to give up. There is no reason, however, why, if an excise on articles of consumption is to be resorted to under financial pressure, piece goods should not be preferred to others as providing a basis of a more equal taxation. Such taxes, however, are open to great objections and have to be resorted to only under extreme circumstances.

11. The decrease in Mohatarfa represents the heavy mortality amongst the unfortunate weaver classes who contribute to the loom tax. A loss has also been incurred in house tax in consequence of a moiety of it in the towns having been given up to the Municipalities to prevent their levying a separate tax under this head. If this tax were levied on *all* houses instead of, as at present, on the houses of the non-agricultural and miscellaneous classes only, it would be far more productive. Such an arrangement has been recently introduced in the Municipal towns, where all houses are taxed without exemption, but the extension of the measure to the villages may be misunderstood by the people, and it will not be resorted to unless forced by financial necessity.

12. The Abkari has been the earliest to recover from the effects of the famine. This revenue is chiefly realized in the larger towns which suffered least in the famine and have rapidly recovered since. It is a steadily increasing source of revenue, though the increase indicating a larger consumption of the spirits is not altogether a matter for congratulation. There has hitherto been a tendency on the part of Government to look only to the revenue derivable from this source. The health and conveniences of the indigent classes, from whom this revenue is chiefly derived, equally demand the attention of Government. It having come to notice that hardship was inflicted on the drinking-population of the Malnad by the prohibition introduced against the manufacture of akkibhoja or spirits distilled from paddy with the view of promoting the sale of arrack, the prohibition has been removed. The akkibhoja is a mild liquor to which the Malnad population were long accustomed.

13. A considerable portion of the Abkari revenue is realized in the portion of the Bangalore Town, which His Highness has consented to assign to the British Government for the purposes of a Civil and Military Station; but, as the surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract are intended to be made good to the Mysore State, its revenues will not suffer.

14. Mysore does not derive any revenue from salt which is a large and increasing source of revenue in other parts of India. The excised salt, which its

people mostly consume, contributes to the revenues of British India. The manufacture of earth-salt in the Province, which was once somewhat considerable, has greatly declined. In compliance with the wishes of the Government of India, the manufacture of the salt within 5 miles of the British frontier has been prohibited in view to prevent the smuggling of the salt into British Territories. The measure is attended with some hardship to the classes who have hitherto lived by the manufacture as well as to the people in remote parts who altogether depend on this salt for their consumption. It is hoped to bring the purer sea salt within the reach of those people by the extension of the railways in the Province.

15. The falling off in Stamps, both General and Court Fees, naturally results from the depressed condition following on the famine. The revenue may be soon expected to recover.

16. The forest revenue which alone has shown an increase is, as already remarked, chiefly derived from the sales of sandal. In recent years, there has been an increasing demand for sandal, especially for sandal roots used for the manufacture of sandal oil. It has, therefore, been practicable to sell larger quantities and to realize higher prices than before. But the sales do not admit of unlimited expansion as the markets for sandal will not take more than a certain quantity annually; but it is hoped to keep up the present sales, and, in order to meet them, attention is given to the conservancy of the sandal preserves. As the sandal grows largely on private lands, the holders of which at present possess no interest in preserving the trees, it is under contemplation to revive the rule once before promulgated for allowing a commission to landholders on the sandal grown on their lands and delivered to Government.

17. The other items of forest revenue are quite inconsiderable as yet. The several descriptions of building-timber growing in the forests, valuable as they are, cannot be worked with any great profit unless the cost of felling and carting could be considerably cheapened. As an instance, it may be mentioned that although there was a large demand for timber in connection with the Railway to Mysore, it was found cheaper to get Rangoon timber from Madras than to use the timber of our forests, except to a small extent at the Mysore end of the line. This was the case especially in regard to the Railway sleepers. Creosoted pine sleepers which are considered superior to the teak for this particular purpose were brought all the way from Europe by sea and by the Railway from Madras and were delivered at Bangalore at cheaper rates than our teak sleepers could be supplied for, and with a rapidity which cannot be hoped for in our forests. The work on the Railway would, in fact, have come to a standstill if it depended on our forests for the supply. When the country is opened out by railways it is hoped to work the forests to greater advantage and with scientific appliances.

18. The various descriptions of jungle products will also receive attention at the same time and the forests will be managed with decidedly more profit than at present.

19. The extensive scrub jungles along the line of the Railway to Mysore have, however, been turned to profitable account for the supply of fuel to the Railway which had been, in the first instance, obtained from the Kuppam jungles in Madras.

20. The forests altogether ought to be made a great source of revenue to the Government, but this cannot be done unless they are strictly conserved, which is not altogether agreeable to the people who have been hitherto accustomed to use them indiscriminately. What is everybody's property can be of use to no one. The ryots, however, have strictly no rights in these jungles which, in most cases, are not situated within the limits of their villages. There ought, therefore, to be no hardship in making them look to their own lands and to the small tracts of jungles which are proposed to be assigned to their villages for any supplies they may stand in need of, and to make them pay moderately for anything required from the Government forests. Arrangements will, however, be made to throw open the pastures in these jungles to cattle at stated times and under proper arrangements.

21. The aggregate revenue of the Province may, on the whole, be expected to rise to 104 or 105 lakhs within the next 2 or 3 years; but it will be long before it reaches its former maximum of 109½ lakhs.

22. Besides the Government revenue above referred to, a sum of about 7 lakhs is annually collected under the head of Local Funds at the rate of one anna per rupee of land and other descriptions of revenue. The money is expended under



the control of Local Fund Boards on roads and communications and on the maintenance of taluk and hobli schools, and, to some extent, also on the maintenance of Local Dispensaries in the respective districts. These funds when properly administered ought to provide for all local requirements under the above heads.

23. Similarly, an annual sum of 4 lakhs is collected under the heads of house tax, octroi and other items by the several Municipalities which are now established in all the towns of the Province to provide for their conservancy and sanitation. The rules relating to both these branches of the Administration are now under consideration. In revising them, due regard will be paid to the importance of administering these funds for the benefit of the local public and in accordance with the wishes of the people; and of not treating them as a mere addition to the Government revenue.

24. I now proceed to a review of the expenditure. The last two years of the British administration of the Province were devoted to reforming the various branches of the Administration and reducing the expenditure in them so as to bring it within the diminished revenue since the famine. These reforms have, on the whole, been carried into effect with success. In all, a reduction of 14 lakhs in the expenditure has been effected without in any way impairing the efficiency of the Administration. The expenditure before the famine reached the full amount of the revenue then realized, *viz.*, 109½ lakhs of rupees, besides further grants from the invested surplus of previous years for irrigation works.

25. The various heads of expenditure as they stood in 1878-79 and as they have been now reduced are given below:—

		1878-79	As now revised
		Rs.	Rs.
Interest	...	...	4,07,000
Refunds	...	33,000	14,000
Land Revenue Establishments.	Commissioners of Divisions and Establishments	1,60,650	2,31,448
	Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Establishments	2,85,510	1,05,142
	Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	1,90,000	5,63,670
	Taluk Establishments	...	2,62,535
	Revenue Survey	3,26,200	6,228
	Inam Commission	63,500	2,07,326
	Remuneration to village servants	1,00,000	64,900
	Other items	64,900	2,47,000
Forest	...	2,47,000	2,00,000
Abkari	...	36,000	18,000
Sayer	...	38,000	16,000
Stamps	...	17,000	14,000
Post Office	...	1,68,000	1,59,640
Administration and Public Departments	...	3,07,000	1,84,057
Palace charges	...	10,13,000	10,00,000
Minor Departments	...	76,000	1,00,000
Law and Justice	...	6,32,000	6,08,815
Police	...	6,24,000	4,57,200
Education	...	2,49,000	1,59,000
Muzrai	...	2,92,000	2,87,000
Medical	...	1,82,000	1,63,000
Sationery and Printing	...	75,000	87,532
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties	...	25,61,000	25,10,000
Miscellaneous	...	83,000	38,356
Civil furlough and absentee allowances to officers and compensation to Military Officers transferred from Mysore	...	...	20,644
Superannuation pension and gratuities	...	1,83,000	2,74,000
Military, Local Force	...	8,65,000	7,88,000
Public Works Department	...	14,84,000	10,75,000
	Total	1,09,50,760	99,96,281
Add Charges of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	...	...	1,00,000
	Total	1,09,50,760	1,00,96,281

26. The reductions effected may be roughly summarized as follows:—

The expenditure on Public Works and its establishments, *i.e.*, on the maintenance of roads and irrigation works, has been reduced from 15 lakhs to Rs. 10,75,000 or by Rs. 4,25,000. Some further reduction may require to be made under the head to provide for the Railways, and it is hoped it may be effected without inconvenience, as the Local Funds provide a large additional sum for the district roads. When a complete system of railways shall have been provided for the Province, the maintenance of all roads should fall entirely on Local Funds.

By substitution of lower paid Native for European Deputy Commissioners and by reduction in the number of Assistant Commissioners and by the abolition of the Judicial Establishments attached to these officers, a reduction of Rs. 1,25,000 has been effected; and by the substitution of District and Sessions Judges for Commissioners of Divisions with Revenue and Judicial functions, there was a further reduction of Rs. 80,000; and when Native Judges are substituted for the existing European Officers, there will be an additional saving under this head. These arrangements effected a complete separation of Judicial from Revenue functions and by dispensing with an intermediate office of control like that of the Commissioner have rendered the District Administration more prompt and effectual with a great saving of correspondence.

By the abolition of separate Police Assistant Commissioners and by a reduction in the number and pay of the Taluk Police Inspectors and Jamadars and by reductions in the number of the higher grades of daffedars and peons, a reduction of another Rs. 1,25,000 has been effected in Police charges.

The reductions made in the Head Offices of control and account under the head of Administration amount to a lakh of rupees.

The Forest Establishments were reduced by Rs. 50,000 and the abolition of the Inam Commission effected a saving of another Rs. 55,000.

One Regiment of Barr has been reduced and with the reductions in the Head Office Establishments there was a saving of nearly a lakh of rupees under this head.

The Government expenditure on Education shows a saving of Rs. 90,000 partly by reductions of establishments but chiefly by the transfer of the taluk schools to District Funds.

The Revenue and Topographical Surveys which now cost Rs. 2,62,500 and Rs. 87,000, respectively, are temporary establishments which will be dispensed with on the completion of their work. There has been a saving of Rs. 60,000 in the former as compared with the charges in 1878-79.

The Medical and Jail Establishments yet remain to be reformed. Under the latter head, the expensive Jail arrangements now existing at the headquarters of each district can scarcely be required. There has been a saving of Rs. 60,000 under this head in the cost of maintaining the prisoners which largely increased during the famine.

Reductions in various other miscellaneous items, such as travelling allowances, contingencies and the annual allowance paid to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, have contributed another lakh to the savings which aggregate in all 14 lakhs.

These reductions, exclusive of Railways, would have brought down the ordinary charges of the Administration inclusive of 10 lakhs for His Highness' Civil List and 24½ lakhs for the Subsidy, to 96½ lakhs of rupees, but as the famine debt has entailed a new charge of 4 lakhs for the annual interest and as the pension charges have increased by a lakh in consequence of the reductions and as the remuneration to village officers fixed by the survey has entailed a further addition of a lakh, the saving effected has been reduced to eight lakhs, and the present annual expenditure inclusive of the administration of the Assigned Tract managed by the Resident, but exclusive of the Railways, has to be estimated at 101 lakhs of rupees. This would leave no surplus for Railways if the revenue were to remain at the same figure as in the last year, but the revenues for the current year are estimated at 103 lakhs of rupees, and by further reductions of expenditure, His Highness' Government is resolved to provide always an annual surplus of five lakhs of rupees for Railway requirements.

The large addition to pensions is a proof of the great consideration with which the reductions have been carried out. It is still true economy to save appointments by the grant of temporary pensions of one-third or of even one-half of the pay, and to let free the superfluous hands for other useful purposes. It was strictly provided that no new appointments were to be made in the place of those pensioned.

27. I shall not take up your time on this occasion with any further review of the working of the different branches of the Administration, but it will not be out of place to refer to the state of high efficiency attained by the Judicial Branch of the Administration upon which the well-being of the subjects is so much dependent. In point of purity, the Judicial Administration of Mysore can compare favorably with the best administered Provinces in India. Efforts may, however, with advantage be directed somewhat to simplify the laws and to render the working of the Courts more intelligible to the people, and in order further to afford them facilities to seek an amicable settlement of their differences through the leading members of their communities instead of resorting to the regular Judicial Courts in every little matter, it is in contemplation to establish arbitration tribunals composed of select village headmen for the settlement of all minor matters.

28. Some revision of the system of Public Works with the view of these establishments working promptly and economically and in co-operation with the District Officers is also urgently called for, and the question will be taken up at once.

29. In the Department of Education in the working of which also the people are deeply interested, little remains to be done by way of establishing additional schools or stimulating a desire for education but efforts are being chiefly directed to secure better qualifications in the teaching staff of the taluk and hobli schools and to encourage technical education. Further details under all these heads will be more properly placed before you at the next year's assembly.

30. I wish now particularly to dwell on the fact that the ordinary routine of the Administration of the Government is not the only subject which requires our notice. The development of the various industries on which the prosperity of the country is dependent equally demands our consideration, and His Highness' Government will be always prepared to give every attention to any suggestions which may be made upon these subjects. The appointment of a special officer for the purpose cannot be of much service as the experience and knowledge of a single individual can accomplish but little. His Highness the Maharaja is desirous of organizing a large association of private gentlemen who are likely to interest themselves in the matter and when such an association is formed, His Highness' Government will consider it to be its duty to help the efforts of the association to promote the industries of the country.

31. His Highness' Government regards the opening out of the Province by means of Railways as a necessary preliminary to the development of its resources. The first line of Railway in the Province from Bangalore to Mysore will be shortly completed. It was commenced by the late Administration at a time of great financial difficulties out of the current revenues and has proved a success in every way forcing economy in all branches of the Administration and utilizing the small annual savings which would have been otherwise less profitably spent, for providing a useful and productive work. The estimate for the 86 miles of the Railway to Mysore is about 35 lakhs. Out of this, 25 lakhs were spent in 1879-80 and 1880-81, and the remainder will be completed in the current year. Out of the 35 lakhs, 15 lakhs were met from current revenues and the remainder will have to be made good out of the surplus of the next 4 years. The rapidity with which the work is being pushed through including such large bridges as those on the two branches of the Cauvery is due to the untiring energy of the Engineer-in-Chief Major Le-Mesurier who has the superintendence of it, and reflects great credit on all the officers employed on it.

32. Other lines of Railway are even more urgently required for the Province. A central line leading from Bangalore to Tumkur, Tiptur and on to Tarikere, a total distance of 150 miles, is of far greater importance as regards the great bulk of the Province. It will tap the great coffee and arecanut producing Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, bring all remote parts of the Province within easier reach of Bangalore, and may be regarded as the one most necessary work in the Province to

provide against future-famines. Cartage from and to the above remote districts of the Province, where good draught cattle are scarce, is very costly and totally inadequate for the transport of food in times of famine. The Railway, besides being profitable in itself, will greatly add to the wealth of the exporting districts, and secure economy and efficiency in the Administration and will be invaluable for promoting industry and cultivation and the general development of the Province. The Railways from Bellary, Goa and the Southern Mahratta country converging at new Hoobli, when completed, can, with great advantage, be connected with this line. The distance from Tarikere by Shimoga to the frontiers of the Province on this line will be a little more than 50 miles, and the total length of 200 miles from Bangalore can be completed and provided with rolling stock for less than 80 lakhs of rupees, Rs. 40,000 per mile being considered the maximum rate.

33. The other Railway extensions which can also be usefully undertaken are— a line from Mysore to the Wynad, and another from Mysore to Coorg frontiers, the length of the line to be constructed in each case within the Province being about 50 miles. These two lines will traverse comparatively poor tracts of the Province. They are required to establish Railway communication between Mysore and the important Coffee Districts of Wynad and Coorg, which are dependent on it for supplies of provisions and labor. They will serve to draw the increasing traffic of these Coffee and Gold-mining Districts to the already completed Railway from Mysore to Bangalore and thence to Madras; and when either of them is further extended to the Western Coast, to Bepore by the Wynad, or to Tellicherry by South Coorg, it will also be of use for the large trade existing between Mysore and the Western Coast and Bombay. The want of such a connection with the Western Coast was very much felt during the last famine, for getting down into the Province the rice and other food grains cheaply brought by ships from Calcutta to the ports of Bepore, Calicut and Tellicherry.

34. These three Railways, about 300 miles in length, may cost 120 lakhs of rupees. It is not to be expected that such costly works could be constructed out of the current revenues of the Province. English enterprise which had unfortunately been long kept out seems now favorably disposed to embark on such undertakings in India, and arrangements could be made with English Companies to undertake the construction of these Railways by the guarantee of a moderate interest of 4 per cent on the outlay only during the first few years of the construction. It is confidently expected that the Railway will soon begin to repay the interest and become altogether self-supporting, and thus these important works so essential to the prosperity of the Province will have been provided without any cost to the State.

35. Another enterprise which is also now largely engaging the attention of capitalists in England is the mining for gold. Auriferous reefs are believed to run through different parts of this Province on an extensive scale, and if those engaged in the enterprise should succeed in working these reefs with profit, they would completely revolutionize the future of the country. Lands supposed to contain reefs have been and are being leased out largely without any restrictions or any immediate money consideration, simply providing for the payment of the assessment on the lands with a royalty of 5 per cent on the gross proceeds of the mines. His Highness' Government has also promised to take into consideration any proposals for the commutation of the royalty for the period of the lease by a present payment of Rs. 55,000 for each square mile. The prospects must yet be regarded as uncertain, but it is to be hoped that the attention of English capitalists now awakened to India may be soon directed to the development of other mineral sources and other industries in the country.

36. I shall but briefly refer to the various other industries which might usefully engage the attention of an association of the kind above proposed. I have already referred to the complete ruin of the manufacturing and artisan classes by the famine. Special arts of taste and skill may thrive by manual labor alone, but industries intended to supply the wants of the great body of the people cannot hope in these days to sustain themselves against foreign competition without the aid of machinery.

37. The limited cultivation of cotton in the Province is not favorable to the establishment of cotton mills on a large scale, though there is field enough for a mill or two.

38. The breeding of sheep for wool and the manufacture of woollen articles form an industry peculiar to the Province, and it will be greatly benefited by the application of machinery to it.

39. The establishment of a paper manufactory has also been lately mooted and the attention of the association can be usefully given to these subjects.

40. The cultivation, however, of exportable products of value offers the widest field for improvement. The most important under this head, the coffee enterprise, is already in the hands of an intelligent body of English planters, who can be trusted to give every attention to it. Other important products, such as chinchona, which can be grown in the same parts of the country, may be expected to receive every attention from the planters. Arrangements are being made for the introduction in the current year, of an acreage assessment on the coffee lands in lieu of the existing halat at the rate of 1 rupee per acre or Re. 1-8-0 per acre if a permanent settlement is desired, with due provision for granting temporary remissions of assessment in the case of ill-cultivated or ruined estates. The measure will not be prejudicial to the revenue interests of the Government as the acreage assessment is expected to realize more than the halat duty heretofore collected; but it was sanctioned chiefly with the object of giving the planters every inducement to make the best use of their land and to cultivate whatever produce may be found most profitable.

41. The tracts suited for the cultivation of cotton and of wheat, which is also now becoming an important article of export, are comparatively limited in this Province, but the whole of these tracts could be devoted to the growth of these valuable articles if the ordinary food grains which are now so largely grown on them could be cheaply obtained from elsewhere by means of Railways.

42. The cultivation of sugar cane is already an established industry. Its extension is dependent on the relative price of rice and sugar, both of which are grown on the same description of land.

43. The most important industry, however, peculiar to the Province is the cultivation of silk. The lands on which the mulberry is grown have hitherto been subjected to special high rates of assessment and the industry had lately all but died out in consequence of the deterioration of the worm. It has, fortunately, now revived of itself probably owing to some climatic changes. The subject is deserving of the study of the association both in view to provide against similar failures in future and to extend the industry to the fullest extent possible in the Province.

44. Lastly, I must not omit to place before you the important truth that the prosperity of the country can never be assured until the labor of its people yields a surplus over and above the food consumed by them. So long as the labor of agriculturists scarcely yields the food consumed by them, it is not possible to avoid their complete prostration on the occurrence of a famine or other calamity. Improvement in this respect can only be effected by diminishing the proportion of human labor employed in the production of the country, by the application of machinery and capital. Irrigation works answer this purpose to some extent as they enable a larger quantity of produce to be raised by the same labor. But on the much wider area of dry lands, the produce yielded is scarcely more than sufficient for the consumption of the cultivator and his family; it is even worse with our artisan and manufacturing classes. Hitherto, the high rate of interest for money in the country and the cheapness of labor have told against the employment of costly machinery. But now that English capital is being drawn to India on cheap terms, and a wide gap has been made in the laboring population by the recent famine, the present time offers a particularly favorable opportunity for raising the status of the people by the introduction of capital and machinery in industrial pursuits. Extensive tracts of good land lie waste both in this Province and in the neighbouring British Territories affected by the famine for want of labor. They offer a good field for capitalists to bring them under cultivation for the growth of exportable articles by means of steam ploughs and other machinery. Such a sudden extension of cultivation and manufactures by means of machinery, by outstripping the growth of population, will tend to increase wages and raise the status of the laborer. At present, population increases at a more rapid rate than production, and increasing want and poverty is the inevitable result.

45. Within the country itself, there is a large amount of small capital unutilized which could be devoted to the same object, but for the engrossing importance which the Government service assumes to itself in this country. The wealth and intelligence of the people should be encouraged to seek honorable employment in productive industries instead of looking to the Government service or other equally unproductive professions.

46. The savings of the Government officials are, no doubt, at present very largely laid out on land. But they are solely employed in the purchase of lands as an investment and not on the improvement of their cultivation.

47. Before concluding, I must also refer to the period of intense anxiety through which both the Government and the people have just passed by the apprehensions caused by the recent failure of the rains—apprehensions which happily have now subsided except in a few taluks. But such occasional failure of rains is almost a normal condition of the Province, and the Government must always remain in constant anxiety as to the fearful results which must follow from them. The results of the last famine will show how little can be done by the Government in the matter, notwithstanding its liberal expenditure, without the co-operation of the people. Irrigation works will, of course, receive every attention from the Government, although, excepting the river channels, they are not of much use when the rains fail. As already explained, the Government has it in contemplation to provide a complete system of Railways to facilitate the transport of food, and it is also intended to initiate under proper arrangements, to prevent abuse, a system of advances to the ryots for the more extensive digging of wells in the taluks where there are springs in the soil, and, as already remarked, private efforts for the application of capital and machinery in the cultivation of land will receive every encouragement from the Government. But a great deal must be done by the people themselves to provide against these calamities. At the special request of His Highness the Maharaja, I exhort you and through you the rest of the people not to forget the important and, I may say, the sacred duty which devolves on every cultivator always to lay by sufficient provision of food for himself and his family for a year or two. The peculiar character of ragi, the food grain of this Province, for which there is little demand elsewhere and which can endure keeping for years, affords great facility in this respect. There is also another matter which promises to ensure against the minor failures of rains at least, if carefully attended to by the ryots. Professional agriculturists have discovered the fact, which must indeed be obvious to all, that deep ploughing must enable the soil to retain greater moisture and to support the crops against failure of the rains for a longer interval than otherwise. The various conditions to be attended to in the matter must be settled by actual experience, but there can be no doubt that in the deep-red and black dry soils in this Province deep ploughing must prove successful. Arrangements will be made for getting suitable ploughs made in the country itself at cheap rates and His Highness' Government trusts to your getting them into general use.

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

ON THE 26TH OCTOBER 1882.

GENTLEMEN,

This is the Second Annual Meeting of the Representatives of the people before whom it will be my privilege to lay, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, the important facts connected with the administration of the Province during the past year, and the measures proposed to be carried out in the year to come. It is gratifying to find that since His Highness the Maharaja initiated this popular measure, the Government of India have resolved upon a comprehensive scheme for extending self-government in local matters throughout the British Territories in India. Their Despatch of the 8th May 1882, which contains their orders on the subject, may, from its earnestness of purpose, its liberal views, and far-seeing statesmanship, be truly regarded as introducing a new era in Indian Administration. The universal satisfaction with which it has been received throughout Southern India, and, I believe, in other parts of India also, is proof of the appreciation of the boon by the people, and refutes the assumption often made that they are not yet prepared for self-government. If the spread of any high degree of education among the great mass of the people were to be insisted upon as a *sine qua non*, we may have to wait for ever; meanwhile every year under an autocratic system of government will find the people less fit for representative institutions. The sprinkling of educated men who are sure to be found in these representative bodies will serve for all purposes of leading and guiding; but what is required in the great body of the Representatives is common sense and practical views, such as characterized your discussions on the occasion of our last Meeting, and which are sure to be possessed by men of ordinary knowledge engaged in industrial and other useful occupations. The real education for self-government can only be acquired by the practical exercise of representative functions and responsibilities under the guidance, as observed by the Government of India, of officers possessed of administrative tact and directive energy and evincing an earnest interest in the success of the experiment. The success in different parts of the country will vary, not so much according to the spread of English education, as according to the strength with which village communal ideas still subsist amongst the people. The defects which would require to be guarded against in the working of these Representative Bodies are a tendency to fall into apathy, and the growth of a factious spirit; but these could be successfully overcome by the counsel and exhortations of the District Officer evincing an earnest interest in the success of the measure. It cannot be too often impressed on the Representatives that in the discharge of the important functions entrusted to them, they are expected to evince a true public spirit, and to be actuated by considerations not of any personal wants or grievances, or of even those of any particular caste or section of the community only, but by considerations of the interest of the public at large. It cannot, however, be concealed that the Government officers themselves require as much education in the matter as the less

informed Representatives of the people, and earnestness on their part to promote the public interest, not to mention considerations of personal distinction and importance, begets a desire to devise and carry out what appear to them useful works; and this is, not unnaturally, followed by intolerance of difference of opinion or opposition from others. These have to give way to the higher qualities of a patient and watchful interest in the proceedings of others, which they must be content to guide and direct by advice and suggestions without any abatement of their earnestness to promote the public interests. District officers have to be strongly imbued with the idea that in municipal and other matters the public interests are better served by diffusing sound ideas on the subject amongst the people, and thereby inducing them to work out the results for themselves, than by the Government doing the work for them. Though the objects arrived at may not thereby be accomplished so promptly and successfully as by Government agency, the result will be enduring, and will have a spreading influence amongst the people, and will be less subject to those changes which often characterize the improvements initiated by Public Officers.

I have been led to this digression, not only because the question is of the greatest importance to all India, but the discussions which are taking place in the various Presidencies are of service to us in maturing our own schemes in connection with the subject. I have to confess that beyond initiating the larger measure of this Representative Assembly, we have not as yet done anything to improve the constitution of our Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. The subject has been delayed, partly owing to the heavy work which devolved on the Government in reorganizing the various departments of the administration, and partly from a desire to place the question before this Assembly for consideration. When the general principles are decided upon, I assure you that no time will be lost in giving effect to them. That the question is attended with difficulties will be apparent from the divergent views entertained, not only by the several Local Governments and Public Officers consulted, but also by the Native Associations and Native gentlemen who have as yet expressed their views. The discussions on the subject cannot be considered to have as yet closed, nor the Government measures to have assumed a definite and practical form. Even that distinguished exponent of Native public opinion, the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, have put forth some proposals which cannot be considered to be altogether free from objection. They urge that the District Local Fund Boards should be presided over by the Magistrate Collector of the District, not taking sufficient account of the farseeing objection raised to it by the Government of India, on the ground that the free expression of opinion by the Board is apt to be checked by the overshadowing influence of the District officer when he presides over its proceedings, and of the unseemly collision between him and the members of the Board which may arise when the latter are independent enough to express opinions not in accord with those of the President. The proceedings of the Board in the important matters of public interest which are to be entrusted to them will, doubtless, require the guidance and supervision of the District officer, but such control, as observed by the Government of India, will be better exercised from outside without any loss to his prestige. The Sarvajanic Sabha in making the above suggestion must have been influenced by the apprehension of a non-official Board not being able to manage the Local Fund works without the active co-operation of the Collector. This only points to the necessity of a separation of functions which will be hereafter adverted to. The Sabha also urge a separate representation in the Board for the educated classes. This does not seem to me to be the proper view to be taken of the position of the educated classes in the country, who are expected to mingle with the general public on common ground, and endeavour to influence and guide them. Educational status, in the absence of property, may entitle a person to a vote along with others in the election of the Members of the Board, but it cannot be desirable that the educated classes should seek a separate representation in the Board.

I now come to the proposals which I have to lay before you for our own Province. I must first point out that we have proceeded here upon lines somewhat different from those now proposed to be followed by the Government of India. We thought that a Representative Assembly, like the one in which we are now met, formed of the leading members of the District population, coming in direct communication with the Government, and discussing and exercising an influence



on its administrative measures, would be a desirable preliminary to the strengthening of Representative Institutions in Municipalities and Districts. The Representatives thus brought in direct communication with the Government will carry back with them to the Districts a higher status, and a higher tone and sense of responsibility to guide them and their fellow-members on the Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and to encourage them in the discharge of their duties under the varying influences of different District officers. Moreover, there seems no reason why the influence of public opinion should be confined to Municipal and Local Fund affairs, important as they are; and why it should not be brought to bear upon the various administrative measures of the Government in which the people are equally interested, such as the working of the Police, the Magistracy, the administration of justice, and the various branches of the Revenue Administration, and Financial and all other matters, excepting those which political considerations may render it necessary to withhold from the public. The moderation and practical good sense which characterized your discussions on the occasion of our first meeting last year, and the several measures of useful and necessary reform which resulted from them, induce me to place a high value on the practical views of the people on matters immediately affecting their interests, as contrasted with mere theoretical ideas. I venture, therefore, to submit that the liberal measures in regard to self-government now inaugurated by the Government of India would be incomplete if the elective Municipal and Local Fund Boards created by them were not further utilized, whether by way of deputing a certain number of members to the Legislative Councils of the Local Governments, or in some other way, as the exponents of public opinion on public matters entitled to respectful consideration from Government.

In considering the constitution of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, it will be useful to have regard to the distinction between Administrative and Executive functions. Representative bodies are eminently fitted for the former, but they would labour under great disadvantages if charged with the executive work. In the smaller Municipalities with limited income and expenditure, there will not be difficulty in leaving the entire administration, both administrative and executive, to the Municipal Boards; but in large Municipalities like those of Bangalore and Mysore, involving various important interests, with a large income, and requiring extensive establishments to administer Municipal affairs with efficiency, as well as in regard to Local Fund Boards whose works extend over wide areas, a separation of the administrative from executive functions will be necessary to ensure success. The former may be placed entirely in the hands of the Representative Boards, subject to the control of the Government; but the Government officers or other paid officers possessed of the requisite training and appointed or approved by the Government, must continue to be largely employed in the executive portion of the work. As regards the collection of the Local Fund Revenue, it must be a mere waste of money to employ separate agency for it, when an extensive Government Agency spreading through the whole Province already exists for the collection of the Government revenue, and can continue to be at the same time employed in the collection of the Local Fund Revenue, with efficiency and without conflict of authority; whilst, as regards the execution of works, the existing Government Agency will be found far more efficient than any whom the Local Fund Boards could separately employ. Considering that the Government are interested in the Local Fund works equally with the people, there is no reason why the Government Agency should not be continued to be employed on them so long as they are held responsible to the Local Fund Boards, as well as to the Government, for their work. Indeed, with the large salaries and prospects of promotion by regular grades and of pensions commanded by the Government service, it will be extremely difficult for the Local Fund Boards to provide themselves with a separate agency commanding equal status and sense of respectability, however otherwise desirable it might be. At all events, the existing Government Agency should not be withdrawn until it could be gradually replaced by other equally efficient agency; but even where a separate agency could be employed, as in some of the larger Municipalities, it will be necessary that the controlling executive officers, in order to give them a better status and sense of responsibility, should be appointed by the Government, though with the consent of the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards concerned, being subject to removal or transfer, either at the instance of the Government, or of a

large majority of the Board for sufficient reasons. The District officer would occupy the position of the immediate control of the executive and of a referee, arbiter, and guide between the Boards and the Executive officers.

As regards any objections on the score of this separation of work diminishing the importance and consequently the interest of the members of the Board, I have only to observe that administrative functions comprise by far the most important part of their duties, and can be enlarged to any extent, according to requirements. They will comprise the determination of the taxes to be raised, their rates, the mode of collection, the remissions to be granted, and the hearing of any appeals in regard to these matters, the framing of the Budget of Receipts and Expenditure, the sanction of estimates for individual works, and even the manner of carrying out the works, inclusive of the disposal of contracts for them on competition, and generally the initiation and direction of all measures connected with the department. These functions they could discharge at periodical meetings, and by means of Managing Committees appointed from amongst themselves without altogether taking them away from their private occupations, they being paid their travelling and other expenses. If they were to undertake anything more, they or any managing members of their body would require to be converted into irregular salaried officers, which cannot be desirable as it would destroy the representative character of these Boards. The members will, for the first few years at least, be better trained for their responsibilities by thus confining themselves to administrative functions free from the corrupting influences of executive work. And the arrangement will possess the great advantage of at once introducing a system of real self-government in local matters on a sure and safe footing, with freedom for the future enlargement of their functions so as to embrace executive work if they are found capable of taking it into their own hands hereafter.

Thus arranged, there can be no objection, and it will be proper, that the whole of the members of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards should be elected by the people. In Municipalities, the number of members for each Mohalla or Division of the town being fixed, they will be elected by the votes of the house-owners and others resident in the Division and paying Municipal taxes above a certain amount; and similarly, as regards the District Local Fund Boards, the number of members for each Taluk being fixed, they will be appointed by the votes of the land-holders in the Taluk paying local cess above a certain amount; additional votes in both cases being allowed to those whose contributions to the Municipal and Local Fund Revenues are large.

The Government may reserve to themselves the power of appointing, when considered necessary, two or three members, either from amongst their officers or from non-official persons as the exponents of their views; but the system of Government appointing by nomination half or one-third of the entire number of members seems uncalled for, and is objectionable as it occasions invidious distinction in the status of the members, and weakens the moral effect of the elective system. The Government ought not to seek to secure a majority in the Board to carry out their views. It would suffice to reserve to it the power of over-ruling the Proceedings of the Board, or of suspending their functions when they are found not to work satisfactorily. The various Departmental heads in the District or in the Municipal Town will be at liberty to set forth their views to the Board, either in person at its meetings, or by letter, and the District officer may at any time call a meeting of the Board for the purpose; but they will have no voice in the proceedings of the meeting. The members of the Board should be allowed to appoint their chairman either from amongst their number, or from outside, and should further have authority to appoint such Managing Committee from amongst their number for the conduct of administrative work both at the District Headquarters and in the several Taluks.

As regards the work which would devolve on these Boards, what constitutes Municipal affairs is sufficiently understood, and its cost is defrayed from the revenues assigned to Municipalities which can hereafter be altered as required. The District Local Fund Boards may undertake the charge of all the roads generally (Government confining itself to the Railways) of elementary Education, of minor Hospitals and Dispensaries, Ferries, Cattle-pounds, Chattrams and Musafirghanas, and such other local matters as may be entrusted to them hereafter, the cost being defrayed

from the Local Cesses and Ferry and Pound Collections, aided by such contribution as the Government may be able to make from its general revenues. The conservancy of Tanks and Irrigation works, as well as the Government buildings, will continue to be managed by the Government through the District officers.

It only remains to notice the nature and extent of the control to be reserved by the Government. All works above a certain amount will, as at present, require the previous sanction of the Government. The raising of loans, the levy of new taxes, the alienation of Municipal property, matters involving religious questions or affecting the public peace should, as indicated in the Despatch of the Government of India, be also referred for the orders and sanction of the Government; but the Boards should also be called upon to furnish to the District officer copies of all their proceedings, and their accounts; and the Government should, for the present at least, have the power to vote and set aside any proceedings of the Board. The power will, however, be exercised only by the Government, the District Officer having simply authority to suspend any proceedings, pending a representation to the Government. Government should also be at liberty, in the event of continued neglect of duty on the part of the Board, or of its not working satisfactorily, to suspend the Board temporarily, and get its work done by other agency.

If the above principles meet with general approval, they will be worked out in greater detail, and embodied in a regulation to be passed by the Government. And it is in contemplation to introduce simultaneously the equally desirable measure of constituting Benches of Magistrates, composed of non-officials, for the administration of criminal justice in petty matters in the larger towns.

Having taken up so much of your time with the above important question, I must be brief in my notice of the other subjects which I have to place before you.

The extensive reductions of establishments which had to be made to relieve the financial embarrassments of the Province, were referred to in last year's address. These reductions are still in progress, and will be shortly completed, when I shall be in a position to place before you the savings effected in a complete form. The further reductions which are proposed to be made are briefly as follows:—

The Taluks of Gudibanda, Sidlaghatta, Betamangala, Devanhalli, Koratagere, Budihal, Canakuppa, Lakvalli and Narsipur are to be abolished, placing Deputy Amildars, combining the functions of the Amildar and the Police Inspector, at the Headquarters of the abolished Taluks.

The two Districts of Chitaldrug and Hassan are also to be abolished, the former District, with the exception of the Davangere Taluk, to be added on to Shimoga, will be added to the Tumkur District; but in reality will be administered by an Assistant Commissioner of ability and promise with almost independent powers, but unencumbered with the charge of a Treasury and Jail. It is hoped to secure by this arrangement even a more efficient administration than at present for the abolished Districts, whilst a considerable saving of establishment is effected. The four Taluks of the northern half of Hassan, *viz.*, Manjarabad, Hassan, Belur and Arsikere, will be similarly placed under an independent Assistant Commissioner, and added on for purposes of accounts to the small District of Kadur. The four Taluks of the southern half, *viz.*, Arkalgud, Channarayapatna, Nagamangala, and Attikuppa, with the Mandya Taluk, will be similarly constituted the charge of an Assistant Commissioner to be stationed at French Rocks, and added to the Mysore District.

In the Judicial Department also, in which the number of Courts is quite out of proportion to the work to be done, some reductions are intended to be effected almost immediately. The Munsiffs' Courts at Chintamani, Closepet, Hunsur and Davangere will be abolished, adding their jurisdiction to other adjoining Munsiffs, who have not at present sufficient work.

The Sub-Judges' Courts of the two abolished Districts will necessarily be also abolished; and it is also proposed to abolish the Sub-Court at Kolar, adding its jurisdiction to the Sub-Court at Bangalore, which is very conveniently situated as regards several Taluks of the Kolar District. It is believed that hereafter another Sub-Court can also be done away with when Railway facilities are extended towards Kadur.

The three District Judges will remain for a time, lower paid Native officers being substituted for the remaining two European Judges, until they are absorbed in the High Court. The three Judges of the High Court, in addition to their appellate functions, can easily undertake the Sessions work of the whole Province, the Sub-Judges in the remoter Districts being vested with Assistant Sessions Judges' powers.

It is in contemplation simultaneously to put an end to the present ruinous system of double appeals. From the Sub-Judge's Court there will be but one appeal to the High Court; and in the case of suits instituted in Munsiffs' Courts, the appeals from which would lie to the Sub-Judge, a second appeal to the High Court would be allowed free of stamp duty, where the Sub-Judge has reversed the decision of the Munsiff. If the Sub-Judge confirm the Munsiff's decision and if the losing party wishes to appeal to the High Court, he will be required to pay the stamp duty, which in any case is not to be awarded against his opponent. The High Court in these cases are to be Judges of both fact and law, as the restriction of second appeals to questions of law leads to a considerable failure of justice, and deprives the suitors of the benefits of a judgment by a plurality of Judges of higher status based on equitable considerations embracing fact as well as law.

The above reductions, it is estimated, will effect an annual saving of about two lakhs of rupees; additional savings are expected from the abolition of 5 out of 8 District Jails which at present contain few prisoners; from the revision of the Anche Establishments, which have been maintained on a needlessly extravagant scale; from the abolition of the establishments of the numerous Travellers' Bungalows in the Province which are scarcely used by European travellers; and also the feeding establishments at several chattrams, in which there is great abuse, though the savings under this latter head will be devoted to the improvement of the chattrams so as to afford better accommodation to the large numbers of Native travellers.

The Medical and Public Works Departments remain to be re-organised as regards work but not with the view of reductions, which have already been effected, and the Press arrangements have also to be revised.

The Railway to Mysore may be now regarded as in full working order, being pronounced by competent judges to be one of best-made lines, notwithstanding the difficult gradients, which are unavoidable. The traffic of passengers during the present Dasara would have given you an opportunity of judging how immense a boon it is to the country. The Railway, which was estimated at 35½ lakhs will have cost, when the accounts are adjusted and the few remaining buildings are completed, 43 lakhs, or about 50,000 rupees per mile. The increase resulted from the maintenance of the line during the first year chargeable to Capital having been left out in the original estimate; from an increased provision of Rolling Stock and engines; and from the bridges and other works having cost more than the estimate, contrary to the expectations of the Engineer-in-Chief. The Railway, nevertheless, cannot be regarded as a costly line. Under economical management it is already yielding a net return of 3 per cent on the capital outlay, notwithstanding that the goods traffic has not yet commenced to be carried to the full extent. The working expenses are kept within 50 per cent of the gross earnings. Calculating from the returns of the last three months, the coaching traffic may be expected to earn two lakhs per annum, or about Rs. 50 per week per mile; and if the goods traffic soon commences to yield as much and the working expenses are kept below 50 per cent of the earnings, the Railway is certain to yield a net return of 5 per cent, notwithstanding its comparatively large Capital cost. The Railway has been constructed partly from current revenue, and partly out of the comparatively large cash balances which had to be kept up to meet the demand for subsidy during months when there are no collections coming in. Under arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India, to receive the annual subsidy of 24½ lakhs in two equal instalments in January and March, the collection season, a smaller amount of cash balances is found sufficient to carry on the work of administration. The few remaining liabilities being adjusted in the present year out of the current revenue, the State from next year will own the Railway unencumbered by debt, and adding two lakhs to its annual revenue from the Mysore Railway earnings.

The wants of the Province in respect of the Railways were sketched in my last year's address; out of the lines therein mentioned it is now proposed to undertake

only the Railway from Bangalore to Tiptur, a distance of about 85 miles, for which purpose the raising of a loan of 20 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India. This loan, bearing 5 per cent interest, has been successfully floated, the tenders received averaging 99 per cent, the Loan paper now selling at 1 per cent premium. Owing to restrictions placed by the Presidency Banks' Act, the Presidency Banks, with whom we negotiated for receiving tenders for the Loan and for payment of Interest at all their Branches in India, were precluded from subscribing to the loan themselves. The other Banks also kept aloof, but tenders from private English and Native Gentlemen were received from Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Peshawar, Kurrachee, Ahmedabad, and other places, to the extent of nearly one-half of the Loan. But the most noticeable feature was the large amount subscribed in small sums by the raiyats and merchants in the Shimoga, Kadur and Tumkur Districts, showing how much the Railway is appreciated by them.

The line to Tiptur, it is expected, will be easier than the one to Mysore, with fewer and large curves and easier gradients. At Rs. 40,000 per mile the line to Tiptur will cost 34 lakhs; so that we have to find, in addition to the amount of the loan, 14 lakhs from the current revenues for the completion of the work; but the advantages of the Railway will not be sufficiently realised unless it were carried to Kadur, a further distance of about 40 miles, so as to open out the Coffee District of Kadur and the great arecanut mart of Birur and bring it into nearer communication with Shimoga. This we can accomplish gradually from current revenues if a further loan of 10 lakhs were allowed to be locally raised hereafter, leaving the further extension of the Railway to join the Hubli-Goa, and Bellary Line for future consideration.

The Railway work up to Tumkur, exclusive of permanent-way was given out on contract on terms favorable to Government to local Native contractors of respectability possessing adequate means, and a contract has also been entered into with an English firm for the supply of the permanent-way materials on terms more favorable than were obtained for the Mysore Railway. It is intended to obtain the sleepers required from the local teak forests.

In undertaking these local Railways it was intended not only to meet the necessary and urgent wants of the people as regards facilities of communication, but also to train up Natives in the working of Railways and of the engines and machinery connected with them; and thereby also to diffuse the practice of handling machinery amongst the people. In this view, the Government had to congratulate itself in having secured Native contractors to undertake the construction of the Tumkur Railway, as they will be thereby encouraged to undertake other lines hereafter.

Native assistants have been provided to the Superintendents in the Locomotive, Engineering and Traffic Branches of the Railway, and arrangements are being made for placing a number of Native young men of intelligence and good health and physique in the Locomotive Workshops to receive their training, so that hereafter a considerable portion of the working staff may be manned from them.

The proposed extension of the Mysore Railway towards the Wynaad to join the Western Coast has to be given up for the present, excepting a short extension to Nanjangud, a distance of 14 miles, which will be useful both on account of the importance of the place and the facility which the Railway will afford for the conveyance of timber felled in the State Forests and floated down the Kabani River. But a concession is about to be granted for a period of 10 years for laying 100 miles of Steam Tramway of 20 inches gauge on the existing roads towards Coorg and the Wynaad without interfering with cart traffic. This, when completed, will afford all necessary facilities for traffic and will serve as feeders to the Mysore Railway until it could be extended in the above directions.

I have now to place before you the financial results of the last year's Administration. They are as follows:—

## RECEIPTS.

Items						1881-82.
						Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	70,20,842
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	7,05,619
Abkari	...	...	...	...	...	12,73,523
Mohatarfa	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,385
Sayer	...	...	...	...	...	4,42,547
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	12,950
Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	4,95,831
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,019
Anche Postal Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	55,129
Education	...	...	...	...	...	28,491
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	667
Military	...	...	...	...	...	3,259
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	17,531
State Railway	..	...	..	...	...	1,68,907
Mining Leases	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,996
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,295
Total						... 1,08,50,991

## EXPENDITURE.

Items						1881-82.
						Rs.
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	4,52,471
Refunds	...	...	..	...	...	43,877
Land Revenue Establishment—						
Deputy Commissioners and Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,349
Assistant Commissioners Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	88,197
Taluk Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	5,66,678
Revenue Survey	...	...	...	...	...	2,41,227
Inam Department	...	...	..	...	...	12,576
Remuneration to Village Servants	...	...	...	...	...	2,29,898
Other Items	...	...	...	...	...	24,503
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,071
Abkari	...	...	...	...	...	31,007
Sayer	...	...	...	...	...	15,260
Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	14,413
Post Office	...	..	...	...	...	1,59,661
Administration and Public Departments	...	...	...	...	...	2,11,296
Installation Charges	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,685
Palace Charges	...	...	...	...	...	10,38,986
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	89,659
Law and Justice including Registration	...	...	...	...	...	5,93,679
Police	...	...	...	...	...	4,81,750
Education	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,836
Muzrai	...	..	...	...	...	2,69,763
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,208
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	76,299
Allowances and Assignment under Treaties	...	...	...	...	...	25,08,933
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	25,431
Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,406
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,677
Military (Local Force)	...	...	...	...	...	7,53,420
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	10,70,702
State Railway—						
Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	14,96,003
Revenue Account	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,636
Total						... 1,19,33,157

The Revenue amounted to 108½ lakhs of rupees, but it includes a little more than a lakh derived from the Gold Mining leases, not, however, as the result of their working, but in the shape of deposits made for the leases, and by the commutation of the Royalty in one instance. The prospects of these mines are as yet uncertain, so that no receipts under this head can be calculated upon for future years. Leaving out this item, therefore and 1½ lakhs of rupees, the gross earnings

of the Mysore Railway, the receipts from the ordinary Revenues amounts to 106 lakhs of rupees. The Land Revenue Settlements for the year show an increase of a lakh of rupees over the preceding year. It results from lands relinquished during the famine having been, to a small extent, taken up again in the Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. There was also an increase of half a lakh from the substitution of the acreage assessment on coffee lands for the Halat duty, which was dwindling down to a very small figure. As an encouragement to the planters half the full assessment was authorized to be levied for the first five years in cases in which estates required to be worked up, so that at the end of the above period there will be a further increase of another half a lakh of rupees. Owing to the above considerate treatment, coffee lands, which, it was said, would be largely thrown up have not been relinquished to any considerable extent.

The working of the Sandal and other Forest resources has received every attention, and shows an increase of revenue under that head.

There was also a considerable increase in Abkari, owing to the gradual recovery of the Province from the effects of Famine, and unfair combination having been guarded against in the giving out of the contracts.

There was also an increase of more than a lakh of rupees under Sayer in the receipts from arecanuts, which fell off considerably during the Famine.

The small variations under other heads of receipts call for no explanation.

The expenditure during the year amounted to 119 lakhs, of which 15 lakhs were incurred on account of the construction of the Mysore Railway, and 1 lakh on account of its working.

Deducting the above, and also the special item of 1½ lakhs of rupees incurred on account of the Installation charges, the ordinary annual expenditure amounts to only 101½ lakhs of rupees, inclusive of the administration charges of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and with the further reductions of establishments about to be carried out as already referred to, there can be no question as to an annual surplus of 5 lakhs being secured for Railway purposes, and the net income from the Mysore Railway will be an addition.

I must now briefly notice how the several subjects brought forward by you during our last year's discussions have been disposed of by the Government.

Here the several subjects were noticed seriatim, and the address was then concluded with the following:—

I cannot conclude this address without referring again to what I urged last year, the great importance of the development of the various industries in the Province, though owing to the heavy work of organization which devolved, in the Government during the year, it has not been able to accomplish anything in this direction. The Association which was proposed for the promotion of Science and Industry has not yet been formed, but I assure you that no further time will be lost in organizing it. The Eurasian Association is now actively engaged in endeavouring to introduce industrial life amongst that important class of the population. His Highness' Government has made large grants of lands to the Association on favorable terms for a short period, in order that such members of the Eurasian Community as may be in want of other occupation may find a home and the means of pursuing agricultural industry. The experiment is attended with difficulties as these classes have hitherto looked down upon labour as beneath them, but should the patriotic efforts made by the more enlightened members amongst them be crowned with the success which they deserve, it will have an important bearing on the general agriculture and industry of the country, as the improvements of foreign agriculture are likely to be readily adopted by them, and when tried by them practically and successfully will be soon taken up by the Native population around.

A Woollen Manufactory on a small scale has been established in Bangalore by private agency. The establishment of a Cotton Mill and of a Paper Manufactory, improvements in the cultivation of wheat and cotton and in the breeding of sheep for wool are all yet in the stage of incubation; but they are all unimportant compared with the great addition which could be made to the wealth of the Province by the extension of the Silk Industry. The soil and climate of the Province are eminently suited for the cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms,

and if France and Italy and other European countries could annually produce some crores of rupees worth of silk, there is no reason why by proper attention to the subject the silk industry in this Province should not annually yield 10 lakhs or more. The subject is already engaging the attention of some practical Englishmen. The Government is prepared to accord every support and encouragement for the advancement of the industry, though it does not consider it proper to embark on the enterprize on its own account.

I must, however, again report that whatever Government or any few outsiders can do must be small compared with what the great mass of the population engaged in industrial pursuits could accomplish in their several occupations when stirred up by a desire for advancement. When all the world around is working marvellous progress, the 200 millions of people in this country cannot much longer continue in their long sleep, simply following the traditions of their ancestors of 2,000 years ago, and earning a miserable subsistence, ready to be crushed on the 1st occurrence of a famine or other calamity. Steam began to be utilized in Europe as a motive power in manufactures only at the beginning of the present century. India then used to export cloths to England. Now England, notwithstanding a severe competition from the other countries of Europe and America, supplies the greater portion of the world with cloths and other manufactures. These are not the fruits of any large individual discoveries which alone can attract the attention of the official mind, but the result of numerous individual men devoting their intelligence to effect small discoveries and improvements from day to day in their several occupations which in their aggregate produce such marvellous wealth and general prosperity.

What then may not be accomplished if the large population in this country once entered on a similar career of progress. The one great problem to be solved by Indian Statesmen is how the people could be roused from the crushing influence of officialdom and stirred up to industrial enterprise and progress. His Highness' Government is most anxious to do what lies in its humble power in this direction; but now that a new era of representative institutions and self-government is commencing to infuse new life into the nation, the Government must look to you, as the representatives of the people, to spread these ideas amongst them, and rouse them to a sense of their true interest and importance.

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

ON THE 13TH OCTOBER 1883.

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GENTLEMEN,

It devolves on me, to lay before you, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, at this the third Annual Assembly of the representatives of the people, a brief statement of the proceedings of the Government during the past year, together with a short summary of what is being done in the current year. I wish most sincerely that the task had continued in the hands of the eminent statesman who addressed you on the last occasion. I am sure you have missed his genial presence during the festivities which have just closed, and I need hardly add that you will doubly feel in this hall today the void which he has left. It may, however, be some small satisfaction to you to be assured that the present policy of His Highness' Government is, in the main, based on the lines so ably chalked out by him in many of his public speeches both here and elsewhere; and I have no doubt that the great example which he has set us in his unwearied solicitude for the welfare of the people will long continue to encourage us in the discharge of our onerous public duties.

2. Last year, your attention was invited to the important subject of self-Government in local matters, and a scheme for such a form of Government was sketched out to you, with a promise of its further elaboration and early introduction into the Province. I shall not occupy your time by a repetition of the grounds on which the late Dewan felt sure of the advantages and eventual success of that form of Government. It will suffice to say that His Highness' Government has had no reason to change that opinion, and I have accordingly, with the sanction of the Maharaja, drafted a Regulation for the administration of the Local and Irrigation Funds by Local Boards, which, with a Statement of Objects and Reasons, has already been published in the Government Gazette. This Bill, and the opinions of the chief officers of the State regarding it, will hereafter be discussed in the Council, and I commend it to your earnest study, and hope to receive your views which will be most carefully considered by the Government. I shall not stop to go over all the provisions of the Bill, as a pretty exhaustive abstract of it is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and its provisions have already been so fully explained to you during the past week. I must, however, draw your attention to a few points of importance on which there have been great differences of opinion. The Bill, you will observe, assumes the Taluk or the existing sub-division of a taluk to be the unit of area for which a Local Board is to be constituted. Apprehensions are felt in some quarters as to the possibility of constituting efficient Local Boards for such small areas; but it is well known that one chief cause of the inefficiency of the present District Committees lies in the fact that their members do not possess the requisite local interest and local knowledge, and it is evident therefore that, if the system is to have a fair trial, the beginning must be made with Taluk Boards. The Government are convinced that by careful selection in the first instance, a tolerably efficient Board can be constituted for each taluk, and

D. A.

they propose not to overwhelm such Boards with work beyond their capacity, but to restrict their functions, in the first instance, to such matters as they already feel an interest in, such as elementary education, medical and other local charitable institutions, local plantations, water-supply, etc.

3. The next question of importance relates to the constitution of these Boards. The Bill provides for the due preponderance of the non-official element in them, but leaves it to Government whether to appoint the non-official members by selection from the rate-payers, or allow them to be elected by the rate-payers themselves. It also provides for either an official or an elected President. This course, let me assure you, has been most advisedly adopted in the public interest, in order to prevent failures and collapse which it is our great anxiety to avoid. Village communities have not yet recovered from the severe blow which, owing to political causes, they sustained early in the century; and administrative activities have to be revived and nurtured after a long period of disuse under an autocratic Government. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising to find the greater part of the Province unprepared at present for the elective system. I have therefore stated, in the statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill, that the non-official members of the Taluk Boards should be appointed by Government at the first starting, the scheme of election fully provided for in the Bill being held in abeyance to be introduced at such time and under such limitations as the Government, after experience, may judge fit. How soon the elective system can be extended to any particular Taluk Board will depend upon the appreciation of its labours by the people interested; for without such appreciation, it will not be advisable to resort to election in any case. The non-official members of the District Board, which is to be constituted for each district or sub-division of a district, will, however, all be delegates from the Taluk Boards, and it will at first be under the presidency of the District or Sub-Division Officer as the case may be. These arrangements are eminently calculated to ensure success, as the Presidents in both District and Taluk Boards will bring to bear on their work their great experience of the country and its people; while the complete jurisdiction which the Boards will enjoy in the administration of their funds, and in the appointments and dismissals of their officials, will nullify any attempt on the part of the official Presidents at undue exercise of their influence in the deliberations of the Boards. The Government itself will carefully watch any small beginnings of local political life which may appear in various parts of the Province, and, with its gradual growth, withdraw the official element from the Boards.

4. One of the charges of Taluk Boards will be elementary education. I cannot lay too much stress on this most important subject. The hobli schools have certainly proved not an adequate medium for the wide spread of elementary education. They are wanting in that popular element in their constitution and direction which alone can give them success, and I have therefore provided that the Local Boards, assisted by Village Boards, where practicable, will take entire charge of these schools, manage them with the definite funds that will be placed at their disposal appointing and dismissing the masters at their own discretion, the Government interference being limited purely to the prescribing of the proper standard of education in them, and to providing the Boards with a good and competent staff of Inspectors. Thus organized, the hobli schools will have all the elements necessary for their success and great usefulness.

5. Next in importance to education is the establishment of Hospitals and Dispensaries wherever the Boards may deem them required, and the formation of a body of travelling dispensers of medicine at times of cholera and other epidemics will come under their jurisdiction, and, similarly, also institutions of charity, such as Chattrams and Dharmasalas. The Bill does not specifically provide for the transfer of all Government Muzrai institutions to the Board's management, but there is provision under which this transfer can be made whenever the step is likely to be attended with advantage. I am myself of the opinion that charitable institutions, especially the feeding chattrams, would fare better under the Board's management than they now do under that of Government, and I do hope that under them the long standing complaint of mismanagement and peculation against these institutions will soon cease, and that the large Muzrai expenditure under this head will be economically and usefully incurred.

6. It is proposed to entrust works of irrigation, such as tank repairs, to the District Local Boards, and as the majority of the members will belong to classes having large interests in agriculture in all parts of the district, it is hoped that all important tanks throughout the district will receive their due share of attention. In the matter of the execution of these and other works, the Boards will be given the benefit of the trained agency at the disposal of the Government, though the power of initiating works and supervising their execution will largely be in their own hands.

7. You will thus see that the Boards will possess extensive jurisdiction and great power for doing good work, having at their command the cordial help and co-operation of Government officers in every Department. Their eventual success will, of course, depend mainly upon themselves, upon their disinterested zeal and earnest study of the true interests of the public; and it is hoped that the day is not far off when we shall be able to speak of the Local Boards of Mysore with satisfaction and pride.

8. I shall now call your attention to the second Bill called the "Revenue Code Bill," also published in the Mysore Government Gazette. When it passes the Council and receives the approval of His Highness the Maharaja, the Province will, I trust, have a very valuable Code, setting at rest many important differences of opinion, and removing most of the difficulties and defects which now obstruct and mar our Revenue administration. The bill is based mostly on the Bombay Revenue Code for the evident reason that our Survey Settlement is based entirely on the Bombay system, and the provisions of the Bombay Survey Acts, now in force in Mysore, are proposed to be repealed in the bill, which incorporates those enactments. The Bill is a pretty large one, not larger certainly than the importance of the subject would require, and I invite your opinion on it. Some of the chief subjects codified are the relation of land-lord and tenant, the rights of Government in land, and their mining rights which of late have acquired a certain amount of value, and the forest rights of the Government and occupants, upon all of which points, you will agree with me, there is at present neither a definite regulation nor a uniform practice. Nor is the Government satisfied with the present rules for the recovery of its revenue. Such rules as now exist have been so frequently varied by executive orders that precedents might be quoted on almost any side of a case, thus involving the public, and sometimes the Revenue Officers themselves, in useless litigation at great expense and delay. The rules on the subject have been now simplified, and you will find that while, on the one hand, adequate provision is made for the due collection of the public revenue, on the other, private rights of property are most carefully protected.

9. Chapter VII deserves your special study. It deals with the rights and obligations of Inamdars and their tenants. Such tenants as pay a rent assessed at the authorized rates of Government land revenue are declared to have the rights of occupants of Government land. Other tenants are allowed to acquire a right of occupancy by 12 years' continuous cultivation otherwise than under a written lease for a fixed term. It will thus be seen that a very simple solution is attempted of this much vexed question which is attracting just now such great public attention elsewhere. Such rules in the Bill are, however, in strict accordance with existing usage. Tenants are protected from the capricious enhancement of rent by inamdars, and the grounds upon which, and the mode in which, rent is enhanceable or definitely laid down. Provision is made for inamdars granting written leases and for obtaining counterparts of them from their tenants: they are required to keep the necessary village accounts and registers and to deposit copies of them with the Deputy Commissioner; for, without such records, the ascertainment of the rights of tenants is a matter of very great difficulty. Where written leases have been executed, the inamdars are enabled to recover their rent through the Revenue authorities as if it were a demand for Government land revenue.

10. Another important addition to the existing law is contained in Chapter XIV which refers to the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in revenue matters. At present there is no law on this subject, and the Civil Courts are held to have jurisdiction on almost any revenue matter. The Bill deals with this subject with great caution, for it excludes from the jurisdiction of Civil Courts only such matters as have immediate reference to the appointment, dismissal and remuneration of village

servants, to the assessment and realization of the Government revenue, and to the protection of tenant rights.

11. The remaining provisions of the Bill are all important, but separate consideration of them here would occupy much time. I would therefore only request you to study the Bill carefully with the view of commenting on its provisions, when we meet to-morrow.

12. A Municipal Regulation has also been drafted, and I expect to be able to publish it for general information next week. The constitution of Municipal Boards throughout the Province will be very much on the principles of the Local Fund Regulation. A simplification of the sources of Municipal revenue has been attempted. It is proposed in the first instance to extend the elective system to the larger Municipalities at Bangalore and Mysore.

13. I must now lay before you the financial results of the last year's administration. Excluding the Railway Loan, and the receipts from the Bangalore-Mysore Railway, the ordinary revenue during 1892-83 was Rs. 1,03,38,361 as follows:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue .. .. .	70,21,777
Excise .. .. .	11,96,656
Forest .. .. .	6,88,248
Stamps .. .. .	4,70,621
Sayer .. .. .	3,52,938
Mohatarfa .. .. .	2,64,238
Law and Justice .. .. .	64,054
Post Office .. .. .	58,125
Registration .. .. .	48,288
Amrut Mahal .. .. .	41,636
Education .. .. .	27,209
Salt .. .. .	18,099
Public Works .. .. .	10,046
Miscellaneous .. .. .	76,426
Total Receipts .. .. .	<u>1,03,33,361</u>

14. As against this, the ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,02,19,465, as follows:—

A.		Rs.
Subsidy .. .. .	24,50,000	
Civil List .. .. .	10,00,000	
Interest on Public Debt .. .. .	4,23,645	
Political Pensions .. .. .	67,183	
Military Force .. .. .	7,57,301	
Total .. .. .	<u>46,98,129</u>	
B.		
Administration and Public Departments .. .. .	1,90,246	
Land Revenue Charges—		
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments .. .. .	2,21,087	
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments .. .. .	91,210	
Taluk Establishments .. .. .	5,42,848	
Revenue Survey .. .. .	2,47,920	
Inam Department .. .. .	7,923	
Remuneration of Village Servants .. .. .	2,22,234	
Allowance in lieu of Jahgir .. .. .	21,600	
Other Items .. .. .	29,464	
Excise .. .. .	17,038	
Forest .. .. .	1,99,193	
Stamps .. .. .	13,369	
Sayer .. .. .	15,165	
Stationery and printing .. .. .	78,436	
Amrut Mahal Department .. .. .	1,50,260	
Topographical Survey .. .. .	81,957	
Total .. .. .	<u>21,29,950</u>	

## C.

Law and Justice including Jails	...	...	6,18,720
Police	...	...	4,43,145
Education	...	...	1,43,481
Muzarayi	...	...	2,75,995
Medical	...	...	1,38,680
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	2,32,418
Public Works	...	...	9,19,183
Post Office	...	...	1,43,163
Registration	...	...	25,369
Minor Departments	...	...	15,828
British Officers' furlough allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions	...	...	72,009
Miscellaneous including Rs. 1,49,558, expenditure of the administration of the Civil and Military Station	...	...	3,63,395
			<hr/>
			33,91,386
			<hr/>
Grand Total	...	...	1,02,19,465

15. It will thus be seen that there was at the end of the year a small surplus of Rs. 1,18,896. This, however, was only nominal, for, if the surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract (Rs. 1,81,757) be excluded from the calculation, there was what must be regarded a deficit of Rs. 62,861. This result is due partly to a falling off in receipts and partly to an increased expenditure. The decrease in income was about Rs. 3,44,000, and it is explained by the fact that the receipts for 1881-82 included certain items of an exceptional character, which cannot be regarded as normal sources of income. In that year, deposits for gold mining leases and redemption of royalty on one of them brought a revenue of nearly Rs. 1,17,000, and the stamps on such leases also contributed to a larger stamp revenue to the extent of about Rs. 29,000. Abkari receipts were swelled by the fact that the duty on previous years' excess sales, amounting to Rs. 87,000 which had been held in deposit, was credited to the accounts in that year. These facts, as well as a decrease of about Rs. 1,11,000 in the Sayer receipts from arecanut in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts, fully account for the smaller income of the past year.

16. The land revenue, as in the previous year, stands at a little more than 70 lakhs, and shows no tendency to attain to the figure at which it stood before the Famine, *viz.*, 74 lakhs. The Abkari revenue, after declining to Rs. 7,80,000 in 1878-79, has gradually revived and now stands at its former figure of 12 lakhs; but the Stamp revenue is still backward by a lakh, and shows no tendency to revive. The Sayer revenue, which before the Famine stood at 6 lakhs, now stands at 3½, and though it may slightly improve in more favorable seasons by about one lakh, it cannot, for many years to come, attain to the former figure of 6 lakhs. During the past year, the arecanut crops in the Malnad portions of the Province suffered severely from *Koleroga* brought on by an excessive rainfall. The produce was considerably below the average, but fortunately for the garden owners the article sold at nearly treble the usual price, thus fully compensating them for a smaller crop.

17. You will see that, under these circumstances, it is not safe to calculate upon a normal income of more than 104 lakhs; but the revised Budget for the current year estimates the income at only 103½ lakhs; because it is not anticipated that the Sayer collections on arecanut can be much above 3½ lakhs.

18. The ordinary expenditure during the past year was 102 lakhs, a lakh less than in the previous year. It includes some items of an exceptional nature amounting to over 3 lakhs, which are not likely to recur after the current year, such as the price of Amrut Mahal cattle paid to the Madras Government, the maintenance of Mysore convicts at Port Blair, etc., so that our ordinary expenditure may safely be assumed to be well within 100 lakhs, if the outlay upon ordinary Public Works be limited to 9½ lakhs as at present. Thus, it will be seen that, in ordinary years, not more than a sum of about 4 lakhs is likely to be available from the current revenue for expenditure upon Railway extension, or other important work of famine protection. But a sum of more than one lakh is not expected to

be available for this purpose next year out of current year's revenue, for the revised Budget provides for a total expenditure of about 102½ lakhs including a sum of over 2½ lakhs on account of the few exceptional items already referred to, and the income is also expected to be half a lakh below the average as before explained.

19. The new Department of Amrut Mahal was formed last year. Of the 2½ lakhs of rupees which had to be paid as the price of the Amrut Mahal cattle taken over from the Madras Government, Rs. 1½ lakhs have already been paid and the remainder will be paid in the current year. The working of the Department now costs about Rs. 44,000, while the receipts are estimated to amount to about Rs. 35,000 only. But under the earnest superintendence of its present head, this Department will soon be thoroughly organized in every detail, and it will then commence to yield some return for the extensive lands devoted for grazing purposes, as well as confer upon the Province important indirect advantages.

20. You are aware that considerable reductions in establishments were carried out during the past year. Their full effect can appear only in the accounts of the current year, but it is estimated that the reductions carried out last year must produce a saving of about Rs. 1,60,000 per annum in the Revenue, Judicial and Postal Departments. During the current year, all District Jails, except those at Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore, were abolished, with a probable saving of about Rs. 8,000 per annum. The Headquarters establishments at Bangalore and the chattram and travellers' bungalow establishments remain to be revised, but much saving is not expected from these sources.

21. The formation of a High Court with three Judges is still in abeyance, but I hope to be able to carry it out at the beginning of next year. The measure involves an extra expenditure of Rs. 35,000 per annum. This however, will be fully met by savings to be effected by a still further reduction in the number of Civil Courts. The District Court at Bangalore and two of the three Subordinate Judges' Courts now existing may all be abolished on the formation of the High Court. Since the recent increase of the Munsiff's jurisdiction to Rs. 1,000, the work of the District and Subordinate Courts has very greatly decreased. Upon the formation of the High Court, therefore, arrangements could easily be made for one of the Judges of the High Court by turns doing the work of the Headquarters Civil District. A Subordinate Judge's Court for this district will be retained and the two others abolished. It may be possible to transfer it to Bangalore without inconvenience to the public, after the opening of the Railway to Tumkur. In the two other Civil Districts, the District Courts will be able to dispose of all cases above the Munsiff's jurisdiction.

22. The measures above indicated will complete the revision of Civil establishments. It commenced in 1878-79 and now shows a net annual saving of 8 lakhs of rupees.

23. The village establishments, however, remain to be revised, not with the object of effecting any immediate reduction in the remuneration now paid to them, but for the purpose of improving their status and of avoiding in the future a needless heavy expenditure. The Survey and Settlement abolishes the levy of *mirasi* by Shanbhogs and Patels, and fixes their remuneration on a liberal scale. It is not desirable to alter this scale, but the remuneration according to it must be paid, not by cash payments from the Treasury which are not valued, but in the shape of emoluments from service inam lands which confer upon their holders a position and status in the eyes of village communities, and which for that reason, are highly prized. Money remuneration has the effect of converting them into paid Government officials of the lowest rank, and of affecting their traditional influence as heads of villages. Moreover, the amount which has to be paid from the Treasury on this account is annually increasing. In 1878-79 it was Rs. 80,000. It has since gradually increased, and is now about 2½ lakhs. Unless the whole system is altered as above indicated, it may amount to nearly 7 lakhs by the time the Revenue Settlement of the Province is complete. Under such circumstances the conversion of the money payments into land emoluments is a step which should not be longer delayed. If carried out with proper precaution, it ought not to entail any appreciable decrease in the land revenue, for assignments of land as service inams must necessarily include a fair proportion of arable unoccupied land and will

to a large extent, be counterbalanced by increased cultivation. After careful enquiry the Government are satisfied that the measure will be received with welcome by the large body of the officers affected, and no time will be lost in carrying it into effect.

24. I now come to explain our position in regard to Railways. The receipts and disbursements in the Railway Department are as follows:—

<i>Receipts</i>			
Proceeds of the Railway Loan of 20 lakhs	...	19,56,064	Rs
Receipts from the Bangalore-Mysore line,	...	2,99,983	
		Total Receipts ...	22,56,047
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
On Bangalore-Mysore line, Capital	...	2,89,240	
On Bangalore-Tiptur line, Capital	...	8,60,128	
On Bangalore-Mysore line, Revenue	...	1,87,869	
		Total Expenditure ...	13,37,237
		Balance on 31st March 1883 ...	9,18,810

25. This balance, together with the surplus receipts of ordinary revenue, namely, Rs. 1,18,896, making in all a total of about Rs. 10,36,000, is available during the current year for expenditure upon the Bangalore-Tiptur line.

26. The outlay on ordinary Public Works has been in recent years greatly curtailed in order that there might be an annual surplus available for Railway extension. In the days of our financial prosperity, the D. P. W. outlay had risen to 23 lakhs. After the Famine in 1878-79, it was reduced to 18½ lakhs, and now it is limited to 9½ lakhs. It was thus possible to construct the Bangalore-Mysore line (86½ miles) almost entirely out of current revenue. It has cost 43 lakhs, and the net profit earned by it in 1882-83 was at the rate of 2.42 per cent. The present energetic Manager has been able to effect considerable reductions in the cost of working during the current year, and he is unremitting in his exertions to improve the traffic.

27. The line is still young, having been in full working order for scarcely a year and a half, but the traffic already shows signs of steady progress, as can readily be seen on an examination of the coaching and goods traffic. The receipts, *exclusive* of the carriage of Railway materials, are as follows:—

	Coaching Re- ceipts.	Goods Traffic.
	Rs.	Rs.
During the 1st half of 1882, when the line was open only up to Mandya for Passenger traffic in January and February and for Goods traffic in January, February, March, April and May	79,653	17,926
During the 1st half of 1883	1,00,204	29,925
Do 2nd do 1882	1,12,901	36,640
Do do do 1883 (partly estimated)	1,20,000	40,000

28. The construction of the Bangalore-Tiptur line will be partly out of the Railway Loan of 20 lakhs and partly out of current revenue. The first section of it (Bangalore to Tumkur, 43 miles) has progressed rapidly under the Contractors, Messrs. Papanna and Arunachalam Mudaliar. Our Engineer-in-Chief, with his usual untiring energy, gives his personal attention to every detail of the work, and we are therefore able to reckon upon its early and satisfactory completion. The revised estimates amount to 17 lakhs, of which 13 lakhs had been spent at close of last month. The permanent way material has been received from England; the carriage and waggon stock will shortly arrive and the Railway will be open to the public early next year.

29. On the second section, (Tumkur to Tiptur, 45 miles) the work has not yet commenced. The plans and estimates are ready. The estimates amount to 18½ lakhs, but under a system of local contracts the actual cost may not be much above

17½ lakhs. It is hoped that arrangements may be made by which this extension also can be opened for public traffic in 1885-86.

30. Surveys are in progress to connect Tiptur with Harihar on the frontier, so as to join the Southern Mahratta line with its out-let at Goa. The length roughly is 130 miles, and of this, 40 miles, *viz.*, between Tiptur and Birur, have already been surveyed and plans completed, leaving 90 miles, which, it is hoped may be finished before next monsoon.

31. A short line from Mysore to Nanjangud, (14 miles) has already been surveyed. The plans and estimates are ready, and the estimate amounts to 6½ lakhs of rupees. The line is of importance as opening out the valuable State Forests on the south of Mysore, but its construction must depend upon the means hereafter available.

32. A survey is also to be carried out from a point near Dodbele on the Tumkur Railway to Hindupur, about 50 miles, to join on to a railway which is to come from Guntur through Guntacul to the southern parts of the Bellary District.

33. These proposed extensions altogether amount to a total length of about 190 miles; of this, the line of 130 miles from Tiptur to Harihar is the one which is of the greatest importance to the Province, as it secures a ready means of communication with the western coast. It is also likely to pay best, as it will tap the coffee and arecanut tracts on the west and will draw from the north a portion at least of the large traffic which, before the construction of the Madras Railway, used to pass through this Province towards Madras. This fact may probably induce capitalists in England to undertake the construction of this profitable line on their own account, without requiring any guarantees or other pecuniary aids from the State.

34. As regards the development of special industries, I confess we have not much progress to report during the past year. The prospects of Gold mining continue to be uncertain though some very good quartz has been obtained from some of the Kolar Mines. Messrs. Wilson & Co. are continuing their operations in the Honnali Gold Fields and are sanguine of satisfactory results. A proposal for the establishment of a Paper Mill has fallen through, in spite of the liberal concessions promised by Government, because the projectors are of opinion that the undertaking is not likely to pay so well as some others. Proposals have been made for the establishment of two Cotton Mills at Bangalore, one by the firm of Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapathi Mudaliar of Bellari, and the other by Messrs. Scott and Alcock of Bombay. Government have promised their support to these undertakings which must tend to a large increase of cotton cultivation in the Province, and confer other great benefits upon the people. If economically worked, they must yield large profits, but they appear at present to be somewhat embarrassed by the fact that both have been put before the public, at one and the same time, and for one and the same place. I now understand from the Secretary of the Maharaja Spinning and Manufacturing Company, that it will commence to erect the mill at Bangalore almost immediately. What is likely to be even more profitable than a Cotton Mill is a Woollen Mill. It is peculiarly suited for a large wool-producing Province like Mysore. A proposal for such a mill is now before the Government, which will give it such support as had before been promised to the projectors on account of the proposed Paper Mill.

35. The silk industry is showing signs of a steady revival, and arrangements are in progress for the importation and distribution of suitable descriptions of silk worm. To persons desiring to start this industry on a large scale, Government will be prepared to grant the lands required for mulberry cultivation on favorable assessment for a term of years.

36. Experiments are also being made with the view of importing some specimens of wild silk from Assam and elsewhere. As far as we are now able to judge, one specimen imported from Assam namely, the Eria silkworm (*Attacus Ricini*) which is reared upon the leaves of the castor-oil plant so extensively grown in the Province, appears to be peculiarly suited to our purpose. It is a hardy species, and the produce is considerable. Specimens of it will be exhibited to you before you leave Mysore.



37. It now only remains for me to add that, of the several important matters discussed in this Assembly last year, such of them as involve questions of principle have been disposed of in the Land Revenue Bill already referred to. On others requiring information as to local details, such as the revival of Kumri cultivation and the reduction of garden assessment, the opinions of local officers, supported by facts and figures, have been obtained, and we are now in a position to discuss them when we meet to-morrow.

38. Before concluding, Gentlemen, it is my pleasing duty, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, to congratulate you, as the representatives of the people, upon the cheerful agricultural prospects of the year, which, after a period of intense suspense and anxiety, have now happily revived with the recent fall of rain throughout the Province.

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# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

### AT MYSORE

ON THE 1ST OCTOBER 1884.

GENTLEMEN,

By desire of His Highness the Maharaja, I place before you to-day the financial statements for the past year. Excluding the receipts from the State Railway, the ordinary revenue during 1883-84 was Rs. 1,06,35,179 as follows:—

					Rs
Land Revenue	...	...	..	...	73,34,476
Excise	...	...	...	...	12,29,737
Forests	..	...	..	..	6,27,283
Stamps	...	..	...	..	4,65,089
Sayer	...	...	...	...	2,83,426
Mohatarfa	..	...	...	...	2,81,442
Law and Justice	...	...	..	...	60,959
Post Office	...	...	...	...	58,616
Registration	..	...	..	...	46,962
Amrit Mahal	...	...	...	...	34,199
Education	..	...	..	...	23,966
Salt	..	...	...	...	26,455
Public Works	..	...	...	...	9,366
Sale proceeds of uncurrent copper coins	...	...	...	...	26,128
Miscellaneous	...	...	..	...	1,27,475
Total					1,06,35,579

Against this income, the ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,01,39,513 as follows:—

					Rs
<i>A.</i>					
Subsidy	...	...	...	...	24,50,000
Civil List	...	...	...	...	10,00,000
Interest on public debt	...	...	...	...	4,91,237
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgir	...	...	...	...	1,48,925
Military Force	...	...	...	...	7,38,009
Total					48,28,171
<i>B.</i>					
					Rs
Land Revenue Charges.	Administration and Public departments	...	...	...	1,95,890
	Deputy Commissioners and establishments	...	...	...	1,73,949
	Assistant Commissioners and establishments	...	...	...	1,04,112
	Taluk establishments	...	...	...	5,23,609
	Revenue Survey	...	...	...	2,50,414
	Inam department	...	...	...	7,816
	Remuneration of village servants	...	...	...	2,14,210
	Other items	...	...	...	34,476
	Excise	...	...	...	16,097
	Forests	...	...	...	2,48,257
	Stamps	...	...	...	14,311
	Sayer	...	...	...	15,274
	Stationery and printing	...	...	...	58,693
	Amrit Mahal department	...	...	...	1,33,860
Topographical Survey	...	...	...	84,285	
Total					20,75,253

## C.

	Rs.
Law and Justice including Jails ... ..	4,12,279
Police ... ..	4,52,185
Education ... ..	1,38,065
Muzarayi .. ..	2,79,657
Medical .. ..	1,29,659
Superannuation pensions and gratuities .. ..	2,45,600
Public Works ... ..	9,36,001
Post Office .. ..	1,27,535
Registration .. ..	25,579
Minor departments ... ..	17,173
British Officers' furlough allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions ...	1,15,622
Miscellaneous, including Rs. 1,67,791, expenditure of the Administration of the Civil and Military Station ... ..	3,56,734
Total ... ..	<u>32,36,089</u>
Grand Total ... ..	<u>1,01,39,513</u>

The surplus at the close of the year was Rs. 4,96,066 including the surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract, Rs. 1,64,534. This result may be accepted as satisfactory, being a very considerable improvement upon the figures for the previous year when the surplus was only Rs. 1,18,896. This is due almost exclusively to the increased land revenue realized during the year. The actual collections under this head were Rs. 73,34,476 against Rs. 70,21,777 in 1832-83 showing an increase of Rs. 3,12,699. About one half of this increase was due to the larger collection of past year's arrears, and the other half to the increased land revenue demand which occurred chiefly in the taluks comprised within the present districts of Mysore and Kadur and which was attributable to extended cultivation following on successive favorable seasons.

Abkari, Forests and Stamps yielded very nearly the same amount in both years; while Sayer, an important item of revenue in former years, which stood before the Famine at 6 lakhs and went down to 3½ lakhs in 1832-83, has decreased still further, and yielded in the past year only Rs. 2,83,426. This marked fall was due to the prevalence of *Loleroga* disease among the areca trees of the malnad.

The ordinary expenditure during the past year was Rs. 1,01,39,513 or about a lakh less than in the previous year. It includes items of an exceptional nature, amounting to about 2 lakhs, which are not likely to recur in future years, such as the price paid to the Madras Government for Amrit Mahal cattle, Rs. 1,00,000; obsolete and mutilated copper coins, Rs. 70,053, etc. The normal expenditure may therefore be assumed to be about 99½ lakhs.

The most remarkable decrease of expenditure was under "Law and Justice including Jails." There was a decrease of Rs. 28,537 in the cost of the Civil and Sessions Courts owing to the appointment of 2 Native in lieu of European Judges, of Rs. 41,968 by the abolition of 5 Sub-Judges' Courts, and of Rs. 13,487 by the reduction of 4 Munsiffs' Courts, making a total decrease of Rs. 84,042. Under "Jails" the cost of rations was less by about Rs. 12,424, and the charges on account of Mysore convicts at Port Blair by Rs. 1,02,378. This accounts for the total decrease of about 2 lakhs under "Law and Justice including Jails."

The new department of Amrit Mahal was nearly self-supporting if we exclude the lakh of rupees paid to the Madras Government as the price of the Amrit Mahal cattle.

The reductions of establishments in all departments have nearly been completed, and a High Court with 3 Judges has been formed as promised in my Address to you last year. The increased cost on account of this Court has been met by the abolition of the District Court at Bangalore and of the Subordinate Judges' Courts at Mysore and Chikmagalur.

The revision of village establishments by the substitution of service inam lands for cash payments from the Treasury is still under discussion owing to some differences of opinion in regard to the advantages of the proposed measure. The subject is one of great importance, and the Government will be glad to have your opinion on it.

You will observe from the foregoing remarks that the normal income of the past year, after excluding items of an extraordinary nature, such as the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of arrears of land revenue,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lakh, sale proceeds of obsolete copper coins, etc., was about  $104\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, against a normal expenditure of  $99\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The expenditure is likely to remain at the same figure for some years to come, but the maintenance of the income at  $104\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs is entirely dependent upon the permanence of the improvement in the land revenue which took place last year, and upon our getting not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs from the sale of sandalwood.

The foregoing figures include the revenue and expenditure of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The revenue amounted to Rs. 3,32,325, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,67,791, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,64,534. Under orders from the Government of India, the Revenue Administration of the Civil and Military Station was transferred to the Resident on 1st April 1884. The Mysore Government has been allowed to retain the surplus revenues of the Tract in question for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83, and the disposal of the surplus of 1883-84 and of future years is now under the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy.

In the State Railway, Mysore to Bangalore, 87 miles, the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,11,429 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,90,625, the net earnings being Rs. 1,20,804 or 2.72 per cent on a capital outlay of 44 lakhs.

The capital expenditure on the State Railway during the past year amounted to Rs. 7,55,464 as follows:—

					Rs.
On Bangalore-Mysore line	...	:	...	...	91,443
On Bangalore-Tumkur line	...	:	...	...	6,64,021
			Total	...	<u>7,55,464</u>

During the current year, a further expenditure of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs has been incurred in completing the Tumkur line which was recently opened for public traffic. The capital expenditure on this section amounts to Rs. 16,46,955. It promises to be fairly remunerative, for since the 11th August 1884 when it was opened, it has yielded an average net profit of over Rs. 1,000 per week, being at the rate of 3.27 per cent per annum on the capital outlay. The Government are anxious to push on this Railway as soon as possible to Harihar, so as to connect it with the Southern Mahratta Railway. They have already succeeded in carrying it a further distance of 11 miles to Gubbi, an important centre of trade, by using surplus stores and by a cash outlay of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the current year. The total cost of the Tumkur-Gubbi section including all charges, and the maintenance for one year will be Rs. 2,94,924.

Thus, on the Railway from Bangalore to Gubbi, 54 miles, the total outlay amounts to Rs. 19,41,879 at a rate of Rs. 36,000 a mile, and very nearly absorbs the proceeds of the Railway loan of 20 lakhs which, in my Speech of last year I represented to you, had realized Rs. 19,56,064.

Thus, if we take the whole system of Railway open from Mysore to Gubbi, the State possesses 141 miles costing Rs.  $63\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs at a rate of about Rs. 45,000 per mile. This result may be considered satisfactory, inasmuch as the average cost of construction in Mysore is Rs. 25,000 less per mile than the average on 7 other metre gauge lines in India.

By strict economy in first construction, the State anticipates a larger return for its money, and I think that by the end of the year the State may fairly expect to raise its rate of profit on the whole of its Railway capital from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to more than 3 per cent.

It is now in contemplation at once to carry on the Railway from Gubbi to Tiptur, a further distance of 33 miles, and the Government expect to be able to provide for this purpose 8 lakhs during the current year; a further sum of 6 lakhs will probably be required next year for the complete equipment of this section.

The section from Tiptur to Harihar, 125 miles, has already been surveyed, and for its construction a capital of about 60 lakhs is required. It will be impossible to provide this sum out of current revenue. We have already constructed 141 miles of Railway, and we propose adding to it 33 miles in the current year. The total length constructed out of current revenue and a small loan of 20 lakhs will thus

amount to 174 miles, representing a State property of the most useful kind of the value of over 80 lakhs of rupees.

But this most desirable result has not been obtained without the resources of the State being strained to the utmost. The completion of the project therefore is contingent upon the necessary capital being secured from outside. I need not assure you that Government have been unremitting in their endeavours to find the necessary capital. They are deeply impressed with the importance of the line as a safe-guard against famines, and the present uncertainty in the weather would point to the necessity of the work being pushed on without avoidable delay.

This leads naturally to a consideration of the unfavorable prospect of this year's seasons. The South-West monsoon has been a failure, more or less, throughout the greater part of the districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore. In the Mysore district, except in a few taluks, nearly the whole of the early crop has been lost; the later and more important dry crop throughout the whole of the affected area is in a precarious condition; cattle are beginning to suffer from want of fodder, and prices show a tendency to rise. An early North-East monsoon may enable the Province to return to its normal condition without appreciable suffering; but if, unfortunately, the seasons continue unfavorable, the Government will have to face ere long a condition of serious and wide-spread distress. At the present moment, therefore, the enquiry naturally suggests itself whether we are better prepared now to meet a famine than we were 8 years ago.

Among measures of protection, the first place undoubtedly belongs to works of irrigation. Owing to the physical peculiarities of Mysore, however, there is very little scope for extension of irrigation by means of new works. The area under irrigation is only about 15 per cent of the total cultivation, and excepting the small tract commanded by channels drawn from perennial rivers, the whole of the irrigation in the country is dependent upon its numerous rain-fed tanks. There are about 38,000 such tanks, large and small, which so cover every part of the country that it is now extremely difficult to find a site suitable for a new tank. Little therefore remains to be done by the Government of the present day beyond restoring and maintaining the old works.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that a large number of these tanks are in complete ruin. The failure of our system of tank management is due to the non-recognition of the important fact that the ryot is jointly interested with Government in the maintenance of this chief source of irrigation. At one time undue importance was given to the responsibility of Government for the upkeep of the tanks, the ryot's liability being altogether ignored, and when Government found that its costly agency could not, with any prospect of adequate return for its capital, undertake the management of the tanks in the Province, the ryot was called upon to take charge of the majority of the tanks. But the ryot had by this time lost all traditions of combination for works of public utility, nor were the Civil officers in a position to enforce the ryot's liabilities in an efficient manner. The various inams and privileges attaching to upkeep by ryots had been swept away, and cesses had been imposed on the understanding that the work would be done by Government. Thus by emphasizing at different times, the responsibility of one or the other of the two bodies interested in the tanks, and by neglecting the interests of the other, the tanks on the preservation of which so much depends, have been allowed to deteriorate.

Any reform in our tank system must start with a clear recognition of the fact that it is beyond the ability of Government to undertake the repair and maintenance of all the tanks in the Province with any ultimate benefit to its revenue, nor will it be equitable to throw the burden on the ryots after the village system or what little remained of it has been disorganized, and after the ryot has tacitly been relieved of his responsibilities by the imposition of special cesses for the repair of tanks.

Under these circumstances, it is now proposed to draw a clear line between tanks which Government should reserve for direct management through its Public Works Department, and tanks that should be left to be dealt with by ryots under the supervision of the Revenue Department. Though from long disuse, there may not be the same skill available in villagers for the construction and repair of tanks, it is hoped that under a system of local government in respect of tanks, which I

shall indicate below, and with sympathetic watching and seasonable advice from the Revenue and Public Works Departments, the ryots will before long be able to restore such of the tanks as may be assigned to their management. The proposal is to reserve tanks yielding more than Rs. 500 revenue under the direct control of the Public Works Department. The number of such tanks is only 790, and from the large revenue they yield, from the heaviness of the cost of their repair and from the risk involved in their breach, it is desirable that they should be managed by the skilled agency under Government. Tanks yielding less than Rs. 500 will be handed over to the management of the villagers concerned, subject however to the responsible control of the Revenue officer. But in enforcing the responsibilities of the villagers, no hard and fast rules will be laid down. It is the rigidity of general rules applied without regard to local and traditional peculiarities that have made all the well-meant efforts of Government to better the condition of the ryot almost nugatory. In many instances, concessions granted to the ryot have been so hampered by conditions, or the process for obtaining them has been so complicated, that practically little benefit has resulted from them. The system proposed will, it is hoped, be sufficiently elastic to admit of its easy application to the varying conditions of the maidan and the malnad, or of places where capital and intelligence are forthcoming and places where ryots are too poor and ignorant to do anything without State aid.

In the first place, it is proposed to relieve the ryot of the one anna irrigation cess under tanks yielding less than Rs. 500 revenue on condition of his doing the annual repairs to his tank. In the case of all works other than maintenance, whole or partial remissions of wet kandayam for one or more years will be granted in order to enable the ryots immediately to carry out the needful works. The remission thus granted will in each case be fixed with reference to the probable cost of the work. For instance, in the case of tanks requiring earth-work which might exceed what would be required under annual repairs, one or two years' wet kandayam may be remitted. If masonry and stone work has to be done, a remission of wet kandayam for 3 or 4 years may probably be required, and a similar concession for 5 or 7 years may suffice if a tank requires complete restoration. If, from want of capital, enterprise or combination in the village, it is not possible to have the tank-work done by the ryots, the Deputy Commissioner will have authority to undertake it, with the advice of the Department of Public Works, wholly at the expense of Government, or to do the portion of work requiring skill or capital and to get the remainder (chiefly earthwork) done by the villagers on concessions similar to those specified above. Thus, in the case of every tank yielding below Rs. 500 and requiring repair or restoration, it will rest with the ryots interested whether, with the liberal concessions above indicated, they will promptly do the work themselves or await the more tardy process of Government execution.

If the motives of self-interest which will thus be enlisted in our service should fail to have the desired effect, the restoration of the most important tanks now in disuse will be thrown open to private capital and enterprise under what is already well known to you as the "Chouthayi" system. This system will be simplified and the remission of one-fourth of the assessment, instead of being limited as at present to 30 years, or until the introduction of the survey settlement, will be made a permanent concession. In the case of tanks requiring an exceptionally heavy outlay for their repair or restoration, concessions even more liberal will be granted.

There need be no apprehension that under any of the proposals above made, there will be any needless sacrifice of Government interests. Under the present system, when a tank breaches, it is many years before it is repaired. As a partial relief half the wet assessment is remitted. The ryots pay half assessment for some years, and when the prospects of the tank being repaired get more and more remote, they resign their lands altogether and Government loses the entire revenue on the "Atchkat" until the tank is restored. The partial and temporary remissions of revenue under the proposed scheme will generally be but a small fraction of the cost of repair and restoration by Government agency, and the continuous prosperity which will result from the prompt restoration of tanks will be an advantage upon which no money value can be placed.

I hope I have now sufficiently explained to you the proposed new scheme for the working of our tank system. How far the Public Works Department shall

aid the Amildars in the performance of their "Marānumat" duties and in what manner the Deputy Commissioners shall carry out the concessions above noted, are matters of detail which shall be elaborated with due care in consultation with the responsible officers of Government.

By the adoption of this scheme, His Highness' Government are sanguine that the tank system throughout the Province can be restored to a condition of thorough efficiency within the next 10 or 15 years. A forecast of all the important works to be undertaken by the Government within next 10 years is already in course of preparation.

After all that may be done to improve our tanks, however, irrigation is but a broken reed to lean upon in times of famine. It has already been explained to you that the irrigable area is only 15 per cent of the area under cultivation. Of this small area, the greater portion is dependent upon tanks for irrigation, and these tanks, which are themselves fed by the rains, fail us just when their support is needed most. We have thus to throw ourselves on our Railways as our sure and only protection against some of the chief dangers of recurrent famines. The services which Railways are capable of rendering during times of famine are well known to you. A Railway is able to carry food to distressed tracts at a very small cost, varying from  $\frac{1}{4}$ th to  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a pie per maund per mile. In the famine of 1876-78, the tract which suffered most was over 50 and 100 miles away from the nearest Railway, and it is right through the whole length of this tract that the proposed Bangalore-Harihar Railway will run. When completed it will readily distribute food for 25 miles on either side or 50 miles in all. The tract served by it will thus be 50 miles wide by 212 miles long, or 10,600 square miles, which is fully  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the area where the most intense distress was felt in the years 1876 to 1878. But to place this extent of country beyond the risk of suffering, it becomes a matter of vital necessity that the Railway from Tiptur to Harihar, which I have already alluded to, should be completed at once. The dreadful teachings of the famine of 1876-78 are still fresh in our minds. Despite a liberal expenditure of 160 lakhs of rupees and the adoption of every measure which an enlightened humanity could suggest, fully a million of the population was swept away by that famine. Six years have scarcely elapsed since the close of that calamity and the condition of the country is again causing grave anxiety. There is however no occasion as yet to apprehend a famine. The present position merely demands close watchfulness and preparedness for every contingency. But I take this opportunity of giving you the assurance that if, owing to the failure of the North-East monsoon, the laboring classes should be left without employment, Government will be able to meet the difficulty by the extension of its ordinary public works, but if the pressure should increase, it will become necessary to provide suitable relief works in convenient localities, and to organize a system of village relief which has been demonstrated to be the most humane and efficient method of helping those who may be unable to work without any disruption of the ordinary bonds of village society and without the demoralization inevitable in the establishment of relief kitchens.

I will now refer to a few of the more important matters connected with the ordinary administration, to which you drew attention last year. The Representatives of some districts complained of the hardship caused by the annual public sale of the pasturage of unoccupied Government lands, and pointed out that the system subjected the villagers to extortion and annoyance at the hands of the purchaser of this right. The two most important proposals made to remedy this evil are:--1stly, to substitute for the annual sale a small rate of, say,  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna on every rupee of the Land Revenue; and 2ndly, to levy a small tax of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna per head of cattle. These measures would not be wholly free from objection; the former, which would possess the advantage of simplicity, is likely to be regarded as imposing an additional burden on the land, while the latter, though quite legitimate in itself, will place too much power in the hands of the Village Shanbhog, and may not unfrequently lead to frauds. Pending further consideration therefore, the Government have during the current year, adopted tentatively a scheme whereunder each village is given the option of securing the right to the pasturage within its limits for a price fixed upon the average realization during the past two years. I shall be glad to have your views on this subject in our subsequent meetings.

Another question discussed last year was the levy of an irrigation cess from inam villages. I am glad to be able to inform you that Government now see their way to abolishing it.

The mode of dealing with excess in minor inams has also recently engaged the attention of Government. The present rule is to ascertain the authorized extent and to confirm it with the addition of 10 per cent, resuming and assessing the remainder, if any, under enjoyment. This rule is doubtless liberal, if the true extent of the original grant can be ascertained. But this is seldom the case, as the inamdar is generally unable to adduce any proof beyond long enjoyment, and as the boundaries specified in the grant or scarcely identifiable. With a view therefore to remove any just cause for dissatisfaction on the part of this numerous class of petty inamdars, the Government have directed that all inams, the survey valuation of which as now enjoyed does not exceed Rs. 5 should be confirmed in full, and that in the case of inams exceeding Rs. 5 in value, one half of the excess should be confirmed as inam, the other half being charged with full assessment; provided that, in no case, more than three times the survey valuation is confirmed as inam. This rule will apply to all inams which are enjoyed in land. But in cases where the inam is not located as is generally the case in the malnad, where merely so much money is granted out of a particular *warg*, it will be impossible to apply the foregoing rule. It is believed that such cases will be liberally dealt with by confirming land equivalent to  $\frac{1}{10}$  ths of the original money value of the inam, with the additional concession that lands included in the inamdar's *warg* and converted into garden after the grant of the inam, shall be valued at rice and not garden rates.

The proposed Land Revenue and Local Funds Regulations which were discussed at our last year's meeting, have not yet been passed into law. The opinions of all Revenue and Judicial officers have been obtained in regard to them. Both Regulations with the opinions collected have been referred to Committees composed of able and experienced officers. I have not yet been favored with the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the Local Funds Regulation, but I understand that their recommendations do not involve any material alterations of the draft already before the public. The Committee on the Land Revenue Code have submitted their recommendations. They do not suggest any material alterations except upon two points; one of them relates to the relations of inamdar and tenant (Chapter VII of the Draft). The Committee are of opinion that no "right of occupancy" as defined in Section 86 of the Draft should be acquired by mere possession for 12 or any number of years, but they provide for the preservation of the right of all "Kadim" tenants, whether they pay rent in kind or money.

Another alteration of importance which the Committee recommend is the omission of Clauses (b) and (c) of Section 124 of the Draft. Sections 123 and 124 follow Sections 106 and 107 of the Bombay Code. The former provides that, at the end of the term fixed for the present settlement, a revised assessment shall be fixed, *not* with reference to improvements made from private capital and resources, but with reference to general considerations of the value of the land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce or facilities of communication. The next section provides that nothing in the preceding section shall prevent a revised assessment being fixed—

- (a) with reference to any improvement effected at the cost of Government;  
or
- (b) with reference to the value of any natural advantage, when the improvement effected from private capital and resources consists only in having created the means of utilizing such advantage; or
- (c) with reference to any improvement which is the result only of the ordinary operations of husbandry.

Clause (a) is in every way reasonable. But Clause (b) has been so construed as to authorize the taxing of private wells, which in practice are the only kind of tenant's improvements in this country. Water below the surface is a "natural advantage," and the digging of a well by the ryot is only "creating the means for utilizing such advantage." Upon this ground the strict justice of the law which permits the taxing of private wells is perhaps defensible, but there can be no doubt whatever of the inexpediency of taxing these useful works which owe their origin so much to



the labor and capital of the ryot. I believe that in omitting this provision from our Code, we are only slightly anticipating the course of legislation in British India. Clause (c), which refers to the taxing of improvements which are the result of the ordinary operations of husbandry, may also be omitted as there have been such great differences of opinion as to their meaning. These alterations will give to the ryot's tenure under our settlement an element of certainty and permanency to a much larger extent than now enjoyed. It will perhaps be a further gain in this direction to provide in Section 123 that a revised assessment should only be made with reference to the general value of the land as to situation, price of produce and facilities of communication, and thereby to obviate the necessity for a re-classification of soils at the revised settlement. The ryot will thus be freed once for all from the inconveniences attending a re-survey and re-classification of his fields. On these and other questions connected with the Code, the Government will be glad to have your views. The papers placed at your disposal explain all the proposed alterations in full. The Government are anxious that this most important measure should come into effect from 1st April next and hope to be able to secure that end.

The details of the revision of the Medical and Educational establishments recently carried out are well known to you. By the substitution of Native for European subordinate medical staff, that department will be made more suitable for the requirements of the Native State. The educational scheme, which provides for definite and gradual promotions to all grades of Educational officers, will, it is believed, secure for that department, an efficient staff of teachers working under a healthy stimulus and enjoying prospects of advancement which compare not unfavorably with those offered by other branches of the public service.

Mysore, as you may remember, was represented at the Calcutta Exhibition in 1883-84. Owing to short notice and the difficulty in collecting suitable exhibits, the arts and industries of Mysore could neither be fully nor fairly represented.

The report of the local Committee is not yet to hand, but as soon as it is received copies will be distributed for information throughout the different districts. The net cost to the State has been about Rs. 6,000 a very small sum considering the interests involved.

The exhibits from Mysore, few as they were, attracted considerable attention and I am happy to say that the Province obtained

- 2 gold medals.
- 9 first class certificates and silver medals.
- 11 second do and bronze medals.
- 8 third class certificates.

The works most highly appreciated were wood inlaid with ivory and sandal-wood carvings.

Raw products, silk fabrics, spices, medicines, honey, coffee, etc., attracted attention, while the paintings by Mr. Rangasami Pille and the plans by the students of the Engineering School were highly praised. The model railway carriages exhibited by Messrs. Appavu Chetti & Sons were excellent, and I am glad to say that foreign Railways have already given orders to that firm for the construction of some passenger vehicles. There was also a demand for Mysore metal-ware, goods in horn, and fancy work.

Exhibitions are shortly to be held both in London and Bombay, and to secure a proper representation of Mysore at those places, steps will now be taken to collect some of the best specimens in art and manufacture, and at the same time a collection of all kinds will be made in Bangalore with a view to making our industries better known and appreciated locally.

Gentlemen, it now only remains for me to assure you of the great interest which His Highness the Maharaja takes in the success of these annual meetings. It is his hope and wish that this Assembly will become, year after year, more and more useful to the country. By careful watching of the working of the Administration in all branches and by bringing to notice any defects or shortcomings in them, and by practical suggestions for improving the condition of all classes of His Highness' subjects, you have it in your power to contribute in some measure to

the good Government of the country. The lively interest you evince in the discussion of public questions and your intelligent appreciation of the intentions and policy of Government are a source of strength to His Highness' advisers.

In conclusion, let me thank you, gentlemen, most heartily for the trouble you have taken to attend this meeting.

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

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21st OCTOBER 1885.

GENTLEMEN.—

It is my privilege to lay before you to-day, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, a brief statement of the important facts connected with the administration of the Province during the past year.

*Postponement of Enhanced Subsidy.*—Before submitting to you the usual financial statements, I beg to announce to you the important fact that the Government of India have been graciously pleased to recommend to the Secretary of State the postponement of the enhanced subsidy for a further period of 10 years. A brief reference to the history of this question will not be uninteresting to you. The amount of the subsidy, as fixed by the Treaty of 1799 and as hitherto paid, is 24½ lakhs of rupees. Under that Treaty, however, Mysore was also bound to pay contributions to the British Government towards the increased expenses of war. This indefinite liability for contributions in time of war, was commuted by the Treaty of 1807 into an obligation to maintain a body of 4,000 effective horse in peace and war, such portion of this force as, in the opinion of the British Government, may not be required for the internal protection of the country, being maintained at all times ready to accompany the British Army on service beyond the Mysore Territory. The Instrument by which the administration of the Province was transferred to His Highness the Maharaja, commuted this obligation to maintain a Cavalry force for external service, into one to pay 10½ lakhs of rupees per annum by way of an addition to the subsidy. Acting, however, under the influence of a sincere desire not to place an undue burden on the finances of Mysore in the early stage of the Maharaja's rule, the British Government postponed this addition of 10½ lakhs to the subsidy, for a period of 5 years from the date of Rendition. During the past four years, the financial position of the State has received the careful consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. His Excellency has recognized the fact that the revenue of Mysore is not now so large as was anticipated at the time when the addition of 10½ lakhs to the subsidy was fixed, and in view of the present embarrassed condition of the Mysore finances and of the demands upon the resources of the State, His Excellency has been pleased, as already stated, to recommend to the Secretary of State that the enhanced subsidy shall be foregone for an additional period of 10 years. This is only a fresh but a very signal illustration of the generous treatment which the Mysore State has invariably received at the hands of the Paramount Power. His Highness' Government are deeply grateful for this boon, for without it, it would not at present, be possible to maintain the administration of the Province at its present standard of efficiency. The ten years' postponement, however, gives the State sufficient time within which to recover from the effects of the late famine, and I beg to give you the assurance that His Highness' Government will spare no efforts, loyally to meet the Treaty obligation in question at the expiry of the time so graciously allowed.

*Surplus Revenue of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*—Another subject which has been decided by the Government of India is that the surplus revenue of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which is administered by the British Government, shall be credited in the Imperial Accounts.

In accordance with this decision, the receipts and expenditure of the Civil and Military Station have had to be excluded from the Provincial revenue and expenditure.

D. A.

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*Receipts and Expenditure for 1884-85.*—After making this deduction, the ordinary revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,00,70,975 and the expenditure to Rs. 99,55,601 as shown in the following statements:—

<i>Receipts.</i>					1883-84	1884-85.
					Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	..	...	...	...	73,30,811	66,83,886
Excise	...	...	...	...	9,58,624	11,79,625
Forest	...	...	...	...	6,27,283	6,57,564
Stamps	...	...	...	...	4,30,292	4,42,791
Sayer	..	...	...	...	2,83,426	3,40,699
Mohatarfa	...	...	...	...	2,81,442	2,65,102
Law and Justice	..	...	...	...	59,433	69,490
Post Office	...	...	...	...	58,616	61,607
Registration	...	...	...	...	42,249	44,339
Amrit Mahal	...	...	..	...	34,199	34,424
Education	..	...	...	...	23,966	32,348
Salt	...	..	...	...	26,455	24,464
Public Works	...	...	...	...	9,366	9,296
Sale proceeds of uncurrent copper coins	...	...	...	...	26,128	3,103
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	...	1,27,433	2,22,237
Total					1,03,19,723	1,00,70,975
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
A.						
Subsidy	...	...	...	...	24,50,000	24,50,000
Civil List	...	...	...	...	10,00,000	10,00,000
Interest on public debt	...	...	...	...	4,91,237	5,17,531
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgur	...	...	...	...	1,48,925	1,04,048
Military Force	...	...	...	...	7,38,009	7,56,939
					48,28,171	48,28,518
B						
					1883-84.	1884-85.
					Rs.	Rs.
Administration and Public departments	...	...	...	...	1,86,290	2,04,097
Land Revenue Charges.	{	Deputy Commissioners and establishments	...	...	1,37,808	1,35,190
		Assistant Commissioners and establishments	...	...	47,630	53,761
		Taluk establishments	...	...	3,12,037	3,15,917
		Revenue Survey	...	...	2,50,414	2,38,918
		Inam department	..	...	7,816	7,985
		Remuneration of village servants	...	...	2,14,210	2,87,724
		Other items	...	...	32,034	32,452
Excise	...	...	...	...	16,097	18,300
Forest	...	...	...	...	2,48,257	2,48,028
Stamps	..	...	...	...	14,311	18,103
Sayer	...	...	...	...	15,274	14,505
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	58,693	53,473
Amrit Mahal department	...	...	...	...	1,33,860	32,104
Topographical Survey	...	...	...	...	84,285	80,483
Total...					17,59,016	17,41,040
C.						
Law and Justice including Jails	...	...	...	...	7,10,064	7,58,883
Police	...	...	...	...	4,70,637	4,88,665
Education	...	...	...	...	1,38,065	1,45,130
Muzarayi	...	...	...	...	2,79,657	2,80,955
Medical	...	...	...	...	1,29,659	1,32,994
Superannuation pensions and gratuities	...	...	...	...	2,45,600	2,70,964
Public Works...	...	...	...	...	9,36,001	8,93,687
Post Office	...	...	...	...	1,27,535	1,26,660
Registration	...	...	...	...	25,579	25,972
Minor departments	...	...	..	...	17,173	17,666
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances, and leave and pensionary contributions	...	...	...	...	1,15,621	65,621
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,88,944	1,78,846
Total					33,84,536	33,86,043
Grand Total					99,71,722	99,55,601

At the close of the year, there was only a small surplus of Rs. 1,15,374, which compares rather unfavorably with the surplus of nearly 3½ lakhs at the close of the previous year. This result was not due to any increased expenditure. It was due entirely to a falling off in the revenue. Under Land Revenue, the realizations were 6½ lakhs less than in the previous year, because the year was one of partial drought throughout the northern and eastern parts of the Province, and the Government had either to postpone or to remit a portion of the Land Revenue in the affected tract.

Abkari, however, yielded 2¼ lakhs more than in 1883-84, owing to the larger amounts which the Government were able to secure from the new toddy and arrack contracts entered into in the beginning of 1884-85. These contracts are, as usual, for a period of 3 years. Sayer shows a slight improvement of about half a lakh. Under Forest Revenue, the demand for sandalwood was unusually slack, and the sales realized only Rs. 3,22,308, or 1¼ lakhs less than in 1883-84. This, however, was made good by the larger sale of timber to the public, and by the supply of sleepers and fuel to the Railway. Thus, on the whole, the Forest Revenue amounted to Rs. 6,57,564, *i.e.*, about a ¼ lakh better than in the year previous. We ought not, however, to calculate upon sales of timber and fuel on such an extensive scale, for, the forests, especially the Fuel Reserves, require some rest. Under Miscellaneous items of Revenue, there was an increase of nearly 1 lakh. This was due chiefly to the Secretary of State's decision which recognized the services of British Officers in Mysore prior to 30th September 1882, as British Service for purposes of pension and leave allowances. This order secured to the State a refund of the contributions on account of their pensions and leave allowances which had previously been paid to the British Government. Thus the large decrease of 6½ lakhs under Land Revenue being made good in part by increase under other heads of revenue, the total income was only 2½ lakhs less than in 1883-84. Among items of expenditure, there have been no important variations of any kind, and the total expenditure has been maintained as in the previous year at the normal figure of about 99½ lakhs.

As already remarked, the foregoing figures exclude the revenue and expenditure of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The surplus revenue of the Station, which was included in the Provincial Cash Balances till the beginning of the last year, may be estimated at about 1½ lakhs per annum.

*Budget Estimate for 1885-86.*—The budget for the current year, as finally revised, estimates for an income of Rs. 1,04,23,500. Under all heads of revenue except "Land Revenue," the estimates are based upon the actual realizations of the past and previous years. Under Land Revenue, an income of Rs. 73,11,000 has been estimated for, though the actual realizations in the past year amounted to only Rs. 66,83,886. After the late Famine, the Land Revenue decreased to about 70½ lakhs, which was the amount realized in 1881-82 and 1882-83. The average realizations in the years immediately preceding the Famine were about 73 lakhs, and this figure was again reached in 1883-84. This improvement has not unfortunately been permanent, for, the last year was one of very scanty rainfall and short harvests, and it is followed by the exceptionally unfavorable season of the present year. Under such circumstances, the Land Revenue demand for the current year is likely to be only about 70 lakhs, but I believe it probable that the actual realizations, including the postponements of 1884-85, may be about 73 lakhs as estimated in the Budget, if the present favorable aspect of the season continues.

The budget estimates for an expenditure in the current year of Rs. 1,02,39,810 against an actual expenditure of Rs. 99,55,601 in the past year. The increase is almost entirely due to the grant for Public Works being increased from 9½ to 12 lakhs, under circumstances which will be explained hereafter. "Police," "Education" and "Medical" are the only other heads, the increase under which calls for any remark. In the Police Department, it was found necessary, in the interests of its efficiency, to revert to the former system of employing separate Assistant Commissioners for the exclusive charge of the Police, under the orders of the District Officers. This measure has necessitated a redistribution of the cost of Assistant Commissioners between the Revenue, Judicial and Police Departments.

			The improvement of the status of schoolmasters and a larger provision for grants-in-aid account for the slight increase under "Education," while †that under "Medical" is due to the gradual substitution of Assistant Surgeons in the place of Apothecaries, and to the increased provision for purchase of medicines.
		Rs.	
*Actuals,	... 1884-85	1,45,130	
Budget,	... 1885-86	1,61,500	
†Actuals,	... 1884-85	1,32,994	
Budget,	... 1885-86	1,71,197	

*State Railway.*— I shall now proceed to place before you the statistics connected with the State Railway. At present 140 miles of Railway from Mysore to Gubbi is open for traffic. The total cost of this length up to the end of 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 62,94,170, as follows:—

	Rs.
Bangalore-Mysore Section, 86 miles open throughout the year ...	43,56,690
Bangalore-Tumkur Section, 43 miles opened on 11th August 1884 ...	16,48,476
Tumkur-Gubbi Section, 11 miles opened on 26th December 1884 ...	2,89,004
Total ...	62,94,170

The revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 3,80,875, and the expenses to Rs. 2,07,087, leaving as net earnings Rs. 1,73,788, which added to the surplus of ordinary revenue, Rs. 1,15,379, gave a total cash balance of Rs. 2,89,167 at the close of the last year. The net Railway earnings were about 2·76 per cent on a capital outlay of about 63 lakhs till the close of the last year; but as only a portion of the total line of 140 miles was open throughout the year, the mean mileage worked was about 105 miles, and the net earnings *pro-rata* are 3·68 per cent.

In addition to the capital expenditure up to the close of 1884-85, a further sum of Rs. 2,51,040 is provided for expenditure in the current year to meet the cost of six new engines which have lately arrived, and of some additional wagons and of improvements to the line. The total cost will thus be Rs. 65,45,210, or Rs. 46,751 per mile; and the earnings may be said to return 3·53 per cent on the capital.

The extension from Gubbi to Harihar, 157·282 miles has still to be constructed. Surveys, plans and estimates as far as Tiptur (32·81 miles), received the approval of the Government of India in January 1884, and similar papers for the portion between Tiptur and Harihar (124·472 miles) were forwarded to the Resident on 13th July 1885, for submission to the Government of India. The estimated cost of continuing the Railway beyond Gubbi to Harihar (157·282 miles), amounts to Rs. 63,00,939 at a rate of Rs. 40,062 per mile. The difference in cost between what has been done and what has to be done is thus Rs. 6,689 per mile, the saving being due to cheaper survey, less bridging, accommodation already established at headquarters, plant now available, less equipment in rolling stock at outset, and saving in establishment.

The Durbar has lately accepted a proposal made by the Government of India that the extension from Gubbi to Harihar should be executed with foreign capital. Negotiations are, it is believed, in progress between the Secretary of State for India on behalf of Mysore, and the Southern Mahratta Company, whereby the present line of 140 miles is to be hypothecated for the amount of its cost to the Company, who are to raise the additional capital required and carry out the extension. The amount which Mysore is to receive on the hypothecation of its present line is to be paid to the British Government in part liquidation of the Famine Loan. The terms under which the Company is to construct the extension and maintain, manage and work the whole system of the "Mysore State Railway" are to be similar to those of the existing contract between the Secretary of State and the Company as regards the Deccan Railways. Under this arrangement, Mysore will guarantee to the Company interest on its capital during the first five years, the State receiving the whole of the net earnings of the Railway during that period. After the first five years, the rate of guaranteed interest payable to the Company will be reduced to 3½ per cent, and the Company will then, in addition, retain for itself ¼th of the net earnings, the remaining ¾ths being handed over to Mysore. Due provision will be made for the Government retaining in its hands a control over the accounts and expenditure of the Company, and for Police arrangements on the line. The whole Railway is redeemable at the end of the 25th, 35th, or 45th year. These terms are, it will be

seen, not unfavorable to Mysore. The amount to be received by the hypothecation of the open line, which, as already shown, has cost about 65 lakhs, will go a great way towards liquidating the Famine Loan which now amounts to about 77½ lakhs of Rupees. In this way Mysore will soon be free to apply to its own advantage the heavy payments it now makes towards the repayment of this loan; while the liability on account of the guaranteed interest will not be serious, if the returns on the completed system are maintained at a figure which Mysore has a right to expect from its own experience in managing the small sections it has already constructed. If the cost of construction is limited to the amount provided by Mysore estimates, the difference between the 3½ per cent guarantee and the Mysore share (⅓ths) of the 3 per cent earnings, will only amount to about Rs. 78,000 per annum. This charge is not to be considered as too high a price to be paid for a few years, for the advantage of securing at an early date a long length of Railway within the Province, with the option of purchasing it hereafter when the finances are in a more flourishing condition. The annual charge above referred to will cease when the Railway begins to earn 4½ per cent on the capital; and, when it earns more than that rate, it will become a source of revenue to the State. Thus, on the whole, the proposed arrangement with the Southern Mahratta Company is one which is calculated in every way to advance the best interests of the State.

In connection with the subject of Railways, I regret to have to inform you that our Consulting Engineer Colonel A. LeMessurier is shortly to leave us. He came to Mysore in November 1879, when the construction of the Mysore-Bangalore Railway had made very little progress beyond the earth-work done as relief work during the late famine. The early and satisfactory completion of this line, as well as its further extension to Gubbi was in a large measure due to his untiring energy. The Government always found in him a valuable adviser in all D. P. W. matters generally, and his exertions to train the young Native Engineers for Railway survey and construction, have been eminently successful. His Highness' Government regret very much that they are so soon to lose his services, and I take this opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the State during the six years he has been with us.

*Season Prospects.*—In my Address to you on the occasion of the last annual meeting, I alluded to the then unfavorable prospects of the year. Happily the apprehensions at that time entertained were not realized. The North-East monsoon proved favorable and was sufficient to save a portion of the standing crops, though quite insufficient to fill the tanks, or to allow of more than one-half of the usual amount of wet cultivation under them. The dry crops in the north-eastern and eastern districts yielded only a harvest, which varied from ¼ to ½ of the usual average. On the whole, however, a moderate harvest was secured and proved sufficient to avert immediate distress. During this year again, the unfavorable conditions of the first half of 1883-84 have repeated themselves in a more aggravated form. The south-west monsoon began very well in May, and continued to promise fair during that month and June. In July, however, it showed signs of failing, and, as the season advanced, the drought became greater and more general. Till about the end of September, the rain which fell was extremely scanty. The dry crops began to wither from the long continued drought. The early crops were entirely lost in parts of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Tunkur. In parts of Kolar and the maidan portions of Kadur, the early rains were so scanty as not to allow of sowings to the usual extent. The tanks everywhere were empty, and no *Kartik* wet cultivation was carried on under them; and even in the malnad, the rains were insufficient for the paddy crops. In maidan taluks the springs rapidly dried up, and much difficulty was experienced as regards drinking water. Fodder for cattle became scarce, and the Government had to open its Reserved Forests for purposes of pasture. Prices began to rise, and the mortality among cattle sensibly increased. There was thus every sign that the Province was in a most critical condition. It was evident that if the drought continued much longer, there would be wide-spread scarcity, which, if the North-East monsoon too failed, would soon deepen into a famine. When the prospect looked so gloomy, the rains of the 25th September and the following days removed all cause for immediate apprehension. The season has since assumed a very favorable aspect, and if this continues, we may calculate upon a tolerably fair harvest, though one rather below the usual average.

*Relief Measures.*—It will, however, be satisfactory to you to know that in view to meeting the apparently impending calamity, His Highness' Government had adopted measures for the inauguration of a system of relief works which, it was hoped, would afford the threatened districts the means of tiding over the months of scarcity likely to intervene between the failure of the later crops, and the early harvest of the coming year. The system of relief which, it was decided to adopt, was the same as that which is prescribed for all British Provinces. There is, however, one point connected with the administration of relief, upon the importance of which His Highness' Government lay special stress. In their opinion, it is essential that a scheme of relief, in order to be efficient, must provide, on an extensive scale, for works specially intended for the relief of the agricultural population in the vicinity of their villages. Our main object should be to prevent the dispersion of families in quest of distant works. Near every inhabited village, it will be easy to provide abundance of suitable work, such as the improvement of tanks, the making of wells and village-roads, the improvement of the existing local sanitary arrangements, the digging and weeding of fields, construction of *Sagurali Kattes* and other similar works. The employment of the people on such works will enable them to return to their homes at the end of each day's work, and thus it will be possible to preserve the mutually helpful bonds of village society. The early commencement of works of this kind is of paramount importance, for, it is only in that way, we can induce the people to resort to relief works at the outset. Experience shows that in the earlier stages of distress, they prefer to cling to their homes upon unwholesome or insufficient food rather than seek employment on distant works. It is only when even such food fails and when emaciation sets in, that they leave their homes in quest of work or food, and enter upon that career of aimless wandering which was so fruitful a source of suffering during the last Famine.

In organizing relief measures, therefore, my first endeavour was to arrange for a programme of works near the homes of the people. For some of the most affected parts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug, such a programme has already been mapped out on the principle of leaving no inhabited village without suitable work within a radius of 3 miles. It is in contemplation to complete the programme at an early date for the whole of the area likely to be affected by a succession of bad seasons.

In addition to these works intended chiefly for the agricultural population, and under the supervision of the Civil Officers, arrangements had also been made for undertaking, when required, a system of works under the professional control of the Public Works Department, and intended chiefly for persons who generally resort to such works for employment. The D. P. W. Relief Scheme, to meet which an additional grant of 2½ lakhs was provisionally made to that Department, comprised the restoration or repair of a large number of tanks and the formation of a few useful new roads, and improvement of existing ones, the works being so situated that the laboring and even the agricultural classes could reach them without losing touch of their village homes. These projects would, it must be admitted, be entirely insufficient to meet the demand for work that would arise in the event of wide-spread and intense distress, but it was never apprehended that we should have to cope with a famine at all approaching in severity that of 1876-78. For the amount of distress anticipated, the works projected seemed sufficient. They would not entail profuse expenditure, and would prove remunerative, whilst affording for a limited period ample occupation to the landless classes and field-laborers. Should, indeed, a desolating famine again come on the land, it would be difficult to initiate D. P. W. relief works on a sufficiently large scale, without resorting to the immediate extension of our Railway lines, and starting the much discussed great Mari-kanave Reservoir and its subsidiary channels.

Prospects, however, have, as already stated, materially improved; abundant rains have recently fallen all over the taluks which at one time were most sorely threatened; the tanks have partially filled, the withering crops have revived, and under Providence there is now every reason to hope that the need for exceptional measures of relief has, for the present, entirely ceased.

In congratulating the country on the narrow escape we have had, I must not omit to mention that in maturing my plans to meet the threatened calamity, it has been my good fortune to receive from Mr. Girdlestone, the British Resident, most valuable advice and support. The active interest he invariably evinced in the



elaboration of relief measures has been a source of strength to me and of encouragement to my officers; and I take this opportunity to acknowledge thus publicly, on behalf of His Highness' Government, the cordial sympathy which they invariably received from him, during the anxious period the State has just passed through. My acknowledgments are also due to the District Officers for their active watchfulness of the state of the country and for their preparedness for prompt action in case of need. I have also received valuable aid and co-operation from my Chief Secretary, Mr. Vijayindra Rao, in the organization of relief measures generally, and from Major Bowen, the Public Works Secretary, in arranging, in the very short time at his disposal, an adequate programme of professional agency works.

*Irrigation Works.*—I must now touch on a subject as intimately connected with the averting of the dangers arising from abnormal seasons, as with the well-being of the Province in ordinary years. I mean our Irrigation Works. I shall first enumerate briefly what has been done to our tanks and channels in the years immediately preceding the great Famine, and what has been done since, and then I shall discuss the policy to be pursued in the near future.

In the years from 1871-72 to 1875-76 inclusive, the total outlay on Irrigation was Rs. 20,07,539, of which Rs. 11,32,464 was on original works,—that is, on the restoration of abandoned tanks, or on the radical improvement and extension of our channels; and Rs. 8,75,075 on repairs,—that is, on the maintenance of already existing works yielding revenue. This gives in round numbers an average of Rs. 4,00,000 on new and old works for each of the five years. Much useful work was done in the same direction during 1876-77, 1877-78 and 1878-79, which I shall call the famine years; but this expenditure was mostly abnormal and its primary object was the alleviation of distress, and but partially, the benefit of the works themselves. So I shall pass those years by. From 1879-80 to 1884-85, both inclusive, the total outlay on irrigation was Rs. 18,56,668, or an average of over 3 lakhs for each of the six years. This average expenditure on works of vital importance, though exhibiting no neglect of irrigation, was below that of the first five years of the last decade; but you will remember that not only did the Rendition of the Province and the disastrous results of the Famine lead to the breaking up of the expensive establishments previously employed on the so-called serial restoration of tanks, but in the years succeeding, the greater part of the resources of the State were wisely diverted to the rapid completion of a part of our projected Railway system. The further development of that system will, as already stated, shortly pass out of our hands under very favorable conditions, and the sensible relief of financial pressure that will then be afforded will enable us, it is hoped, to give greater attention and more ample funds to the furtherance of irrigation.

*Tank Policy.*—In my Speech last year, I sketched the outlines of a scheme then under consideration for dealing with the maintenance of our tanks. The proposal I brought forward was to throw on the Public Works Department full responsibility for all tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 500 and upwards. The onerous duties connected with the improvement and up-keep of these tanks were, it was thought, as much as the limited staff of the Public Works Department could well undertake. The up-keep of all tanks with a revenue less than Rs. 500 was to rest with the ryots themselves, under the control of the Revenue Officers, whilst private capital and enterprize were to be enlisted in our service for the restoration, under favorable conditions, of old abandoned tanks. That scheme which is, it must be admitted, beset with many difficulties, has not yet been completely matured; and authorities on the subject differ as to the limit to be fixed in regard to the relative responsibilities of the Public Works Department and the ryots. The settlement of the question one way or the other is, however, one of the crying wants of the Province, and the Government have decided to test the feasibility of the five hundred rupee limit scheme by introducing it in the first instance into seven selected taluks, one in each district. In these taluks, the responsibilities of the Public Works staff will cease as regards tanks with a revenue less than Rs. 500, excepting in cases where the Revenue Officers may find it necessary to call on the Engineers to construct masonry works, such as sluices, *Kodis* and aqueducts, which the ryots themselves cannot well undertake. And, as the ryots can hardly be compelled to build or repair the stone revetments of such tanks, works to which they are unaccustomed, funds will be placed at the disposal of the Deputy

Commissioner for this purpose. It seems to me that this tentative measure will have the effect of putting to a crucial test the feasibility of the policy above indicated; and after the lapse of a reasonable period, the results of the trial now proposed will enable the Government finally to decide as to what limit and what system should be adopted in the future. I believe that, with the cordial co-operation of the Revenue and Public Works Officers, the tentative scheme now to be adopted will be found to work so satisfactorily as to enable the Government to introduce it into the whole Province at no distant date.

*Marikanave Reservoir.*—The old project for a reservoir at Marikanave near Hiriyur is now being re-considered. The proposal was originally brought forward as a feasible scheme by Major Dobbs in 1855, and then examined by Colonel Green at the express desire of Sir Mark Cubbon. In 1869, Major Sankey's design was submitted to the Government of India, but, as it did not contain full estimates for irrigation channels, the papers were returned. Surveys were afterwards continued till 1873, when the project was abandoned for want of funds. The site offers great natural advantages for the formation of a reservoir of very considerable capacity, and it is the intention of the Durbar to resume the project and at an early date to complete the necessary enquiries and surveys, with detailed estimates as to cost of head works and irrigating channels. It is probable that the work will eventually yield a return of about 7 per cent on the capital of about 20 lakhs which may be required, and, as it will be the means of relieving the State of its constant anxiety regarding portions of Chitaldrug, no effort will be spared to push it to an early completion.

*Collection and Scrutiny of Statistics.*—The imminence of the famine this year has brought to notice some defects in the present machinery for the collection and scrutiny of statistics—agricultural, vital and economic. For a small Province like Mysore, it may perhaps not be necessary to have a separate Department of Agriculture, but it is absolutely necessary to have at the headquarters an officer of standing and experience, who could “collect and deal with the statistical returns relating to the weather, the agriculture, the health and the well-being of the people, and thus secure the most prompt and accurate knowledge attainable of a probable failure of crops, and of the extent and consequences of any failure that actually takes place.” In ordinary times, this work may not be sufficient for a separate officer. It is therefore in contemplation to combine the office of Director of Statistics with that of the Inspector-General of Police and of Forests and Plantations.

*Re-constitution of Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts.*—The experience of the past three years has convinced the Maharaja's Government of the necessity of having a regular district in the place of the present Sub-Division in such a large and distant place as Chitaldrug. The tract, as you know, is one of the border districts of the Mysore State, with a long line of frontier, wild and hilly in parts, and affording shelter to dacoits, and from its being constantly subject to drought, has always been a source of anxiety to Government. The re-constitution of this Sub-Division into a district with all the machinery necessary for an efficient Revenue and Police administration will go a great way towards promoting local responsibility and prevention of crime, and it will be an important step towards an efficient administration of famine relief.

At some future time, it may be advisable to consider whether Hassan also should not be restored to its former position, thus reducing to its original manageable size the Mysore District, which, at present, is rather unwieldy. But the question of the re-constitution of Hassan is not so pressing as that of Chitaldrug.

*Re-constitution of certain abolished taluks.*—Experience has also convinced us of the great public inconvenience caused by amalgamating some of the important frontier taluks with the neighbouring ones, and this is especially the case with the taluks of Malvalli, Arkalgud, Malur and Kankuppa, and perhaps of Devanhalli also. Ever since these taluks were broken up, there have been complaints of the inconvenience, and, in some instances, of the positive hardship, resulting from the change. I have been unwilling to disturb the new arrangement without a fair trial. Later experience, however, makes it clear that, while the resultant saving is inappreciable, the breaking up of these taluks has not promoted administrative

efficiency, and has been attended with great inconvenience to the ryots and village officials, and has had a prejudicial effect on local trade and local prosperity. His Highness' Government have therefore resolved to re-constitute at an early date some of the abolished taluks.

*Legislation.*—In the Legislative Department, the Local Boards Regulation, which came under discussion in previous meetings of this Assembly, was submitted in April last to the Government of India for sanction.

The Draft Revenue Code as finally revised by the Mysore Government was, some short time back, published in the Official Gazette, and it is now being submitted to the Government of India.

The important Forest Regulation is still under discussion. The subject is surrounded by many difficulties, and this will be readily understood when it is said that in Forest matters, even the British Legislature, with its great experience, has not yet arrived at a final decision. The Forest Code is under revision in Bombay, the existing arrangements being deemed very unsatisfactory in the interests of the ryots. In Mysore, the subject is at present receiving careful consideration, and I may here mention that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja will enforce, as a fundamental principle, that local wants, local customs, and local systems of tenure should not be disturbed. On the other hand, however, it must be distinctly understood that, as population and cultivation increase, it will be necessary for Government to interfere to prevent the wasteful destruction of forests and to ensure their conservation in the best interests of the people. It will be strongly impressed on the minds of Forest Officers that their aim should be to conciliate the villagers in forest tracts, and secure their co-operation by liberal treatment in respect of their domestic wants.

In connection with Forest Legislation, I may add that it is proposed to place the Department under an Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations. The Government are training three students in the Forest School at Dehra Dun for the post of Assistant Conservators; and it is proposed eventually to give an officer of this class to each district.

Though not strictly connected with the subject of Legislation, I may in this place mention that, at this moment, there is under consideration the introduction of an exhaustive Code of Rules based upon the Famine Code of the Madras Presidency and upon the provisional Famine Code of the Government of India. Such a Code will be a guide to our administrative officers of all grades in the inauguration and execution of relief measures in times of distress.

*Pasture.*—The important subject of pasture reserves is also now engaging the attention of Government. In a country like Mysore, where cattle-breeding is carried on to a large extent by the Government as well as by private individuals, the subject of pasture land is of the utmost importance. For the Government cattle, valuable pasture land has been reserved, and for private cattle the Survey Department has allotted to each village free gomal or pasture land, this allotment being supplemented yearly by the sale to the villagers of the right to graze on Government waste-land, which, in many places, is extensive. In ordinary seasons, the existing provision is understood to be sufficient. In years of scanty rainfall, there is invariably a general cry against the insufficiency of the existing grazing provision, and all the District Officers and Amildars consulted affirm that the cry is not without reason. The deficiency is generally met by temporarily placing the Reserved Forests at the disposal of villagers for the purpose of grazing, an arrangement inadequate in itself and not considered as a rule a safe one, as there is always a risk of the privilege being abused. It is, under the circumstances, proposed to make a permanent provision that may, to some extent meet the requirements of good and bad years, and to make the ryot independent, as much as possible, of Government Reserved Forests. It is admitted that the present Amrit Mahal allotment is far in excess of what is actually utilized by the Government cattle, and it is therefore proposed to reduce it to some extent. When this is done, some of the surplus *Kavals* would be utilized for fuel and pasture reserves, which could be thrown open to the public in exceptional years, while other surplus *Kavals* could be placed at the disposal of the public on the moderate assessment of *Hulgaval* tenure, and on the distinct understanding of liability to enhanced assessment for

lands brought under cultivation. The experiment of preserving green fodder in silos is being carried on on a large scale by the Military Secretary, who is in hopes of being able to report favorably upon it at an early date. The report, when received, will be published in the Gazette in English and Canarese.

*Anche or Local Post.*—A question of great importance which is now before the Government, relates to the *Anche* or the Local Post. It is undoubted that the Department is capable of much improvement. Two alternative proposals have been made to us by the Director-General of the Post Office in India. The first proposal is that the complete control of the Postal arrangements in Mysore should be surrendered, by the Durbar to the Imperial Postal Department, that that Department should take over the whole of the Mysore Postal establishments, pay them from Imperial revenues, and treat Mysore in all postal matters exactly as if it were a British Province, the service correspondence of the State being carried at the cheap official postage rates prepaid by service stamps. The proposal is advantageous in many ways. It secures that centralization and uniformity of rules and organization, which is the essence of every efficient Postal System. It remedies that public inconvenience which naturally results from Mysore being isolated from the rest of India in Postal matters, and it saves the Maharaja's Government the trouble and cost of maintaining a local Postal Department, which, at best, only imitates the Imperial System in a manner necessarily imperfect. It involves no interference, administrative or political, though the liability of the State in respect of Mail robberies will increase as the British Postal System expands.

The alternative proposal submitted for the consideration of the Maharaja's Government is—

*1st*—that Mysore should adopt all British rules and rates of postage, using British Postage Stamps over-printed "Mysore" which will be supplied to it for the mere cost of manufacture;

*2ndly*—that all paid inland correspondence, official or non-official, transferred from Mysore to British Post Offices or *vice versa* be delivered free, each Post Office keeping whatever it collects in stamps or on bearing letters;

and *3rdly*—that Mysore introduces the Money Order, Insurance, Value-payable parcel, Postal-note and other systems peculiar to the British Indian Post Office, retaining any fees it earns on account of them.

You will observe that this alternative proposal secures complete reciprocity in all Postal matters, but it must not be forgotten that its adoption throws a great responsibility upon the State, and is likely to involve some additional expenditure for the improvement of the present establishment. His Highness' Government have considered the subject with great care and in all its bearings, but, before coming to a final decision, they desire that it should be fully discussed at this Meeting.

Gentlemen, before concluding this Address, let me assure you that it is a source of great satisfaction to His Highness the Maharaja that the opportunity afforded by this annual Assembly for the representation of public wants, and the suggestion of measures calculated to better the condition of the people, is prized as a valuable privilege by his subjects in all parts of the Province. At the outset, the institution was regarded by some as premature, but the continued interest you evince in public affairs, and the practical common sense which characterizes your discussions have served to refute the assumption so often made that the institution is in advance of the times. The success achieved in the past is an encouragement for further endeavours to secure at these annual meetings a fuller representation of the wants and wishes of the people. In view to attaining this end, His Highness has been pleased to direct that the various Local Boards, now about to be constituted, shall be empowered to select their representatives for this Assembly, thereby investing it with the authority and weight which belong to a body formally deputed for the representation of the people.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

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

ON SATURDAY, THE 9th OCTOBER 1886.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in laying before you to-day, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, a statement showing the principal features of the administration of the Province during the past official year; and in doing so, it is particularly gratifying to me to be able to premise that this is the first year since the Rendition of the Province, in which the prospects of the season have occasioned no anxiety to His Highness' Government. At every previous meeting of this Assembly, reference had to be made to a failure of the rains, more or less general, and in my Address to you last year, I dwelt at considerable length on the scanty rainfall of two successive years and the consequent apprehensions of widespread scarcity and distress,—apprehensions which at the time of our last meeting were beginning to be dispelled by the advent of a favorable north-east monsoon. In October and the following months copious and seasonable rainfall, which allowed of fair crops being raised in every part of the Province, and the year on the whole proved to be one of average agricultural prosperity. Again during the current year the season has so far been exceptionally good, the rainfall up to the end of the last month in the dry districts on the north and north-east is fully twice the quantity gauged during the corresponding months of the last year, almost all our important tanks are already full or nearly full; and altogether the year promises to be one of the most prosperous we have had for a long time past.

I now proceed to read to you the usual statements, showing the income and expenditure under all heads, except the Railway, which I reserve for separate treatment.

<i>Receipts.</i>				1884-85.	1885-86.
				Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	66,83,886	76,41,241
Excise	...	...	...	11,79,625	11,68,722
Forest	...	...	...	6,57,564	8,83,098
Stamps	...	...	...	4,42,791	4,80,479
Sayer	...	...	...	3,40,699	3,91,139
Mohatarfa	...	...	...	2,65,102	2,94,927
Law and Justice including Jail receipts	...	...	...	69,490	63,970
Post Office	...	..	...	61,607	65,303
Registration	...	...	...	44,339	50,459
Amrit Mahal	...	...	...	34,424	68,464
Education	...	...	...	32,348	24,322
Salt	...	...	...	24,464	21,623
Public Works	...	...	...	9,296	13,854
Sale proceeds of uncurrent copper coins	...	...	...	3,103	2,936
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,22,237	2,60,216
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,00,70,975</b>	<b>1,14,30,753</b>

*Expenditure.*

		A.		1884-85	1885-86
				Rs.	Rs
Subsidy	...	...	...	24,50,000	24,50,000
Civil List	...	...	...	10,00,000	10,00,000
Interest on Public Debt	...	...	...	5,17,531	4,94,793
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of					
Jahgir	...	...	...	1,04,048	1,02,630
Military Force	..	...	...	7,56,939	7,35,100
			Total	48,28,518	47,82,523
B.					
Administration and Public Departments	...	...	...	2,04,097	2,04,119
Land Revenue charges	{	Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	...	1,35,190	1,40,270
		Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	...	53,761	58,134
		Taluk Establishments	...	3,15,917	3,13,316
		Revenue Survey	...	2,38,918	2,31,026
		Inam Department	...	7,985	8,265
		Remuneration of village servants	..	...	2,87,724
Other items	...	...	...	32,452	20,450
Excise	..	...	...	18,300	15,576
Forest	..	...	...	2,48,028	2,26,070
Stamps	...	...	...	18,103	15,524
Sayer	...	...	...	14,505	13,632
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	53,473	60,516
Amrit Mahal	..	...	...	32,104	36,421
Topographical Survey	...	...	...	80,483	65,391
			Total	17,41,040	16,41,025
C.					
Law and Justice including Jails	...	...	...	7,58,883	7,38,016
Police	..	...	...	4,88,665	5,08,606
Education	..	...	...	1,45,130	1,56,429
Muzarayi	...	...	...	2,80,955	2,96,819
Medical	...	...	...	1,32,994	1,47,945
Superannuation pensions and gratuities	..	...	...	2,70,964	2,56,561
Public Works	...	...	...	8,93,687	11,32,299
Post Office	..	...	...	1,26,660	1,26,755
Registration	..	...	...	25,972	26,672
Minor Departments	..	...	...	17,666	19,123
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions	..	...	...	65,621	42,590
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	1,78,846	2,41,594
			Total	33,86,043	36,93,409
			Grand Total	99,55,601	1,01,16,957

It will thus be seen that the ordinary revenue of the State was Rs. 1,14,30,754 against Rs. 1,00,70,957 in 1884-85, and the expenditure Rs. 1,01,16,957 against Rs. 99,55,601.

In the statement of income the most striking feature is the large increase of 9½ lakhs under Land Revenue. It includes a sum of 3½ lakhs which was collected out of the deferred demand of 1884-85; during which year, owing to the bad season, considerable remissions and postponements of revenue to the aggregate extent of 5½ lakhs were found necessary. If the deferred collections of 1884-85 (*viz.*, about 3½ lakhs) be deducted from the land revenue receipts of 1885-86, the income pertaining to the latter year is reduced to about 73 lakhs, which, you may remember, was the maximum amount of annual land revenue ever realized in Mysore.

The history of this important item of our revenue during the past half-century shows continued improvement during the first four decades, when the averages were 50½, 53, 67½, and 72½ lakhs, respectively. Then there was a great fall due to the disastrous famine of 1876-78; but during the past five years, there has been going on a steady process of recovery.

The pre-famine figure of 73 lakhs was reached in 1883-84 and again in 1885-86, and the demand for the intervening year 1884-85 was also about 73 lakhs, though, owing to the exceptional circumstance already adverted to, a much smaller amount was actually realized before the close of that year. Thus our land revenue may now be said to have recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876-78, and we may fairly assume that the extent of land now under cultivation is about the same as before that famine.

The improvement under "Forests" was mainly due to the revival of the market for sandalwood from the depression of the previous year, and to a smaller extent to an increased supply of railway sleepers.

All other items of revenue participate in the general improvement due to a prosperous season.

The total expenditure in 1885-86 was Rs. 1,01,16,957 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,61,356. The increase under Public Works alone was Rs. 2,38,612, the usual annual grant of 9½ lakhs having had to be raised to 12 lakhs for the improvement of Irrigation Works under circumstances which I explained to you last year.

Deducting expenditure from income, the surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 13,13,797 which, however, included the realizations on account of the previous year's arrears under all heads to the extent of about 4½ lakhs.

The budget estimates of receipts and disbursements for the current year are based mainly upon the actuals of the two previous years.

A total estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,10,58,000 is provided against an actual of Rs. 1,01,17,000 in 1885-86. The large increase of Rs. 9,41,000 is accounted for as follows:—

Provision has been made for the addition of Rs. 3,00,000 to His Highness the Maharaja's Civil List in accordance with the arrangement made at the time of the Reconstitution. The reconstitution of abolished districts and taluks accounts for an increase of about ¼ lakh in Revenue Establishments, while the Office of Inspector-General of Police, Police Assistants for the two new districts and the reconstitution of the Sub-Judge's Court at Mysore involve an additional expenditure of about Rs. 36,000. The large increase of Rs. 1,86,000 in the remuneration of village servants is due to the fact that the payments to these servants which had been held in abeyance in some of the recently settled taluks have to be paid in full, until alteration of the present system. An increased expenditure of Rs. 1,16,000 under 'Forests' is anticipated, owing to proposed extension both of felling and planting operations. Entries under "Mint" appear on both sides of the account, and are nominal transactions referring to the supply of copper and small silver coins. The Public Works Department grant being fixed at 12 lakhs as in the previous year accounts for an excess of Rs. 68,000 over that year's actual expenditure of Rs. 11,32,000. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000 has been given for sanitary improvements in the City of Mysore.

The foregoing are the principal heads under which the budget for the current year provides for an increased expenditure. These increases amount in the aggregate to over 9 lakhs of rupees. But I may here add that the budget provides for a maximum expenditure according to sanctioned scale, and that savings anticipated are likely to reduce the budget provision by about 1½ lakhs.

*Railway.*—On the State Railway during the past year, the capital expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 4,16,833 and was almost exclusively on the Tumkur-Gubbi section. The gross earnings of the entire system of 140 miles amounted to Rs. 4,43,021, and deducting the maintenance charges of Rs. 2,27,048 left a surplus of Rs. 2,15,973. This net income represented a return of 3.31 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 65,18,777 up to 31st March 1886.

Last year I explained to you at some length the nature of the negotiations then in progress for the transfer of the Railway on hypothecation to the Southern Mahratta Company. Since then, the contract with that Company has been concluded by the Secretary of State acting on behalf of Mysore, and in accordance with that contract, a loan of £1,200,000 has been raised by the Company and the proceeds paid to the credit of the Secretary of State. The loan, owing to the condition of the money market of the day, had to be raised at an interest of 4 per

cent. The rate of guaranteed interest payable by Mysore to the Company will therefore be 4 per cent instead of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent I mentioned last year. Also this higher rate of interest has to be paid upon a much larger capital than what I specified on that occasion; and in consequence of this, the financial forecast I then made has now to be considerably modified. In other respects the arrangement concluded appears to be identical with what I described at the last Annual Meeting, but as a copy of the contract and the further instructions of the Government of India on the subject have not yet been received, I am at present unable to give you fuller information or to say what definite financial arrangements are required for meeting the large annual liability for guaranteed interest, or for the repayment of the loan at the end of 50 years, when, by the terms of the contract, it seems to be repayable.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the actual transfer of the management of the Railway to the Southern Mahratta Company was effected on 1st July 1886. Thus the interests of this wealthy and powerful Company in the development of the open line and the early construction of the extension have become identical with ours. The Company's staff will ere long take the field, and actual construction once begun, I have not the slightest doubt that the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed.

A proposal to have a more direct and shorter line than that followed by the Mysore Engineers from Gubbi to Harihar was at one time under discussion. You will be glad to hear that His Highness' Government still adhere to their original opinion that the route most suitable for the trade requirements of this Province is decidedly the more westerly, though somewhat circuitous one, *via* Tiptur, Arsikere, Kadur and Birur; and there is little probability of this route being changed.

In view of the possible extension in the future of our Railway system in the direction of Bellary, a line from Bangalore to Hindupur has been surveyed and is now being marked out.

I give below a statement showing the entire cost of the State Railway (in construction and surveys) from the commencement up to the date of its transfer to the Southern Mahratta Company:—

*Expenditure on Railways and on Railway Surveys up to 30th June 1886.*

		Rs.
i.—(a)	Capital on construction of open line of 140 miles	65,14,690
(b)	Excess of interest at 4 per cent over net earnings calculated according to P. W Code	5,79,020
	Total Railway Construction	70,93,710
ii.— <i>Gubbi-Harihar Survey</i> —		
(a)	Capital on Surveys including sleepers provided	3,49,176
(b)	Interest thereon calculated as above	16,262
		3,65,438
iii.— <i>Other Surveys</i> .—(Hindupur, Shimoga and Nanjangud)—		
(a)	Capital	38,294
(b)	Interest	1,601
		39,895
	Grand Total	74,99,043

*Financial Retrospect.*—As five years have now elapsed since the Rendition of the Province, a brief survey of the progress of our finances during that period will probably be of some interest to you. I therefore proceed to place before you a short statement showing the result of the transactions under all heads of revenue and expenditure, during the five years from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1886.

Cr	Rs.	Dr.	Rs.
Opening Revenue cash balance on 31st March 1881	24,07,438	Expenditure under all heads except Railway	5,21,52,468
Revenue receipts under all heads for 5 years from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1886	5,52,08,280	Expenditure on Railway Capital	41,97,295
Railway Loan	20,00,000	Total Expenditure	5,63,49,763
Total	5,96,15,718	Closing Revenue cash balance on 31st March 1886	32,65,955
		Total	5,96,15,718



It will be seen from this statement that the Maharaja's Government started with a cash balance of Rs. 24,07,438, and that by the addition of the surplus of the next five years, it now amounts to Rs. 32,65,955, that is to say, an increase of Rs. 8,58,517 has been secured. In addition to this we have been able to invest in the construction of the Mysore-Gubbi Railway the large sum of Rs. 41,97,295, twenty lakhs being obtained by the Railway Loan of 1882, and the remainder (Rs. 21,97,295) being provided out of current ordinary revenue. Thus the total of five years' savings and investments amounts to about 30½ lakhs. This result, satisfactory as far as it goes, has not however been achieved without to some extent starving ordinary Public Works, such as tanks, channels and roads, and without resorting to the most stringent measures of retrenchment in all departments, and in the case of some departments, even beyond the limit of complete efficiency.

This policy was pursued, as you are aware, not with a view to accumulate an idle surplus in the Treasury, but for the express purpose of providing funds for the construction of the Railway. The importance of this work for purposes of famine protection was brought to prominent notice by the disastrous events of 1876-78, and it was commenced by the British Government who, before the Rendition, spent over 23 lakhs upon it. Immediately after the Rendition the Durbar resolved to complete it up to Tiptur at as early a date as possible, and to obtain the funds required for this purpose by a large reduction of the cash balance, by a loan of 20 lakhs and by retrenchments in all departments. The measures thus adopted were eminently successful; for we have been able to complete the Railway as far as Gubbi (140 miles) and (but for the instructions of the Government of India in connection with the proposed negotiations with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company) we could also have carried it to Tiptur, a further distance of 32 miles. But as I explained to you on previous occasions, the extension of our system so as to connect it with that of the Southern Mahratta Company with its outlet on the Western Coast, is a work which cannot be done out of the ordinary revenue within a time which can be regarded as reasonable, or without involving a considerable neglect of the claims of numerous minor works of vital importance. From this point of view the surrender of the Railway to foreign capitalists is a measure of distinct advantage to the State. It provides within a brief period a complete Railway system which we so much need and at the same time it leaves us free to devote our ordinary revenue resources to their more legitimate purposes.

*Irrigation.*—First and foremost among these stand "Irrigation Works," upon which the well-being of Mysore so much depends. The annual expenditure upon these works since the Rendition is given below:—

					Rs.
1881-82	...	...	...	...	3,28,368
1882-83	..	..	..	...	2,85,297
1883-84	..	..	...	...	3,54,189
1884-85	...	...	...	...	3,41,520
1885-86	...	...	...	...	4,54,145
1886-87	...	...	..	...	6,85,800 (estimate)

*Public Works Department Policy.*—You will see from these figures that the prospect of the transfer of the Railway to foreign capitalists enabled us in 1885-86 to devote to irrigation a larger sum than theretofore, and during the present year, with the completion of the Railway transfer, we propose to spend the large sum of 6½ lakhs on restoring, improving and extending irrigation works of all kinds. As our financial prosperity so much depends upon the vicissitudes of the seasons, and as years of depression alternate with periods of plenty, it is of course, impossible to forecast with exactitude the extent to which the resources of the State can be annually devoted to the development and improvement of irrigation works; but I can assure you that no effort shall be wanting on our part to assign for this purpose the largest allotments compatible with other demands on our finances. This may be accepted as the cardinal feature of our Public Works Department policy; for, we are conscious that a vast deal remains to be done in the way of general improvements to our truly magnificent system of tanks, of the reconstruction of ruined abandoned tanks likely to be remunerative, of the restoration and, where practicable, the extension of channels drawn from the Cauvery and other rivers, of the construction of the great Marikanave Reservoir and smaller new works where required. The magnitude of these works in the aggregate is so great that we accept it as a settled principle that our annual operations on them ought to be limited only by the extent of the resources at our disposal for the time being.

*Special Irrigation Projects.*—The liberal provision for Irrigation Works made in the current year's budget has led to several important works being undertaken. Among these, I may make special mention of—

- (i) the Rampur Channel development and extension, from which considerable benefit, I am confident, will accrue. The project for this is now before me;
- (ii) an extension of the Virjanadi Channel, the feasibility of which is at present under investigation; and
- (iii) a similar extension of the Maddur Anè Channel; and improvements to the Ramasamudram and Rajaparamesvari Channels, which are now under execution.

That the more important of our old tanks are not being neglected, a glance at the items of the budget will show, upwards of 150 restorations or improvements of large tanks being provided for, apart from numerous smaller tanks.

In my Address last year, I described to you the proposal for the tentative introduction into a few selected taluks of a scheme for enlisting the co-operation of the ryots in the matter of the maintenance of the smaller irrigation tanks scattered over the country. It was then in contemplation to apply the scheme to tanks with a revenue of less than Rs. 500, but after consultation with experienced officers and in the interests of the ryots themselves, it was decided to reduce the 500 rupee limit to one of 300. With this modification, the scheme has been introduced into eight selected taluks, one in each district, and is reported to be in operation. The experiment is being closely watched by the Government, and I am glad to find that the local Revenue officers concerned are directing their best energies to ensure its success.

Referring to the Marikanave Reservoir, I said last year that the project was being examined by the Government. On mature consideration of the general prospects of the country and the financial bearings of this great work, it has been deemed prudent to defer further action for the present owing to the superior claims of smaller works more likely to produce immediate increased prosperity. To defer indefinitely a work of such importance is not in our mind; for it must be acknowledged that its cost, great though it be, sinks into insignificance when weighed against what Government holds to be the imperative duty of famine protection in the arid tracts of Chitaldrug. It is true that recent, professional opinion tends to show that the difficulties and risks of the work proposed are greater than had previously been apprehended by our Engineers. The cost of getting in the foundation alone across the river has been roughly estimated at 3 lakhs of rupees, and there is apparently the danger of even entire waste of that large amount, should the rock prove treacherous or unsound in any part. Nevertheless the work will not be lost sight of when funds sufficient are forthcoming to justify a reasonable expenditure in the attempt to secure a perfectly reliable foundation on which to commence the building of the great dam.

During the next few years of railway extension, the demand on account of guaranteed interest will not allow of our undertaking so costly a work. Moreover there are, as already stated, several comparatively smaller works which have a prior claim upon us as they are likely to lead to a large immediate extension of cultivation in parts of the country much more thickly populated than the dry taluks of Chitaldrug. These considerations have led to the formation of a new Public Works Department Division called the "Channel Division" to deal with the restoration and extension of channels drawn from the Cauvery, Hemavati, Kapini and Lakshmanatirtha. These important works are, as I before pointed out, being pushed on with vigour and may absorb the whole of our available resources for the next 3 or 4 years.

*Other Public Works.*—Before taking leave of this subject of special public works, I think it well to say that the wants of the Province in regard to roads and bridges are not being forgotten, and that irrigation works, though of first importance, are not being attended to, to the exclusion of our means of internal communication. These will always receive their due share of attention and of money, and I may mention that this year, whilst we have several minor roads and railway feeders in hand, we have also under execution two important bridges, that over the Hebhalla between Maddur and Malvalli, and that over the Sulekere river between Harihar and

Malebennur. A project for a bridge of the first importance—that across the Yagachi river close to Belur, the pressing necessity for which was prominently brought to His Highness' notice during his tour last year—is now before me, and I hope soon to be in a position to accord sanction to the estimate.

Before concluding this section of my Address, I may state for your information that the average amount of provincial revenue devoted annually to Public Works during the past five years is Rs. 9,90,374, as compared with Rs. 16,23,290 in the five years immediately preceding the late famine. During the current year, as already stated, it is proposed to spend 12 lakhs.

*Gold Mining.*—The recent revival of the Gold Mining industry under the influence of the favorable results obtained by the Mysore Gold Mining Company in Kolar promises to have an important bearing on the prosperity of the country. Mining operations are being already prosecuted with renewed vigour by several companies in the neighbourhood of the Mysore Company's mines, while elsewhere, other companies are preparing to begin or resume work. In the Kolar Field especially the works undertaken are on an important scale. Shafts of great depth have been sunk through the most promising reefs, costly machinery has been erected for extracting and crushing the ore, and substantial buildings have sprung up all round for the housing of those engaged on the mines.

It is now beyond doubt that gold bearing strata have been reached and gold in considerable quantities is being brought to the surface day by day. Already have Rs. 33,368 been paid into His Highness' Treasury by one Company alone (namely, the Mysore Company) as royalty for the gold extracted. But in forecasting the future of this industry, it is needless to say that it behoves us to speak with great caution, for, in Gold Mining everywhere, there is always an element of speculation and uncertainty. But there can be no harm in my referring to a fact, of which you are so well aware, that history and tradition alike point to Mysore as a country which, in the past, produced large quantities of gold, and that there are to be seen in the present day, the remains of extensive ancient workings scattered all over the country. If the experience gained in the Kolar Field can be accepted as a guide, there is little reason to doubt that the extraction of the precious metal in remunerative quantities in various parts of the Province awaits only the application of modern appliances on a suitable scale. His Highness' Government are therefore prepared to afford to the enterprise—as indeed they have always afforded—every facility compatible with the rights of the people and the claims of the State. It has always been our object to attract *bona fide* working companies to the enterprise. In granting 30 year leases of one square mile blocks instead of 20 year leases of smaller blocks as elsewhere, we have aimed at offering adequate inducement to the employment of large capital. In levying a royalty on actual yield instead of a heavy acreage assessment so prohibitive in the early stage of mining operations, we have sought to protect the permanent interests of Government without hampering the development of the mines. Our policy, though conceived on such essentially liberal lines, has not, it must be admitted, as yet attracted to the enterprise sound working companies to the full extent we anticipated, in parts of the Province beyond the Kolar Field. Such companies most naturally object to pay a large price for a thing of unknown value, and their attitude of caution is justified by the experience of their predecessors who suffered from the material reduction of their working capital by the heavy prices paid to intermediate concessionaries. To what extent our present system must be modified so as to place our auriferous lands within the direct reach of sound working companies is thus a question which calls for an early solution. As at present advised, His Highness' Government are of opinion that the present stage of the mining enterprise in the Province would justify their seeking to solve this question somewhat on the following lines:—

*1stly.* To leave the whole country open for the operations of prospecting parties free of charge.

*2ndly.* To guarantee to each prospector the mining rights over a fixed quantity of land, provided that he conforms to prescribed conditions of diligent prospecting by means of suitable boring and other operations.

*3rdly.* To require that the selection by him be made within a prescribed

reasonable time, his claim being restricted to the locality over which he has actually prospected.

- 4thly. To provide that, before the Government actually make the grant, the necessary working capital shall be forthcoming; and that in default, such prospector's mining rights shall be forfeited.
- 5thly. To fix the extent of land for each grant so as to bear a previously prescribed proportion to the actual amount of working capital forthcoming; and
- 6thly. To stipulate for the due commencement and prosecution of work on a scale commensurate with the extent of the grant and for a moderate royalty, regulated at first according to the proportion of gold extracted to quartz crushed, but never exceeding a fixed maximum rate on the actual outturn of gold.

Such a system will, it is believed, reduce to a minimum all elements of risk and uncertainty for the investor. The comparatively small outlay required for efficient prospecting operations is not likely to deter the intending investor as he will be able to start such operations with a distinct Government guarantee for the grant of a fixed area, when the results of prospecting induce him to demand such a grant. By adopting such a system, His Highness' Government hope to be able to place the whole of our auriferous lands within the direct reach of English capital, and thus to ensure the extension and permanence of the enterprise in Mysore.

With a view to add to the knowledge of the public concerning our mineral resources and the history of the Gold Mining under ancient dynasties, a small prospecting party has been organized for the purpose of locating on the sheets of the Topographical Survey the principal runs of gold-bearing strata as indicated by the remains of ancient workings, and for drawing up a general report on the subject after a careful examination of the whole Province. This work is expected to be completed within the next few months, after which the State will be in a position to arrange for the verification by a Government geologist of the results reported by the prospecting party and to place the whole of the information thus secured at the disposal of the public. Such information cannot of course enable one to judge whether gold in paying quantities exists in any particular locality, but an exact knowledge as to the situation and extent of the main runs and of the old workings, will doubtless be of great help to intending prospectors.

It may also be desirable to establish an arrangement under which an intending prospector may find within easy reach the means for making small borings with diamond drills or other appliances. But this is of course a matter in which the Government will not be called upon to take action until a demand for such facilities springs up.

To sum up—the object which the Government have in view is, while affording the amplest facilities for prospecting operations, to restrict grants to such *bona fide* companies as are capable of working them, promoting thereby the influx of capital for the development of a most promising industry and placing it on a practical basis beyond the sphere of speculation.

*Education.*—The subject of education is one which the Government regard as of the foremost importance. Their policy may be briefly summed up as aiming at the following ends: to maintain unimpaired and in thorough efficiency all the means of elementary and secondary education, and to bring them within the reach of all classes both by direct agency and by assisting private efforts; to promote a scholarly study of the local vernacular and of our ancient classical languages; to elevate and extend female education and to conduct it on a system strictly national so as to enlist popular sympathy in its progress; to encourage higher education and train young men for the professions of medicine, engineering, etc.

Of the means adopted by His Highness' Government for the attainment of the various objects in view, the following are some of the principal. A Mysore local examination has been instituted which will lend more importance to vernacular study; tests demanding high attainments in all branches of Sanskrit learning have been established in connection with the Sanskrit College at Mysore: and on a large scale has been given to the Maharani's Girls' School which, from the soundness of

its system, is attracting general attention as a model and a guide ; the teaching staff of the English Colleges and High Schools has been strengthened with several men of special talent, while the pay and promotion of the masters generally have been placed on a footing calculated to encourage exertion and permanently to retain for the department the services of an efficient staff ; and liberal scholarships have been given to selected students of proved ability to go through a professional course in the large and fully equipped Medical, Engineering, Agricultural and Forest Colleges of British India.

*Archæology.*—Systematic archæological research began in Mysore in the beginning of the last year. The arrangements made provide for a complete examination throughout the Province of ancient inscriptions which are very numerous, and which, to judge from what have already been deciphered, promise to yield important results.

Regular archæological surveys have already been established in the neighbouring Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but it is believed that in Mysore, by its occupying an intermediate position, will often be found the key or connecting link to much that is being there discovered.

We have entrusted this important work to Mr. L. Rice, C.I.E., who by his high scholarly attainments and varied researches in Indian antiquities is specially qualified to do full justice to it. Up to the present time he has surveyed 18 taluks more or less completely, and collected upwards of 1,500 inscriptions. The results of what have been found will, from time to time, be issued from the Press where special arrangements have been made for the purpose. The Government feel confident that the researches now in progress will be the means of throwing much new and valuable light upon the interesting ancient history of Mysore.

*Legislation.*—In the Legislative Department, there is but little new work to report. Regulation I of 1896 (the Criminal Procedure Code Regulation) was passed into law in April last. In connection with this Regulation, the Government of India have been pleased to empower Police officers and Magistrates in this Province to exercise with respect to European British subjects, the same powers as are exercised by Police officers and by Magistrates other than Justices of the Peace in British India beyond the limits of the Presidency Towns.

The Draft Revenue Code to which I referred last year, has been finally revised and submitted recently to the Resident. A Draft of the required subsidiary rules under this Regulation has also been prepared and is under consideration.

The Local Boards Regulation which was submitted to the Government of India by the late Officiating Resident Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, with an exhaustive Minute, has been received back, and is now under discussion.

Another Draft Regulation relating to Hackney Carriages in the Bangalore Town has been submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

A draft of the "Mysore Law Amendment Regulation" has been prepared and is under discussion. It deals with all British enactments introduced into Mysore from time to time before the Rendition and provides for the verbal modification required to adapt them to the altered circumstances of the Province after Rendition.

Drafts of Regulation on the subjects of 'Companies,' 'Prisons,' 'Prisoners' Testimony,' 'Administration of Municipalities,' and 'Administration of Forests' are also under consideration.

*Anche or Local Post.*—At the last Annual Meeting, I took occasion to bring to your notice two alternative proposals made by the Director-General of the Post Office of India relative to the local *Anche* Department. One proposal was that the complete control of Postal arrangements in Mysore should be surrendered by the Durbar to the Imperial Postal Department, and that Mysore be treated in all postal matters exactly as if it were a British Province. The other alternative proposal was that Mysore should adopt all British Rules and Rates of postage and use British postage stamps overprinted "Mysore," that the Money Order, Insurance, Value payable parcel and other systems obtaining in British India, be introduced by Mysore, and that all paid inland correspondence, official or non-official, transferred from Mysore to British Post Offices or *vice versa*, be delivered free. You were unanimously of opinion that the Department should be retained by the Durbar and worked, if necessary, at a loss. The Government of His Highness thereupon informed the British Resident that it considered it inexpedient to transfer the local

Post to the Imperial system, but that it was ready to accept the other alternative proposal and to introduce into Mysore all the Rules of the Imperial Postal system and ensure complete reciprocity between the two Departments. To this communication a reply has been received to the effect that the alternative proposal in question has led to some practical inconvenience in the States to which it has been applied, and that until further experience of the system has been obtained, it will not be introduced elsewhere. The question therefore has had to be dropped for the present.

Before concluding this Address, I may remind you that during the last year His Highness the Maharaja made his first tour through the Province since his assumption of the Government. The route lay for the most part through the interesting Western Districts of Mysore where the conditions of climate and agriculture, the customs and manners of the people, are so different from those of other parts of the Province. His Highness feels that the opportunities afforded by a lengthened and leisurely progress through his dominions for seeing the people in their homes and surroundings, have added largely to his experience and to his knowledge of the country.

It is His Highness' command that I should take advantage of this meeting of the representatives of the people from all parts of the Province, to acknowledge how deeply he was impressed with the attachment and devotion manifested by all classes of his subjects. And it is his special desire that I should assure you that with the help of the insight into your wants and aspirations which a personal observation during the time passed in your midst has given him, he will devote his best energies to the promotion of measures calculated to advance your welfare.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

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# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

### AT MYSORE

ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1887.

GENTLEMEN,

By command of His Highness the Maharaja, it is my privilege to lay before you to-day, the statements of the revenue and expenditure of the past year, which, from a financial point of view, has been the most prosperous in the history of the Province.

During each successive decade of the last 50 years, the average total revenue realized stood as follows :—

1836-37	to	1845-46	...	...	...	73 lakhs.
1846-47	to	1855-56	..	.	.	78 lakhs
1856-57	to	1865-66	..	...	..	97½ lakhs.
1866-67	to	1875-76	...	..	...	105½ lakhs
1876-77	to	1885-86	..	..	..	101½ lakhs

During the past year, our revenue reached the unprecedented figure of 127½ lakhs, a result to which almost every item of revenue has contributed as will be seen from the statements I am now about to read.

#### Receipts.

		1885-86.	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs
Land Revenue	.. .. .	76,41,241	87,09,602
Excise	.. .. .	11,68,722	11,78,165
Forest	... .. .	8,83,098	9,98,364
Stamps	.. .. .	4,80,479	5,15,326
Sayer	.. .. .	3,91,139	4,36,340
Mohatarfa	... .. .	2,94,927	3,35,104
Law and Justice including Jail receipts	... .. .	63,970	49,983
Post Office	.. .. .	65,303	68,008
Registration	... .. .	50,459	56,014
Amrit Mahal	... .. .	68,464	77,425
Education	.. .. .	24,322	23,588
Salt	... .. .	21,623	26,107
Public Works	... .. .	13,854	12,994
Sale proceeds of uncurrent copper coins	.. .. .	2,936	1,482
Gold Mining	.. .. .	38,867	51,248
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	2,21,349	2,18,758
Total	.. .. .	<u>1,14,30,753</u>	<u>1,27,58,508</u>

#### Expenditure.

		A.	
Subsidy	... .. .	24,50,000	24,50,000
Civil List	... .. .	10,00,000	13,00,000
Interest on Public Debt	... .. .	4,94,793	4,96,955
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgir	... .. .	1,02,630	1,01,901
Military Force	... .. .	7,35,100	7,37,234
Total	... .. .	<u>47,82,523</u>	<u>50,86,090</u>

D. A.

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## B.

		1885-86	1886-87
		Rs.	Rs.
Administration and Public Departments	...	2,04,119	2,36,699
Land Revenue charges.	Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	1,40,270	1,60,776
	Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	58,134	58,744
	Taluk Establishments	3,13,316	3,18,715
	Revenue Survey	2,31,026	2,22,570
	Inam Department	8,265	7,964
	Remuneration of village servants	2,32,315	4,24,472
	Other items	20,450	30,612
Excise	...	15,576	16,123
Forest	...	2,26,070	3,20,687
Stamps	...	15,524	25,455
Sayer	...	13,632	12,839
Stationery and Printing	...	60,516	69,718
Amrit Mahal	...	36,421	34,969
Topographical Survey	...	65,391	27,079
Archæological Research	...	...	8,445
Geological Survey	...	...	9,592
Total	...	16,41,025	19,85,459

## C.

Law and Justice including Jails	...	7,38,016	7,45,289
Police	...	5,08,606	5,36,993
Education	...	1,56,429	1,75,610
Muzarayi	...	2,96,819	2,83,601
Medical	...	1,47,945	1,45,954
Superannuation pensions and gratuities	...	2,56,561	2,44,110
Public Works	...	11,32,299	12,71,132
Post Office	...	1,26,755	1,29,422
Registration	...	26,672	25,532
Minor Departments	...	19,123	17,400
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions	...	42,590	33,852
Miscellaneous	...	2,41,594	2,28,709
Total	...	36,93,409	38,37,604
Grand Total	...	1,01,16,957	1,09,09,153

*Land Revenue.*—The most important feature in the foregoing statements is the large increase of nearly 11 lakhs under Land Revenue. Out of this increase about 7½ lakhs were due to increased activity in the collection of revenue arrears, and to the better ability of the ryots to pay them owing the general prosperity of the year, but the balance, namely, about 80 lakhs, may safely be regarded as the amount of normal land revenue for the year.

At the last meeting, I explained at some length the progress of this important item of our revenue during the past half century, and pointed out that it had then already fully recovered from the effects of the Famine of 1876-78. The figures before us show that it is now 7 lakhs better than it ever was. This satisfactory result is due to a marked extension of the cultivated area, owing partly to a highly prosperous season and partly to the extensive repairs recently executed to tanks and other works of irrigation. Improved communication by means of the Railway and new roads, and the prevalence of fair prices for agricultural produce have afforded a strong stimulus to agriculture all over the country, while the equalization of rates under the Survey Settlement is already producing beneficial results.

The increase of over a lakh under "Forests" is accounted for by the better sale of sandalwood, which realized Rs. 6,48,348 against Rs. 4,74,436 in the previous year. The income from sale of timber was, however, less by about a lakh, as the accounts of 1885-86 included a sum of Rs. 1,42,000 on account of railway sleepers, while, during the past year, the revenue from this source was only Rs. 32,000.



From Gold Mining, an income of Rs. 51,000 was derived—Rs. 47,000 on account of the 5 per cent Royalty, and Rs. 4,000 on account of leases granted.

All other items of revenue generally show a small increase under each head.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,09,153 against Rs. 1,01,16,957 in 1885-86. The large increase of Rs. 7,92,196 is explained by the following principal items:—

Rs. 3,00,000	Addition to the Civil List of His Highness the Maharaja.
„ 1,92,000	Remuneration of village servants in taluks into which the Survey Settlement was recently introduced.
„ 94,000	Under “Forests” owing to extension of planting and felling operations.
„ 1,40,000	Under “Public Works” chiefly Irrigation.
„ 57,000	Under “Revenue,” “Judicial” and “Police,” owing to the re-constitution of Districts and Taluks abolished in December 1882.
„ 18,000	Owing to the new temporary Departments of Archæological Research and Geological Survey.
„ 10,000	Under “Stamps” owing to the supply of dies for Court Fee Labels, which formerly used to be supplied by the British Government.
<hr/>	
Rs. 8,11,000	Total.

The Railway was managed by the State during the first 3 months of the year, till 1st July 1886, when it was transferred to the Southern Mahratta Company. During that period, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,13,468 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,15,486, which included the outlay on capital works and on surveys, aggregating about Rs. 46,000.

The net surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 18,11,556, after paying (a) excess expenditure on the Railway, and (b) excess credits of the Civil and Military Station. This, added to the revenue surplus on 1st April 1886 (Rs. 32,65,955), gave an opening balance of Rs. 50,77,511 at the beginning of the current year.

*Budget Estimates for 1887-88.*—The budget estimates of receipts amount to Rs. 1,16,39,452 against an actual income of Rs. 1,27,58,508 in the past year. The difference is due to the fact that the land revenue is estimated at only Rs. 76,97,000, being the average of the actual realizations of the past three years. It is probable that this estimate errs on the side of caution, for I think we ought to be able to secure a much larger revenue, if, within the next week, we get the few showers of rain, which are so much wanted now for our standing dry crops all over the Province.

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,14,89,452 has been estimated for, being Rs. 5,80,000 more than the actual disbursements of 1886-87. An increase of about 3½ lakhs is provided for under “Public Works,” of nearly a lakh under “Forests,” and one lakh on account of the Jubilee Memorial Hall at Mysore and donation to the Indo-Colonial Institute in London. The provision for the Police has had to be raised by over ½ a lakh, under circumstances which will be explained hereafter; while, in the Medical Department, an improved Vaccine and other establishments, and a larger supply of medicines are expected to involve an additional cost of over Rs. 30,000.

Before taking leave of the subject of Finance, it only remains for me to add that, pending instructions from the Government of India, no settlement has taken place of the Railway Revenue Account for the last 9 months of the year, nor has any definite action been taken either towards the actual liquidation of the Famine debt, out of the money advanced by the Southern Mahratta Company, or towards the payment of the guaranteed interest to that Company. In the meantime, however, the surplus cash available is invested partly in Government 4 per cent securities and partly in the Madras Bank as current deposit, carrying, under a special arrangement an interest of 2 per cent per annum.

*Public Works.*—I now come to make a few observations on the important subject of Public Works. As regards the Railway, it is only necessary to remark that the extension of the line from Gubbi to Harihar is being vigorously pushed forward by the Southern Mahratta Company, and that the proposal to follow a more direct route than the one *via* Tiptur, Arsikere, Kadur and Birur, has been definitely abandoned.

I am glad to observe that the traffic returns on the open lines appear to be steadily on the increase, and this I take to indicate the increasing general prosperity of the country. The transfer of the Railway to foreign capitalists enabled us in the last two years to devote to Irrigation much larger sums than we had been in a position to allot whilst Railway construction was one of the first annually recurring charges. This policy we are still pursuing; 10½ lakhs are set apart this year for our tanks and channels alone; and as the financial outlook at present is most hopeful, it is the intention of His Highness' Government to still further expand our operations so as to develop to the utmost the irrigation capabilities of the Province. I must not however fail to notice that it takes considerable time and thought to thoroughly mature irrigation projects, and that the supply of labor may be found inadequate for the work we would fain see executed in each year. The members of this Assembly have brought to notice year after year what appeared to them to be promising and desirable projects. These have invariably been made, or are now being made, the subject of careful investigation, and such of them as have warranted our sanction, whether on account of the fair revenue which may be expected to be derived therefrom, or in the evident interests of local prosperity, are now under execution, or will be so in due course. You may thus rest assured that no effort on our part will be spared in pushing to an early completion all schemes which are within our means and which are practicable from an engineering point of view. Already there is under preparation a definite programme of work to be undertaken during the next 5 years and it will include all projects which, so far as our present knowledge goes, offer reasonable hope of success.

*Tank Maintenance.*—I informed you last year that the tentative scheme for labor contributions from ryots for the earthwork of all tanks yielding a revenue up to Rs. 300, had been introduced into 8 selected taluks. You will be anxious to hear what measure of success has attended this attempt to re-establish a custom which, though formerly well recognized, has unfortunately been allowed to fall into disuse in recent years. At the outset, there was, as indeed was anticipated, some opposition to the scheme in a few instances. But when it became known that the Government were in earnest and meant at once to do their part of the work, and only expected the ryots to do what legitimately was their share, the people readily recognized their obligations, and all opposition speedily disappeared. In the Nela-mangala, Sira, Challakere, Mandya and Shimoga taluks, the scheme has been so far fairly successful, but in Arsikere, Kolar and Kadur taluks, the efforts of the Revenue officials have, till recently, proved abortive from various causes, chiefly, the want of perseverance and tact on the part of the Amildars of those taluks. On the whole, however, a fair measure of success has been achieved, and an extension of the scheme to other taluks is now being effected. This necessitates our giving to the Amildar of every taluk, a competent subordinate to help him in giving proper effect to the scheme, as each tank to be restored, however small, involves a certain amount of estimating, measuring and execution of masonry work, which the Amildars and the ordinary revenue staff are unable, without additional aid, properly to attend to. It is accordingly deemed necessary to give to each taluk a tank overseer, to promote tank restorations, and at the same time, to enforce the maintenance of all tanks. Trained overseers are however not ready to hand but the gradual disbandment of the revenue survey establishment offers the opportunity for training for these duties the best of the late revenue survey measurers and drafting them gradually into our shekdar service, which, I need scarcely remind you, remains to be placed on a sound and efficient footing.

The Government are thus giving full effect to the scheme as regards minor tanks with a revenue up to Rs. 300, but at the same time they feel also convinced, that the revival of this ancient custom, may, with great benefit to the ryot, be extended to *all* tanks in the Province. Indeed, so far as the principle is concerned, there is no difference, between tanks with a revenue of Rs. 300 and tanks above

that limit. But, owing to the magnitude of the earthwork required to the latter, it was judged prudent to start with the limit of Rs. 300. The experience gained on these minor works shows most clearly that the ryot, to whom his tank is every thing, is not only not averse to his contributing his share of labour, but has, in many places, cheerfully come forward to make the revival of the system a complete success. The promise of Government to do at once the masonry and stonework to minor tanks, on the condition of the completion of the earthwork by the ryots themselves, has already led to the ryots under some of the larger tanks voluntarily undertaking to do the earthwork to their tanks also, provided a sluice and waste weir were promptly given them as had been promised to tanks below the 300 Rupee limit. With regard to very large tanks, however, requiring heavy earthwork, it may not be proper to throw the whole burden on the ryots. To meet such exceptional cases we may perhaps continue the present system of demanding a money contribution in partial commutation of the ryots' obligation, or the better alternative would probably be to prescribe the maximum value of the earthwork, which, owing to past neglect, has now to be made good. In this matter, however, a great deal must always be left to the discretion of each Deputy Commissioner.

I need scarcely remind you gentlemen that the principle that the villagers must do the earthwork required for the proper maintenance of their tanks, and appeal to the Government only when stone-work or masonry work is required, is an ancient custom of the land, as old as the tanks themselves. Successive Chief Commissioners of the Province took advantage of every opportunity to impress this principle upon the Executive officers of the Government. When the Irrigation Cess was imposed, the Government restricted the appropriation of the funds thereby raised, to the repair and improvement of tanks, as distinguished from mere "maintenance," which was expressly declared to continue as an obligation on the part of the ryots. So lately as October 1873, the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department laid down elaborate rules for the enforcement of this obligation as regards a particular class of tanks, *viz.*, those already dealt with by that Department. The practical enforcement however of the ryots' obligation as regards all our tanks—whether brought up to standard by the Public Works Department or not—has varied very much with each District officer's appreciation of the importance of this part of his duty. In some districts, notably in the Bangalore District, the ryots were made to fulfil their obligation, and the tanks generally are in excellent condition; elsewhere, as in Tumkur and Mysore, the ryot was allowed to forget his duty to his tank and the tanks generally are in very bad order. To add to this unsatisfactory condition of things, the Famine intervened and completely disorganized our administrative machinery. And the different opinions from time to time expressed as to the future tank-policy of the Government contributed not a little to unsettle people's minds. Under such circumstances, His Highness the Maharaja's Government deem it of paramount importance to declare and enforce a definite policy on the question and hence the scheme above described which aims at the re-establishment of a formerly fully recognized custom—a scheme moreover which is essential for the well-being of the Province, for, it is possible in no other way to cope with the work of maintaining, in perfect safety, the enormous number of tanks, large and small, scattered all over the Province. When once this end is attained,—and it is possible to attain it only by the ryot making good the deficiencies due to his past neglect—the annual work required of him for proper future maintenance will indeed be very slight, and the Government will always undertake all work of improvement, all stone and masonry work, and also repair all damage done by breaches and other inevitable accidents beyond the power of the ryot to avert.

Such in brief is the tank-policy of the Government. And I here appeal to you as Representatives of the various taluks of the Province, to endeavour at every opportunity to impress on the people of your taluks, that Government, in pursuing this policy, are influenced solely by the desire to place their magnificent tank-system on a thoroughly satisfactory and workable footing; that the ultimate benefit will be to the ryots and villagers concerned; and that, in contributing voluntary labor to works on which not only their food-supplies but their domestic water-supply mainly depend, they are but reverting to a time-honored custom.

I will only add that it is proposed to issue shortly a complete set of Rules on the subject of ryots' obligations to tanks. Copies of a draft of these Rules will be

circulated among you, and the Government will be glad to receive from you any practical suggestions you may wish to offer, so as to better secure the end we have in view.

*River Channels.*—The future of our tanks is not of more importance to the various districts of the Province than is the future of the Ashtagram River Channels to the Mysore and Hassan districts. Their improvement and extension still engage the attention of our Public Works Department, and will continue to so engage it until the capabilities of our western rivers have been developed to the utmost extent of our power.

The enlargement and extension of the Jodi Rampur Channel is now well in hand, and a project is under consideration for the restoration of the Hulhalli Channel from the same anikat.

The extension of the Ramasamudram Channel to a distance of 10 miles beyond its former limit, is under execution, whilst a branch to the Kammanhalli valley to command 1,000 acres of land, is being surveyed.

The Rajapameswari Channel is also being improved.

The question of extending the fine Virjaadi Channel is still under consideration. The best solution is not easy, for, although at first sight, it may appear that this channel commands and carries an ample supply, and that there is much rich irrigable land below an old extension which can still be traced, the levels and alignment of its bed and the height of the anikat from which it is derived materially limit its carrying power, and, as a fact, there is often much difficulty, towards the close of the irrigation season, in affording an adequate supply to the lands already irrigated.

The Anandur Channel also is now being improved, and in view to increasing its capabilities the feasibility of restoring the Cholenahalli Anikat and Channel, the latter closely connected with the Anandur Channel, is now being investigated.

The possible restoration of the Madapur Anikat and Channel, or an alternative proposal of raising the Sriramadevara Anikat also commands the attention of our Public Works Department, as also proposals for improving and extending the old system of channel irrigation from the Yagachi River.

*Roads.*—I may now advert more briefly to our Public Works other than those connected with irrigation. Our net work of roads is being gradually extended, in the directions in which the requirements of trade or local demands indicate that extensions are necessary, and in this connection, railway feeders find of course an important place.

Through the Kolar Gold Fields, a metalled and bridged road is now being run which will connect the mines, on one side with the Kamasamudram Station of the Madras Railway, and on the other with the Bowringpet Station. The necessity of a first class road to facilitate communication with the Gold Fields was impressed upon us by the rapid development of the mines during the last two years and the enormously increased traffic in this part of the district consequent thereon.

A long-talked-of road from Magadi to Closepet is now being pushed through and the important road to the west of the Bababudan Hills, to open out the fertile Jagar Valley is rapidly approaching completion. New secondary or district roads and the improvement of old ones are not forgotten, and the bridging of all streams which are an obstacle to intercommunication is gradually being effected. Amongst the more important bridges now under execution, I may mention the great Belur bridge, the Sulekere and Kumadvati bridges. Any of you who may have had occasion to travel to Belur, to Malebennur from Harihar or *vice versa* and from Sorab to Shimoga will know what impediments to travel were the unbridged Yagachi river, the Sulekrehalla and the Kumadvati.

Amongst miscellaneous works of public improvement, I must not omit to mention that we have thought it desirable to devote considerable sums to the sanitation of the Capital of the Province and to the improvement of its water-supply, in connection with which, I may mention in conclusion, that surveys are now being made in view to setting at rest the feasibility and cost of the long vexed question of bringing into Mysore the sacred waters of the Cauvery.

Under the various heads of Public Works our actual expenditure during the past year and the budget grants for the current year are as follows:—

	Actuals. 1886-87. Rs.	Budget. 1887-88. Rs.
Irrigation . . . . .	7,68,904	10,67,812
Communications . . . . .	7,97,548	8,47,872
Buildings . . . . .	2,53,417	3,49,302
Miscellaneous Public Improvements . . . . .	1,06,979	1,34,264
Total . . . . .	19,26,848	23,99,250

Towards these works, the budget grant from provincial funds amounts to 16 lakhs, the balance being available from district and other funds. Next year, we hope to devote to the same services a still larger sum should projects be forthcoming to justify an enhanced grant and should our somewhat limited number of Engineers prove themselves equal to the task. You will thus observe that the liberal grants which we are making in the furtherance of Public Works of all kinds, and which we propose to still further enhance in the near future, compare most favorably with what was done in pursuance of a similar policy in the most prosperous years of the enlightened British administration of the Province.

*Gold Mining.*—The examination of the auriferous tracts in Mysore, to which reference was made in my Address to you last year, has been recently completed. The preliminary investigations were undertaken by Mr. Lavelle, the original Kolar Concessionaire, aided by Mr. Marsh; and the localities indicated by them have been examined by Mr. Bruce Foote, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, whose services were kindly lent to us for the purpose by the British Government. The reports made by these gentlemen have been published, and much useful information is thus placed before the public in regard to the various important gold bearing tracts in the Province. The Government have also been able to adopt a definite policy in regard to the grant of mining leases, and revised rules on the subject have recently been published. These rules differ from those previously in force only in three important particulars, *viz*:—

- 1stly, in the provision made for the grant of prospecting licenses;
- 2ndly, in attaching to the lease a condition that, within two years of its grant, a company be formed with a paid-up working capital of not less than £5,000 per square mile;
- and 3rdly in the express reservation of the right of the Government to limit the aggregate area to be granted for the time being, and to dispose of mining leases for such area by public competition.

It is hoped that the system of prospecting licenses would be the means of enabling an intending investor to make a proper selection of the land required for mining purposes, and to spend in prospecting operations the necessary capital with the certainty of acquiring a right to such land as he may consider most valuable within the area prospected.

The condition that a certain amount of working capital shall be forthcoming within a reasonable period will, it is hoped, discourage mere speculation, and at the same time, attract to the enterprise *bona fide* working companies.

The Government moreover have decided that it would not be right to grant away immediately the whole of the auriferous lands at their disposal, for, to do so would involve a needless sacrifice of their right to a fair revenue from this source, without in any way helping the real promotion of the enterprise, in all parts of the Province—an end for which no sacrifice would indeed be too great. At the same time, however, the Government are anxious to meet all *bona fide* demand for mining land, and they have accordingly fixed the limit of area to be granted in the current year at 35 square miles, in addition to the 8 square miles for which leases have already been promised. The system of competition by means of tenders, while affording a satisfactory adjustment of the claims of different applicants for the same land, will be the means of testing their actual market value under existing circumstances. Already men of influence and capital in England

are, to some extent, attracted to our auriferous lands, and we may therefore entertain the reasonable expectation of an early and satisfactory development of the enterprise in parts of the Province outside Kolar, to which district it has practically hitherto been limited.

Before concluding this section of my Address, I wish briefly to advert to the action of the Government in some matters of general importance, which came under discussion in previous meetings of this Assembly.

For the difficult problem of garden assessment in the malnad, a partial solution has been found in the *Shraya* Rules recently issued. The publication of these rules has been delayed hitherto owing to the difficulty experienced in placing a proper and satisfactory construction on Section 115 of the Draft Revenue Regulation now before the Government of India. This section has been the subject of a prolonged discussion with Mr. J. B. Lyall and with Mr. Fitzpatrick, from both of whom the Durbar have received most valuable help. On a careful examination of our revenue resources, and in particular, of the revenue derived from gardens, and bearing in mind the importance of uniformity in our system of assessment, His Highness' Government have arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to retain in our revenue system a special garden rate, which has the sanction of the usage of the country and of our past revenue history. The Government accordingly propose to make their intention in the matter quite clear by adding the necessary clause to the section in question. The *Shraya* Rules recently issued, however, meet an acknowledged present want, though they merely give formal effect to a very old system which fell into disuse on the introduction of the Revenue Survey. The rules offer liberal encouragement for the making of new gardens, as they allow—

- 1stly, in the case of malnad arecanut gardens, a nominal assessment of 4 annas per acre per annum for 12 years, and for a progressive assessment during the next three years ;
- and 2ndly, in the case of other arecanut and all cocoanut gardens, an assessment of 4 annas per acre for nine years and a progressive assessment for the next three years.

The views expressed at the last meeting of the Assembly incline me to believe that these terms will give general satisfaction.

The vexed question of the enfranchisement of *Kodagi inams* has at last been dealt with in a way calculated to afford the just relief which has so persistently been demanded in the maidan taluks of the Province. My recent visit to the Kolar district, where *Kodagi* tanks most abound, enabled me to study *this question* attentively. I have now little doubt that the complaint from the *Kodagidars* is not so much against the justice of the rules for enfranchisement sanctioned by the Government, as against the effect which has been given to them by the Inam Department. It is only too clear that *Kodagi inams* granted in reality for "construction and up-keep" of tanks have, in great many cases, been treated as those granted for "up-keep" only and thus, instead of being confirmed hereditarily on  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  quit-rent as they ought to have been, were enfranchised at  $\frac{1}{2}$  quit-rent or for one life only. In other cases, when it was not clear whether an inam was for "construction and up-keep" or for "up-keep" only, the benefit of the doubt has been given to the Government and not to the *inamdars*. Under such circumstances His Highness the Maharaja's Government have directed a re-investigation and re-settlement by the Inam Department of all doubtful cases on the complaint of the parties concerned. The result of the re-settlement will doubtless remove all reasonable grounds for complaint, for, few *Kodagidars*, if any, ask for the complete restoration of the inams, and the consequent revival of their obligation to maintain the tanks, as a condition of the tenure.

On the subject of *inamdars'* right to a share of the toddy revenue, the conflicting claims of the *inamdars* and of the Government *abkari* revenue have received most careful consideration, and the Government propose to offer to the *inamdars* concerned the alternative of either the purchase of their rights by Government on a just and fair valuation, or a system of rules to regulate and enforce the payments to be made to them by the Government *abkari* contractors. The subject will probably come under discussion at this meeting of the Assembly, and I do not therefore feel called upon to say more in regard to it at present.

The abandonment of the mohatarfa tax on looms is a question which has been again pressed upon the attention of the Government, who, I am glad to say, hope to be able ere long to abolish it altogether. This measure, when carried into effect will afford considerable relief to the weaver class which is so notoriously poor, and which suffered so severely during the late Famine. It will, I trust, be the means of bringing back to their former homes in Mysore, many families who have had, owing to this impost, to emigrate and settle in the adjoining territories. The weaving industry by means of manual labor, is everywhere steadily declining, from causes over which we have no control, and it is only just that Government should give them such help as lies in its power. The annual revenue involved is about Rs. 50,000 Provincial and Rs. 12,000 Municipal.

I may also mention here that it is proposed to equalize the rates of the octroi on cloths levied by the various municipalities. The present rate is 3 per cent *ad-valorem* on the Indian manufacture and 1½ per cent on sea-borne goods, while Mysore-made goods are exempt on the ground of the loom tax. Since the abolition of the import duty on sea-borne goods, there is no justification for the lower rate for them, and the abolition of the loom tax would make Mysore manufacture against liable to the octroi. The rates being fixed on a uniform principle, resort to this species of taxation will of course be left to the discretion of each municipality.

*Police.*—The Police department has fairly kept pace with the general progress of the Administration, and in view to securing improved efficiency, the Government have had to sanction an addition to its cost amounting to Rs. 53,638 per annum. It will be in your recollection that in the general reductions which the financial necessities of the State demanded just before the Rendition, the number of subordinate police officers was considerably reduced, and the remuneration of the officers who were retained was also cut down. You will observe that reduction of the number and pay of officers who continued to discharge, more or less, the same responsible duties was not calculated to promote zeal or efficiency. It has therefore been found necessary to afford some measure of relief to the subordinate service in the shape of improved pay and prospects. The numerical strength of the Force has also received some accession wherever it was absolutely required. Though we have restricted our measures of reform to the most urgent necessities of the case, it has been found unavoidable to make a considerable addition to the police grant.

The re-organized scheme of the police service thus set on foot has not long been in work, and it is therefore too early to pronounce decidedly on its merits; but the objects of His Highness' Government in placing it on a more satisfactory basis are already beginning to be realized in the more faithful report of crime, in the more successful detection and prosecution of offenders, in the closer surveillance of criminal gangs and classes, and in the more vigorous suppression of organized crime.

There is a great deal, doubtless, yet to be done. The Police Force has to be brought up to a better standard of education. Detection of crime has to be reduced to more of a system and less dependent upon lucky chance or quasi-confessions. The Village Police remains to be placed upon a more satisfactory footing, especially in the matter of grain emoluments, and its co-operation secured in a larger measure.

*Forest.*—Turning now to Forest administration, it is only necessary to observe that much has been done not only in the way of conserving additional tracts of forest and jungle, now being overworked and on the road to ultimate destruction, but also in that of forming extensive plantations of the more valuable kinds of timber producing trees. A speedy return for the outlay on these plantations cannot be expected; but the growth of teak seedlings in the Lakvalli jungles has been so promising, that ultimate handsome profits can be safely predicted.

The increased demand for fuel to feed the Railway and to meet the domestic requirements of the people, and the growing wants at the Gold Mines, which our forests and jungles cannot, unaided, be depended upon to meet entirely, have been anticipated in some measure by extensive fuel-planting on account of

Government. The increased expenditure thereby occasioned is money well spent and will bring in ample returns. The consumption of firewood at the Gold Mines is so great, as alone to force up the price of fuel within the near future to a figure which promises that fuel plantations will pay even better than ordinary agriculture. In fact, the time has come, I think, for special encouragement being given to the promotion of private enterprise in fuel-planting, and the Government have now under consideration, a scheme under which special inducement will be given for the formation of private fuel-plantations on Government waste land.

Sandalwood constitutes the most important item of our Forest revenue, and it behoves the Government to ensure an unfailing supply of it by carefully fostering young seedlings naturally reproduced, as likewise by artificial means. Efforts to grow sandal did not, till recently, meet with much success owing to imperfect information as to its habits. It is now grown in plantations with fair success, but being capricious in growth and choice of soil, it yet remains to be proved whether the artificially-produced tree will have the same quality of scent as the self-grown. This doubt alone points to the necessity of carefully husbanding all natural growth; and the system of sandal *manegars* now partially revived, will doubtless be useful in our efforts in this direction.

*Education.*—The measures taken to promote the various branches of education, as described last year, combined with seasons favorable to the prosperity of a people so largely agricultural as those of Mysore, are undoubtedly bearing fruit in every direction. The numbers now under instruction in all classes of schools considerably exceed those of any previous period. Especially is this the case in the elementary schools, which are of such great importance as forming the basis of the whole Educational system.

In secondary schools also, a good advance has been made. Under the stimulus of the recently instituted Mysore Local Examination, a general preparation is going on for examinations in the Vernacular, while the Middle School Examination affords a similar goal to the Municipal and other English Schools in taluk stations. As regards the Mysore Local Examination, it is further proposed to recognize it as a test for some of the subordinate grades of the public service.

In higher education, the two principal Colleges make a good show in the University pass-lists, and the increasing number of collegiate students has led to Bangalore being appointed a centre for the B. A. Examination. On the Vernacular side, an important step has been taken in the establishment of the Karnataka Bhashojjivini Sabha having for its object the revival and cultivation of the Kannada language and literature. A College has been opened in connection with the scheme, and scholarships attached to it, which will induce natives of the literary class to give themselves to a systematic study of the language—a study which, it is to be feared, has fallen too much into neglect. Advantage has also been taken of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress to found an institute at Mysore as a memorial of the occasion, in which it is proposed to make as complete a collection as possible, of ancient manuscripts, both Sanskrit and Kannada, and to provide facilities to scholars for consulting and obtaining copies of the works.

In female education, Her Highness the Maharani's Girls' School at Mysore continues to take the lead, and the Girls' School in Bangalore has recently been placed on a similar footing under a Hindu Committee, controlled by the municipality, the effect of which have already proved beneficial. •

On all these various educational agencies, it may be allowed here to quote the words of the Viceroy, Earl Dufferin, in reply to one of the Addresses presented to His Excellency on the occasion of his late visit to Mysore:—“ I am very glad that “ you have touched upon the question of education, as it gives me an opportunity “ of expressing, in as earnest and as strong language as I can command, the extra- “ ordinary pleasure I have experienced in seeing on every side such manifest signs “ of the deep interest with which that subject is regarded in this State, as well as the “ liberal and intelligent energy with which its development is being prosecuted. “ When I passed along what I imagine must have been a quarter of a mile of street, “ lined on either side with rows, eight or ten deep, of the youth of the country, “ congregated under their respective teachers, I felt that you were laying, broad



“and deep for all time to come, the foundations of a prosperous future. But great as has been my satisfaction at all these proofs of the progress made in the matter of general education, I was still more pleased by a sight, which, I imagine, is not to be seen in any other part of India, and that is the appearance of rows and rows of young ladies belonging to high-caste families assembled together under the same admirable system, and enjoying, as far as I can understand, as extensive opportunities of acquiring knowledge, of enlarging their experience and of strengthening their understandings, as could be found in any of the most advanced cities of Europe.”

*Archæology.*—The work of examining and collecting ancient inscriptions has been extended over six more taluks, and information of great value obtained for the early history of the country. The volume of Jaina inscriptions at Sravan belgola is approaching completion, and will throw much light on hitherto obscure points in the history and literature of the country, besides furnishing much information of great interest. It is intended in future to make special arrangements for printing, which will allow of a more speedy publication of results than is now possible.

Along with the collection and translation of inscriptions, it is proposed to combine other branches of research in order to carry out a complete archæological survey of the country. Attention will be directed to illustrating the plan and architecture of typical buildings and monuments, and measures taken to conserve or even restore them as may be deemed necessary. Antiquities of all kinds will fall within the province of the survey, and all objects of special interest will be at once brought to the knowledge of the public. The arrangements for collecting ancient manuscripts have already been referred to under “Education.” These undertakings cannot, it is hoped, fail to give life to the national history and lead to a greater appreciation of local interests.

There is one more subject, gentlemen, on which you will permit me to make a few observations: It is this Assembly, its constitution, and conduct of business.

I need scarcely tell you that this is the seventh time we meet, having been called together in the very first year of the Rendition. The earnest desire of His Highness was to take you into his confidence and make known to you the views and objects of his Government in the adoption of various measures for the administration of the country; he hoped thereby to obtain the benefit of your honest and practical suggestions, and thus to advance the real welfare of his people. He now directs me to say that his hopes have been very fairly realized, and that the success attained in the past six years is an encouragement to his Government to persevere in their endeavours to make this Assembly of still greater use for the good administration of the Province. I am sure that in the Rules of 13th August last, you recognize His Highness’ desire to secure in this Assembly as full a representation as possible of every interest in the country, and the most complete information regarding the wants and wishes of every class of his subjects. You will observe that these rules provide for the first time a very important qualification, namely, the property qualification: We expect great benefit to accrue from this step, for property carries with it great responsibilities, and always makes the owner more sober in his views, more practical and just in his suggestions. In one shape or other, it governs the constitution of the popular assemblies of the west; and in applying it to an agricultural country like ours, we have naturally accorded the first place to the land-holder and have provided that each of our sixty-six taluks may send five of its largest land-holders. In the provision which enables our 8 Local Boards and 92 Municipalities to nominate members for this Assembly from their respective bodies, there is a fair guarantee for the proper representation of all classes and localities, while the privilege given to each of the more important Associations to depute a member to this Assembly may be the means of securing at our discussions the views of the more advanced section of the community. The Government think that these rules might be trusted to do good service for the time being, though they must of course be changed and improved as time goes on and more experience is gained.

I have now to draw your attention to the few simple rules published regarding the conduct of business. They are all designed to make our discussions more useful, to place at your disposal such information as may enable you to study previously the

subjects regarding which you may wish to speak, and to give to your observations the authority and weight which the opinions of individual members can never be expected to possess. And I need only add that in this Assembly, the first place of importance must always be given to the discussion of subjects in which the public at large are directly interested, and under present circumstances, such interest is best ascertained by the desire for their discussion evinced by a majority, or at least an influential section, of the members who meet here. At the conclusion of this meeting we shall be in a better position to form an opinion on the suitability of the rules now framed, and any alterations or additions required, could then be readily adopted.

Gentlemen, at the beginning of this year, you were here to receive His Highness the Maharaja's illustrious guest, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Earl Dufferin. I need not remind you—for the whole proceeding must be very vivid in your recollection—how His Excellency was pleased with the evidences of the peace and welfare of this part of India, and how he congratulated His Highness the Maharaja upon calling to his counsels, men of your intelligence and influence. His Highness trusts that you will draw encouragement from these words of Earl Dufferin and continue to evince in administrative measures the same interest as heretofore.

His Highness directs me also to inform you that in the next cold weather, he proposes to proceed to Calcutta to return the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

### AT MYSORE

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17th OCTOBER 1888.

GENTLEMEN,

I am commanded by His Highness the Maharaja to lay before you to-day, a brief account of some of the more important results of the administration of the Province during the past official year, and, after doing this, to call upon you for any representations you may wish to make, either in the way of calling attention to any local wants or of suggesting any improvements in the administration.

In discharging the duty which thus devolves upon me, the subject that claims my first attention is Finance. Let me remind you, by way of preface, of what I said on this subject in my Address last year. On that occasion, I attempted to explain the progress of our revenue during the past fifty years, and pointed out that the income realized in the year 1886-87, *viz.*, 127½ lakhs, was the highest in the financial history of the Province. That high figure was fully a rise of 13¼ lakhs from the previous year 1885-86, and now I am glad to be able to inform you that a still further improvement of about 2¼ lakhs has accrued during past year.

With these preliminary remarks, I proceed now to read the statements of revenue and expenditure under all heads except the railway.

				<i>Receipts.</i>	1886-87	1887-88.
					Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	87,09,602	85,13,879
Excise	...	...	...	...	11,78,165	14,94,522
Forest	..	...	...	...	9,98,364	10,08,417
Stamps	..	...	...	...	5,15,326	5,05,550
Sayer	...	...	...	...	4,36,340	4,12,462
Mohatarfa	...	...	...	...	3,35,104	3,40,181
Law and Justice including Jail receipts	...	...	...	...	49,983	70,038
Post Office	...	...	...	...	68,008	74,300
Registration	...	...	...	...	56,014	53,823
Amrit Mahal	...	...	...	...	77,425	61,582
Education	..	...	...	...	23,588	23,911
Salt	...	...	...	...	26,107	20,723
Public Works	...	...	...	...	12,994	13,671
Gold Mining	...	...	...	...	51,248	33,433
Medical	...	...	...	...	3,015	12,190
Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	8,323	5,885
Interest on arrears of Land Revenue	..	...	...	...	46,217	33,358
Profit or loss on Investment in Government Pro. Notes	...	...	...	...	40,158	61,666
Interest on Investment in Government Pro. Notes	...	...	...	...	45,549	1,08,470
Interest on Current Deposit, Madras Bank	..	...	...	...	Nil	37,711
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	76,978	90,504
				Total	1,27,58,508	1,29,76,276
				<i>Expenditure.</i>		
				A.	1886-87.	1887-88.
					Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	...	...	...	...	24,50,000	24,50,000
Civil List	..	...	...	...	13,00,000	13,00,000
Interest on Public Debt	..	...	...	...	4,96,955	4,93,850
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgu	..	...	...	...	1,01,901	1,04,020
Military Force	..	...	...	...	7,37,234	7,17,875
				Total	50,86,090	50,65,745

D. A.

## B.

		1886-87.	1887-88
		Rs.	Rs.
Administration and Public Departments	...	2,36,699	2,05,469
Land Revenue charges	Deputy Commissioners and establishments	1,60,776	1,68,699
	Assistant Commissioners and establishments	58,744	57,341
	Taluk establishments	3,18,715	3,21,903
	Revenue Survey...	2,22,570	1,94,069
	Inam Department	7,964	7,808
	Remuneration of village servants	4,24,472	4,46,113
Other items	30,612	38,449	
Excise	...	16,123	28,591
Forest	...	3,20,687	3,97,529
Stamps	...	25,455	17,867
Sayer	...	12,839	13,837
Stationery and Printing	...	69,718	65,172
Amrit Mahal	...	34,969	29,904
Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	62,516	45,820
Total	...	20,02,859	20,38,571

		Rs.	Rs.
Law and Justice including Jails	...	7,45,289	7,44,379
Police	...	5,36,992	5,80,401
Education	...	1,75,610	1,78,172
Muzarayi	...	2,83,601	2,78,932
Medical	...	1,45,954	1,64,221
Superannuation pensions and gratuities	...	2,44,109	2,51,789
Public Works	...	12,71,132	15,79,906
Post Office	...	1,29,422	1,35,676
Registration	...	25,532	25,842
British Officers' furlough and absence allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions	...	33,852	36,310
Interest on Mysore Savings' Bank Deposits	...	46,660	51,429
Refunds	...	66,543	47,284
Purchase and repair of tents	...	5,188	33,603
Charges connected with the reception of H. E. the Viceroy...	...	7,291	10,461
Moiety of charges on account of H. H. the Maharaja's Northern India Tour	...	...	63,012
Donation to Indo-Colonial Institute, London	...	...	50,000
Miscellaneous	...	1,03,029	62,858
Total	...	38,20,204	42,94,275
Grand Total	...	1,09,09,153	1,13,98,591

*Land Revenue.*—The most noticeable feature in the foregoing statement of receipts is that the total Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 85,13,879 being Rs. 1,95,000 less than in the previous year. This decrease, however, was not due to any falling off either in the extent of land under cultivation or in the normal Land Revenue Demand for the year, as you will readily gather from the following figures :—

	In 1886-87.	In 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of previous years' arrears collected	17,95,141	12,95,967
Amount collected on account of current year's Revenue Demand	69,14,461	72,17,913
Total amount collected	87,09,602	85,13,880
Amount of arrears at end of 1887-88	...	13,65,461

You will see from these figures that the arrears collected amounted to 18 lakhs in 1886-87 and to only about 13 lakhs last year. Out of the difference of 5 lakhs, nearly 3 were made good by a better collection of the year's revenue, thus leaving a net decrease of nearly 2 lakhs in the actual Receipts of the year.

Viewed in the light of the above figures, this decrease is no indication of any instability of this item of revenue, nor is there any ground for apprehending that the large collections of last year were in any way abnormal. And I may in this connection remind you that there always is a considerable balance remaining uncollected at the end of every year, as the official and agricultural years do not correspond. The actual Land Revenue Demand has stood at over 81 lakhs during the past two years, a fact which we may regard as a sign of the present satisfactory condition of this branch of our revenue. It has been the result, in a large measure, of extension of cultivation in all parts of the Province, under the influence of improved irrigation on every side, improved communications by means of the railway and new roads, and the beneficial operation of the Revenue Settlement now so near completion for the whole Province.

*Excise.*—The next important item of revenue is Excise. It shows a marked improvement from a financial point of view. The receipts (exclusive of the Civil and Military Station) amounted to 15 lakhs, being 3½ lakhs better than the 11½ lakhs realized in the previous year.

The arrack and toddy contracts were renewed in the beginning of the last year, and advantage was taken of that opportunity to revise the rates of duty and selling price of arrack throughout the Province. The revised scheme is working with success and has contributed partly to the improvement of the revenue from this source. When in the beginning of 1884-85 a partial revision of duty and price was effected, an increase of nearly one lakh was secured, and three years later with the completion of the revision for the whole Province, a further increase of Rs. 2,24,000 has resulted. The duty is now made uniform throughout the whole Province, and is fixed at the maximum rate prescribed by the Indian Tariff Act. The retail price is fixed at Rs. 5 per gallon throughout the Province, whereas before the present contract that high rate prevailed only in the Bangalore City and Station, in the Mysore City and in the towns of Shimoga and Chikmagalur. You will thus see that the selling price of arrack is now pitched much higher than it ever was, but even this has had no effect whatever in reducing consumption. Only a part of the increased revenue now derived from arrack can be attributed to the higher duty recently adopted. Another part of this increase—though a very insignificant one—may be due to the precautions now taken to prevent adulteration, and to our close watchfulness against illicit manufacture in remote and secluded parts of the Province. But after making every allowance for these causes, there can be no doubt that a considerable part of the increased revenue is due to a larger consumption. For, let us compare how consumption, as indicated by the Excise Revenue, has increased during the past few years. The arrack and toddy contracts were renewed in 1884-85 and again in 1887-88. As compared with 1883-84 the increase under arrack was 22 per cent in 1884-85 and 74 per cent in 1887-88. Similarly under “toddy” the increase was 28 per cent in 1884-85 and 46 per cent in 1887-88. Thus, you will see that in 1887-88 the increased consumption of arrack was fully 28 per cent higher than the increased consumption of toddy. This excess in the rate of increase was probably due to the higher duty levied on arrack. Excluding therefore this increase from consideration, we still find a further and considerable increase common to both arrack and toddy, which we can only attribute to increased consumption. In my opinion, it is the result of prosperous seasons and good crops, and of the very great rise in the wages of labor which has taken place within the last few years. With extensive railway works between Gubbi and Harihar, with the large expansion of the gold industry in Kolar, and with public works of all kinds employing large numbers of coolies in every part of the Province, the demand for labor has, for some time past, been far in excess of the supply, and has led to the importation of a large miscellaneous class of laborers from outside the Province. The high wages earned by laborers of this class, as well as by those of the Province, account, in my opinion, for a great part of the increased consumption of both arrack and toddy.

With the increase of the Excise Revenue the establishment has had to be slightly strengthened, and in the interests of better supervision there has been adopted a centralized system of manufacture and distribution, which at present is working with marked success, though it appears to labor under the disadvantage of not having a special officer in charge of its administration. There is also

another circumstance to which I wish to refer in this connection—namely, the large and unexpected rise in the price of jaggory during the last year. The cause of this rise has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained; but the rise itself is a matter to be contemplated with satisfaction as it means prosperity to the ryot, though it may tend to reduce the margin of profit left for the present arrack contractors. What would greatly benefit the cultivator of sugar-cane as well as the manufacturer of arrack is the establishment of suitable sugar factories. With the important irrigation works now in course of improvement or construction, greater facilities, I am sure, will come into existence for the establishment of such factories in centres of large sugar-cane growing tracts in parts of the Mysore, Shimoga and Kolar districts. Such factories, worked in connection with special licensed distilleries under a system of free distillation, would be the means of establishing a highly remunerative industry in the Province. The stimulus, thereby afforded to the cultivation of so valuable a product as sugar-cane, would add materially to the wealth of the country, and His Highness the Maharaja's Government will be glad to extend to this industry their cordial support and every encouragement in their power.

Returning to the subject of last year's Revenue Receipts, I would add that interest on investments of surplus revenue amounted to Rs. 1,08,000 and on current deposits in the Madras Bank to Rs. 37,000.

Other items of revenue call for no special remark, beyond the general one, that they have all maintained the prosperous condition attained in the previous year.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the past year (exclusive of the State Railway) was Rs. 1,13,98,000 as compared with Rs. 1,09,09,000 in the previous year. Increases have occurred chiefly under the following items:—

	Increase. Rs
Remuneration of village servants .. .. .	21,641
Forests .. .. .	76,842
Police .. .. .	43,409
Public Works' .. .. .	3,08,774
Moiety of charges on account of His Highness the Maharaja's Northern India Tour .. .. .	63,012
Donation to Indo-Colonial Institute in London .. .. .	50,000
Purchase of tents .. .. .	28,415

The first of these items (remuneration of village servants) must keep pace with the progress of our Revenue Settlement. In the Forest Department, the increase has been unavoidable owing to extensive planting and the large areas newly brought under conservancy. Under "Police" the increase was due to full effect being given to the re-organization scheme, explained in my Address last year. The increase under "Public Works" was due to several large irrigation and other works being undertaken as will be fully explained hereafter. For many years past, no tents had been supplied to executive officers. A new supply was felt to be an urgent want and was partially met by purchases during the past year. The other items appear to require no special comment.

*Closing Balance.*—Deducting expenditure from revenue receipts, the surplus of last year amounted to Rs. 15,77,685. This was reduced to Rs. 14,74,369 by net \*payments on account of the State Railway and the last named amount added to the total revenue surplus on 1st April 1887 (Rs. 50,77,511) gave a closing balance of Rs. 65,51,880 on 31st March 1888.

Payments .. .. .	Rs. 3,81,566
Receipts .. .. .	2,78,250
Net payments .. .. .	1,03,316

*Budget Estimates.*—The revised Budget estimates of receipts (including the State Railway) amounted to Rs. 1,26,93,471 against an actual collection of Rs. 1,32,54,526 in the past year. For this year, the estimate under "Land Revenue" is only 80½ lakhs, though the actual receipts amounted to over 85 lakhs last year; but the estimate is based upon the Land Revenue Demand (exclusive of arrears) which, as already stated, was about 81 lakhs. Under "Forests" an increase of over ¼ lakh is expected, chiefly from sandalwood.

The revised Budget provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 1,25,05,047, being Rs. 7,24,890 more than the actual expenditure of the past year. The principal heads under which increased provision is made are :—

Rs.	
4,20,000	under "Public Works," the grant for the year having had to be fixed at 20 lakhs (against 16½ lakhs in 1887-88) owing to several large irrigation works and two important bridges.
2,19,000	under "Railway," as the extension to Harihar is fast approaching completion and provision has to be made for payment of interest on capital outlay.
75,000	under "Forests," owing to extension of plantations and to increased felling operations required to meet the greater demand for timber of all kinds and for sandalwood.
and 41,000	under "Medical," owing to the large number of new dispensaries now being opened in every part of the Province, the object being that no taluk headquarters should be without a dispensary.

*The Mysore State Railway.*—Before concluding my remarks on the subject of Finance, you will naturally expect me to give you some definite information regarding the arrangement under which the State Railway is being managed and extended by the Southern Mahratta Company. A copy of the contract finally concluded with the Company having recently been received from the British Government, I shall first explain briefly the terms of this contract, and then touch upon its bearing on the finances of the State.

The contract has been concluded by the Secretary of State for India, acting on behalf of the Maharaja of Mysore, and it is to be in force for a period of 46 years from the 30th June 1886 to 30th June 1932. Under the guarantee of the Secretary of State, the Company have raised a loan of £1,200,000, and the proceeds of this loan (£1,224,000, including a premium of 2 per cent) has been paid by the Company to the credit of the Secretary of State. The sum thus paid amounts in Indian currency to Rs. 1,63,82,801, and is intended to be devoted towards the capital cost of the Mysore State Railway, that is to say :—

Rs.	
68,60,508	towards payment to the Mysore State of the actual capital outlay on the Mysore-Gubbi line up to 30th June 1886, and
95,22,293	(or such portion of it as may be absolutely necessary) towards expenditure upon the construction and equipment by the Company of the extension from Gubbi to Harihar.

The entire railway from Mysore to Harihar is to be worked by the Company as a separate system, distinct from their railways in British India, and the cost of management is to be apportioned between the two systems in the proportion of their respective gross earnings. Out of the net earnings of the Mysore system, the Company are to retain for themselves a quarter share, the remaining three-quarters being handed over to the Mysore State. The loan of £1,200,000 raised by the Company is not redeemable before 1st March 1936, but is redeemable after that date upon a year's previous notice being given. Till such redemption, interest upon it at 4 per cent per annum is payable half-yearly in London on 1st April and 1st October in each year. As the loan has been taken up upon the guarantee of the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Mysore State, there attaches to the latter the obligation to pay interest on it till its redemption. But you will, at the same time, note that there is no obligation whatever, either on the part of the Mysore State or the British Government, to redeem the loan at any time though it is optional to the British Government, and through the British Government, to the Mysore State, to redeem it at any time after 1st March 1936. Under the terms of the contract, the management of the railway will, on 1st July 1932, be surrendered by the Company to the Secretary of State acting on behalf of the Mysore State, and from the date of such surrender, the State will be entitled to work it in any way it deems proper. You will thus see that the arrangement in regard to our State Railway is divisible into two distinct parts which have no necessary connection with each other. First, the State has the obligation to pay interest on the loan and the option to redeem it in due time, and secondly, the Company has the obligation of constructing and managing the railway for a specified term of years and the right to receive as remuneration for such service a quarter of net earnings during such term. I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that this remuneration to the Company for 46 years is not too great a price to pay for the construction of an important railway with the aid of foreign capital.

The sum of Rs. 68,60,508 being capital cost of the Mysore-Gubbi line up to 30th June 1886, has been paid to the credit of Mysore, out of the capital raised by the Company; and the same has been applied towards the partial liquidation of the famine debt due to the British Government, with effect from 1st July 1886. Since then, two payments of 4 lakhs each have been made by the State towards this debt, which will be completely liquidated by the payment of Rs. 1,99,404 in December next, when the annual payments of 4 lakhs hitherto made on this account will determine.

It is however our intention to continue similar payments and to set them apart towards a special fund for the redemption as well of the Local Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs as of the English Debenture Loan of £1,200,000.

In addition to these payments of 4 lakhs per annum, we have to meet the guaranteed interest on the last-named loan. During construction, however, we are only called upon to pay interest upon capital actually spent from month to month. Eventually, we have to pay interest on the whole loan amounting to £48,000 per annum, which, according to average rates of exchange, will probably be about 5½ lakhs of rupees. When the working of the railway is fully developed—as I hope it will be within the next few years—about 4½ lakhs per annum may be expected as ¼ths of net railway earnings due to the State, and deducting this amount from interest payable by the State, the net annual payment to be made to the Company, under the contract, would be about 1¼ lakh per annum. Much larger net annual payments varying from 3½ to 2 lakhs will, however, be necessary in the next five or six years, during the infancy of the railway when net earnings would be necessarily low, and I have only to add that the Government have made an accurate forecast of the various liabilities above explained, and expect to be able to meet them in due time.

<p>Rs. 68,60,508 80,00,000</p>	<p>already spent by Mysore on Mysore to Gubbi, now being spent by Company on Gubbi to Harihar.</p>	<p>As regards actual construction of the extension from Gubbi to Harihar, you will be glad to learn that the works are all being pushed on with vigor by the Company. Progress, however, has not been as good as was anticipated between Gubbi and Birur, owing to the insufficiency of local labor, and this portion of the line will probably not be opened for traffic until the next official year. Works along the northern sections are, it is understood, rapidly approaching completion and it is believed that from Harihar to Kadur, the line will be opened for traffic during the course of the next few months. I am unable to state yet what the total cost of the new line will be, but the Government of India have issued strict orders that a limit of 80 lakhs should not be exceeded between Gubbi and Harihar and we may therefore assume that the total cost of the railway from Mysore to Harihar will not exceed Rs. 1,48,60,000, especially as it has been decided to relieve Mysore of a moiety of the cost of the Tungabhadra bridge at Harihar, which it was at first proposed to debit against the Harihar extension.</p>
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It will interest you to know that a scheme is now under discussion to extend the Mysore Branch as far as Nanjangud and thence on to Gudalur at the foot of Nilgiri Hills. Whether such a line, of incalculable benefit to our most Southern taluks, will eventually take precedence of that proposed to connect Bangalore with Hindupur or Seringapatam with Arsikere *via* Hassan, it is as yet impossible to say. Meanwhile the traffic on our open line, I am glad to say, continues to increase slowly but steadily and there can be little doubt that the early opening of the line as far as Harihar will give an immense impetus to our commercial progress all over the Province.

*Public Works.*—And now I turn to that part of our Public Works policy in which the majority of the community are most keenly interested—I refer to irrigation. The object and scope of our policy on this subject are fully illustrated by our Public Works Budget for the current year, to which I request your careful attention.

You will observe therefrom that, towards Public Works of all kinds, we have made from the Provincial Revenue a grant of 20 lakhs of rupees, a proportion of our resources which—other claims and services and our general financial position considered—must be taken as most liberal. This grant is swelled by the addition



of Rs. 5,29,000 from District Funds, Rs. 2,00,000 from the Provincial Irrigation Fund and Rs. 92,000 from Local Funds General, so that there is 28½ lakhs of rupees available for works of all kinds in the current year. Civil buildings, communications, public improvements and establishments necessarily absorb a large proportion of the total grant; but there remains about 9½ lakhs to be devoted solely to irrigation works. Of this large sum, about 8½ lakhs are given to purely original works, that is, to altogether new tanks and channels, or to the improvement, enlargement or extension of those already existing so as to increase their irrigating power. The remaining 1½ lakhs is necessarily absorbed in the maintenance and repair of old works, that is, to keeping them in efficient working order and preventing deterioration.

If you look into details, it will be seen that 200 old tanks are now under restoration or will shortly be so, in other words, are being enlarged or improved; that the irrigation from 25 others is being extended by adding to their catchment areas by means of artificial feeders or by perfecting and extending their distribution channels; that 12 altogether new tanks of large capacity and 10 new anikats are being built; that such important channels as the Rajapameswari, the Maddur, the Ramasamudram, the Anandur, are being greatly improved and extended; that the Rampur channel is being entirely re-modelled; whilst most important extensions to the Virjanadi, the Hulhalli, the Kalhalli, the Ranaswami, the Mandagiri, and the entire restoration of the old and long abandoned Mahdapur anikat and channels (or as an alternative the extension of the great Sriramadevara channel) will very shortly be in hand. And the amounts of the estimates as detailed in the Budget, ranging as they do from Rs. 5,000 to 3 lakhs and upwards, will indicate the importance of all these works. This, you will observe, is no insignificant programme as regards irrigation.

Further, if we compare what is now being done with what was done during previous years, there is evidence of very marked progress. In 1881-82, the outlay on irrigation works and repairs was but—

					Rs.
					3,28,368
In 1882-83	...	...	...	..	2,85,297
In 1883-84	...	...	...	...	3,54,189
In 1884-85	...	..	...	...	3,41,520
In 1885-86	..	..	..	..	4,54,145
In 1886-87	...	...	...	...	5,98,628
In 1887-88	..	...	...	...	7,14,277

and in this year, if we can only get over the labor difficulty which threatens, we hope to spend over 9½ lakhs.

But it may be asked what actual addition to the irrigated area of the Province, will be made by the works executed during the last few years and those now under execution. Inasmuch as during the years immediately succeeding the Rendition but very few original works were undertaken and as it will take time before definite results are realized from those of the last few years, it will be best for me to answer this question by giving for each district the approximate quantity of additional water that will be stored in ordinary years when all the tank works begun since April 1885 and those included in our current Budget are completed.

					Units.
Bangalore district	..	...	...	...	1,422
Kolar	"	...	...	...	6,834
Tumkur	"	...	...	..	5,391
Chitaldrug	"	...	...	...	2,524
Mysore	"	...	...	...	3,364
Shimoga	"	..	...	..	1,813
Kadur	"	...	...	...	1,555
Hassan	"	...	..	..	586
				Total	23,489

A unit of water being what is required for the irrigation of an acre of land, this represents the addition of over 23,000 acres to the hitherto existing tank irrigated area of the Province.

Taking again our channels, and making a fair allowance for those extensions budgetted for but which have not yet been worked out in full detail, I find that the following additional acreage will be brought under irrigation in the next five years:—

					Acres.
Ramaswami channel	..	...	..	..	3,000
Rajaparameswari "	..	...	...	...	1,000
Virjanadi "	..	..	..	..	3,000
Anandur "	..	..	..	..	1,000
Kalhalli "	..	..	..	..	1,185
Ramasamudram "	...	...	...	...	2,474
Mandagiri "	...	...	...	...	1,500
Rampur "	..	..	..	..	5,574
Hullhalli "	...	.	..	..	4,000
Maddur "	...	...	...	..	900
Mahdapur "	.	.	..	...	4,600
Sriramadewara "	...	...	...	...	1,500
					29,733

I exclude from this list channels which have been taken up or which it is proposed to take up, but of the revenue results of which there are doubts. I allude to the Talkad channel, the Saligram and such minor channels as the Solur, the Sowlanga, the Yagati, \*Ghirzai, etc., of which it is difficult at present to estimate the ultimate results.

\* The anikats across the Veda and the Avati.

I informed you last year that those projects brought to notice by the members of this Assembly were invariably investigated with care, and sanction given in due course to those which on examination proved remunerative or useful. The same course will be pursued hereafter, but as the investigation of the proposals takes up much of the time and attention of our Engineers, I would take the liberty of asking you carefully to weigh the feasibility and utility of every project before submitting it for the consideration of Government.

I have before me now a list of the proposals brought forward by the members of the Assembly of 1887. These embraced 10 tanks, 10 anikats, 6 channel extensions, 8 tank feeders, 7 bridges and 7 roads. I may state at once that it would greatly lighten the work of our Engineers if proposals for local roads, believed to be desirable, were first laid before the Local Fund Boards who are fully empowered to deal with the same and who have the best means of judging of their utility or necessity. The new roads under reference, I believe to be more or less useful, but it is best to leave them to be dealt with by the Boards as funds become available, direct action on our part in regard to them not being desirable. The same remark applies to minor bridges which are chargeable to District Funds and for which State help is not called for. As regards the large and important bridges, those for the Tunga and Bhadra have already been sanctioned, and it is hoped that in the course of the next few years, bridges across the Cauvery at Yedatore and the Hemavati at Hole-Narsipur will be taken in hand. A bridge across the Cauvery at Bannur will not be required for many years to come, and a bridge at Yedatore will supersede the necessity for bridges at Ramanathpur, Tippur or Hampapur. Of the irrigation works proposed, several have been found either impracticable or unremunerative. Those that promise well are already in hand or will be so ere long. A list, with remarks regarding each work brought forward in this Assembly last year, is now available for any member wishing to examine it.

*Tank Maintenance.*—In my remarks of last year, I alluded at some length to the scheme inaugurated in 1886-87 and now being gradually worked up which aimed at the enforcement of the ancient custom of maintaining our tanks by the agency of the ryots themselves. Towards the close of the year it unfortunately happened that opposition to this measure in some districts, instigated by a few disaffected or ill-advised persons, became so keen that it was found advisable to enjoin on the District Officers concerned absolute abstention from pressure of any sort. Conciliatory means were to be adopted to bring over the ryots to cordial co-operation, to make them understand that the measure, a mild one in reality and one always recognized, was solely intended for their own ultimate benefit—that sooner or later without their direct assistance in maintaining the earthwork their tanks must be

ruined. In some parts, I regret to say, this has not yet had the desired effect, but in other places a most promising measure of success has been attained. I may quote as examples the Dodballapur and Nelamangala taluks where a considerable quantity of earthwork has already been carried out by the ryots, Government contributing masonry and stone work. In the Shimoga and Shikarpur taluks of the Shimoga district, the ryots have evinced a most praiseworthy spirit of co-operation, and many tanks have been put in order, which, but for such co-operation, must have remained in disrepair for many years to come; whilst in some taluks in Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug there are many tanks now under repair by the villagers themselves. I hold that, with tact and perseverance on the part of all revenue officials, and with care in selecting such tanks only as directly benefit the cultivating ryot the example already set in some taluks of the Province will soon be followed throughout all the districts. I cannot too forcibly impress on you, as representatives of the people, the necessity that exists for the ryots assisting Government in this matter, not only by fully maintaining those tanks already restored, but by contributing their labor to the restoration of the vast number of tanks all over the country now in disrepair and which it is absolutely impossible for Government to deal with without such assistance.

As regards roads, bridges and works of public improvement, I need only say this year, that the same policy of advance as was indicated last year is being steadily pursued. We are bridging over unbridged rivers, improving our old lines of communications, and extending new lines according to requirements. Our grants towards these works are so liberal, that there is every hope that before many years elapse, Mysore will be in regard to roads and bridges, on a par with the foremost Provinces of India.

I now come to make a few remarks upon some of the special questions referred to in last year's Address,

*Kodagi Inams.*—The revision of the *Kodagi* Settlement, in which the people of the Kolar district take so keen an interest, is under progress in accordance with the promise given last year. In response to the Inam Superintendent's Notification, 261 applications for revision have been received. The principles laid down for the conduct of the revision are:—

- 1stly, that no *Kodagi inams* shall be treated as granted only for *upkeep* unless this is most clearly and directly proved;
- and 2ndly, that the general rule of interpretation shall be that all *Kodagi inams* were granted for *construction and upkeep* and not for *mere upkeep*.

You will thus see that a settlement based on these instructions will bring several *inams* now settled under Class II under the more liberal Class I; and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are disposed to think that this arrangement would exhaust all reasonable complaints or nearly all. It is believed that, in the large majority of cases, the inamdars would prefer the payment of  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  quit-rent to the risk of entire forfeiture in cases of failure to keep up the tank to the requisite Government standard; for, the revival of the *Kodagi* tenure would, as a matter of course, be burdened with that just condition. Colonel Grant has, however, been asked to make a note of all applicants who may desire the restoration of the *Kodagi* tenure with the old liabilities and submit the cases for further consideration and decision.

I need hardly mention that inamdars who have spent money on their tanks relying upon the orders issued in 1881 will receive just compensation at the Re-settlement.

*Inamdars' Toddy Revenue.*—The subject of inamdars' claims to the toddy revenue was discussed last year. The set of draft rules, on which I then invited you to express your views, have not yet been adopted by Government. The information received from the districts regarding the amount of revenue involved being incomplete, it has been deemed expedient to defer action in regard to the rules in question, till the expiry of the present toddy contracts, that is till 31st March 1890. In the meantime, the existing rules will continue to be in force and will be duly carried out by the District Officers. This decision would be just to all interests concerned. The present contractors took up their contracts on the distinct

understanding that the existing rules would remain unaltered during the term of their contract. What particular *inamdars* are entitled to the toddy revenue was a question that was settled at the late Inam Settlement, and the decision then recorded will of course be strictly adhered to, and the claims of inamdars entitled to the toddy revenue under that Settlement will be adjudicated upon and duly enforced in accordance with the orders of 1873, 1877 and 1881 and para V of the conditions attached to the present toddy contracts.

*Forests.*—The next subject to which I would request your attention is the Forest Department which has continued to yield satisfactory results, both financially and otherwise.

During the past year, several State Forests were extended and a large number of valuable jungle tracts in varying stages of denudation, were brought under proper conservancy.

Fuel supply threatens to be the great problem of the future. The railway extension to Harihar, the advancing Kolar gold industry, the Cotton and Woollen Mills at Bangalore and a rising population with expanding cultivation tend to enormously increase the demand for fuel and to diminish the source of its supply. There has thus arisen the necessity for carefully conserving as large and as many jungle tracts as possible, more especially those in the vicinity of the railway.

The spontaneous growth of timber in forests and of fuel in reserved jungle tracts, is being supplemented by plantations on an extensive scale, and the Plantation Branch of the Forest Department planted during the past year about 4 lakhs of timber trees and 4½ lakhs fuel trees, on an aggregate area of 1,481 acres or nearly 2¼ square miles.

Besides these regular plantations by departmental agency, plantations of timber, fuel, fruit and sandal trees, have been started in several taluks under the direction of the revenue officers: and the cheap and efficient system of sowing the seed broadcast upon waste land after a thorough ploughing, has, wherever earnestly tried, yielded striking results.

Sandalwood has, as usual, continued to yield a large portion of the Forest Revenue. Every attention is being given to sustain a perpetual supply of this valuable wood. Large tracts, with a good growth of sandalwood, have been formed into sandal preserves and have been brought under a system of protection, while the artificial reproduction of the tree is being carried out on a definite system.

In thus conserving forests and sandalwood tracts, the Government has not been unmindful of the necessities of the ryots in the matter of grazing and, well aware that a good breed of cattle constitutes the chief wealth and prop of our agricultural community, they have conceded to some extent the privilege of grazing in reserved forests, at certain seasons and in certain parts, on payment of a small fee.

Connected with forests there are now before Government two questions of some importance. The first of these is the free grant of wood for certain public purposes, and to ryots for cattle sheds, and, in exempted taluks, also for building purposes. The second relates to the grant of land on favorable terms, for private plantations. The draft rules, which the Government propose to issue on both these subjects, will be circulated among you, and I shall be glad to receive any practical suggestions you may wish to make regarding them.

I may here add that steps are being taken to organize khedda operations in July next in the Chamrajnagar taluk, and from the experience to be thus gained, it is hoped subsequently to extend operations to other suitable localities. A successful capture is not only a source of direct gain to Government but a great public boon in localities where so much damage to crops is annually caused by wild elephants.

*Education.*—The progress of education throughout the year has been most satisfactory, and there are, on every side, evidences of an eager desire to take advantage of the means of instruction and that not only in large and populous towns but also in remote and secluded villages. In the last two years, the numbers under instruction have increased by over 20 per cent.

Of the taluk schools as many as 40 per cent contain each from 100 to 330 pupils. The larger hobli schools, in which the attendance approached or exceeded

100, were converted into taluk branch schools, and the levy of fees, which this step involved, has been readily accepted by the people, a decided indication of popular interest in education. To some extent, this development of the Vernacular schools may be attributed to the influence of the Mysore Local Examination, which has thus proved itself well adapted to the needs of the country. The thanks of the Government are due to the numerous private donors who have spontaneously come forward with offers of prizes and gifts for the successful candidates.

The English middle and high schools are every year improving in efficiency, especially those at district headquarters; and higher education is well provided for by the existing Colleges which continue to be maintained at a high standard of efficiency.

The Mysore Scholars going through courses of professional instruction at Poona and Madras have acquitted themselves with credit. This is especially the case with the Engineering Scholars at Poona where two Mysore students took the first and second places respectively at the last L. C. E. Examination and thus become entitled to both the guaranteed appointments in the Bombay Public Works Department. The Mysore Engineering Students at Poona waited upon His Highness the Maharaja when he visited Poona in last February. His Highness was much pleased to hear of their progress and addressed them a few words of gracious encouragement.

Female education continues to gain in popularity and the good influence exerted by the success of Her Highness the Maharani's girls' school at Mysore has led to the establishment of additional schools on a similar system in other places. One has been opened at the important town of Melkote and another, founded to commemorate the Jubilee of the QUEEN-EMPRESS, has been established at Tumkur.

Desirous that no class should be left behind in the educational race, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have, during the past year, instituted a system of special scholarships for the benefit of the Pollegar pensionaries of the State, and for Mahomedans. The former are designed as inducements to the principal Pollegar houses to put the younger members of their families under suitable courses of instruction with a view to qualifying them for the public service. The Mahomedans who have not hitherto come forward, as freely as could be wished, to avail themselves of the benefits of higher education have been given every encouragement by the institution of special scholarships.

In the Department of Archæology, nine taluks were surveyed during the year and over 1,000 inscriptions added to the collections previously made. Good progress has been made with the volume of Jain inscriptions at Sravanabelagola. Also more than a half has been printed of the great grammatical work, the *Karnataka Sabdanusasanam* and its commentaries, as well as of the *Vikramarjuna Vijaya* of the poet Pampa.

In order that the results of the present survey may be exhibited in a more tangible form, it is proposed that a portion of the Victoria Jubilee Institute, now under erection at Mysore, should be set apart as a Hall of Inscriptions. Here will be collected, selected specimens, which will be built into the walls, systematically arranged in chronological order. They will thus not only form permanent records, but be available for reference and study as original standard authorities, for the forms and style of the language, at the periods to which they respectively belong, an object of high educational value.

The next subject which demands our attention is the constitution of this Assembly. I drew your attention last year to the rules prescribed on the subject. These rules have been emphasized in the orders of Government issued this year. It was found on an analysis of the classes to which the members of the last year belonged, that the property qualification, on which the selection of the majority of the members should depend, was not sufficiently attended to; and in some of the districts—Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore—the land-holders were not those who paid the highest assessment. It is the wish of His Highness' Government that the largest land-holders should as a matter of course be invited to this Assembly, excepting of course such of them as happened to labour under any special disqualification, and particular attention was accordingly directed to this point in the nominations made this year. The Deputy Commissioners were also requested to personally attend

to the selection of members. I need hardly explain to you that His Highness' object, in insisting upon these conditions, is that the landed interests in the country should be represented in this Assembly by men possessed of high local influence, with devotion to public good, and independence of character. It is His Highness' intention to have a standing list of the highest land-holders in the Province, and, as it is not possible to get all of them to attend these meetings in every year, to make an annual selection from such list either by rotation or some other principle of exclusion.

Gentlemen, I informed you last year of the visit which His Highness the Maharaja proposed to pay to His Excellency the Viceroy in Calcutta. That visit was paid in January last with the happiest results. His Highness took that opportunity to visit other places of note as well, among others the capitals of two of the principal Rajput States—Jeypur and Jodhpur—and the capital of his friend the Maharaja Gaikwar. He was everywhere received with great consideration and respect and was especially touched by the fraternal regard and affection which marked his treatment at the courts of his brother Native Chiefs.

Gentlemen, in conclusion it only remains for me now to call attention to the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, now being held in our midst. His Highness the Maharaja's object in holding it in this City and at this time of the year, has been to afford you special facilities for visiting it. It gives you an opportunity for comparing the agricultural capabilities of your respective taluks with those of other places, for informing yourselves of the success that has been attained in various parts of the country in improving the breed of cattle and for obtaining some practical idea of the extent to which manual labor can be saved, by the employment of suitable machinery for lifting water for irrigation purposes, and for other operations connected with agriculture. His Highness is deeply sensible of the valuable advantages which the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the Province will receive from exhibitions such as the present, but, their success depends upon your practical appreciation of their usefulness. And it is therefore His Highness' earnest hope that you may be able to derive useful information on the various sections of agriculture and industry now represented and that when you return to your homes you will, by your example and influence, contribute to the best of your ability towards the realization of the objects of this exhibition.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

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

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9th OCTOBER 1889.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasing duty to lay before you to-day, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, the usual statements of the revenue and expenditure of the State during the past official year, together with an explanation of our present financial position as well as a brief statement of some of the more important facts connected with last year's administration. The income and expenditure, under all heads excepting the Railway, are given below :—

<i>Receipts.</i>				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Rs	Rs
Land Revenue	..	..	.	85,13,879	83,96,337
Excise	...	...	...	14,94,522	15,99,615
Forest	...	...	...	10,08,417	11,35,393
Stamps	...	...	...	5,05,550	5,55,746
Sayer	...	...	...	4,12,462	4,07,568
Mohatarfa	..	..	...	3,40,181	3,29,559
Law and Justice including Jail Receipts	.	.	.	70,038	64,698
Post Office	...	...	...	74,300	76,206
Registration	...	...	...	53,823	59,605
Amrit Mahal	...	...	...	61,582	49,803
Education	...	...	...	23,911	26,159
Salt	...	...	...	20,723	27,391
Public Works	...	...	...	13,671	20,150
Gold Mining	...	...	...	33,433	1,08,526
Medical	...	...	...	12,190	3,522
Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	...	5,885	6,842
Interest on arrears of Land Revenue	...	...	...	33,358	29,003
Profit or loss on investment in Government Pro-Notes	...	...	...	61,666	5,498
Interest on Investment in Government Pro-Notes	...	...	...	1,08,470	1,81,499
Interest on Current Deposit, Madras Bank	...	...	...	37,711	51,153
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	90,504	85,815
Total				1,29,76,276	1,32,20,088

<i>Expenditure.</i>				1887-88.	1888-89.
A.				Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	...	...	...	24,50,000	24,50,000
Civil List	...	...	...	13,00,000	13,00,000
Interest on Public Debt	...	...	..	4,93,850	4,97,986
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgir	...	...	..	1,04,020	1,01,622
Military Force	...	...	...	7,17,875	7,28,658
Total				50,65,745	50,78,266

D. A.

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B.		1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.
Administration and Public Departments	...	2,05,469	2,04,873
Land Revenue Charges.—			
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	...	1,68,699	1,68,366
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	...	57,341	61,182
Taluk Establishments	...	3,21,903	3,20,826
Revenue Survey	...	1,94,069	1,73,538
Inam Department	...	7,808	7,761
Remuneration of Village Servants	...	4,46,113	4,20,964
Other items	...	38,449	26,205
Excise	...	28,591	26,865
Forest	...	3,97,529	4,56,778
Stamps	...	17,867	21,545
Sayer	...	13,837	14,096
Stationery and Printing	...	65,172	73,702
Amrit Mahal	...	29,904	31,762
Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	45,820	51,603
Total	..	20,38,571	20,60,066
C.			
Law and Justice including Jails	...	7,44,379	7,49,895
Police	...	5,80,401	5,96,034
Education	...	1,78,172	1,80,920
Muzrai	...	2,78,932	2,81,964
Medical	...	1,64,221	1,89,685
Superannuation pensions and gratuities	...	2,51,789	2,40,937
Public Works	...	15,79,906	19,82,076
Post Office	...	1,35,676	1,36,920
Registration	...	25,842	28,967
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions	...	36,310	30,668
Interest on Mysore Savings Bank Deposits	..	51,429	52,919
Refunds	...	47,284	46,029
Purchase and Repair of tents	...	33,603	3,579
Charges connected with the reception of H. E. the Viceroy	...	10,461	...
Moiety of charges on account of H. H. the Maharaja's Northern India Tour	...	63,012	11,813
Donation to Indo-Colonial Institute, London	...	50,000	...
Miscellaneous	...	62,858	69,985
Total	...	42,94,275	46,02,391
Grand Total	...	1,13,98,591	1,17,40,723

*Receipts.*—It will thus be seen that our Revenue has, on the whole, been about 2½ lakhs better than in the year previous. The improvement was chiefly under Excise, Forests, Stamps, Royalty on Gold Mines and interest on investments.

The Excise Revenue shows an increase of a little more than one lakh. Of this, Rs. 57,370 was under arrack. The duty on this article has remained the same in both years and the cost to the consumer has been so high as Rs. 5 per gallon 20° under-proof. The consumption has notwithstanding increased, and on comparing the quantities on which duty was actually levied each year since 1885-86, we find a confirmation of the opinion I advanced last year that high wages and large importations of labor have been among the principal causes of the increased consumption. In Chitaldrug, where the Railway works were in active progress, the increase has been enormous. In Kolar also, there has been a very large increase owing to the progress of the gold mining industry and large public works. The increase in Tumkur was chiefly due to Railway works. In Mysore, the large public works in course of execution account for a considerable increase, while that in Hassan and Kadur must be attributed in a great measure to the suppression of illicit distillation in the Malnad and chiefly among the coffee coolies. In Bangalore and Shimoga, the increase has been very inconsiderable.



We thus find that the increase due to suppression of illicit distillation is restricted to remote and secluded localities. A larger rate of increase is observed in the vicinity of the Railway, the Gold Mines of Kolar and our own large Public works, where high wages of labor have prevailed; but a further and general increase common to the whole Province can only be attributed to the years of good rain-fall and plentiful harvests we have lately had. We may thus safely conclude that the favorable character of the seasons, the cheap price of food grains and the high wages of labor have all combined to increase the consumption of arrack. In the present year, we have again raised the retail price per gallon, 20° under-proof, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-5-0 by means of a reduction of the dram measure from  $\frac{1}{4}$ th to  $\frac{1}{5}$ th part of an Imperial gallon. And this reduction has also the effect of at once diminishing the quantity usually taken at a time by an individual.

The last year was the second year of the existing toddy contract under which the annual revenue from this source is fixed at Rs. 7,32,000, and any small variations in the revenue realized in each year are due to some of the instalments not being fully collected before the 31st March.

Under "Forests," sandalwood realized about 6 lakhs, being a decrease of nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  lakh as compared with 1887-88, due to a less favorable market for the article in Bombay. But, on the other hand, our income from timber and miscellaneous products was about 5 lakhs as against only 3 in 1887-88. On the whole, therefore, there was an increase of nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lakh.

The Gold industry in the Kolar District shows considerable progress. The precious metal extracted by the various Companies, which weighed 15,403 oz. in 1887 rose to 35,073 oz. in 1888, the Mysore Company alone having produced 13,087 and 19,090 oz. in the two years. The royalty levied during the past year amounted to over one lakh.

Investments of the surplus revenue and deposits in the Madras Bank account for an increase of Rs. 86,000.

The most important decrease has been under Land Revenue. It was entirely due to the process now going on, year after year, of a gradual reduction of the previous year's arrears. In the beginning of the past three years, the arrears have successively been Rs. 25,04,777, Rs. 18,05,879 and Rs. 13,99,079, and in the beginning of the current year, they were Rs. 12,98,279.

As compared with 1887-88, there was collected during the last year,	Rs
less arrears to the extent of .. .. .	3,47,446
though more of the current year's demand was collected to the extent of ... .. .	2,29,904
Thus there was a net decrease of ... .. .	1,17,542

The annual demand and not the actual collection gives a correct idea of the present condition of the Land Revenue. I am happy to say that the demand for 1888-89, namely, Rs. 82,84,998, was the highest we have ever had. Before the Rendition, the largest Land Revenue demand was 76 lakhs in 1867-68; in 1875-76 it had fallen to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the next year it fell to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs owing to the famine of that year, and in 1880-81, the year preceding the Rendition, it was about 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. During the next 4 years, there was some improvement, but during the last 4, the increase has been very marked as you will see by comparing the following figures for 1884-85 and the following years:—

	Rs.
1884-85 .. .. .	74,05,000
1885-86 .. .. .	77,86,000
1886-87 .. .. .	81,31,000
1887-88 .. .. .	81,41,000
1888-89 .. .. .	82,85,000

The part of the present increased revenue, due to the introduction of the Survey Settlement, is comparatively insignificant, while the progressive increase due to extension of cultivation will be seen by comparing the actual occupied area during the past 4 years. The occupied area of the past four years has been as follows:—

	Acres
In 1885-86 .. .. .	4,825,000
In 1886-87 .. .. .	5,100,000
In 1887-88 .. .. .	5,245,000
In 1888-89 .. .. .	5,384,000

This shows the steady extension of cultivation, under the influence of the highly propitious seasons we have been blessed with, during the past three years. And I am happy to be able to congratulate the Province upon the excellent agricultural prospects of the current year.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,40,000 being Rs. 3,42,000 more than in the previous year.

The principal increase was under "Public Works" of about Rs. 4,02,000 owing to many new works of importance which I shall refer to hereafter.

Under "Forests," there was an increase of Rs. 59,000, out of which Rs. 44,000 was on account of elephant kheddas and the remainder under conservancy and establishment. On new plantations the expenditure was Rs. 86,000 as compared with Rs. 68,000 in 1887-88.

Under "Medical," there was an increase of Rs. 25,000 owing to new dispensaries and increments of pay to Assistant Surgeons.

*Railway earnings and interest.*—The three-quarters of net earnings of the State Railway received from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 69,629 as against Rs. 2,78,250 in 1887-88. This great falling-off was, it is believed, due to heavy charges against the revenue on account of repairs considered necessary to the open line. On the other hand, the State had to pay Rs. 3,65,039 as guaranteed interest upon the expended portion of the Railway capital raised in England.

*Surplus.*—Including Railway earnings received and guaranteed interest paid, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,32,89,717 and the total expenditure, to Rs. 1,21,05,762; there was thus a surplus of Rs. 11,83,955 on the year's transactions and this, added to the opening balance on 1st April 1888, gave a total revenue surplus of Rs. 77,35,835 at the close of the last year. Of this amount, about 50 lakhs were in Government of India Pro-Notes; about 10 lakhs are being similarly invested in the current year, and the remainder is a portion of the cash balance required for the purposes of the administration throughout the year.

*Budget estimates.*—The Budget estimates of receipts for the current year, exclusive of the probable net earnings of the State Railway, amount to Rs. 1,27,26,000. These estimates are Rs. 4,94,000 less than the revenue realized in the previous year. Under "Land Revenue," the estimate is only 82 lakhs, though with the favorable season we are now having, there is every reason to anticipate that the collections may amount to about 84 lakhs. Small decreases appear under "Excise," "Forest" and other heads of Revenue, the estimates being based upon the average receipts of previous years.

The estimated expenditure of the current year (exclusive of interest on the English Railway Loan) amounts, according to the revised Budget, to Rs. 1,21,45,000 as compared with an actual of Rs. 1,17,40,723 in 1888-89. The principal heads under which an increase is provided for are the following:—

- Rs.
- 1,05,000.—Under "Land Revenue," chiefly on account of the remuneration of village servants and malnad inams.
  - 87,000.—Under "Forests," owing to an improved conservancy and the strengthening of establishment rendered necessary by the extension of operations.
  - 30,000.—Under "Excise Establishment," owing to the appointment of an Excise Commissioner and increase in the subordinate staff, the additional cost being fully met by the increase expected from the reduction of the dram measure already referred to.
  - 1,12,000.—Under "Education." Of this amount, Rs. 69,000 is on account of the re-transfer of Taluk Vernacular Schools from Local to Provincial Funds. These charges had been transferred from Provincial to Local Funds during the financial pressure of 1879-80 but their re-transfer has been deemed necessary in order to give effect to the original intention of devoting 24 per cent of the Local Cess, exclusively to primary vernacular education in hobli and village

schools for the benefit of the rural population. Rupees 22,000 is the increase on account of grants-in-aid due to new schools for both boys and girls, to the enlargement of existing schools and to the re-transfer of certain charges which the Bangalore Municipality has been paying for the last few years.

*Railway estimates.*—According to the revised Budget, the estimate of three-quarters of net Railway earnings due to the State is Rs. 3,00,000 based upon a careful forecast. The interest payable on account of Railway Capital raised in England has been budgetted for at Rs. 6,53,100, being interest on £990,700-10-8, the capital outlay up to date at an exchange rate of 1s. 4d. Thus, the net payment required during the year on account of the Railway is about 3½ lakhs.

*Future financial arrangements.* - Having thus explained the present condition of both the revenue and expenditure of the State, I now turn to the immediate future. I beg to refer you to the statements of net income and expenditure with which you have been furnished. You will see from them that, excluding from consideration Railway earnings and interest on Railway Capital, the annual surplus during the next five years may safely be estimated at 15 lakhs. To this amount has to be added ¾ths of net Railway earnings which are estimated at 3 lakhs in the current year, rising by annual increments of ¼ lakh to 4½ lakhs in seven years.

Against this net total income, there would be charges on account of interest on, and redemption of, Railway loans. I shall now explain the arrangements made for meeting these charges. The Famine debt of 80 lakhs due to the British Government has now been fully liquidated and the last payment on account of it (namely, Rs. 1,99,404) was made on 31st December 1888. A fund has been formed for the redemption of the Local Railway Loan of 20 lakhs and the first payment into it of Rs. 2,00,596 was also made in December last. In the current and next three years 4 lakhs per annum, and in 1893-94 Rs. 2,71,905, will be paid into this Fund so as, with interest, to accumulate 20 lakhs for the repayment of the local loan in the year 1902.

From 1894-95 payments will be made towards another Fund for the redemption of the English Railway Loan of £1,200,000. The annual payment required is £14,630 per annum (equivalent to Rs. 2,19,450 at 1s. 4d.) for 42 years, the debt being repayable in the year 1936. In addition to these payments, interest on the above-mentioned loans has to be paid, namely one lakh on the local loan and £48,000 (equivalent to Rs. 7,20,000) on the English loan. Over and above these payments on account of liabilities already incurred, a provision of 12 lakhs per annum would be required during the next five years for important Irrigation Works of famine-protection and for proposed new Railways. According to a careful forecast, of which a translation is now before you, the Irrigation Works proposed would involve an average annual addition of about 5½ lakhs to the present Public Works grant of 20 lakhs, while the total length of about 250 miles of proposed new Railways (to be described hereafter) would require a capital of 120 lakhs and involve an annual payment of about 6½ lakhs, if the capital debt is to be redeemed simultaneously with the present English debt of £1,200,000. As we are at present unable to make so large a provision as 12 lakhs per annum, it may be found necessary to modify the Public Works Department forecast and at the same time to invest on new Railways a portion of the accumulated savings of the past few years. These are matters which at present engage the careful consideration of His Highness' Government.

It must not however be forgotten that there are several other demands more or less pressing upon the resources of the State, such as the improvement of the Shekdari and Amildari services, a revision of the Sayer on arecanut or of the land tax upon the gardens, the formation of a Fund for Famine relief, etc.

Turning next to the working of the principal Departments of the State, the first that claims our attention is the Public Works Department. In my remarks last year, I informed you that the works on the extension of the Railway from Gubbi to Harihar were being pushed forward with vigour by the Southern Mahratta Company. These works have since been completed and on the 5th August last, the lines from Mysore to Tiptur, the south-eastern section, and from Harihar to Tiptur, the northern section, of our State Railway were finally linked together,

and the through line declared open by His Highness the Maharaja. It is needless for me to enlarge here on the blessings which this great work will confer on the Province. They are recognized by all the members of this Assembly and already have we the happiness of feeling that a large area of the country is fully protected from the worst results of the Famine. But it is not proposed to rest here. The Government of India have now before them proposals for the extension southwards from Mysore to Gudalur (about 54 miles in Mysore) and there is every probability of the first section of this extension as far as Nanjangud being taken in hand this year. And on this extension through our southern taluks, there will follow in due course, it is hoped, branches from Bangalore to Hindupur, about 54 miles, from Birur to Shimoga, about 37 miles and from Arsikere to Mysore *via* Hassan, Hole-Narsipur, and Yedatore, with a possible extension to Fraserpet, about 110 miles; though in what order and at what rate of annual progress these extensions will actually be undertaken it is as yet impossible to say, as these questions must depend on the definite settlement of our future financial position and of the relations of the State to the Southern Mahratta Company. You may rest assured, however, that the subject is ever present in our mind and that no effort will be spared to secure to Mysore a system of Railway communications as complete and perfect as we can make it.

Our policy in regard to ordinary Public works continues to be carried out steadily on the lines indicated in my Address of last year, and a perusal of the Public Works Budget of the current year will show you exactly what is being done under all heads. You will observe that, of a total grant from the State of Rs. 21,00,000 (I exclude District Funds from consideration just now), Rs. 41,913 have been set apart for Military buildings, Rs. 2,93,396 for Civil buildings, Rs. 5,78,162 for Communications, Rs. 1,37,452 for Miscellaneous public improvements and Rs. 10,49,077 for Irrigation works.

Under the first head, the outlay is for providing decent and healthy barracks for the Mysore forces.

Under the second head, the chief outlay is on the Public buildings you see springing up around you here in Mysore, on a few new Taluk Cutcherries necessary to supersede old and completely dilapidated offices and on numerous dispensaries than which there can be no institutions more worthy of liberal aid from the State.

Under the third head, "Communications," a large portion of the grant is given to the great bridges at Hariharpur, Balehonnur and Belur, whilst Railway feeders, accommodation for travellers and above all, "maintenance," an ever-increasing item, absorb the remainder.

Under the fourth head, "Miscellaneous public improvements," the water-supply, drainage, and general improvements of the Mysore City in order to place the Southern Capital on a footing befitting its dignity and traditions, take nearly the whole of the allotment available for such purposes.

And under the fifth head, the long list of tanks and channels enumerated in detail in the Budget is sufficient evidence of the attention which is being given to the requirements of our Irrigation works all over the Province. To touch in detail on any of these works would needlessly occupy your time and attention but I think every member of this Assembly will be able to see in the list, works in which the taluk he represents is specially interested, and, as I said last year, should particular works be wanting which you deem to be deserving of consideration, they have but to be brought to notice, to receive the attention of our Engineers in due course.

In the above remarks, I excluded District Funds from consideration, though they are included in the Public Works Budget. They are distinct from the State grants for works, and are, as you are aware, administered by District Boards who select the works to be carried on by the Engineers and allot the amounts available. These funds go altogether to local roads and local minor requirements. Although the total of these funds amounts to the handsome figure of Rs. 5,26,000, the extension of local roads has of recent years been so great and there is such need for maintaining them in better order, that we have found it necessary to relieve the District Fund Budget of several of the more important lines (most of which were formerly maintained from Provincial funds), and to classify them as Provincial so

that their maintenance now falls, and must for some time continue to fall, on the Provincial grants. This relief will, it is hoped, enable the several Boards to bring up the existing local roads to a better standard and to assign larger funds to the more pressing sanitary requirements of their districts—requirements which, I am sure, will readily enlist your sympathy and co-operation. And I may add that without your active co-operation in measures of this kind, and similar co-operation on the part of all the more enlightened and leading inhabitants of the country, the successful inauguration and enforcement of sanitary measures, such as I allude to, must be a practical impossibility to the State and to the Local Boards.

Last year, I placed before you the comparative progressive outlay on irrigation during the preceding 6 years. The statement showed that the expenditure had risen gradually from Rs. 3,28,368 in 1881-82 to Rs. 7,14,277 in 1887-88. I may now add that in 1888-89, it amounted to Rs. 9,61,950, whilst in the current year we anticipate an outlay of 10½ lakhs.

Having thus disposed of the past and present, I may now touch briefly on the future. The forecast programme to which I had already occasion to refer has been prepared in the Public Works Secretariat after very careful scrutiny, and it includes all projects costing each over Rs. 20,000, which it is proposed to undertake during the next 5 years, if all goes well. The programme contemplates an annual outlay (exclusive of minor works, repairs and maintenance) as follows:—

					Rs.
In 1890-91	...	..	...	...	9,19,000
„ 1891-92	...	...	..	..	13,53,000
„ 1892-93	...	..	..	..	14,77,000
„ 1893-94	...	...	...	..	15,41,000
„ 1894-95	...	..	..	..	15,29,000

It embraces all known requirements under “Military and Civil buildings,” “Roads,” and “Miscellaneous public improvements,” whilst under “Irrigation” are entered all major works already sanctioned or about to be sanctioned, as well as all projects which are under contemplation, but which, in the present stage of investigation, cannot as yet be pronounced as absolutely remunerative and feasible. All that can at present be said of these is that a selection has been made of such as are likely to turn out well. The great Marikanave Dam is included and so is a great project for a new Anicut across the Cauvery, to be called after His Highness the Maharaja, together with an extensive system of new irrigation therefrom and the permanent improvement of the old Chikka Devaraya Sagar, Virjanadi and Devaraya systems. The irrigation works entered in the programme are expected to cost in the aggregate the large sum of 90½ lakhs, but the outlay would be distributed as follows over the current and next five years:—

					Rs
1888-89	...	...	...	...	5,79,000
1889-90	...	...	...	..	9,75,000
1890-91	...	...	...	..	10,03,000
1891-92	...	...	...	...	11,51,500
1892-93	..	.	.	...	12,42,000
1893-94	..	.	...	.	12,90,000
					62,45,500

thus leaving a sum of about 28 lakhs to be provided in future years.

The above is a very extensive and satisfactory programme of Public works for the next five years, but whether it can be carried out in its integrity must depend on the exact state of the public Treasury year after year.

All I can now announce is it is our present intention to adhere as far as possible and as far as our means will allow, to this forecast which exhibits to you in a practical and readily intelligible form the progressive policy we are pursuing in regard to Public works. A translation of the forecast is now before you and I shall be glad to receive and consider any suggestions by way either of alterations or additions which you may be able to make from your intimate knowledge of local wants and local interests.

*Tank maintenance.*—I cannot close my remarks on this department of our administration without alluding to the scheme of tank maintenance which

commanded your attention during the last two years, and which continues to engross the attention of our district officials. In many taluks a conspicuous measure of success has been achieved and the ryots have come to recognize their direct and deep interest in the success of the scheme. But I regret to say there are still not a few taluks, notably in the Kolar District, where the ryots still hold back. It is however hoped that the good example set in Shimoga, Arsikere, Sira, Hiriya and Mandya will soon be followed throughout the other taluks of the Province. As I did before, I now appeal to you again to use your influence with the people to promote a measure in which their interests and well-being are so largely involved.

*Revenue administration.*—Advantage has been taken of the introduction of the new Revenue Code to inaugurate a system for the regular hearing and disposal of all revenue matters coming before the Government in appeal or revision. The Revenue Code excludes from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts an important class of questions which arise before the Revenue authorities and it is essential that these and other matters involving rights and often of a *quasi-judicial* nature should not be finally decided without thorough investigation, and full opportunity given to the parties interested to support their claims and contentions. Under such circumstances, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to direct that all Revenue appeals and revision cases coming before the Government shall be heard and decided by at least two Members of His Highness' Council, that the procedure adopted should in essence be that of the Civil Courts and that the decisions passed should be published monthly.

*Judicial changes.*—The question of reconstituting the District and Sessions Court at Bangalore, or of adopting some other alternative for removing the anomaly of the three Judges of the Chief Court having to hear an appeal from one of themselves, has lately been under the consideration of the Government. In the interests of a more popular administration of justice, a better arrangement has long been called for, but our difficulty has been to reconcile the constitution of a District and Sessions Court at Bangalore with leaving sufficient work for the three Judges of the Chief Court. After full consideration, the Government have decided to alter the Chief Court Regulation so as to allow of the appointment of a District and Sessions Judge at Bangalore for the original and appellate criminal work of a Sessions Court and for the original civil work of a District Court, leaving to the Chief Court all civil appeals from the Munsiffs of the Nandidroog Division. This arrangement would enable the Sessions Judge to be appointed to hold trials at the headquarters of each district once in two or three months, thereby saving to the numerous witnesses called upon to attend Sessions trials, the inconvenience and expense of a long journey. It will also give the Judges of the Chief Court more time than they have now to devote to the inspection of Subordinate Courts. Altogether, the measure is one calculated generally to improve the administration of justice and especially of criminal justice.

*Forests.*—To conserve all eligible forest tracts and to husband their resources, to aid natural reproduction by artificial means, to replace indiscriminate felling by systematic operations, to allow the agricultural classes facilities for grazing and for meeting their essential wants and to ensure an unfailing supply of sandalwood—these have been the cardinal principles of the policy of His Highness' Government in their Forest administration.

Forest conservancy, indeed, is a most beneficial measure and although attended with some immediate temporary inconveniences, its eventual advantages are manifold and unquestionable.

During the past year, reserved forests received considerable accessions and upwards of 232 square miles of more or less valuable jungle tracts were brought under conservancy regulations. Large additions were made to the planted area, 2,883 acres or nearly four square miles being stocked with timber and fuel trees.

While thus increasing the forest resources and revenue, the interests of the agricultural classes have not been overlooked. These are exempt from payment for fuel for their own use and for unreserved wood and certain forest produce for their agricultural purposes. They can obtain on favorable rates timber and bamboos for building purposes.

Sandalwood which forms the back-bone of the Forest Revenue, is continuing to receive much attention. Over large tracts, the cultivation of this valuable tree is

being carried on with systematic care and attention. And natural sandal preserves have been brought under protection. The ancient system of sandalwood conservancy and growth being looked after by a special establishment of Manegars has been revived. The collections of sandalwood last year were enhanced by the removal of old roots abandoned or forgotten in former years. The demand for sandalwood has risen high within the past two years, as evidenced by the high rates secured.

The subordinate service in the Forest Department has been improved by the scale of its pay being brought more into harmony with that of the corresponding grades in other departments. The establishment has had likewise to be strengthened in consequence of the expansion of operations.

Three graduated students have been deputed for special training in the Forest School at Dehra Dun and are intended to strengthen the superior grades in which there are already three graduated Sub-Assistant Conservators who passed out of the Forest School some time back. Three Rangers already in service are also undergoing the prescribed Forest course at Dehra Dun.

*Elephant kheddas.*—The total expenditure on kheddas has been Rs. 66,000. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 30,000, being the cost of 12 *kumki* elephants brought from Dacca for khedda operations. Altogether, 51 elephants were caught. Of these, 31 of the value of Rs. 26,680 were retained. We expect another catch within two months, and the value of some 25 elephants to be retained out of these is estimated at about Rs. 25,000. There will thus be a substantial profit on the year's operations. But in organizing khedda operations, an important object we had in view was to afford relief to ryots from the depredations of wild elephants. These animals would appear to have increased largely and to have begun to cause serious damage to crops in parts of Mysore, Kadur and Shinoga. The experience gained in Mysore will be useful in turning these pests into sources of profit.

*Education.*—Education in all its branches has continued to advance, and the improvement has perhaps been most marked in vernacular and primary education. The statistics show that there are now 19 taluk schools with from 150 to 300 pupils in each and 29 others with from 100 to 150. The formation of prosperous hobli schools into taluk branch schools has now become a very popular measure, and there are already more than 100 such schools, the largest of which are scarcely inferior to taluk schools and have an attendance of from 100 to 300 pupils. Meanwhile, fresh requisitions for hobli schools are being continually received, and the Government have found it necessary, as already explained, to relieve the Local Funds, originally designed for primary education, from charges on account of taluk schools.

The wants of English instruction are well met by the existing colleges and high schools at district head-quarters and the municipal schools in taluk stations. The results of the University Examinations have been, on the whole, favourable and testify to the maintenance of a good standard.

Government aid has been newly given to a large number of private schools among which are included many giving instruction in Sanskrit. The promotion of the study of Sanskrit in conjunction with that of Kanarese, is calculated to raise the general standard of education in the country, and the annual examinations conducted by the Palace Pandits in connection with the Mysore Sanskrit College provide a trustworthy criterion by which to test the efficiency of the large number of Sanskrit schools now in existence.

Female education is advancing in every direction and may now be considered as an object of general approval. Her Highness the Maharani's Girls' School at Mysore is looked up to as a guide, and many new and successful schools have been established in various parts. The recent appointment of a lady from England as the Lady Superintendent is an important step from which very good results are expected.

*Archæology.*—The Archæological survey was extended over nine taluks and one sub-taluk. The inscriptions obtained include several of considerable antiquity and importance, especially those of the Kadamba, Rashtrakuta and Ganga kings.

Several manuscript works of the highest value for the history of the Kanarese language and literature have been acquired. They tend to show that a high state of general culture prevailed a thousand years ago, especially in parts now known

as the Southern Mahratta country" but technically recognized as the "Karnataka Prant" which are directly united with Mysore by the recently opened line of Railway.

*Anche.*—The transfer of the local *Anche* to the Imperial Postal Department was effected on 1st April 1889. The change financially is a decided gain to the State to the extent of Rs. 60,000 per annum. But in agreeing to the transfer, the Durbar have been swayed by considerations higher than those of mere financial gain. Surrounded on every side by British Territory and its highly developed Postal system, the isolation of the local Post could not long continue without causing marked inconvenience to trade and without impeding general progress. With the railways and roads which are now so rapidly opening out every part of the country and the growth of commercial relations with other parts of India, Mysore is expected to keep pace with the requirements of the times. Requisitions had indeed been made from various quarters for the insurance of parcels, money orders, telegraph offices and other new wants, such as are elsewhere met by the Postal Department. But it was apparent that such an elaborate system could not usefully be attempted by a purely local Post, for, the essential condition of success in every Postal system is centralized control and absolute uniformity of rules and organization. There were some difficulties in improving our own *Anche* so as to give the public all these advantages and to fit it in to the Imperial system. These considerations influenced His Highness' Government in deciding to amalgamate the local with the Imperial Post and they believe that the measure will very materially add to the convenience of the people.

*Military force for Imperial Service.*—You are doubtless aware that the various Native Princes throughout India, including our own Maharaja, made offers some time back to reorganize and improve their Military forces, and to place them at the disposal of the Imperial Government for active service with the regular armies of the Empire. These offers were all received in the spirit in which they were made, and the process of reorganization and improvement of existing armies at once commenced. Major Mellis was deputed to control the work of reorganization and the scheme has already been completed as regards Kashmir and the Punjab and Rajputana States. Its extension to States further from the North-Western Frontier has now commenced, and Major Mellis is expected shortly to visit Mysore on his important mission. The Mysore army having, from various causes, been greatly reduced from time to time, the offer of His Highness the Maharaja was not merely to improve the existing forces but to raise and maintain a suitable new force. There is in the State excellent military material from which a very efficient force can readily be raised. In physique the Mysorean is far superior to the average man of the plains, and he is specially noted for his endurance and hard work in distant countries and under the most trying conditions of climate and fatigue. The Bedar Infantry and the Mysore Cavalry, so well known for their valor, were all drawn from warlike classes who are indigenous to the country, and who will now, as of old, furnish excellent recruits for a new army. Our climate places us in a better position than most other Provinces for maintaining an excellent Cavalry; and with our well-known Amrit Mahal cattle, we possess exceptional advantages in the matter of transport. These considerations and the traditions of the Royal Family of Mysore induced His Highness to place the military resources of the State at the disposal of the Empire, and His Highness eagerly looks forward to the day when he will have the satisfaction to know that his State is able to take a direct part in Imperial Defence, in a way befitting its own high rank and its obligations to the Empire.

It is now my pleasing duty to announce to you that His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, the grandson of our beloved Sovereign the Queen-Empress has been pleased to accept our invitation to visit Mysore in the course of his tour through India in November next. The Durbar, I need hardly assure you, have adopted measures for welcoming the Royal Visitor in a manner befitting his exalted rank. Her Majesty the Queen has, by according her gracious sanction to this visit of the Prince to India, given us another proof of her love to India and its people. To the Royal House of Mysore, Her Majesty and her Government have throughout been particularly kind and His Highness feels that the expected visit of the illustrious Prince will further strengthen the interest Her Gracious Majesty takes in all that concerns the well-being of Mysore.

MYSORE,  
9th October 1889. }

K. SHESHADRI IYER,  
Dewan of Mysore.



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

ON TUESDAY, THE 28th OCTOBER 1890

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in laying before you to-day by command of His Highness the Maharaja, statements of the Revenue and Expenditure of the State during the past official year, together with a few brief observations in explanation of the more important variations as compared with the previous year.

Our Receipts under all heads of income, excepting the Railway, have been as follows :—

	1888-89	1889-90
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ... ..	83,96,337	89,21,826
Excise ... ..	15,99,615	17,62,566
Forest ... ..	11,35,393	13,68,866
Stamps ... ..	5,55,746	5,92,847
Sayer ... ..	4,07,568	4,16,081
Mohatarfa ... ..	3,29,559	3,58,115
Law and Justice including Jail Receipts ... ..	64,698	73,541
Post Office ... ..	76,206	2,132
Registration ... ..	59,605	64,916
Amrut Mahal ... ..	49,803	39,164
Education ... ..	26,159	33,194
Salt ... ..	27,391	33,808
Public Works ... ..	20,150	15,792
Gold Mining ... ..	1,08,526	1,96,638
Medical ... ..	3,522	8,739
Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ..	6,842	13,568
Interest on arrears of Land Revenue ... ..	29,003	36,868
Profit or Loss on Investment in Government Pro.-Notes ... ..	5,498	720
Interest on Investment in Government Pro.-Notes ... ..	1,81,499	2,25,265
Interest on Current Deposit, Madras Bank ... ..	51,153	51,818
Miscellaneous ... ..	85,815	77,819
Total ... ..	1,32,20,088	1,42,94,283

Our Expenditure under all heads (Railway excepted) has been as follows :—

	1888-89	1889-90
	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy ... ..	24,50,000	24,50,000
Civil List ... ..	13,00,000	13,00,000
Repayment of Famine Loan ... ..	1,99,404	..
Payment towards Railway Loans Redemption Fund ... ..	2,00,596	4,00,000
Interest on Local Railway Loan ... ..	97,986	1,11,907
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgir ... ..	1,01,622	1,00,640
Military Force ... ..	7,28,658	7,36,266
Total ... ..	50,78,266	50,98,813

## B.

		1888-89	1889-90
		Rs.	Rs.
Administration and Public Departments	...	2,04,873	2,28,829
Land Revenue Charges.	Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	1,68,366	1,66,092
	Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	61,182	60,076
	Taluk Establishments	3,20,826	3,19,916
	Revenue Survey	1,73,538	1,86,654
	Inam Department	7,761	7,793
	Remuneration of Village Servants	4,20,964	5,53,803
Other items	...	26,205	36,727
Excise	...	26,865	55,213
Forest	...	4,56,778	5,14,821
Stamps	...	21,545	21,197
Sayer	...	14,096	13,729
Stationery and Printing	...	73,702	79,284
Amrut Mahal	...	31,762	27,585
Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	51,603	76,556
Total	...	20,60,066	23,48,275

## C.

		1888-89	1889-90
		Rs.	Rs.
Law and Justice including Jails	...	7,49,895	7,55,369
Police	...	5,96,034	6,22,801
Education	...	1,80,920	2,61,770
Muzrai	...	2,81,964	2,78,663
Medical	...	1,89,685	1,75,406
Superannuation pensions and gratuities	...	2,10,937	2,67,873
Public Works	...	19,82,076	21,91,401
Post Office	...	1,36,920	16,664
Registration	...	28,967	29,563
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions.	...	30,668	23,019
Interest on Mysore Savings Bank Deposits	...	52,919	57,503
Refunds	...	46,029	66,014
Purchase and repair of tents	...	3,579	14,839
Miscellaneous	...	81,798	89,541
Total	...	46,02,391	48,50,429
Grand Total	...	1,17,40,723	1,22,97,517

*Receipts.*—It is satisfactory to note that our total income during the past year is an advance upon that of the previous year, by the large sum of about 10½ lakhs.

*Land Revenue.*—To this gratifying result, almost every important item of revenue has contributed, the most striking improvement having taken place under Land Revenue, from nearly 84 lakhs to about 89½ lakhs. Of the total increase of 5½ lakhs under this head, about 3 lakhs may be attributed to a greater activity in the collection of the current year's revenue demand; Rs. 79,575 to the introduction of the Survey and Settlement into the Kolar and Seringapatam taluks and 1½ lakhs to extension of cultivation in all parts of the Province, the aggregate area taken up newly for cultivation being over 1½ lakhs of acres. This large increase in the cultivated area was due to a favorable season, to the improvement of our irrigation works and to the stimulus given to agriculture generally by the completion of the Mysore-Harihar Railway.

The Land Revenue demand for the year stood at Rs. 85,25,000, as compared with Rs. 82,84,000 in the previous year and the uncollected balance (including previous years' arrears) was only about 8½ lakhs at the close of the year against 13 lakhs at the close of 1888-89.

*Forest.*—The next important increase has been under "Forests," from Rs. 11,35,393 to Rs. 13,68,866. Owing to a better market for sandal, we were able to realize from its sale the large revenue of Rs. 8,82,031 against only Rs. 5,97,970 in

the previous year, and the sale of elephants caught in the recently established kheddass brought a new income of Rs. 55,582. *Per contra*, there was a fall under "Timber" from Rs. 3,13,252 to Rs. 1,75,951, owing chiefly to the smaller quantity of sleepers supplied to the Railway. And with minor increases under "Fuel supplied to Railways" and "Miscellaneous receipts," the net increase under "Forests" amounted to Rs. 2,33,473.

*Excise.* - Excise has again risen. Under "Arrack," there was the large increase of Rs. 1,59,748, notwithstanding our attempt to make the article more costly to the consumer by increasing the retail price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-5-0 per gallon 20° under-proof, as explained to you in my Address of last year.

The quantity which was issued for consumption and upon which duty was levied during the year, was 303,000 gallons (exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) as against 275,000 in the previous year. The actual consumption was 296,831 gallons, being an increase of about 25,000 gallons as compared with 1888-89. This increase was not due to any new retail shops opened during the year. For, in the Shimoga district where there was an increased consumption of about 6,000 gallons, the principal increase was in the taluks of Tirthahalli, Shimoga, Sagar, Shikarpur, Sorab and Honnali, in none of which, excepting the last named taluk, was there any increase in the number of retail shops. In the Bangalore City, there was an increase of 1,772 gallons consumed, though no new retail shops had been opened. The Kadur district accounts for an increase of 3,875 gallons with the same number of shops as in the previous year, while the Mysore and Hassan districts, where the number of shops was reduced, show an increased consumption of 1,800 and 3,000 gallons respectively. Owing probably to the cessation of Railway works, there was a decrease of about 1,400 gallons in the Chitaldrug district, while in Tumkur, there was but a very trifling increase of 300 gallons. In Kolar, owing to the rising gold-mining industry, there was the large increased consumption of 5,400 gallons. Under such circumstances, it is reasonable to infer that the larger consumption of the past year was the result of an abundant harvest and the good wages commanded by labour of all kinds on our numerous Public Works and on the gold mines.

Under "Toddy," there was a decrease of about Rs. 30,000, while the proceeds of the increased establishment-cess imposed last year show a corresponding increase.

*Gold Mining.*—The Royalty recovered from gold mines amounted to Rs. 1,96,638, being Rs. 88,112 more than in the previous year. The industry in Kolar shows signs of increasing prosperity, while operations in Harnhalli give promise of very good results in the near future.

Under "Stamps" and "Mohatarfa," there was the considerable increase of Rs. 37,000 and 28,000, respectively, while the income from interest on Investments and Current Bank Deposits amounted to Rs. 2,77,000 against Rs. 2,38,000 in the previous year.

All other items of revenue generally show a small increase under each head due doubtless to the exceptional prosperity of the past year.

Under "Post Office" which was managed by the Imperial Postal Department throughout the year, the State derived no income, except a few miscellaneous receipts amounting to about Rs. 2,000.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure under all heads (excepting the railway) amounted to Rs. 1,22,97,517, being Rs. 5,56,794 more than in 1888-89. The principal items of increase are the following:—

Rs.	
1,32,000.	Under "Remuneration of Village Servants," owing to the payment of previous years, arrears and to new sanctions for recently settled taluks.
58,000.	Under "Forests," owing to extension of Khedda operations and the strengthening of the subordinate establishment.
80,000.	Under "Education," owing to the transfer, from Local Funds, of the cost of taluk Vernacular education, and from the Bangalore City Municipality, of certain educational grants-in-aid as explained by me last year.
2,09,000.	Under "Public Works," on account of large important works which I shall fully explain hereafter.

The other items of increased expenditure call for no special remark.

D. A.

The abolition of the Local Post Office, the gross expenditure on which in 1888-89 was Rs. 1,36,920, has resulted in a net saving under that head of Rs. 61,000 per annum on an average.

*Railway Receipts and Expenditure.*—Three-fourths of net railway earnings credited to the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,79,574, as compared with a sum of Rs. 6,98,391 paid by the State on account of interest on the railway capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in England. Thus the net payment during the year on account of the Mysore-Harihar Railway was Rs. 5,18,817. To this should be added Rs. 818 paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in adjustment of certain old items and Rs. 1,541 spent upon the survey of the Hindupur line, thus making the net expenditure on account of railways Rs. 5,21,176.

Including railway earnings received, the total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,44,73,857, and including the guaranteed Interest and other payments made on account of railways, the total expenditure was Rs. 1,29,98,267. Thus the net surplus of the year was Rs. 14,75,590, which, added to the opening balance on 1st April 1889 (Rs. 77,35,834), gave a closing balance on 31st March 1890 of Rs. 92,11,424. Of this amount, Rs. 61,50,200 are now held in Government Securities, and in addition to it, we now have Rs. 6,18,859 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund, the establishment of which was explained in my Address to you last year.

I may here add that our surplus last year would have been much larger but for the heavy payments—direct and indirect—which had to be made on account of the railway whose net earnings give but a very inadequate return on our capital outlay and annual payments for interest and sinking fund. At the time of the transfer of the railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, it was calculated by the financial advisers of the British Government that, after the completion of the extension to Harihar, the railway would give the State in the first year an income of 3 lakhs, rising by annual increments of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lakh to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the 7th and subsequent years. But judging from present earnings, there is reason to apprehend that the anticipations of the forecast will not be realized for several years to come.

An examination of the figures I have already placed before you will show you how materially our available surplus is reduced by our present financial arrangements connected with the railway. Our payments have been:—

	Rs.
(a) Towards the Railway Loan Redemption Fund .. ...	4,00,000
(b) Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 Lakhs .. ...	1,11,907
(c) Guaranteed Interest on English Railway Loan... ..	6,98,391
(d) Miscellaneous payments to Southern Mahratta Railway Company .. ...	818
Total .. ..	12,11,116
Against this expenditure, our income was only .. ..	1,79,574
thus giving under the Mysore-Harihar Railway, a net deficit of Rupees .. ..	10,31,542

*Budget Estimates.*—The Budget Estimates of receipts for the current year as revised amount to Rs. 1,39,35,000 against an actual income of Rs. 1,44,73,000 during the past year, as it has not been deemed prudent to base our calculations upon the maintenance of the exceptionally high figures attained by land revenue and sandal sales in that year.

The Budget Estimates of expenditure have been framed very much on the lines of last year's actuals and they amount to Rs. 1,29,46,000. A substantial additional provision will, however, soon become necessary on account of the Hindupur Railway on which we expect to be able to begin work within the next few months.

*Agriculture.*—The past year's record of agriculture was one of general prosperity. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a good crop was harvested throughout the Province. Towards the end of the year, owing to an apprehended scarcity in some districts of Madras, there was a brisk export of food grains at prices higher than the average.

Cattle generally were in good condition, though diseases among them, more or less severe, prevailed in various parts of the Province. We have at present no

special agency to grapple with cattle disease in an epidemic form. The proposed Bacteriological Laboratory at Poona will, it is hoped, enable the State to train special officers and to supply the want which is now felt.

The silk industry which revived in this Province a few years ago shows signs of progress and continues to receive great impetus from the comparative immunity of the worms from disease and from the superior quality of the silk produced.

With a view to the wider spread of information about improved methods in agriculture, Government have it in contemplation to endow a larger number than hitherto of scholarships to be held in the Madras Agricultural College, the students being selected from among *bona fide* land-owning classes of different taluks, on the condition that, after completing their course of instruction, they carry on agriculture on their own lands and farms. By thus creating agricultural centres on improved principles in different parts, Government hope to bring about a gradual and steady permeation, through the community, of information respecting improved methods of agriculture and other industries connected with it. What is contemplated above is intended to be partly educational and partly practical; but it is hopeless to expect much from agriculture till the prices of agricultural produce are more remunerative than at present, or rather till the land available for cultivation is much less than at present, and the necessity arises for extracting more produce from the same land.

*Industries.*—It is, however, to indigenous industries that we must look for the growth of capital and wealth in our midst and for real progress in other directions. With the general poverty of the people on the one hand, and their growing intelligence on the other, our great want doubtless is the establishment of suitable industries on a scale calculated to afford a variety of remunerative occupations to large numbers and thus to obviate profitless competition within narrow spheres. Under such circumstances, it behoves the Government to do everything in its power not only to foster existing local industries but also to establish new ones wherever possible, and recognizing the principle that a far more powerful agency in this matter than Government is the enterprise and intelligence of the people themselves, it has always been our policy to give every reasonable encouragement for the growth of new industries. The specially liberal terms accorded to Gold Mining at the first start and the help given to the Cotton and Woollen Mills at Bangalore were dictated by this policy. And, influenced by like considerations His Highness' Government have, for some time past, been endeavouring to find means for opening up the iron wealth of the Province. On the one hand, it is obvious that there is no industry that is likely to advance our material prosperity as effectually and as rapidly as that of iron, while on the other hand, rich iron ore abounds in various parts of the Province and lies unutilized on any remunerative scale, as the local manufacture is all carried on in small and insignificant works without the aid of machinery or those modern appliances which help to turn out large quantities at a low cost. The result has been that the country is being flooded by Europe articles which have well nigh driven the local manufacture from the field. Under such circumstances, I believe you will be glad to hear that a native gentleman who has studied the subject for many years and who has visited most of the principal iron-producing countries of Europe, has offered to start iron works in the Malvalli taluk of the Mysore district, on an extensive scale and on the most improved principles, and has expressed his readiness to risk a large amount of capital and labour on the venture. A memo of the terms on which His Highness' Government propose to grant him permission to mine for iron has already been published, and we are now in correspondence with him as to the guarantee he is prepared to give for the early fulfilment of the object in view. In explanation of the more important items of the concession, I may observe that, at present, iron ore from Government lands is allowed free to all, and it is proposed to guarantee such freedom for 50 years to the new industry, without creating any monopoly of the article in its favor. There would also be a similar guarantee for 25 years against the imposition of export and import duties which do not at present exist. The only other important concession relates to the supply of wood-fuel. For the first 10 years, it is proposed to give a supply of wood-fuel free of seigniorage and during the second and third decades, at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively per acre of fuel tract felled. The fellings will be restricted to tracts carefully selected so as to benefit the health of the neighbourhood and not to prejudice the climate and so situated as to the railway and large

centres of population that the fuel therefrom has no present market value. The fellings, moreover, will be confined to small detached blocks aggregating five square miles per annum, thus making impossible the clearing of any continuous large area; and even in such blocks, there will be left standing the more valuable timber trees of the reserved kind as well as all bearing fruit trees. A block once worked will not be allowed to be touched for 20 years, thus allowing ample time for regeneration by natural regrowth, which, in 15 to 20 years, will fully equal the original stock. It is moreover proposed to establish a plantation on the half a square mile to be clean-filled each year in special eligible situations, and valuable additions to our forest resources will thus be made by yearly accretions of half a square mile of well-stocked plantation carrying valuable wood (with an admixture of sandal), in quantity as much as is contained in 5, 10 or even more square miles of the present scrub.

Turning next to the money value of the fuel concession, I would observe that the jungles in question are not, like the Malnad Forests, covered with a dense vegetation, but contain very inferior scrub, from each acre of which we may, on a very favorable computation, estimate a firewood supply of 5 or 6 cart-loads. The seigniorage on this would be about Rs. 1,200 or 1,440 per square mile, or Rs. 6,000 or 7,200 on the whole area of 5 square miles to be allowed per annum. The fuel concession would thus amount to an annual remission of this sum for the first decade and half of it during the second, full rates being charged during the third. Against this concession, has to be set off the cost of clean-felling of half a square mile of jungle every year, which may be put down at Rs. 5 per acre or about Rs. 1,600 on half a square mile. The concession will thus be reduced to Rs. 4,400 or 5,600 per annum during the first decade and to Rs. 1,400 or 2,000 during the second. During the third ten years, it amounts to *nil* in favor of the concessionaire and Rs. 1,600 per annum in favor of the State. All the above calculation assumes that the fuel from the tract in question has a present marketable value, which, however, it does not, as a matter of fact, now possess, and it can attain any possible value hereafter only by smelting operations near the place of growth conducted on a large scale, as the direct result of the concession itself. It is also important to bear in mind that we have provided that the fuel in question must all be used directly and exclusively on the new industry, and that therefore the quantity actually taken will be strictly proportionate to the extent of the iron works actually carried on.

Taken as a whole, the terms we offer to the new industry are insignificant when compared with the encouragement given for similar industries by nations who now take a high rank in the world as manufacturers and who considered heavy protection duties not too high a price to pay for the fostering of new industries and have reaped their reward in the rapid development of their mineral wealth.

It must, however, be admitted that attempts elsewhere to establish an iron industry in India have failed from various causes and that there is considerable risk of similar failure in Mysore, involving the loss to the proposed concessionaire of an initial capital of between two and three lakhs of rupees and of his own labor for two years. If, owing to any un-to-ward cause, the industry be not established within two years, then, in that case, the entire concession would lapse, but if the venture is attended with success, as we hope it will be, there will then be a new era of industrial career for Mysore. Valuable direct benefits will accrue thereby to the people of this country, who now are compelled to use, for their numerous everyday requirements, the imported iron, which naturally costs much more than what it can be locally produced for. The industry is one giving employment to a much larger number, in proportion to the value of the product, than almost any other industry, and the wages paid for the large quantity of local labor which must necessarily be employed on the proposed iron works would be a substantial contribution to the national wealth, which, in the case of the imported article, is lost for ever. So far from injuring the local iron smelter, who is so fast disappearing owing to his inability to compete with the imported article, and who, at best, ekes out a scanty subsistence by continuous hard work with his primitive methods of manufacture, the proposed iron works will soon convert him into a skilled and well-paid artisan. In short, it will be hardly possible to overstate the manifold advantages which a well-established and prosperous iron industry will confer on the country.

*Gold Mining.*—Of industries already established, gold mining in Kolar deserves foremost mention. It shows signs of increasing prosperity. During the

year 1889, the total quantity of gold extracted may be estimated at the large sum of 40 lakhs of rupees. This satisfactory result has been attained only by hard work through a series of years and by the local expenditure of much capital. What was a waste a few years ago has now become inhabited towns and the immense impetus given to trade of all kinds and the rise of the wages of labor are patent to all. In 1889, the gold extracted by the Mysore Mine alone amounted to 49,238 oz. as compared with 19,090 oz. in the previous year. Ooregum came next with 16,437 oz. as against 4,028 oz. in 1888, while Nandidroog produced only 6,129 oz., as compared with 6,916 oz., of the previous year. The five other mines which contributed small sums by way of royalty would all seem to be still in the course of development.

*Cotton Mills.*—Owing to an over-stocked market for yarn and the high price of cotton, the Bangalore Cotton Mills had not a very fortunate career, but the depression is expected to be but short-lived and the industry may, ere long, regain its prosperity, especially as the price of cotton has now a marked downward tendency.

*Woollen Industry.*—Experiments for improving the local breed of sheep by means of Australian rams continue to be carried on with decidedly satisfactory results, and, should we succeed in establishing a superior breed of sheep, the woollen industry will open a large field for local capital and enterprise.

*Candles and Soaps from Vegetable Oil.*—It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Nagesa Rao, Amildar of Shikarpur, who obtained a silver medal at the Mysore Exhibition of 1888, has succeeded in bringing down machinery worked by hand-power for making candles from *Dhupa* oil, and that his soaps from cocoanut oil have already begun to find favour with the native public. It is understood that Mr. Nagesa Rao intends shortly to take out a patent for his method of extracting oil from *Dhupa* seeds, which abound largely in the Malnad of Shimoga and Kadur and on the coast and which hitherto have not been turned to any useful account.

*Forest.*—The financial results of the Forest administration during the past year are most encouraging. Deducting all charges, the net income of the department was Rs. 8,66,478, for which we are mainly indebted to sandalwood. There was a good market for the article which enabled the department to dispose of a large quantity on hand from the previous year. Sandalwood collection was, as a rule, restricted to decaying and dead trees, and the removal of ground-hidden roots also contributed in a measure to the increased income of the year. The quantity of sandalwood sold and the prices realized during the past three years have been as follows:—

				Quantity sold.	Price realized.
				Tons.	Rs.
1887-88	...	...	...	2,261	6,81,840
1888-89	...	...	...	1,832	5,93,038
1889-90	...	...	...	2,351	8,66,423

We have, as usual, been assiduous in adding to our sandal resources as well by conservancy as by means of new plantations.

The stunted teak in the forests of the Mysore district has, for some years past, been worked for railway sleepers and it is now proposed to supply sleepers to the Hindupur and Nanjangud extensions from the same source, supplemented, if found actually necessary, by similar wood obtained from the forests of Shimoga and Kadur.

The area brought under planting was more than 4 square miles, and new plantations continue to be opened along the railway lines.

The practice of collecting forest seigniorage on fuel and charcoal at the gates of towns by the municipal octroi agency was found to be faulty and to have worked much hardship to the people. It was accordingly abolished and has been replaced by a more correct and sound system. All important fuel sources are being constituted into fuel reserves and brought under regular conservancy, the fuel felled and charcoal burnt in them being subject to pre-payment of the prescribed rates. Ryots holding land under Government and chunam-kiln burners and iron-smelters paying the mohatarfa tax will, as hitherto, have free wood-fuel for their *bona fide* needs. Thus, it is only traders that will, in practice, pay any seigniorage which is one of the most legitimate sources of forest income.

*Elephant Kheddas.*—In the recently established Kheddas, a first catch of 51 elephants was made in July 1889, as I informed you last year. In November last, a second drive of elephants was conducted in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. On this occasion, 37 elephants were caught, of which 25 were retained. Out of the first catch, 25 were sold at Nanjangud for Rs. 20,375 and out of the second catch, 27 were removed to Palghat and sold for Rs. 35,000. The total cash receipts (including price of tusks) amounted to Rs. 55,582 to which should be added Rs. 4,000 the value of four elephants presented to the Palace and to gentlemen that rendered valuable services at the time of capture. The total expenditure, from the very beginning to end of the past official year, was Rs. 1,11,644 including the price and cost of 12 Dacca *Kumki* elephants and of plant and stores on hand amounting in all to Rs. 34,000. Deducting this initial outlay on stock which is available for future operations, the net expenditure amounts to Rs. 77,644 which would have been still less but for the special arrangements that were made for the reception of His Royal Highness at the Kheddas. Some more trained elephants were recently brought from Burma for extending the operations to the Kakankote and other forests infested by wild elephants. The services of Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of Dacca Kheddas, have been kindly lent by the Government of India for a period of 5½ years, and we hope to be able to extend Khedda operations in due course to other parts of the Province.

*Public Works.*—Adverting now to the Public Works Department, the first class of works to claim attention is our railways. In my Address to you last year, I informed you that the Government of India had before them proposals for the extension of our Bangalore-Mysore line through the taluks of Nanjangud and Gundlupet to the Wynaad and that there was every probability of the short section to Nanjangud being undertaken at an early date. But some doubts regarding the best alignment for this section and the quantities and rates of the estimate framed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's Engineers, as compared with the estimate and alignment originally prepared by the Mysore Engineers, necessitated a fresh survey and estimate, which caused some delay in starting work. The question having been set at rest after a critical examination of the relative merits of the two alignments and a final decision having been come to as to utilizing the old Kabani road-bridge for the railway crossing of that river, I am glad to say, operations were commenced in July last, and there is every prospect of the ancient town of Nanjangud being connected by railway with our capital before the end of next year.

As regards the Bangalore-Hindupur line, which you may remember is proposed to be constructed by our own Engineer establishment out of State Funds, the survey, levels and estimates have been fully prepared and we hope to be able to begin actual work within the next few months, the project having already received the general sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy. I may here inform you that the estimate works out to 29 lakhs in round numbers, or at the rate of Rs. 56,000 per mile. But the Ghaut portion of the railway, about 10 miles in length, is a formidable break in what would otherwise be a comparatively easy and economical line. A little way beyond Dodballapur, the railway has to descend from the plateau to the plains, 10 miles off, across very broken ground, involving a continuous series of difficult curves, high embankments, and deep cutting in exceptionally hard ground, and this very expensive work necessarily enhances the average rate for the 51½ miles of otherwise simple line. For the 10 miles of Ghaut, the estimate is Rs. 86,797 per mile and for the remainder, only Rs. 48,265 inclusive of Rolling Stock.

To supervise this extension, the Government of India have kindly placed at our disposal the services of a trained Railway Engineer, and one who has fortunately already had ample experience of Mysore work. For this purpose, there was absolutely no officer to spare from our rather limited normal local staff of Engineers.

The primary object of the Hindupur extension is famine-protection. No part of the country suffered more severely during the calamity of 1877-78 than the district lying between Dodballapur and our northern frontier, and in considering the conflicting claims of different parts of the Province to railway service, this all-important fact induced the Government to give priority to a line in the direction of Goribidnur and thence to Hindupur. But, apart from this consideration, there



is every promise of the line, when linked on to the Madras system *via* Dharmavarani and Guntakal, as it must eventually be, paying in the course of a very few years a reasonable rate of interest on the outlay.

*Ordinary Public Works.*—I will now turn to our ordinary Public Works operations, and you will, I am sure, be satisfied to hear that, during the year ending 31st March last, the outlay on roads, tanks, channels and improvements of all sorts, reached the handsome figure of 29 lakhs in round numbers. Of this amount, 24 lakhs approximately were from Provincial Funds, 4½ lakhs from District Funds, inclusive of Local Funds General, and ½ lakh from Palace Funds on account of improvements to His Highness the Maharaja's Palace at Bangalore. Distributed over the several heads of service, the outlay was as follows:—

Military buildings ... ..	Rs.
Civil buildings ... ..	40,000
Communications including bridges ... ..	2,88,000
Irrigation works ... ..	8,93,000
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ..	10,37,000
Tools and plant ... ..	1,35,000
Establishment ... ..	27,000
Railway survey .. ..	4,78,000
	2,000
Total ... ..	29,00,000

Setting aside the usual necessary annual outlay on the maintenance of roads, irrigation and ordinary minor works, this expenditure was mainly incurred on works comprised in the Forecast Programme which I laid before you at our last meeting. That Programme has, in fact, been, and will continue to be with occasional modifications which cannot always be avoided, the basis of our Public Works Budget and expenditure. Amongst the irrigation works therein enumerated, I am glad to say that such large works as the Rampur channel and the Ramasamudram channel extension have since been practically completed, whilst projects have been finished and work actually started on the important Hulhalli channel and Sriramadevara North channel extension.

Among other irrigation works in progress, I may mention the Rekkalgere in the Challakere taluk, the Solur and Sowlanga in Shimoga and the Patnagere in the Kadur district, as well as the extension of the important Kaveri and Hemavati channels—the Ramaswami, the Rajaparameswari and Kalhalli—the improvement of several old channels from the Yagachi and the Avati rivers and their tributaries, and the improvement of several ancient ruined tanks, notably the Maddur Sulekere, the Annainakatte, the Handanhalli and the Danavadi, with the construction of 4 entirely new large tanks or dams across the Pinakini, the Chitravati and the Papagni rivers in the Kolar district and a tributary to the Huggri in the Tumkur district. The enlargement of numerous existing tanks was also in progress, the whole of the irrigation works of the year embracing an addition of some 35,000 acres to existing irrigation.

And here, I had better make special allusion to the largest of the irrigation items of the Forecast Programme, — the Kalnathpur channel project. It is a project which has peculiar interest for the towns-people of Mysore and the royts of the surrounding taluks. Surveys to a length of 16½ miles and an estimate to the amount of 17½ lakhs to irrigate 6,000 acres of rice land have been fully worked out, but whilst the merits of the scheme from the Engineer's point of view had to be recognized, the financial results proved far less promising than had been anticipated, whilst the possibly injurious sanitary effect on the population in the vicinity of Mysore commended extreme caution on the part of Government before it committed itself definitely to the work. In this view, the Members of His Highness' Council and the more experienced officers of the Administration were invited to specially consider this project in all its bearings. Their views are now under consideration and it will shortly be decided whether this great project should be inaugurated at once or not. Before coming to a decision on the subject, as there must be many Mysore or Mysore Taluk Representatives here present, who must be acquainted with the circumstances and who, as land-owners, have personal practical experience of the results of irrigation on the health and wealth of the community, I shall be glad to learn whether they are adverse to, or in favor of, the Kalnathpur project, and on

what definite grounds. It is one which cannot be too well ventilated, involving, as it does, enormous outlay and affecting large and important interests.

In connection with our Irrigation Forecast, I may mention that several works are materially affected by the rights claimed by the Madras ryots to the drainages of Mysore, which have hitherto passed unchecked or but partially checked, across our boundaries and have been utilized more or less for irrigation in the trans-frontier Collectorates. Should no reasonable limit to the extent of such claim be established, some of our promising tank projects will have perforce to be abandoned. This general question which has a most important bearing on our future irrigation policy, has, I may add, been laid in full before the Government of India.

Not second to our railways and irrigation works are our roads, provincial and local. Their improvement and extension continue to engage the attention of our Engineers. During the last year, the great bridges over the Tunga at Hariharpur and the Bhadra at Balehonnur made good progress and by next monsoon, it is confidently hoped that they will be opened to traffic and two great obstacles to our trade with the Western Coast removed for ever. I regret I cannot say as much in regard of the fine bridge at Belur which has been retarded by difficulties in the foundations not anticipated and by the labor difficulty.

Immediately these bridges are out of hand, it is proposed to make a beginning with the bridges across the Cauveri at Yedatore and the Hemavati at Narsipur—the most important items of our Roads Forecast Programme. It is our intention so to locate and design these bridges as to admit of their being used by the railway, which, in due course of time, will undoubtedly be undertaken to open up the great Cauveri and Hemavati delta.

*Sanitation, Drainage and Water-supply to Towns.*—Finally, as regards that class of Public Works known as “Miscellaneous Public Improvements,” I have to inform you that the outlay incurred during the past year was mainly on the water-supply, drainage and sanitary improvements to the City of Mysore. An excellent and liberal water-supply throughout the City has been secured; Purniah’s Nala, so prolific of disease, has been filled up; stagnant cess-pools and choked-up drains have been obliterated and over-crowded streets and lanes have been opened out. Sanitary improvements in other large towns engage our attention and the water-supply to the more important of them has been under investigation. In Shimoga, the *Kumbargundi*, a dangerous nuisance of long standing, is being filled up and a suitable system of water-supply for the whole town we may look forward to in the near future. Projects for a pure and sufficient supply of water to the towns of Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Birur are now before Government and one for Kolar is to be looked for shortly. Further investigation of the supply to the Pettah of Bangalore is unavoidably postponed until the decision of the Government of India is known as regards the projects to be undertaken for the Cantonment.

*Education.*—Judged by the increase in the number of schools and pupils, the progress of education during the past year was most satisfactory. There were 1,432 Government schools with 55,190 pupils and 252 aided schools with 11,892 pupils, showing an increase over the previous year, of 181 Government schools and 6,311 pupils in Government schools and of 43 aided schools and 931 pupils in aided schools. Besides the Government and aided schools there were 1,248 unaided schools with 16,196 pupils. The total of all schools was 2,932 and of pupils 83,278, being 21·88 per cent of the male population and 2·34 per cent of the female population of the school-going age. The Maharani’s girls’ school at Mysore continues to do excellent work in the difficult field of female education and to maintain its high reputation for popularity and efficiency.

*Archæology.*—During the past year, upwards of 1,200 inscriptions have been examined and copied *in situ*. Among the more interesting were several grants of the Kadamba and Pombucha kings, and special mention may be made of a Ganga inscription now discovered of the time of Sri-purusha or Prithivi Kongani, which yields the undoubted date, A.D. 750. A great step is thus gained in fixing the chronology of this important line of Jaina kings. Another important discovery was the identification of Sasipura or Sasikapura, from which the Hoysalas claimed to derive their origin, with Angadi in the Mudgere taluk. In the Kolar district, many inscriptions were met with of the ancient Maha Bali or Bana, the Pallava or Nolamba, and the Chola kings; also one of a king named Vaidumba.

The volume of Sravana Belagola inscriptions was completed and published. It contains many Jain inscriptions of great interest written by poets of repute. The volume of inscriptions of the Mysore district is in the Press.

A large number of Kannada manuscripts have been obtained and are being copied. Of standard Kannada works not before published, the printing is completed of the "Karnataka Sabdanusasana" of Bhattakalanka Deva and the "Vikramarjuna Vijaya" of Pampa.

*Legislation.*—In 1889-90, two Regulations received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja and were duly promulgated, namely:—

No. 1 of 1890, to amend the Municipal Regulations of 1871, and

No. 2 of 1890, to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation 1 of 1884.

The object of the latter was fully explained to you in my last year's Address, and in accordance with it, a District Court was lately established in Bangalore, and the original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, which the Chief Court had hitherto exercised over the districts comprised in the Nundidroog Division, was transferred to it. Arrangements have also been made for the new District Court relieving the heavily worked Bangalore Sub-Court, of a portion of its work.

Rules under the Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888, have been framed and published.

The following draft Regulations are now pending the approval of the Government of India:—

(a) Regulation relating to arms, ammunition and military stores. This is simply a reproduction of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878.

(b) Regulation relating to Agricultural Improvement Loans. This, with some modification, is a reproduction of Act XIX of 1883.

And (c) Regulation relating to measures of length, adopting the standard yard for British India as the legal standard measure of length in the Mysore State.

There are several measures at present engaging the attention of the Durbar in different stages of progress, the chief among which relate to—

(a) Gold Mining Property theft prevention.

(b) Companies.

(c) Government Securities.

(d) Forest.

(e) Compulsory vaccination.

(f) Local Boards.

(g) Minor Municipalities.

(h) Police.

and (i) Civil Procedure Amendment.

And it is hoped that, in the course of the current year, most of these measures will be in a sufficiently advanced stage for publication in the local Gazette with the view of inviting public opinion thereon.

*Malnad Garden Assessment.*—An important question which engaged our attention during the past year was the condition of *supari* gardens in the malnad. The exceptionally heavy land-assessment in addition to a *sayer* duty, under which they labor, has been brought forward before this Assembly, year after year, by the Representatives of the Shimoga district. My own observation and study of the subject on the spot during last year's cold weather tour, have convinced me that the grievances of the garden-owners, chiefly in Sagar and the northern parts of Nagar, are not illfounded. In this opinion, I am supported by the independent judgment of my able colleague, Mr. P. Chentsal Rao, C.I.E., an acknowledged authority in revenue matters, who brings to the counsels of Mysore, his large and varied experience of revenue administration in the adjoining districts of Madras. He was with me during my tour and our personal enquiry into the condition of the gardens and the circumstances of the owners have satisfied us that early relief in some form is much needed. We hope to be able to resume our further investigation of the subject in Tirthahalli and Koppa this cold weather.

In regard to the *supari* growers of Sagar and Nagar, it is evident that they suffer not only from a comparatively high land-assessment in addition to a *sayer* duty on the produce, but also from difficulty of procuring labor, from want of suitable

markets within easy reach and from a peculiar kind of rot known as the *Koleroga* caused by excessive damp, and latterly, from the ravages of an insect known as *Bachchehula*, whose presence is popularly attributed to the encroachment of the jungle. The labor difficulty will, to some extent, be met by allowing *Kumri* within well-defined limits and chiefly on old clearings. Such a partial revival of *kumri* is required also for the protection of the present cultivation and in the interests of the health and convenience of the cultivators and it will at once be carried out under rules similar, as far as necessary, to those in force in the adjoining Madras district. We are also doing whatever is possible, by means of new local roads, to open out the western malnad of Sagar, hitherto practically shut out from the rest of the Province and from the principal markets. A Ghat road *via* either Govardhanagiri or Henne will afford great facilities for transport of crops to the busy trading places near Gersoppa and will soon come under professional investigation. But all these measures can go but a short way towards affording substantial relief to the *supari* grower. What shape the relief should take or to what extent it is necessary to go are questions which will soon be solved on receipt of the report of the special officer to be at once deputed to complete our information on the subject. This much, however, may safely be now stated; that, but for the rise in the price of *supari* in recent years, the assessment imposed, especially in Sagar, would have been insupportable and gardens would have gone out of cultivation even more largely than has been the case hitherto. It is the anxious desire of the Government to keep the thrifty malnad ryot, with his long inherited aptitude for *supari* cultivation, to his gardens and to afford him every encouragement for the extension of garden cultivation.

*Insurance Scheme.*—It may be interesting for you to know that His Highness' Government have now under consideration a system of Life Insurance for the special benefit of its servants. State insurance for Native lives was a subject which engaged the attention of the Government of India some years ago. The discussion which then ensued elicited a general concensus of opinion that the measure would be an undoubted boon to the community. But considerations, such as the difficulty of managing the business, the fear that the Native community might not avail themselves of its advantages as largely as was necessary to insure its success, appear to have prevailed in the end and the proposal therefore was not eventually carried out. Since then, some private companies have extended their business so as to embrace the insurance of Native lives. But the people generally and even that more select class who are Government servants, have been slow to avail themselves of the benefits thus offered, mainly from a want of confidence on their part in the permanent stability of such private companies. Under such circumstances, His Highness the Maharaja's Government consider it desirable to institute a system of insurance under State guarantee for the benefit of its own servants, *over and above the existing provision for pensions and gratuities under our Pension Code.* The system aims at offering a ready and safe investment for the small savings of the official class and at securing for them and their families a certain and substantial provision in the future, in return for small present payments spread over a series of years, which are not likely to be felt as at all burdensome. The Government would of course wish to make no profit by the business and will therefore be able to offer better terms than those of any existing private company.

It must always be a matter of special interest to the Government that its officers should be placed beyond all temptation by enabling them to leave a fair competence to their families. It not unfrequently happens that an officer, through imprudence or premature death, leaves his family unprovided for. Influenced by such considerations, the Government deem it desirable to establish a system of insurance of their lives by all public servants. The measure is calculated to benefit the public service materially, and at the same time, to improve its general tone and promote its independence and purity of character. It is intended as a help to public servants on small salaries who are unable to save largely from their income and in principle, therefore, there should be no exclusion of a public servant, however small his pay, from the benefits of the scheme. But considerations of practical convenience make it necessary to have a minimum limit for the first year or two on the understanding that it is to be lowered gradually and, if possible, finally abolished. On the other hand, persons drawing high salaries must be expected to provide suitably for their families and need not be included in the scheme, though in their case a maximum may well be prescribed for the premia payable by them and therefore also for the

bonuses to which they may become entitled. It is proposed to begin with a minimum limit of salaries of Rs. 20 or 10 and a maximum one of Rs. 500.

The salient points of the proposed scheme are briefly as follows:—

(1) That every person who hereafter enters the service of Government on a salary which is not below a limit (to be now fixed tentatively at Rs. 10 or 20 per month) shall insure his life with the Government for a bonus which shall be payable to him on his attaining 55 years of age or to his family in the event of his dying before that age.

(2) That the premium shall be a fixed percentage (say 10 per cent on the monthly salary for the time being) to be deducted out of the official's monthly salary, the amount of the *bonus* payable to him being regulated by the premium paid according to a fixed scale, an addition to the *bonus* being allowed for increased premium paid on an increased salary.

(3) That the officials already in the service of Government shall be permitted to insure, provided their age does not exceed a fixed limit (say 45 years).

(4) That in order to avoid undue risks, a maximum be fixed for the monthly premium and for the *bonus*, by treating, for the purpose of the scheme, all salaries above Rs. 500 as those of Rs. 500.

(5) That a man retiring on medical or other grounds before the completion of 55 years be given the option,

(a) of continuing to pay his monthly premia and getting the full amount of *bonus* at due time; or

(b) of receiving an immediate reduced payment fixed according to a prescribed scale; or,

(c) of discontinuing further premia and receiving a policy for a smaller sum payable at the age of 55 or upon death, if earlier.

And (6) That a man dismissed for misconduct before the age of 55 shall be given a surrender-value according to a fixed scale.

A table has been constructed showing the bonuses payable for different ages for a given premium and statistics have been collected of the ages and salaries of all the officials under Government drawing Rs. 10 and above per mensem. The Rules for the management of business have also been drafted. There are over 3,400 Government officials on salaries of Rs. 10 and more who are under the age of 45 years, and if all of them are brought under the operation of the proposed scheme, which is not to be expected, the premia now payable by them annually would amount to Rs. 1,27,000 and the bonuses payable to them by Government on due dates in the future aggregate the sum of Rs. 23,00,000. Before embarking upon such a large undertaking, the Government are anxious to have the scheme thoroughly examined and so to frame it as, on the one hand, to involve no possible risk of future loss to the finances of the State, and on the other, to give to the officials intended to be benefited as large bonuses as possible. The investigation is now so far advanced that the Government hope to be able, ere long, to bring the scheme into operation on a sound and satisfactory basis. And in the meantime, they will thank you for any suggestions you may be able to offer on the subject.

*Constitution of the Assembly.* Gentlemen.—Before concluding my Address, I wish to say a few words on the important subject of the constitution of this Assembly. Having its origin in the first year of His Highness the Maharaja's reign, it has had a most encouraging career during the past 9 years. At first, the Assembly was composed of leading ryots and merchants of the Province, nominated by the Dewan and the local Deputy Commissioners after careful investigation. In 1887, we were able to provide that the agricultural classes, which constitute the most numerous and the most important section of the people, should be represented by persons possessing a certain prescribed property qualification and that the various Local Fund Boards, Municipalities and Public Associations should depute members to the Assembly from their respective bodies. In the following two years, we maintained proper talukwar lists of qualified persons, and endeavoured so to regulate the selections as to give satisfaction to all classes as far as possible. These attempts at improving the constitution of the Assembly have so far been

attended with success that His Highness' Government are now encouraged to take a further and important step towards securing a fuller and more satisfactory representation of every important interest in the country. The moderation, the intelligence and the practical good sense which have characterised your discussions in past years, the material help you have given the Government in the discussion of important questions and the sustained interest you have evinced in public affairs, have convinced His Highness the Maharaja that the time has now come when the wealthier and the more enlightened classes may, with safety, be left themselves to choose the members for this Assembly. In order to give due effect to these sentiments of His Highness the Maharaja, we have drawn up a set of draft rules to regulate the future constitution of this Assembly. A copy of these rules is now before you. You will observe therefrom that the property qualification for membership in the Assembly is so fixed as to embrace the largest land-holders and the leading merchants and traders, and that high education has been recognized as a qualification by itself. The property qualification, it will be noted, is high, being the payment of a land revenue of from Rs. 100 to 300, or of a mohatarfa tax of from Rs. 13 to 24, or the ownership of one or more inam villages with a beriz of Rs. 500, but it cannot be regarded as unreasonably high, as it is expected to give not less than 50 qualified persons for each of our 66 taluks on an average. All persons qualified by property or education will be invited to meet and elect from among themselves, 2, 3 or 4 persons according to a fixed scale, as members of the Assembly for their respective taluks or for the City of Bangalore or Mysore, as the case may be. In addition to members thus elected, the various Local Fund Boards, Municipalities and Public Associations will be asked to depute members to the Assembly from among their respective bodies. Thus constituted, the maximum number of the members of the Assembly would be about 351. It would efficiently represent all interest in the country, and its suggestions and observations would command the consideration and respect which are due to the opinions of a responsible body of formally elected representatives of the people. It must, however, be admitted that the constitution now given does not ensure what can be regarded as a full popular representation. This can only be effected by making the number of electors fairly proportionate to the population. But there are numerous practical difficulties in the way of such a reform, which we are *perforce* compelled to leave for the future, contenting ourselves for the present with the cautious but highly desirable step we have now taken. And let me add that it is His Highness' sincere hope that the privilege he has now been pleased to grant will be exercised to the fullest extent and in the most beneficial manner possible, and that it will be so appreciated by all as to enable His Highness gradually to enlarge the circle of electors, so as to give wider effect to the principle of representation in the constitution of this Assembly.

MYSORE,  
28th October 1890.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

*Draft Rules regarding the constitution and conduct of business of the Mysore Representative Assembly.*

1. The following persons are qualified to become members of the Assembly for a taluk:—

- (a) Every person who pays on his own account, annually, to the Government, land revenue or mohatarfa (house and shop) taxes of not less than the amount specified in the accompanying Schedule A for that taluk;
- (b) every person who is the owner of one or more entire inam villages with a total beriz of Rs. 500 per annum and who ordinarily resides in that taluk; and
- (c) every graduate of any Indian University whose ordinary place of residence is in that taluk.

2. Persons qualified as above will be invited to meet at the headquarters of their respective taluks in the first week of the month of Ashadha, on a specified day of which previous notice of not less than one month will be given. At such meeting, they shall nominate, from among themselves, members for the Representative Assembly to meet at Mysore at the forthcoming Dasara, the number thus nominated not being more than that prescribed in the aforesaid Schedule A.

3. Persons having their ordinary residence in the City of Bangalore or Mysore, who pay a mohatarfa (house or shop) tax of not less than Rs. 24 per annum, or who are graduates of any Indian University, shall be qualified to become members of the Assembly. They shall meet, on a day fixed as in the preceding Rule, at the Office of the Vice-President of their respective municipalities, and nominate from among themselves 4 members for each of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

4. In addition to members selected under Rules 2 and 3,

- (a) each Local Fund Board may depute two of its members to the Assembly;
- (b) each Municipal Board may similarly depute a member of their body to the Assembly. In the case of municipalities at district headquarters including those at Mysore and Bangalore, two such members may be deputed; and
- (c) Associations representing approved public interests and consisting of not less than 100 members and similar Associations consisting of less than 100 members but recognized by Government, may depute one of their members to the Assembly.

5. No person who has not completed 18 years of age, or who is of unsound mind or who has been convicted of a criminal offence indicating a bad or immoral character shall be eligible to be returned as a member of the Assembly.

6. As the object of the Assembly is to elicit non-official public opinion, no person holding a salaried appointment under Government shall vote for, or be returned as, a member of the Assembly.

7. On the occasion of the meeting referred to in Rules 2 and 3 above, or as soon thereafter as possible, or as often as may be necessary, the members selected under those rules for each taluk or for the City of Bangalore or Mysore will, after discussion among themselves, prepare a memorandum describing *seriatim* their representations and suggestions on the subjects which they desire to bring forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Assembly at Mysore. Such memorandum should be sent by them direct to the Deputy Commissioner of their district, so as to reach him not later than the end of the month of Sravana.

8. The Boards and Associations referred to in Rule 4 shall forward to the Deputy Commissioner, so as to reach him before the end of the month of Sravana, similar memoranda of the subjects which may be expected to be brought forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Assembly at Mysore, together with a separate list of the members deputed under Rule 4.

9. The memoranda submitted under Rules 7 and 8 should be carefully compiled in the Deputy Commissioner's office and forwarded to the Chief Secretary, with the Deputy Commissioner's remarks on each proposition, in the accompanying form,

(Schedule B) so as to reach the Secretariat not later than the middle of the month of Bhadrapada.

10. The members from each district shall hold a formal meeting at Mysore before the 10th Suddha of Asvija, and should they decide at such meeting to bring forward at the Assembly any subjects not mentioned in the memoranda submitted under Rules 7 and 8, a supplemental list of such additional subjects should be sent to the Chief Secretary before the evening of the 11th Suddha of Asvija.

11. The Representative Assembly shall ordinarily hold its meetings at Mysore on the 13th Suddha of Asvija and the following days.

12. Under the foregoing rules, the maximum number of members of the Assembly will be as follows :—

1. Elected members for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore	..	...	8
2. Elected members for the 66 taluks as per Schedule A.	...	...	212
3. Members deputed by the 8 municipalities at district headquarters	...	...	16
4. Members deputed by the 89 other municipalities	...	...	89
5. Members deputed by the 9 Local Fund Boards	...	...	18
6. Members deputed by Associations representing public interests, approximately	...	...	9
		...	<u>351</u>

13. The foregoing rules shall come into operation as regards the Assembly to meet at the next year's Dasara.



## SCHEDULE A:

Showing the property qualification prescribed for a member of the Representative Assembly under clause (a) of Rule 1 and the maximum number who may be nominated for each taluk under Rule 2.

District	Name of taluk	Property qualification under Rule 1, clause (a)		Maximum number to be nominated for each taluk under Rule 2
		If paying Land Revenue, the minimum per annum	If paying mohatarfa (house and shop taxes), the minimum per annum	
Bangalore	1. Bangalore taluk (not including the City of Bangalore).	Rs. 200	Rs. 13	Rs. 3
	2. Hoskote ... ..	200	13	3
	3. Devanhalli ... ..	150	13	3
	4. Doddballapur ... ..	150	13	3
	5. Nelamangala ... ..	200	13	3
	6. Kankanhalli ... ..	100	13	3
	7. Magadi ... ..	200	13	3
	8. Closepet, including the sub-taluk of Channapatna.	150	17	3
	9. Anekal ... ..	200	13	3
	Total ..			27
Kolar	1. Kolar ... ..	150	17	4
	2. Bowringpet ... ..	100	13	3
	3. Chintamani, including Srinivaspur sub-taluk.	150	17	4
	4. Mulbagal ... ..	100	13	3
	5. Sidlaghatta ... ..	100	13	3
	6. Chikballapur ... ..	100	17	3
	7. Bagepalli, including the sub-taluk of Gudibanda.	200	13	3
	8. Goribidnur ... ..	150	13	3
	9. Malur ... ..	100	13	2
Total ..			28	
Tumkur	1. Tumkur ... ..	100	17	4
	2. Maddagiri, including Koratagere sub-taluk.	150	13	4
	3. Chiknayakanhalli, including Huliyar sub-taluk.	150	13	3
	4. Sira ... ..	200	13	3
	5. Gubbi ... ..	200	17	4
	6. Tiptur, including Turuvekere sub-taluk	100	17	3
	7. Pavagada ... ..	100	13	2
	8. Kunigal ... ..	100	13	3
Total ...			26	
Shimoga	1. Shimoga, including Kumsi sub-taluk ...	200	17	4
	2. Channagiri ... ..	150	13	4
	3. Honnali ... ..	200	13	4
	4. Shikarpur ... ..	200	13	4
	5. Sorab ... ..	300	13	4
	6. Sagar ... ..	300	13	4
	7. Nagar ... ..	300	13	4
	8. Tirthahalli ... ..	300	13	4
Total ...			32	

## SCHEDULE A—concl'd.

District	Name of taluk	Property qualification under Rule 1, clause (a)		Maximum number to be nominated for each taluk under Rule 2
		If paying Land Revenue, the minimum per annum	If paying mohatarfa (house and shop taxes), the minimum per annum	
Kadur	1. Chikmagalur ... ..	Rs. 200	Rs. 17	Rs. 4
	2. Kadur ... ..	200	13	3
	3. Tarikere ... ..	300	13	4
	4. Koppa, including Yedahalli sub-taluk	300	13	4
	5. Mudgere ... ..	200	13	4
	Total ...			19
Chitaldrug	1. Chitaldrug ... ..	200	13	3
	2. Challakere ... ..	100	13	3
	3. Molakalmuru... ..	100	13	2
	4. Hiriyyur ... ..	100	13	2
	5. Holalkere, including Hosdurga sub-taluk.	100	13	3
	6. Davangere ... ..	200	17	4
	7. Jagalur ... ..	100	13	2
Total ...			19	
Hassan	1. Hassan, including Grama sub-taluk ...	200	17	4
	2. Manjarabad ... ..	200	13	4
	3. Belur ... ..	200	13	3
	4. Arsikere ... ..	150	13	3
	5. Channarayapatna ... ..	150	13	3
	6. Hole-Narsipur ... ..	100	13	2
	7. Arkalgud ... ..	150	13	3
Total ...			22	
Mysore	1. Mysore taluk, not including the City of Mysore.	200	13	4
	2. Yedatore ... ..	200	13	4
	3. Hunsur ... ..	200	13	3
	4. Heggaddevankote ... ..	100	13	2
	5. Gundlupet ... ..	100	13	2
	6. Chamrajnagar ... ..	150	13	3
	7. Nanjangud ... ..	100	13	3
	8. Tirumakudlu-Narsipur ... ..	200	13	3
	9. Seringapatam ... ..	200	17	4
	10. Attikuppa ... ..	200	13	3
	11. Nagamangala ... ..	150	13	3
	12. Mandya ... ..	100	13	3
	13. Malvalli ... ..	100	13	2
Total ...			39	
Grand Total ...			212	

**SCHEDULE B.**

Register of subjects to be brought forward by the Representative Members of  
Meeting of the Representative Assembly at Mysore,

District for discussion at the

189 .

D. A.

Serial No.	Name of speaker	Representation or suggestion by the Representative Members	Existing orders or practice relating to the subject	Remarks by the Deputy Commissioner	Reply by the Dewan

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

ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OCTOBER 1891.

GENTLEMEN,

By command of His Highness the Maharaja, I have much pleasure in welcoming you to this Assembly, which meets here to-day for the first time under the election system sanctioned last year. You come here as the duly elected Representatives of the agricultural, the industrial and the commercial interests of the State. Last year, when His Highness was pleased to grant the valued privilege of election, he was not without some misgiving as to how the experiment would succeed, but it is most gratifying to His Highness that, though unused to the system, the electoral body have been able, in the very first year of its existence, to exercise the privilege with so much judgment and sense of responsibility as to send to this Assembly men in every way qualified to speak on their behalf. That men representing the capital, the industry and the intellect of the country should have already taken so much interest in the working of the scheme augurs well for the future of the Institution. His Highness asks me to take this opportunity publicly to acknowledge the expressions of warm gratitude which have reached him from all sides for the privilege of election granted last year.

With the above message to you from His Highness the Maharaja, I now proceed to read to you the Statements of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year. These statements differ from those of previous years in excluding all payments on account of the State Railway, as it is considered more convenient to reserve Railway Income and Expenditure for separate treatment.

*Receipts.*

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—		
Land Revenue proper ... ..	89,21,826	87,12,705
Rent from salt-pans ... ..	33,808	22,489
Interest on arrears ... ..	36,868	25,938
Total Land Revenue	89,92,502	87,61,132
Excise ... ..	17,62,566	20,28,076
Forest ... ..	13,68,866	14,46,012
Stamps ... ..	5,92,847	5,79,936
Sayer .. ..	4,16,081	3,88,586
Mohatarfa ... ..	3,58,115	3,38,063
Law and Justice including jail receipts ... ..	73,541	71,173
Post Office ... ..	2,132	...
Registration ... ..	64,916	66,529
Amrit Mahal ... ..	39,164	34,162
Education ... ..	33,194	43,632
Public Works ... ..	15,792	16,687
Gold Mining ... { (a) Five per cent Royalty ... ..	1,96,638	2,34,341
... { (b) Premia and deposits on new leases ... ..	...	71,225
Medical ... ..	8,739	6,286
Scientific and other minor departments ... ..	13,568	6,052
Profit and Loss on Investment in Government Pro-Notes ... ..	720	14,270

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Investment in Government Pro-Notes	2,25,265	2,49,400
Interest on Current Deposit, Madras Bank ...	51,818	60,337
Miscellaneous ... ..	77,819	92,607
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>142,94,283</b>	<b>145,08,506</b>

*Expenditure.***A.**

Subsidy ... ..	24,50,000	24,50,000
Civil List ... ..	13,00,000	13,00,000
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgir ...	1,00,640	1,00,129
Military Force ... ..	7,36,266	7,55,837
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>45,86,906</b>	<b>46,05,966</b>

**B.**

Administration and Public Departments ...	2,28,829	2,74,123
Land Revenue Charge—		
Deputy Commissioners and establishments ...	1,66,092	1,72,441
Assistant Commissioners and establishments ...	60,076	67,317
Taluk establishments ... ..	3,19,916	3,14,985
Revenue Survey ... ..	1,86,654	1,76,966
Inam department ... ..	7,793	7,829
Remuneration of village servants ...	5,53,803	5,41,313
Other items ... ..	36,727	40,154
Excise ... ..	55,213	60,274
Forest ... ..	5,14,821	6,28,914
Stamps ... ..	21,197	19,948
Sayer ... ..	13,729	14,427
Stationery and Printing ... ..	79,284	85,533
Amrit Mahal ... ..	27,585	27,934
Scientific and other minor departments ...	76,556	64,736
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>23,48,275</b>	<b>24,96,894</b>

**C.**

Law and Justice including Jails ... ..	7,55,369	7,73,613
Police ... ..	6,22,801	6,77,871
Education ... ..	2,61,770	3,02,729
Muzrai ... ..	2,78,663	2,82,559
Medical ... ..	1,75,406	1,96,590
Superannuation pensions and gratuities ...	2,67,873	2,90,191
Public works ... ..	21,91,404	19,90,629
Post Office ... ..	16,664	3,437
Registration ... ..	29,563	32,201
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions ...	23,019	34,092
Interest on Mysore Savings Bank Deposits ..	57,503	58,666
Refunds ... ..	66,014	3,33,988
Purchase and repair of tents ... ..	14,839	6,556
Census ... ..	...	18,853
Profit and Loss on Investment in Government Pro-Notes	28,198	21,982
Miscellaneous ... ..	61,343	85,232
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>48,50,429</b>	<b>51,09,189</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>117,85,610</b>	<b>122,12,049</b>

*State Income and Expenditure.*—It will be seen from the first of the statements I have just now read, that the Revenue during the last year (145 lakhs) was the largest ever realized by the State. The Revenue of 1889-90—about 143 lakhs—was itself an exceptional rise of some 11 lakhs as compared with 1888-89, and now we have a still further improvement of two lakhs.

Turning to examine the principal items of revenue, we find that the Land Revenue realized was only Rs. 87,12,000 against Rs. 89,21,000 in 1889-90, though

the Land Revenue Demand for both years was nearly the same (Rs. 85,43,000 in 1890-91 and Rs. 85,25,000 in 1889-90). The decreased realizations of 1890-91 were due altogether to the fact that more of the arrears of previous years was collected in 1889-90 than in 1890-91 (Rs. 9,95,000 and Rs. 6,09,000 respectively).

Under "Excise," there was an increase of Rs. 2,65,000, of which Rs. 2,24,000 was under "Toddy" owing to the larger amounts for which the farms of the various districts had been let under the new contracts which came into force on 1st April 1890. The remainder of the increase was under "Arrack."

Under "Forests" also, there was a considerable increase, namely Rs. 77,000. Larger sales of timber and sandalwood and miscellaneous receipts together brought an increased revenue of Rs. 1,23,000 which however was reduced by a falling-off Rs. 27,000 under railway fuel owing to the discontinuance (at a saving of Rs. 33,000 in cost) of the supply by direct Government agency, and of Rs. 14,800 in Khedda receipts owing to the price of elephants sold not being wholly credited in the year's accounts.

Under "Gold Mining," there was an increase of Rs. 37,000 in the amount of royalty realized, while "Premia and Deposits on leases," a new item which did not occur in the previous year, brought in Rs. 71,000.

The mines in the Kolar Gold Field during 1890 extracted 106,903 oz. of gold of the value of Rs. 54,03,595. The mines which showed a considerable increase of production over the previous year's return were only three, namely:—

Mysore, with 58,183 oz., against 49,238 oz. in 1889,  
Ooregaum, with 27,351 oz., against 16,437 oz. in 1889,  
and Nandidroog, with 15,637 oz., against 6,129 oz. in 1889

The other mines in the Kolar Field, as well as the Harnahalli mine, are still in process of being developed, while very little work is reported from mines elsewhere.

The Investment account, as in the previous year, consisted of two principal items—(a) Interest and Premia on Government of India Pro-Notes and Mysore Railway Debentures, Rs. 2,63,670, and (b) Interest on deposits at the Madras Bank, Rs. 60,337.

The mohatarfa realizations show a small falling-off owing to the exemption from house-tax of non-resident raiyats, while the decreased production of arecanut in the Shimoga and Kadur districts owing to the disease known as *Koleroga* somewhat affected the Sayer Revenue of the year. Under "Stamps" also, there was a decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year which contained some large exceptional items on account of stamp fees on Gold Mining leases.

The other items of Revenue call for no special remark.

The total expenditure of the year, exclusive of payments on account of railway loans, amounted to Rs. 122,12,000, being an increase of Rs. 4,26,000 over that of the previous year. The increase has occurred chiefly under the following items:—

Rs.		Rs.
45,294	Under "Administration and Public Departments," including the Government House at Mysore.	
1,14,093	Under "Forests," including Elephant Kheddas. In conservancy and working charges (owing chiefly to the larger collection of sandalwood, which accounts for an increase of Rs. 28,000), the total increase was Rs. 30,000, while to the improvement of the subordinate and office establishments was due an increased expenditure of Rs. 4,000. Under Elephant Kheddas, there was the large increase of Rs. 79,000, of which Rs. 72,000 was on account of 17 elephants imported from Burmah. The Khedda operations will, it is hoped, soon be so developed as to become financially remunerative.	
18,244	Under "Law and Justice," owing to the establishment of certain new courts, namely those of the—	
	District Judge, Bangalore ... ..	7,198
	Additional Munsiff ... ..	5,075
	and Railway Magistrate ... ..	7,096
55,070	Under "Police" owing chiefly—	
	to the cost of the Railway Police and the Ooregaum Special Police being incurred for the entire year ... ..	16,000
	to the transfer of the Mysore Town Police from the Municipal to State Funds ... ..	26,077
	to the formation of an armed Reserve force at Shimoga and Bangalore ... ..	9,294
	and to the improvement of the Bangalore Town Police ... ..	1,000

D. A.

- 40,959 Under "Education," owing to new schools, both direct and aided.
- 21,184 Under "Medical," chiefly on account of medicines purchased, some purchases of the previous years also being adjusted in the year under retrospect.
- 22,318 Under "Pensions and Gratuities," owing to the gratuities paid to runners belonging to the abolished *Anche*, the adjustment during the year of pensions paid from the British Treasury for 13 months and some retirements among the higher officers, such as the Chief Judge, Legislative Secretary, etc.
- 2,67,944 Under "Refunds," because 3 lakhs were refunded to the Irrigation Cess Fund in adjustment of previous years' omissions. The amount thus refunded being expended by the D. P. W. on Irrigation Works, there was a corresponding decrease in D. P. W. expenditure from State Funds.
- 18,853 On account of the new department temporarily entertained for the Census of 1891.
- 23,889 Under various miscellaneous items.

Having thus explained the principal variations in the income and expenditure of the past two years, I wish now to invite your attention to statements of the gross and net income and expenditure which give a comprehensive view of the net financial results of the past two years.

No. I—Statement of Gross and Net Income 1890-91.

GENERAL.

No. II—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue	Gross Receipts, 1890-91	Charges, 1890-91	Net Receipts, 1890-91	Net Receipts, 1889-90	Heads of Expenditure	Gross Expenditure, 1890-91	Income 1890-91	Net Expenditure, 1890-91	Net Expenditure, 1889-90
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue, including rent on salt-pans and interest on arrears	87,61,132	11,36,210	76,24,922	78,55,888	1 Interest on Savings Bank Deposits	58,666	.	58,666	57,508
2. Mohataifa	3,38,063	.	3,38,063	3,58,115	2. Civil Establishments included under Administration, Inam Department and Revenue Survey	4,58,918	.	4,58,918	4,23,276
3. Gold Mining—					3 Stationery and Printing	85,534	4,838	60,696	75,017
(a) Five per cent Royalty	2,34,341	.	2,34,341	1,96,636	4 Palace Charges	13,00,000	.	13,00,000	13,00,000
(b) Premia, etc., on new leases	71,225	.	71,225	0	5 Judicial Charges { Courts	6,99,502	53,469	6,46,033	6,16,875
Total Gold Mining	3,05,566	.	3,05,566	1,96,636	{ Prisons	74,111	17,704	56,407	64,953
4 Forests—					6 Police	6,77,871	3,567	6,74,304	6,18,944
(a) Sandalwood	9,37,730	1,24,413	8,13,317	7,99,968	7. Post Office	3,437	.	3,437	14,532
(b) Timber, plantations, fuel, etc.	4,71,994	3,53,068	1,18,926	70,503	8 Education	3,02,729	43,632	2,59,097	2,28,576
(c) Elephant Kheddas	36,288	1,51,433	-1,15,145	-16,426	9 Muzrai	2,82,559	.	2,82,559	2,76,663
Total Forests	14,46,012	6,28,914	8,17,098	8,54,045	10 Medical	1,96,590	6,286	1,90,304	1,66,667
5 Excise	20,28,076	60,273	19,67,803	17,07,353	11 Minor Departments	83,589	6,052	77,537	62,988
6 Sajar	3,88,586	14,427	3,74,159	4,02,352	12 Civil Furlough Allowances, etc	34,092	.	34,092	23,019
7 Stamps	5,79,936	19,948	5,59,988	5,71,650	13 Pensions	2,90,191	.	2,90,191	2,67,873
9 Registration	66,529	32,201	34,328	35,353	14 Miscellaneous	91,788	.	91,788	76,182
9. Amrit Mahal	34,162	27,934	6,228	11,579	15. Military	7,55,837	.	7,55,837	7,46,266
10 Interest on Investments	3,09,737	.	3,09,737	2,77,083	16. Loss on Surplus Investment Account	21,982	14,270	7,712	27,178
11 Sundry other sources of income	84,202	.	84,202	69,695					
Total	143,42,001	19,19,907	124,22,094	123,39,751	Total Ordinary	54,17,396	1,49,818	52,67,578	50,88,812
Deduct—					17 Public Works	19,90,629	16,687	19,73,942	21,75,612
Refunds { (a) Ordinary ...			-33,988	-66,014	Total including Public Works	74,08,025	1,66,505	72,41,520	72,14,424
{ (b) Extraordinary, being adjustment of Irrigation Cess account of past years			-3,00,000						
Add—									
Recovery of amount spent in previous years on the survey of the Mysore-Nanjangud Railway.			+7,762						
Deduct also—									
Subsidy and Political Pensions			-25,50,129	-25,50,640					
Net Revenue			95,45,739	97,23,097					
Deduct Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II			72,41,520	72,14,424					
Surplus			23,04,219	25,08,673					



## RAILWAYS.

Heads of Revenue	Net Receipts, 1890-91	Net Receipts, 1889-90	Heads of Expenditure	Net Expendi- ture, 1890-91	Net Expendi- ture, 1889-90
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
<b>Railway Receipts—</b>			<b>Railway Payments—</b>		
(A) State Railway built with borrowed capital and under management of Southern Mahratta Railway Company—			(A) State Railway built with borrowed capital and under management of Southern Mahratta Railway Company—		
Receipts being ½ths of Net earnings ... ..	1,24,987	*1,78,756	(a) Mysore Railway Loans Redemption Fund . . . . .	4,00,000	4,00,000
Payments as per Statement No. II ... ..	11,10,946	12,10,298	(b) Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 Lakhs . . . . .	1,00,770	1,11,907
			(c) Interest on English Railway Loan of £ 1,200,000 . . . . .	6,10,176	6,98,391
Net Expenditure (A) Railway ...	9,85,959	10,31,542			
			Total Payments (A) Railway ..	11,10,946	12,10,298
(B) State Railway built with State Funds—			(B) State Railway built with State Funds—		
Receipts ... ..	....	....	Capital outlay Bangalore-Hindupur Line . . . . .	53,628	1,541
Payments as per Statement No. II ... ..	53,628	1,541			
Net Expenditure (B) Railway ..	53,628	1,541	Total Payments (B) Railway	53,628	1,541
Grand Total. Net Expenditure—Railways ...	10,39,587	10,33,083	Grand Total Payments ..	11,64,574	12,11,839

\* Excludes Miscellaneous payments to Southern Mahratta Railway Company Rs. 618.

You will see, from these statements, that under all heads of Revenue, after deducting charges of collection, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 124,22,000 against Rs. 123,40,000 in 1889-90; that there occurred large increases under "Gold Mining," "Excise" and "Interest on investments" as already explained at some length; that as against these increases, there was a considerable falling-off in "Land Revenue" and small decreases in minor items of income, and that the Revenue Receipts of the year were in the net result nearly one lakh better than in 1889-90. But if we deduct from the net Revenue Receipts, Refunds, Subsidy and Political Pensions, the net revenue of the year was only Rs. 95,45,739 against Rs. 97,23,097, owing to the refund of 3 lakhs to the Irrigation Cess Fund as already explained—an item which is not likely to recur.

From the net Revenue Receipts as above has been met the net Expenditure on account of His Highness the Maharaja's Civil List, the General Administration, Judicial Tribunals, Police, Military Forces, Public Works and charges of other departments which are not sources of revenue. The aggregate of such net expenditure was very slightly in excess of the amount for the previous year (Rs. 72,41,520 in 1890-91 against Rs. 72,14,424 in 1889-90), and after deducting it from net Revenue Receipts, the surplus which accrued was Rs. 23,04,219 as compared with Rs. 25,03,673 in 1889-90.

*Railway Income and Expenditure.*—I have so far not taken into consideration the Receipts and Payments on account of the State Railway. Three-fourths of the net earnings of the Mysore-Harihar system received from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted only to Rs. 1,24,987 as compared with the Rs. 1,79,574 received in 1889-90. The net earnings of 1890-91 appear to have amounted to Rs. 2,63,221, but the actual credits given to the Durbar during the year were in respect of the earnings of 12 months from October 1889 to September 1890, and amounted only to Rs. 1,24,987.

Against this Income, the Durbar have made the following payments :—

	Rs.
Contribution to the Mysore Railway Loans Redemption Fund ... ..	4,00,000
Interest on the Mysore Railway Loan of 20 Lakhs ... ..	1,00,770
Interest on the English Railway Loan of £1,200,000 ... ..	6,10,176
Total ... ..	11,10,946

Deducting railway earnings from the amount of payments as above, we find that the net expenditure of the year on account of the State Railway built with borrowed capital was Rs. 9,85,959 as compared with a similar expenditure of Rs. 10,31,542 in 1889-90. With the addition of the cost of the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway, now under construction by the State, the total railway net expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,39,587, thus reducing the surplus of the year (Rs. 23,04,219) to Rs. 12,64,632.

*Cash Balance.*—This surplus, added to the opening balance of Rs. 92,11,424, gave on 31st March 1891 a closing balance of Rs. 104,76,056. Out of this, Rs. 58,85,200 were in investments in Government of India Pro-Notes and Mysore Railway Debentures, and the balance Rs. 45,90,856 in cash, held in Government Treasuries and in Current Deposit in the Madras Bank. In addition to the above closing balance of ordinary State Funds, there was on the last day of the year a sum of Rs. 10,23,463 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund.

*The Budget excluding all Railway Receipts and Payments.*—The Budget for the current year as finally revised estimates for an income of Rs. 139,59,000, as compared with an actual of Rs. 145,08,000 in the previous year. It provides for an expenditure of Rs. 122,56,000 and the anticipated surplus is therefore about 17 lakhs. The amount of the estimate expenditure is very nearly the same as the actuals of the previous year; yet there are included in it a few items, to which it is desirable to request your attention. The Civil List of His Highness the Maharaja has been raised from 13 to 14 lakhs per annum with effect from 1st June 1891 and from the same date, the expenditure on account of certain Muzrai Institutions (Rs. 20,460 per annum) and the Palace Infantry and the Body-Guard (Rs. 67,840 per annum) have been transferred from the Palace to the State Budget. Provision for these additional charges for ten months of the current year (amounting to Rs. 1,56,910) has been made in the revised Budget. The transfer of Her Highness the Maharani's girls' school to Government management, the proposed Oriental Library of

Sanskrit and Kannada literature, the organization of a Regiment of Cavalry for Imperial Service, the Census Department, the new Courts established last year, all contribute to an additional expenditure of about Rs. 1,60,000 which is shewn in the revised Budget. The D. P. W. grant has, as in previous years, been fixed at 20 lakhs.

*Railway Budget.*—From the State Railway under the management of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a revenue of Rs. 2,97,000 is anticipated, while the provision made for payments on account of the same Railway (towards the Redemption fund and Interest on borrowed capital) amounts to Rs. 11,29,000. On the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway under construction by the State, an expenditure of 15 lakhs is provided, while Rs. 4,000 have been given for surveying a branch to connect the Kolar Road Station with the Kolar Gold Mines. Thus the net expenditure of the year on Railways will amount to over Rs. 23½ lakhs, while the ordinary State revenue is expected to yield a surplus of 17 lakhs.

*Public Works.—Railways.*—I have next to request your attention to the working of some of the principal departments of the State. The department that I shall first refer to is that of Public Works to which is devoted the largest proportion of our resources. In the administration of this department, the item that will most interest you is, I believe, our new Railways. I informed you last year that the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway had been definitely sanctioned. Since then, work has been vigorously taken in hand and I am glad to say excellent progress has been made all along the line. There is every reason to hope that it will be opened to traffic as far as Doddaballapur by April next. Works have been most satisfactorily pushed forward on the difficult ghat beyond Doddaballapur—the link on which it was apprehended there would be difficulties and delay. From the foot of the ghat to Goribidnur, work has not as yet advanced far, but this section was the last one to take in hand, and on it the work will be comparatively easy, with the exception perhaps of the Pinakini bridge which involves well-sinking and the erection of large iron girders. Materials for the permanent way are daily arriving from England. I may add here that under a system of competition by means of tenders, we were able to obtain very favorable terms for these materials from first class firms in England and what they supply is of the best quality. The sleepers are being brought over from our own Forests. So far then, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on what has been done on this Railway.

The extension to Nanjangud has been all but completed and will shortly be opened for public traffic.

Amongst other railway matters which have engaged the attention of Government during the last year, is a project for a link to connect the Madras Railway from Bowringpet with the Kolar Gold Fields. A broad gauge line, which will obviate break of bulk and be in every way a greater convenience to the public and which will be worked by the Madras Railway with their own stock and on very favourable terms, is the one which has commended itself to us as the best. The survey has been made by the Railway Branch of our Public Works Department, and the estimates and plans are now being prepared. I hope we shall be in a position to undertake actual work in the course of the next few months, should our negotiations with the Madras Railway Company be carried through to a successful issue.

In addition to the above, our operations next year will embrace the preliminary survey of the branch contemplated from Birur to Shimoga. This extension will be of the greatest importance to the Province and should it be finally sanctioned, I hope to be able to allot funds for it in the course of the coming year. That Chikmagalur and Hassan ought, at an early date, to be connected with the railway will be admitted by every one, but it is not equally easy to determine on the best points of junction, the best routes to follow or the feasibility of single branch to serve both Chikmagalur and Hassan. This subject will engage our attention during the next few months. However these details may be settled, I need not assure you that as regards our main railway policy, there will be no pause in the course of development which we have mapped out for the administration and, should our financial condition continue to improve as it has done, the next decade will see the Province intersected by lines which, in the decade preceding the Rendition, were only thought of as remote possibilities.

*Ordinary Public Works.*—On Public Works other than Railways, the aggregate outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 29,31,882. Distributed under the several heads of service, it was as follows—

	Rs
Military buildings	31,355
Civil buildings	3,09,258
Communications	8,82,679
Irrigation works	10,19,529
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,60,049
Tools and Plant	26,305
Establishment	4,88,797
	<hr/>
	29,17,972
Suspense account	13,910
	<hr/>
	29,31,882

Out of the above total amount, Rs. 19,90,630 were provided from the State Revenue, Rs. 4,98,318 from District Funds and Rs. 4,42,934 from the Irrigation Cess Fund.

The programme of works put before you in 1889 continues to be the basis on which the Public Works Department carries forward its projects, modified of course when items of that programme are shown to be impracticable or too costly or distinctly unremunerative.

Under "Communications" the bridge across the Tunga has been practically completed; that over the Bhadra has not made such good progress as was expected and the main difficulties in connection with the Belur bridge, that is the pier foundations, have been satisfactorily overcome, so that all the remaining arches can be turned this season. For the Cauveri bridge at Yedatore, the project and estimate are now under preparation and will be shortly ready. The location of the bridge near the town and the number of spans, size and height of arches, etc., have all been decided on in such a way as will permit of the bridge being used by a possible future Railway. The bridge across the Hemavathi at Hole-Narsipur will next receive our attention.

And as regards our roads, I have had statements prepared for your information which shew that during the last 10 years, 471 miles of entirely new roads have been opened out and more or less completed in the various districts, whilst 218 miles of incomplete roads which came to us at the Rendition have been fully completed. I say advisedly that the above 471 miles of newly opened roads have been completed *more or less*, because, I wish you to understand that whilst many of them have been entirely finished, some of them, though open to traffic, have still to be worked out to standard by bridging, tunnelling, metalling, etc., on which progress is being pushed forward all round. On these new roads, an aggregate outlay of Rs. 10,81,709 has been incurred from Provincial and District Funds, and some of them are important railway feeders on which the development of our railway traffic mainly depends. I may, in this connection, also mention that the Government have passed orders on the subject of opening out the western malnad of Sagar. The Hinne Ghat has been decided upon as giving easy and ready access to the market at Gersoppa and I believe that the majority of the raiyats in the malnad were in favor of this Ghat. The two roads now on hand, one starting from Avinahalli and the other from Talguppa, will afford an excellent outlet for the supari of the western malnad and remove one of the many grievances of the raiyats of this tract.

Our large irrigation works now in hand are simply those commenced in former years and referred to in my last Address; these have been advanced towards completion. No new schemes of any great importance have been matured though several are in course of preparation. Last year, I alluded specially to the large irrigation scheme known as the Kalnathpur Channel Project. Although the Government have had before them for some time the opinions of the various officers consulted on the subject, a definite decision as to its final rejection or sanction has not been come to. The work is one involving both sanitary and financial considerations of wide effect, requiring most careful thought before final orders can be passed on it, but I may add that there exist several irrigation projects of equal magnitude which promise equally good, if not better, financial results than the Kalnathpur Project.

I also alluded last year to the difference which had arisen with the Madras authorities as to the rights of Mysore to the full use of its drainage areas. I

informed you that the question had been laid before the Government of India. No ruling on the points at issue has been issued as yet, but I am happy to inform you that the basis for a solution of the difficulty has been arranged with the Madras Government in a way that is likely to remove, to a considerable extent, the check that the progress of our irrigation works had received in tracts bordering upon the Madras Presidency.

Though not connected with the Public Works Department, I may refer in this place to the subject of well-irrigation which, for protective value in times of drought and local prosperity in ordinary times, is far superior to ordinary works of tank irrigation. During the last famine, the only oases in the midst of the general desolate appearance of the country were, besides the tracts watered by our river-channels, those special regions favored with well-irrigation. The disappearance of surface springs in localities where they formerly existed and the general lowering of the spring level in our northern and north-eastern taluks, which have taken place during recent years, have indicated the need for exceptional activity in the construction of new irrigation wells on a large scale. Want of capital and the almost usurious interest at which alone money can be had in the market have, where all other conditions were favourable, been the cause of the raiyat's inability to provide himself with irrigation wells. Under such circumstances, His Highness' Government have resolved to make advances for the sinking of wells at a nominal rate of interest, repayable by easy instalments in a long series of years, and as the procedure under which such advances can be obtained has been made exceedingly simple, as no further security is demanded than the well and the land it irrigates, as exemption to the raiyat from enhanced assessment on the ground of the well has been guaranteed, while the risk of its failure has been undertaken by the Government and as a special officer has been appointed to give the advances on the spot without the delay of circuitous correspondence through the usual official channel, His Highness the Maharaja hopes that the agricultural population will not be slow to avail themselves of the benefit which is thus offered to them and that, year after year, the area under well-irrigation will expand till in the near future every spot where well-irrigation is possible will have its own well and thereby become the centre of an extra source of food-supply.

*Forests.*—Turning next to the Forest department, we find the area brought under regular planting during the past year in the several districts was 2,442 acres or about 4 square miles. The total area of plantations stocked during the past five years has amounted to 9,500 acres or about 15 square miles. The planting operations this year have been somewhat retarded by the unfavourable character of the season.

You will be glad to hear that orders have been issued for the demarcation of the jungles in the western malnad of Sagar and Nagar with a view to allotments being made for Kumri. The Government trust that with the introduction of Kumri on a limited scale, the garden owner of the malnad will obtain the much-needed relief from wild animals, the *Bachhula* and other pests, and will also be able to secure labor on easier terms and in greater quantity than he is now able to command. It may also be possible to utilize the system of Kumri for purposes of eliminating from forests inferior kinds of trees and replacing them by valuable species by insisting that Kumri cultivators, when they clear fresh patches for cereal cultivation, should sow with their crops a certain quantity of seeds of trees yielding timber and forest produce. This, it is believed, they will cheerfully do, if they are paid for the healthy seedlings grown by them.

Sandalwood has, year after year, been yielding an increased revenue. The Forest department has been unremitting in its attention to the reproduction of sandalwood and to the proper conservancy of this valuable source of revenue.

Government have passed Rules regarding fuel required by the raiyats and certain mohatarfa-paying classes. From the District Forests, reasonable provision will be made for the requirements of villagers, and the remaining jungles, wherever their situation is favorable, will be constituted Fuel Reserves. The rates fixed for fuel are moderate, and will not press hard on the people. It has been already announced that the system of levying seigniorage at the gates of towns has been abolished. Government Reserves cannot possibly be expected to satisfy fully the growing demand for fuel. It is satisfactory to note that in the vicinity of populous

centres, notably Bangalore and portions of the railway line where the price of fuel has risen, private capitalists are forming numerous fuel plantations.

New rules have also been passed defining the privileges of raiyats in regard to wood and bamboos required for agricultural purposes and for houses and cattle sheds. They have been conceived in a liberal spirit and it is trusted they will meet the complaints the raiyats have made from year to year both from the malnad and the maidan taluks.

*Soppinbettas.*—The raiyats of the malnad taluks will be gratified to hear that Government have decided to grant full rights in their *Soppinbettas* to such garden owners as may have defined tracts attached to their gardens. With a view to allotting *Soppinbettas* to each survey number of garden where no such allotment now exists, a survey party was deputed last year to the Shimoga district. The garden owners will be free to cut all kinds of timber in their *Bettas*, except sandal and teak. The privileges conceded are large. I would call on the Representatives of Shimoga and Kadur districts to explain to the malnad raiyats that such large concessions have been made under the belief that they will conduce to the better conservancy and improvement of the existing *Bettas* and that Government looks to them to exercise the privilege with great moderation and care.

*Kheddas.*—In January last, three drives were made on different dates in the Kakankote forest and 70 elephants in all were captured; some of these died shortly afterwards. Out of 44 elephants retained, 41 (of which 14 were tuskers) were taken to Tellicherry this time and sold there for Rs 50,705.

*Education.*—The last year has been one of increased activity and marked progress in education. The number of Public Institutions increased from 1,441 to 1,596 or by 10·7 per cent, and the number of pupils increased from 66,501 to 72,970 or by 9·7 per cent. Of the Public Institutions, 1,410 were Government schools, 2 were Municipal schools, 156 were aided schools and 28 were unaided schools. By the side of the Public Institutions, there were 1,814 private indigenous schools with 23,457 pupils. The total number of all schools was 3,410 and of pupils 96,427. The increase in the number of Government schools during the year was 152. Of the new schools, 97 were Hobli schools, 46 other Vernacular schools and 8 were English schools.

The total expenditure on Education (inclusive of new buildings) from all sources was Rs. 6,39,737, to which the State Funds contributed Rs 3,17,552, the Local Funds Rs. 1,59,730, Municipal Funds Rs. 19,365, Fees Rs. 60,013 and other sources Rs. 83,077. The total amount spent on Grants-in-aid was Rs. 68,699, of which Rs. 57,651 was derived from State Funds, and Rs. 11,048 from Municipal Funds.

There were 59 scholars who studied the technical subjects of Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary Science, Arts and Forestry at Poona, Madras, Bombay and Dehra Dun. They received scholarships from the State amounting in all to Rs. 11,829. A Mysore scholar passed this year, for the first time in history of the Madras University, the M. B. and C. M. Examination in the First Class. Another Mysore scholar passed the L. C. E. Examination of the Bombay University in the First Class with the highest number of marks ever awarded, and won the guaranteed appointment of an Assistant Engineer in Bombay. Three Mysore scholars passed out of the Dehra Dun Forest school.

The total number of girls' schools was 97. The total number under instruction was 10,025, being an advance of 24·4 per cent as compared with the previous year. The total amount spent on girls' schools from all sources was Rs. 67,911.

An important change was made in the system of supervision over girls' schools throughout the Province. With a view to enable the local people directly interested in the success of female education to watch over the growth of the system and so direct it that every step taken in advance may have the sympathy and support of the native community at large, the Government last year placed every girls' school maintained from State Funds under the immediate supervision of local committees. The committees have been given large powers of management, and the initiative rests, in almost all cases with them, subject to approval of Government. Female education cannot become firmly established in the country, until the people begin to look upon the education of their girls, whether children or adults, as necessary and as obligatory as that of their boys. The Government have thought

that the best way of securing this result in the infancy of female education is to leave as much as possible to the intelligent and sympathetic guidance of local committees, Government reserving to itself the power of seeing that no departure is made from broad recognized general principles, in adapting either the system of studies or of discipline to local peculiarities and local prejudices.

Three important girls' schools—the Maharani's girls' school, Mysore, the Arya Balika Pathasala, Bangalore, and the Empress girls' school, Tumkur—have, during the year, been added to the number of Government girls' schools, and placed under the supervision of Committees.

Her Highness the Maharani's girls' school, has undergone a thorough revision of its system of studies and management in the hands of the influential committee appointed to supervise it. This school, which is already a popular institution in the State, promises to become one of wide-spread usefulness. Five Brahmin ladies trained in the school have lately been appointed teachers in this school and others will be appointed to the remaining classes also, as capable lady teachers become available. A trained European lady will soon be sent for from England for charge of the teaching of the normal classes.

Among the special classes, the number of Mahomedans receiving education in all public institutions increased from 6,518 to 8,033 or by 23·2 per cent. There were moreover 2,152 Mahomedans reading in private institutions.

The Inspecting Staff has been recently reorganized. The number of Deputy Inspectors has been increased from four to eight, and the grade of Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Hobli schools has been abolished. Two Assistant Deputy Inspectors have been appointed for Hindustani schools and one for Kannada schools. The increase of cost is slight and the whole cost of inspection will hereafter be borne by the State Funds. It is hoped that the reorganization of the Inspecting Staff, from which all incapable men have been weeded out, will give a great impulse to primary Vernacular education.

Steps have been taken to form an Oriental Library of Sanskrit and Kannada works which will be located in the Victoria Jubilee Institute of Mysore. A collection will be made of the best published literature and of rare and useful manuscripts both in Sanskrit and Kannada. Copies will be obtained of such manuscripts as cannot be procured in original and steps will be taken to publish rare works in a uniform series.

*Archæological Survey.*—During the year, the Kolar district was completed, and the survey was extended over 7 taluks, nearly all in the extreme North-West malnad. More than 1,500 inscriptions were secured, some of them of great interest and value. One group confirms the traditions of the rule of the Gupta kings in the Mysore country. Another belongs to the Kadambas, while a third, found at the ancient Jain capital of Hombucha or Humcha, throws valuable light on ancient Jain ruling dynasties. And at the ancient capital of Balagami, the situation of the old Buddhist monastery has been traced and an image discovered of Tara Devi.

*Excise.*—An important step in advance has been recently taken by the Government in regard to the management of the Toddy Revenue. Under the present system of districtwar contracts, owing to the existence of a series of middlemen between the Government and the contractor, the State does not derive its proper share of the revenue, and, owing to the want of sufficient control, the date groves are themselves deteriorating to such an extent as in some places to imperil the Toddy Revenue of the future, and in many instances the quality of toddy supplied to the public is so bad as to drive many persons accustomed to this comparatively innocent drink to resort to the more harmful arrack. In order to remedy these defects, the Government recently issued orders for dividing each taluk into a number of convenient farms. This measure, when successfully carried out, as I hope it will be, is likely to bring to the State a much larger revenue than heretofore, besides enabling the Government to conserve and improve the existing date groves and ensuring the supply of a more wholesome article to the consuming public.

I may in this connection refer also to the vexed question of the inamdars' Toddy Revenue, with which the Representatives from the Mysore district especially are so well acquainted. The Government have decided to compensate every inamdar entitled to the Toddy Revenue by means of a fixed ready-money inam from the

Government Treasury, the amount of such inam, where doubtful, being ascertained by separate farming or otherwise as Government in each case may decide.

I now come to touch upon a few special subjects of general interest. The first among them is the Census.

*Census.*—On 26th February last, a Census of the entire Province was taken. The system of enumeration adopted was that prescribed for the whole of India. Including, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the population returned was 4,943,079 as compared with 4,186,188 in 1881 and 5,055,412 in 1871. It will thus be seen that the increase during the last decade was very considerable nearly 18·08 per cent; but during the previous decade (from 1871 to 1881), about a million of the population had been swept away by the disastrous famine of 1876-77. The population at present has over one lakh still to make up to reach the figure of 1871.

*Municipal Elections.*—The representatives from the cities of Bangalore and Mysore will be glad to learn that His Highness has been pleased to direct the extension of the election system to their municipalities with effect from April next. The qualification for a voter is fixed at either an annual house-rent of Rs. 30 or an annual payment of Rs. 10 as municipal mohatarfa and land-taxes. The qualification for a Commissioner is fixed at an annual house-rent of Rs. 100 or an annual payment of Rs. 30 as taxes. In the case of graduates of Universities, half of the above amounts of taxes has been fixed. These limits will, it is expected, give for either city about 1,500 electors and 100 persons qualified to be elected. The measure as now sanctioned contemplates that one half of the Municipal Commissioners should be elected by the rate-payers, the other half being either *ex-officio* members or those appointed by the Government. Such a mixed constitution will, it is hoped, ensure the executive efficiency of the respective Boards in the immediate future and at the same time place in the hands of the rate-payers, through their elected representatives, not only the power to control all municipal affairs but also by the good work done to establish their own claim to a larger share of representation.

*Muzrai Reform.*—That reform in the management of the State Muzrai (or religious and charitable) Institutions is much needed has been pressed upon the attention of the Government in previous meetings of this Assembly, and I am now able to inform you that it has been decided to depute a specially qualified officer as Muzrai Superintendent to enquire into the subject on the spot and to carry out the needed reform in the case of each institution, under the general or special orders of Government. These duties will occupy him probably for a period of 3 or 4 years but when once all Institutions are thoroughly reformed and placed upon a sound and efficient footing, the future management of them on the lines laid down will, as heretofore, have to be carried on by the local executive authorities.

*The New Civil Service Scheme.*—His Highness the Maharaja has, for some time past, experienced considerable difficulty in filling suitably the higher appointments of the Executive and Judicial service by selection from among the lower ranks, and he has accordingly resolved to adopt a system under which proper recruits, with a high and liberal education and with talents far above the average, could be admitted as Probationers and be trained in due course of time for the future wants of the service. The scheme contemplates a periodical competitive examination of the standard adopted in Madras for the selection of statutory civilians. The men who pass best at such examinations are to be admitted as Probationary Assistant Commissioners, an equal number being admitted by nominations made by His Highness the Maharaja from among members of old Mysore families and from distinguished officers of the subordinate service and generally with reference to such considerations as may commend themselves to His Highness. The members of the present Assistant Commissioners' grade will have rank and prospects of advancement to the higher grade, equal to those of the men admitted under the new system. It will thus be seen that our chief aim is to introduce into our service some new blood and talent which it at present so badly wants, as admitted by every one capable of forming any opinion upon the subject, and at the same time to safe-guard in every possible way the interests of the really competent in the present service, whether they are already Assistant Commissioners or are now only in subordinate appointments.



You will be glad to know that His Highness has further been pleased to direct the constitution of \*four Sub-Divisions' of Districts under separate officers with the object as well of training future district officers as of adding to the convenience of the people in the more distant taluks.

\*Sagar  
French Rocks.  
Closepet.  
Chikballapur.

Gentlemen, before concluding this Address, I must refer to the apprehended failure of the rains and the consequent scarcity which threatened us during the last few months. It is a matter for sincere gratification that those apprehensions have now been allayed owing to the most seasonable rains we have had since the beginning of this month. Indeed, only a fortnight ago, the situation was regarded as so grave that orders were issued for throwing open the State forests for free grazing, as also for the actual commencement, in parts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur, of village relief works in connection with our existing system for the repair of minor tanks. This was considered sufficient to deal with the earlier stages of the distress which threatened, and for a more aggravated condition of things necessitating works on a larger scale, a programme of works was got ready exactly on the same basis as that which I explained to you in my Address of October 1885, in which year the agricultural outlook was precisely similar. Happily, the recent plentiful rains have removed all cause for present apprehension, and I only touch on the above proposals so that you may be aware of the action of the Government in the circumstances of the anxious time through which we have passed. I may also add, that, notwithstanding the heavy drain on our food-stocks made by the distress in some Madras districts and the temptation of the prevailing high prices, our raiyats have from all accounts not been unmindful of their duty to reserve sufficient stock for their own use against a possible rainless season and this provident self-restraint was beyond all praise and truly a matter for sincere congratulation.

MYSORE,  
15th October 1891.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

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

ON TUESDAY, THE 4th OCTOBER 1892.

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GENTLEMEN,

I have received His Highness the Maharaja's commands to place before you to-day the Statements of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, together with a brief account of the more important measures of Government undertaken since our last meeting.

In order to enable you the more readily to understand the financial statements of the past year, it is necessary to refer in this place to the change which has been introduced in the reckoning of the official year, which hitherto used to end on the 31st March and will hereafter close on the 30th June. Last year was the first year of the altered reckoning and to its ordinary term of 12 months had to be added the three months of April, May and June 1892. The change was the natural consequence of the extension of the *khistbandi* (or system of instalments for payments of Revenue) beyond March so as to take in the whole of the agricultural season which ends with May, in compliance with your recommendation at the last meeting. It was necessary that the year for revenue purposes should embrace all the months during which the revenue had to be collected, and it was deemed convenient that instead of having the year end on 30th June for revenue purposes and on 31st March for other purposes, it should end on 30th June for all revenue, financial and other official purposes. This change has the advantage of making the official year of an essentially agricultural Province correspond with the cultivation season and the term usually adopted in the agricultural contracts of the people.

The Revenue and Expenditure accounts of 1891-92 have accordingly been prepared separately for the 12 months up to 31st March 1892 and for the additional three months up to 30th June 1892, and the total for the whole period of 15 months is shown as the Revenue and Expenditure of the year.

With this explanation, I shall now read to you the statements of State Revenue and Expenditure, reserving for separate treatment Railway Income and Expenditure.

## Receipts.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	1890-91	1891-92		
		April 1891 to March 1892	April 1892 to June 1892	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...				
{ (a) Land Revenue Proper ...	87,12,705	46,95,302	33,68,981	80,64,283
{ (b) Rent from Salt-pans ...	22,489	15,837	1,441	17,278
{ (c) Interest on arrears ...	25,938	31,322	847	32,169
Total Land Revenue ...	87,61,132	47,42,461	33,71,269	81,13,730
Excise ...	20,28,076	19,73,865	6,17,942	25,91,807
Forest ...	14,46,012	15,41,267	1,43,919	16,85,186
Stamps ...	5,79,936	6,04,780	1,89,023	7,93,803
Sayer ...	3,88,586	4,05,527	1,10,968	5,16,495
Mohatarfa ...	3,38,063	2,14,080	98,851	3,12,931
Law and Justice including Jail Receipts ...	71,173	76,447	18,031	94,478
Registration ...	66,529	76,033	24,076	1,00,109
Amrit Mahal ...	34,162	30,766	3,461	34,227
Education ...	43,632	44,319	12,827	57,146
Public Works ...	16,687	27,341	3,453	30,794
Gold Mining ...	2,34,341	3,75,784	1,39,504	5,15,288
{ Five per cent Royalty ...				
{ Prospecting license fees, pre- mia on new leases granted, etc. ...	71,225	2,162	1,000	3,162
Medical ...	6,286	10,766	902	11,668
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	6,052	6,562	3,440	10,002
Profit or Loss on Investment in Government of India Pro-Notes ...	14,270	75,765	1,34,391	2,10,156
Interest on Investment in Government of India Pro- Notes and Mysore Railway Loan Debentures...	2,49,400	2,75,104	86,760	3,61,864
Interest on current deposit, Madras Bank ...	60,337	64,207	...	64,207
Miscellaneous ...	92,607	87,249	23,255	1,10,504
Total ...	1,45,08,506	1,06,34,485	49,83,072	1,56,17,557

## Expenditure.

HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS	1890-91	1891-92		
		April 1891 to March 1892	April 1892 to June 1892	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>A.</b>				
Subsidy ...	24,50,000	24,50,000	...	24,50,000
Civil List ...	13,00,000	13,83,333	3,50,000	17,33,333
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgir ...	1,00,129	1,03,753	30,965	1,34,718
Military Force ...	7,55,837	8,46,257	2,20,090	10,66,347
Total ...	46,05,966	47,83,343	6,01,055	53,84,398

HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS	1890-91	1891-92		
		April 1891 to March 1892	April 1892 to June 1892	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>B.</b>				
Administration and Public Departments ...	2,74,123	2,82,071	83,964	3,66,035
Land Revenue Charges—				
Deputy Commissioners of Districts ...	1,72,441	1,69,404	43,358	2,12,762
Sub-Divisional Officers ...	...	6,122	5,234	11,356
Assistant Commissioners and Estab- lishments ...	67,317	64,543	17,228	81,771
Taluk Establishments ...	3,14,985	3,15,620	77,805	3,93,425
Revenue Survey ...	1,76,966	1,73,907	47,441	2,21,348
Inam Department ...	7,829	7,758	1,912	9,670
Remuneration to Village Servants ...	5,41,313	3,11,587	2,64,772	5,76,359
Other items ...	40,154	31,167	13,837	45,004
Excise ...	60,274	86,115	31,517	1,17,632
Forest including Elephant Kheddas ...	6,28,914	5,70,703	1,50,552	7,21,255
Stamps ...	19,948	21,881	4,878	26,759
Sayer ...	14,427	12,932	3,233	16,165
Stationery and Printing ...	85,533	92,526	31,859	1,24,385
Amrit Mahal ...	27,934	27,804	4,263	32,067
Scientific and Minor Departments ...	64,736	72,467	21,754	94,221
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>24,96,894</b>	<b>22,46,607</b>	<b>8,03,607</b>	<b>30,50,214</b>
<b>C.</b>				
Law and Justice including Jails ...	7,73,613	7,94,168	2,06,831	10,00,999
Police ...	6,77,871	6,98,742	1,83,540	8,82,282
Education ...	3,02,729	3,30,547	1,02,890	4,33,437
Muzrai ...	2,82,559	3,02,656	78,315	3,80,971
Medical ...	1,96,590	2,01,635	54,706	2,56,341
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities ...	2,90,191	2,84,046	73,324	3,57,370
Public Works ...	19,90,629	22,33,076	5,04,213	27,37,289
Post Office ...	3,437	122	...	122
Registration ...	32,201	37,002	11,066	48,068
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, com- pensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions ...	34,092	34,334	5,977	40,311
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits ...	58,666	68,000	17,355	85,355
Interest on Charitable Funds ...	...	...	737	737
Refunds ...	3,33,988	43,080	9,059	52,139
Census ...	18,853	82,333	13,059	95,392
Miscellaneous, including charges on account of visits of distinguished personages and H. H. the Maharaja's tours ...	1,13,770	93,990	59,561	1,53,551
Deputation of a Special Officer for the in- vestigation of the malnad garden assess- ment ...	...	15,472	52	15,524
Audited charges of Famine Relief Opera- tions ...	...	7,694	17,354	25,048
Premia, etc., paid on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased ...	...	95,810	...	95,810
Value of Awdry house purchased at Oota- camund ...	..	...	30,000	30,000
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>51,09,189</b>	<b>53,22,707</b>	<b>13,68,039</b>	<b>66,90,746</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>1,22,12,049</b>	<b>1,23,52,657</b>	<b>27,72,701</b>	<b>1,51,25,358</b>

Compared with the year 1890-91, the first twelve months of 1891-92 show in actual realization the large decrease of nearly 38½ lakhs under total State Revenue.

Under "Land Revenue," the decrease was Rs. 40,18,000 and under "Mohatarfa" Rs. 1,24,000. The greater part of this decrease was due to the altered *khistbandi*, which postponed for collection *after* the 31st March fully 45 per cent of the total Revenue, which in previous years used to be collected *before* that date. The remainder of the decrease under these heads was due to the drought which affected all the maidan portions of the Province more or less throughout the whole year, and necessitated remissions amounting to about 4 lakhs and postponements to about 6 lakhs. It is expected that a good proportion of the postponed amount will have to be remitted eventually.

All other items of Revenue (excepting Excise) brought during the first 12 months of 1891-92 an aggregate Revenue of 37 lakhs as compared with 33½ lakhs during 1890-91, being an increase of 3½ lakhs. Under "Excise," however, there was a decrease of about ½ a lakh due to the heavy balance of uncollected dues from arrack and toddy contractors on 31st March. Thus, comparing the actuals of 1890-91 with the first 12 months of 1891-92, we find under heads other than "Land Revenue" and "Mohatarfa" an improvement of about 2½ lakhs.

But in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the measure of improvement which has taken place in items of Revenue other than Land and Mohatarfa, we must institute a comparison between the actuals of 1891-92 with those of the corresponding previous period of 15 months. This is attempted in the following table:—

	1890-91			1891-92			Increase
	April 1890 to March 1891	April 1891 to June 1891	Total (15 months)	April 1891 to March 1892	April 1892 to June 1892	Total (15 months)	
Gold Mining	3,05,566	91,610	3,97,176	3,77,946	1,40,504	5,18,450	1,21,274
Forests—							
(a) Sandalwood	9,37,730	9,068	9,46,798	9,69,146	11,058	9,80,204	33,416
(b) Other items	5,08,282	1,93,559	7,01,841	5,72,121	1,32,861	7,04,982	3,141
Excise	20,28,076	5,44,144	25,72,220	19,73,865	6,17,942	25,91,807	19,587
Sayer	3,88,586	1,18,425	5,07,011	4,06,527	1,10,968	5,16,495	9,484
Stamps	5,79,936	1,42,737	7,22,673	6,04,780	1,89,023	7,93,803	71,130
Registration	66,529	18,411	84,940	76,043	24,076	1,00,109	15,169
Investment account	3,24,007	67,825	3,91,832	4,15,076	2,21,151	6,36,227	2,44,395
Other heads of Revenue	2,70,599	60,716	3,31,315	2,83,450	65,869	3,49,319	17,504
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,09,311</b>	<b>12,46,485</b>	<b>66,55,796</b>	<b>66,77,944</b>	<b>15,12,952</b>	<b>71,90,896</b>	<b>5,35,100</b>

It will thus be seen that the increase was general under all heads and amounted to Rs. 5,35,000.

Under Gold Mining, we find a considerable rise in the amount of Royalty realized. The gross value of the gold produced during the 15 months of the past year was above 100 lakhs of rupees. The production during the past 3 years in the more important mines in the Kolar Gold Fields, is compared below:—

	1889	1890	1891
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Mysore	49,238	58,183	66,500
Oorigaum	16,437	27,351	34,841
Nundidroog	6,129	15,637	23,598
Balaghat	3,586	3,633	5,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,390</b>	<b>1,04,804</b>	<b>1,30,145</b>

It is satisfactory to find that all these mines show steady improvement in production. Some of the other mines are in process of active development and promise good results in the near future, while the remaining mines in the Kolar Gold Fields as well as the Honnali and Harnhalli mines have not, owing to financial and other causes, been worked as yet to the extent necessary to give remunerative returns.

Under "Forests," the actual realizations from "Sandalwood" show a slight improvement, while under "other items" the increase is insignificant.

The increase under "Excise" occurred during the last three months of the year, and was due chiefly to the improved system of toddy and arrack administration which was introduced from 1st April last and to which I shall make a special reference hereafter.

The increase under "Sayer" is small, while that under "Stamps" and "Registration" is considerable and indicates increased monetary transactions owing to the famine.

The income from Interest on State Investments and Deposits in the Madras Bank was Rs. 34,000 better, and on Government of India Pro-Notes which we had to sell owing to the apprehended famine, large premia were realized (Rs. 75,000 up to 31st March and Rs. 1,34,000 from 1st April to 30th June).

The total revenue actually realized during the 15 months of the past year amounted to Rs. 1,56,17,557.

Now to compare the expenditure during the past two years, it is not necessary to take into consideration the months of April, May and June 1892, as the expenditure under all service heads is evenly distributed over all the months. Exclusive of payments on account of Railways, the total expenditure under all heads during the first 12 months of 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 1,23,52,000, being an increase of nearly Rs. 1,40,000 as compared with the 12 months of the previous year.

An increase has occurred under particular heads as explained below :—

Rs.	
83,000	Owing to the increase in the Civil List from 13 to 14 lakhs with effect from 1st June 1891.
90,000	Under "Military Force," nearly Rs 60,000 being due to the transfer of cost of the Palace Infantry and Body Guard from the Palace to the State Budget with effect from 1st June 1891, and the remainder chiefly to the compensation given for the high price of forage.
26,000	Under "Excise," owing partly to the strengthening of the detective establishment under "Arrack," and partly to the temporary establishment which had to be entertained for the introduction of the new Toddy system.
20,000	Under "Law and Justice," owing chiefly to the charges on account of the recently formed Civil and Sessions Court of Nundydroog being charged for the whole year as against only 6 months in 1890-91, and to the establishment of a European Magistrate's Court at the Gold Mines towards the close of that year.
20,000	Under "Police" one-half of this is due to the appointment of separate officers as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police in November last, and the other half to the cost of clothing supplied to the Mysore Town Police and the charges on account of the Chikmagalur Town Police transferred from Municipal Revenues.
28,000	Under "Education," due to the transfer of the Maharani's Girls' School at Mysore to the management of the Government, to the improvement effected in the Grade of Deputy Inspectors and to increments to the salaries of masters.
20,000	Under "Muzrai," Rs. 17,000 being due to the transfer of certain Muzrai Institutions from the Palace to the State Budget with effect from 1st June 1891, and the remainder to the appointment of a Muzrai Superintendent towards the latter part of the year.
2,42,000	Under "Public Works," owing to the expansion of the ordinary Budget programme to meet the requirements of a season of drought and scarcity.
63,000	Owing to the establishment entertained for the compilation of the Statistics of the last Census.
9,000	Under "Interest" paid on Savings Bank Deposits.
15,000	Due to the deputation of a Special Officer for the investigation of the garden settlement in the Malnad.
7,000	Being the expenditure on Relief measures actually charged to the accounts before 31st March 1892; and
95,000	On account of Premia and anticipation interest paid for State Investments in Government of India Pro-Notes.

The total of these increases amounts to Rs. 7,18,000.

*Per contra* there have been large decreases under the following heads :—

2,30,000	Remuneration of Village Servants. This decrease is only nominal and not a saving, as that part of the remuneration which remained unpaid on 31st March had to be paid during the remaining months of the altered <i>khistbands</i> .
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- 58,000 Under "Forests," the cost of Elephant Kheddas in the previous year having included Rs. 65,000 the price of *Kumki* elephants purchased.
- 2,90,000 Under "Refunds," because of the non-recurring item of 3 lakhs refunded to the Irrigation Cess Fund in 1890-91 in adjustment of previous year's omissions.

The total of these decreases amounted to Rs. 5,78,000 and thus reduced the increase of expenditure to Rs. 1,40,000 for the first 12 months of the past year as compared with the previous year.

During the 3 months from April to June 1892, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,72,701, thus making the total expenditure of the year Rs. 1,51,25,358.

Having so far explained the variations in income and expenditure under the various heads, I would now ask your attention to the following statements showing the gross and net revenue and expenditure of the year as compared with 1890-91 :—

## No. I—Statements of Gross and Net Income 1891-92.

[GENERAL.]

Heads of Revenue	Gross Receipts from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892	Charges, from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892	Net Receipts, from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892	Net Receipts, 1890-91
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue, including rent on Salt-pans and Interest on arrears...	81,13,730	13,20,677	67,93,053	76,24,922
2. Mohatarfa ...	3,12,931	.....	3,12,931	3,38,063
3. Gold Mining—				
(a) Five per cent Royalty ...	5,15,288	.....	5,15,288	2,34,341
(b) Premia, etc., on new leases ...	3,162	.....	3,162	71,225
Total Gold Mining ...	5,18,450	.. ..	5,18,450	3,05,566
4. Forests—				
(a) Sandalwood ...	9,80,204	1,13,985	8,66,219	8,13,317
(b) Timber, plantations, fuel, etc....	6,26,142	4,97,716	1,28,426	1,18,926
(c) Elephant Kheddās ...	78,840	1,09,554	—30,714	—1,15,145
Total Forests ...	16,85,186	7,21,255	9,63,931	8,17,098
5. Excise ..	25,91,807	1,17,632	24,74,175	19,67,803
6. Sayer ..	5,16,495	16,165	5,00,330	3,74,159
7. Stamps ..	7,93,803	26,759	7,67,044	5,59,968
8. Registration ...	1,00,109	48,068	52,041	34,328
9. Amrit Mahal ..	34,227	32,067	2,160	6,228
10. Interest on Investments and on Current Deposit, Madras Bank ..	4,26,071	.	4,26,071	3,09,737
11. Profit on surplus investment account ...	2,10,156	1,11,661	98,495	—7,712
12. Sundry other sources of income ...	97,542	.....	97,542	84,202
Total ..	1,54,00,507	23,94,284	1,30,06,223	124,14,382
<i>Deduct—</i>				
(a) Refunds ...			—52,139	—3,26,226
(b) Subsidy and Political Pensions ..			—25,84,718	—25,50,129
Net Revenue ...			1,03,69,366	95,38,027
Deduct Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II ...			98,77,166	72,33,808
Surplus ...			4,92,200	23,04,219

## [RAILWAYS.]

RAILWAY RECEIPTS—			
(A) State Railway built with borrowed capital and under management of Southern Mahratta Railway Company—			
Receipts, being 3/4ths of Net Earnings ...		4,26,146	1,24,987
Payment as per Statement No. II ...		12,03,248	11,10,946
Net Expenditure (A) Railway ..		7,77,102	9,85,959
(B) State Railway built with State Funds—			
Receipts ...		.....	.....
Payment as per Statement No. II ...		12,59,245	53,628
Net Expenditure (B) Railway ...		12,59,245	53,628
Grand Total. Net Expenditure Railway ...		20,36,347	10,39,587



**GENERAL.] No. II—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure 1891-92.**

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Gross Expenditure from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892	Income from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892	Net Expenditure from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892	Net Expenditure, 1890-91
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and Charitable Funds ...	86,092	...	86,092	58,666
2. Civil Establishments included under Administration, Inam Department and Revenue Survey ...	5,97,052	...	5,97,052	4,58,918
3. Stationery and Printing ...	1,24,385	9,102	1,15,283	80,696
4. Palace Charges...	17,33,333	...	17,33,333	13,00,000
5. Judicial Charges { Courts ...	9,01,802	69,865	8,31,937	6,46,033
{ Prisons ...	99,197	24,613	74,584	56,407
6. Police ...	8,82,282	3,860	8,78,422	6,74,304
7. Education ...	4,33,437	57,146	3,76,291	2,59,097
8. Muzrai ...	3,80,971	...	3,80,971	2,82,559
9. Medical ...	2,56,341	11,668	2,44,673	1,90,304
10. Minor Departments ...	1,89,613	10,002	1,79,611	77,537
11. Civil Furlough Allowances, etc....	40,311	...	40,311	34,092
12. Pensions ...	3,57,370	...	3,57,370	2,90,191
13. Military ...	10,66,347	...	10,66,347	7,55,837
14. Famine Relief ...	25,048	...	25,048	...
15. Miscellaneous ...	1,83,346	...	1,83,346	95,225
Total Ordinary ...	73,56,927	1,86,256	71,70,671	52,59,866
16. Public Works ...	27,37,289	30,794	27,06,495	19,73,942
Total including Public Works ...	1,00,94,216	2,17,050	98,77,166	72,33,808

**RAILWAYS.]**

## RAILWAY PAYMENTS:—

(A) State Railway built with borrowed capital and under Management of Southern Mahratta Railway Company—		
(a) Mysore Railway Loans Redemption Fund ...	4,00,000	4,00,000
(b) Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ...	1,12,200	1,00,770
(c) Interest on English Railway Loan of £1,200,000 ...	6,91,048	6,10,176
Total payments (A) Railway ..	12,03,248	11,10,946
(B) State Railway built with State Funds—		
Capital outlay on Bangalore-Hindupur Line ...	12,59,245	53,628
Total Payments (B) Railway ...	12,59,245	53,628
Grand Total Railway Payments ...	24,62,493	11,64,574

You will see from these statements that after paying charges of collection, the net receipts under all heads of Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,30,06,223. Deductions on account of Refunds, the Subsidy and Political Pensions amounting to Rs. 26,36,857 reduced the net revenue of the year to Rs. 1,03,69,366 as compared with Rs. 95,38,027 in 1890-91. From the Net Revenue was defrayed the total Net Expenditure of Rs. 98,77,166 on account of the Civil List, the Military Forces, Public Works and the Administration in all Departments, leaving as the year's surplus only Rs. 4,92,200 as compared with Rs. 23,04,219. This is a very large decrease, but from what I have already said regarding the extension of the *khistbandi* and the alteration of the official year, you will doubtless be able to regard it a not altogether unsatisfactory feature of last year's financial results. For, while, in addition to an increase of expenditure under particular heads as already explained, we had to meet an additional 3 months' expenditure in all departments, our Revenue from the large and important heads of Land Revenue, Mohatarfa and Sandal (representing nearly 70 per cent of our total Income) was what in former years we used to realize in 12 months. Therefore, taking the year as a whole, our Expenditure bore to our income a larger proportion than was the case in former years. This result was anticipated when the extension of the *khistbandi* and consequently of the official year was resolved upon, but in arriving at this resolution we were influenced by the consideration that our present financial condition was such as no longer afforded us any excuse for delaying the much needed relief of postponing Revenue Collections well beyond the harvest season, and thereby making it easy for the raiyat to meet the Government Revenue Demand without having to dispose of his crops at a sacrifice.

*Railway Income and Expenditure.*—I now come to give an account of the Receipts and Payments on account of the State Railway. Three-fourths of the net earnings of the Mysore-Harihar line credited to the Durbar during the 15 months of the past year amounted to Rs. 4,26,146. These credits, I must explain, related to the 15 months from October 1890 to December 1891. The earnings of the preceding 12 months (October 1889 to September 1890) credited in our accounts for 1890-91 amounted to only Rs. 1,24,987, owing to the unusually heavy revenue charges of the first half of that period. After making due allowance for this cause, we find an improvement in total Net Earnings, which in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 2,63,000 and in the corresponding 12 months of 1891-92 to Rs. 3,14,000.

The following payments were made during last year on account of the Railway:—

	Rs.
1. Contribution to the Mysore Railway Loans Redemption Fund ...	4,00,000
2. Interest on the Local Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ...	1,12,200
3. Interest on the English Railway Loan of £1,200,000 ...	6,91,048
Total Payments ...	12,03,248

Deducting from this amount total receipts (Rs. 4,26,146 already referred to), the deficit for the year was Rs. 7,77,102 on the Mysore-Harihar line.

In addition to the above, capital outlay on other Railways under construction or proposed to be constructed by the State amounted as follows:—

	Rs.
Bangalore-Hindupur Line ...	12,34,552
Nanjangud-Gudalur Survey ...	12,000
Birur-Shimoga Branch Survey ...	8,199
Kolar Gold Fields Branch Survey ...	4,494
Total ...	12,59,245

Thus the net railway expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 20,36,347.

The opening balance of the State assets on 1st April 1891 was Rs. 1,04,76,056, the revenue surplus of the year 1891-92 amounted as already stated to Rs. 4,92,200. From the total assets amounting to Rs. 1,09,68,256 has been met the net railway expenditure of Rs. 20,36,347, leaving on 30th June 1892 a closing balance of Rs. 89,31,909; of which Rs. 42,36,700 were in Government of India Pro-Notes and Mysore Railway Debentures, and the remainder in deposit at the Madras Bank and

in the various Government Treasuries. In addition to this we had Rs. 4,48,500 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund.

*Budget Excluding the Railway.*—The budget for the current year from 1st July 1892 to 30th June 1893 estimates for an income of Rs. 1,48,04,000 as compared with the actual of Rs. 1,45,08,506 in the year 1890-91. It provides for an expenditure of Rs. 1,29,50,000 which is some 7½ lakhs more than the actual expenditure of 1890-91. The increased provision under the following main heads alone amounts to over 8 lakhs :—

	Rs.
Public Works ... ..	4 lakhs
Civil List ... ..	1 lakh
Transfer of certain Muzrai Institutions and Military Forces from the Palace to the State Budget ... ..	88,000
Imperial Service Corps and Transport Service attached to it ...	2,20,000

*Railway Budget.*—Receipts from the Mysore-Harihar line as well as from the Bangalore-Hindupur line which is likely to be opened to Dodballapur, next cold weather, are estimated to give Rs. 3,60,000.

The Expenditure is estimated as follows :—

A. <i>On account of Mysore-Harihar Line</i> —		Rs.
Interest on Loans ... ..	7,29,000	
Towards Redemption Fund ... ..	4,00,000	
	<hr/>	11,29,000
B. <i>On New Lines</i> —		
For completion of Bangalore-Hindupur... ..	12,14,374	
Kolar Gold Fields Branch ... ..	5,33,157	
Survey Birur-Shimoga ... ..	6,000	
	<hr/>	17,53,531
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Railway Expenditure ...	28,82,531	

*Distress of last year.*—Before I proceed to take up the various Departments of the State, you will naturally expect me to say a few words regarding the severe drought through which the whole of the Province, with the small exception of our malnad taluks, has recently passed. In the maidan parts of the Mysore and Hassan districts the South-West monsoon was so scanty and precarious that the early dry crops were completely lost except in a few scattered favourable situations. The Northern and Eastern districts did not get any of the early rains and had in consequence to defer the preparation of land for cultivation much beyond the usual season. A few showers which came later on permitted of the sowing of nearly the usual extent of land with the ordinary dry crops in most taluks. These soon began to fade from insufficient moisture, The rain which fell towards the end of September raised hopes of a favourable change in the season. But by November it was evident that the North-East monsoon too had failed and that the general out-turn of dry crops would not be much above a 4 anna average in most taluks. The tanks had received no water and wet cultivation under them could not be attempted. The failure of fodder was wide spread. And altogether there was every indication of an impending distress of a very aggravated type, and towards the end of November the price of food grains began to rise rapidly owing both to the local failure of crops and to large exports to neighbouring Madras districts.

*Dewan's tour through the affected tracts.*—In the beginning of December, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, I started on a tour through the worst taluks of the districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Kolar and Bangalore. My immediate object was not only to ascertain by personal observation the actual condition of the country and the requirements of the people, but also to organize the Relief measures required for the different tracts, and chiefly to inspire the people with confidence alike in the famine policy of the Government and in the method proposed for carrying it out.

*Supply of food grains in local markets.*—One of the first things to attract my attention was the insufficient supply of food grains at the various local markets. It was evident that owners were holding back their stock partly in expectation of a

further rise in price and partly from fear of thefts and robberies, so fruitful a source of a waste and loss during the previous famine. I accordingly lost no time in arranging for due police protection of grain in transit and at places of storage and for their safe and ready consignment by the railway. Local merchants were duly apprized of the preparedness of the Government to meet any local insufficiency by import of grain from outside the Province, while at the same time the prices of food grains obtaining at the several weekly *santes* or markets in the interior were ascertained and regularly published as a stimulus to local trade. These measures tended to make prices more uniform and steady throughout the Province and there was heard afterwards no complaint of insufficient supply at any local market.

*Tank-bed cultivation.*—Another matter which I found necessary to impress upon local officers early in my tour was the need of the greatest economy in the use of the available supply of water in tanks. With the object of raising quick growing dry crops likely to yield an early supply of food and fodder, tank-beds which were fast becoming dry were ordered to be leased for cultivation on very favourable terms. About 10,500 acres of tank-bed were thus brought under cultivation. The crops raised were generally Bengal-gram and *jolam*. In the Tumkur district where the cultivation was timely and extensive, the aggregate value of the crops thus raised is estimated over Rs. 90,000. In the other districts this class of cultivation was nearly not so successful.

*Failure of Fodder.*—To meet the serious want of fodder which was apprehended, all State Forests and plantations as well as a large number of Amrit Mahal Kavals were thrown open for the free use of the raiyats' cattle without any restriction as to the taluks or districts from which they might come. The total area of grazing land thus made available to the public was 1,600 square miles and it is reported to have been used for grazing nearly 519,000 head of cattle. Raiyats were also further permitted to cut and remove tender date leaves for use as fodder, a privilege which was eagerly availed of in most taluks of Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

*Policy in regard to granting Relief.*—In devising our scheme of Relief Works, my chief aim was to afford the poorer agriculturists, the landless field laborers, the Holyiars, the Madgars, etc., the means of earning a sufficient livelihood near their own homes. It was believed they and their families could live upon comparatively small wages if these could be earned near their own villages, for in such a case they would be able to return to their homes at the end of each day's work, take care of the infirm and young dependent upon them, look after their cattle and other property and receive from their neighbours any additional help they might require.

With this object in view, every affected taluk was divided into a number of small circles, and for execution within each such circle some suitable work or works were selected, so as to leave no inhabited village without the means of earning fair wages, within a radius of 3 or 4 miles. The works thus selected were "minor tanks" whether yielding revenue or not. The improvement of such tanks was of such vital importance to the villagers as a body that there was every guarantee that the grants given for it would be properly applied and some good return shown for the money spent. To meet the rare cases in which such minor tanks were not available as also to provide work near villages after completion of the tanks taken up, a programme of works of a supplementary character was got ready. These works were also of special local utility such as improvement of village sanitation, planting of *topes* in villages and round the fringe of the waterspread of the bigger tanks, etc. Such, in brief outline, was the scheme of Relief upon which His Highness' Government chiefly relied. Its execution was entrusted to the hereditary *village patel*, for it was deemed safer to rely upon the autonomy of the village than upon paid agency from outside. A system of periodical inspection and general control by the Shekdar and Amildar was established and wide discretion given to District Officers as regards the details of execution with due regard to local circumstances. I am able to bear testimony to the fact that the entire Executive, from the Patel to the District Officer, showed themselves fully equal to the high responsibility thus placed upon them, and that the scheme of Relief planned was carried out with complete success in every affected part.

*Drinking Water-wells.*—Besides the regular Relief works, but under the same agency and serving the same object as those works, were the drinking water-wells for which a total grant of Rs. 1,38,000 (chiefly from Local Fund) had been

sanctioned. There were in hand 850 such wells, principally new wells undertaken wherever most needed, besides a number of old wells which required deepening. They were all works of permanent utility but were of special immediate value owing to the scarcity of good drinking water which existed in most places.

*Special Loans to landholders for permanent improvements.*—In addition to works under direct Government agency, the employment of local labor on private works on a large scale was established by the grant of Government loans to landholders for special permanent improvement of their lands.

*Irrigation Wells.*—The most important of this class of works were the irrigation wells under the scheme I described to you last year. The working of the scheme in each of the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Bangalore was entrusted to a special officer in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, and the distrust which raiyats at first evinced towards a new measure of this kind soon gave place to an eager desire to secure the loans. The number of applications received was so numerous that the grants had to be confined to localities where provision for employment of labor was most needed. The loans sanctioned aggregated Rs. 2,80,000 for 917 *kapile* and 530 *yatam* wells, calculated to irrigate 5,252 acres.

*Saguvali Kattes.*—Another important class of works for which Government loans were given was the construction and repair of *saguvali kattes*. The restriction placed upon the construction and improvement of these *kattes* by an order of 1873 was felt as a great hardship especially in the Chitaldrug district, where much of the dry cultivation depends upon the retention of moisture under these *kattes*. That order was accordingly withdrawn and special encouragement afforded for the construction and improvement of these most useful private works by a system of Government loans. During the past season loans to the extent of Rs. 21,175 were sanctioned for 251 such works, which when completed will benefit 5,069 acres. A few loans were granted also to enable inamdars to repair their tanks.

Of works referred to above, both Government and private, about 2,900 were in actual execution in the affected tracts. They had the effect of keeping the people employed near their own homes and their sufficiency for purposes of relief is proved by the fact that nearly 2,400 of them could not be completed during the past season. We have found them far more effective for real relief than large central works under professional agency.

*Large distant works unsuitable.*—Our main anxiety was to avoid the necessity for concentrating large numbers upon distant works, for previous experience had shown that in the earlier stages of famine the people can never be induced to leave their homes in quest of employment on distant works not because they are not in need of employment but because they are bound to their homes by ties they are unable to sever. It is well known that before their cattle are lost and the weaker members have died and themselves reduced to a famished condition, the people do not quit their homes, and when eventually compelled to take this step they are so demoralized that they are more likely to wander about aimlessly than to settle down on distant works under a strange agency. We had however ready at hand a programme of D. P. W. Relief Works for possible resort in the event of the distress being unusually prolonged. But happily we had no occasion to do more in this direction than expand the ordinary Public Works in some of the affected tracts.

*Relief to Special Classes.—Weavers.*—Besides placing the means of earning wages within the ready reach of the general population, we adopted several measures for the relief of special classes. The most important among them were the weavers, the demand for whose manufactures had all but disappeared owing to the high prices of grain which prevailed. After much consideration of alternative measures, the Government eventually adopted the system of purchase proposed by Mr. Madhava Rao for the Bangalore district. Under this system, the Government made advances of money to local *sahukars* of standing for purchasing on behalf of Government the entire produce of the looms at the market value, to be resold when the demand became re-established. The *sahukars* were paid a small commission and in return they guaranteed the full recoupment of the advances made. This system was the means of affording efficient relief to the industrious weaving class, always the first to suffer on every occasion of wide-spread scarcity and high prices.

It was in operation at Bangalore, Dodballapur, Anekal, Kolar, Melkote, Molkalmuru and other weaving centres. The advances made amounted to Rs. 85,300 including commission and other charges. A sum of Rs. 34,580 has already been recovered by the resale of cloths purchased and the balance is under process of realization. The final net expenditure is expected to be trifling compared with the large numbers relieved. In the Bangalore City alone the relief thus given extended to 4,000 looms with 10,000 weavers.

*Minor Village Servants.*—Another class for whom Special Relief was found necessary were the minor village servants—the Madiga, the Toti, the Talavar, etc. The contributions from villagers on which they generally subsist cease during every season of a general failure of crops. Eight hundred and fifty-one of them, employed in watching *Ukkads* or police out-posts and doing *quasi* police duties, were paid a monthly salary of Rs. 3 each as a temporary measure, which has to be continued till the next harvest. Others not so employed were paid wages as work-overseers, gangmen, etc., on the Relief Works under execution. A number of Holeyars and Madigars were given employment in the collection of *tangadi* bark in the Kolar district and of bamboos for the Government Depots in that and the Mysore district.

*Silledars.*—Compensation for dearness of gram had to be given to the *Silledars*, amounting up to the end of June, to over Rs. 8,000. It will probably have to be continued till the next gram harvest.

*Village Officers.*—A moiety of the *Potgi* allowances of village officers was ordered to be paid on application before the date on which they were payable.

*Gratuitous Relief.*—With the arrangements made for the relief of general and special classes, gratuitous relief was found to be unnecessary except to a very insignificant extent.

*Remission and postponement of Revenue.*—Further relief was given by the remission of one-half of the assessment on all wet lands under tanks which lay waste or could only be cultivated with dry crops, and one-half of the quit-rent on all Service Inam lands of the minor village servants, and the Mohatarfa house-tax of the poorer landless classes. The total of remissions thus given amounts to about 4 lakhs. Besides this, 6 lakhs of Revenue had to be postponed, and much of this will have to be remitted eventually.

*Famine Expenditure.*—The financial results of the measures above described (excluding remission of Revenue) were as follows:—

	Amount granted
	Rs.
1. Village Relief Works, collection of <i>tangadi</i> bark and bamboos and <i>amans</i> cultivation ... ..	2,10,300
2. Drinking water-wells ... ..	1,33,700
3. Allowance to Totis and Talavars ... ..	28,800
4. Gram allowance to Sawars ... ..	20,200
5. Gratuitous Relief ... ..	1,000
6. Relief to Weavers ... ..	85,300
7. Loans for Irrigation Wells ... ..	2,80,000
8. <i>Saguvali kattes</i> , etc. ... ..	23,400
9. Extra Officers and Establishments ... ..	23,000
Total ...	8,05,700

Out of total payments amounting to Rs. 8,05,700, Rs. 3,87,300 are recoverable advances. In addition to the above expenditure on special relief measures, the Public Works Department expenditure, exclusive of establishment, tools and plant, in the affected tracts during the 7 months from December to June last, is estimated at 10 lakhs on ordinary Public Works and at 2 lakhs on the Hindupur Railway.

*Famine Mortality and Crime.*—It is a matter for congratulation that there have been no deaths from starvation, and that the rate of mortality was below the

usual average (94,000 in 1891-92 against 96,000 for the corresponding 15 months during the previous 5 years). There was also a marked immunity from crimes common during famines.

*Conclusion.*—I cannot conclude this portion of my Address without bearing testimony to the devotion to duty and sustained energy displayed by Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Sub-Division Officers of Chikballapur and French Rocks throughout the entire crisis. With no more additional subordinate officers than four Extra Assistant Commissioners and four Forest Officers deputed for Relief duties, they successfully carried out the entire scheme of Relief laid down by the Government. It would be invidious to single out particular officers where all have worked so loyally and with so high a sense of their responsibility. But the burden upon Mr. Venkatavardaiengar of Tumkur and Mr. Madiiah of Kolar was most heavy and they are entitled to the special thanks of Government for the efficient administration of relief in their districts throughout a most critical period. For willing co-operation and active help ungrudgingly given to the Revenue Officers, our best thanks are due to the Executive Engineers of all maidan districts.

*Improved prospects of the present season.*—This year the rain which fell in May and June was both copious and seasonable and has enabled us to close all Relief operations. Up-to-date we have had more than the usual average of the South-West monsoon, more than the usual extent of land is reported to be under cultivation, and already the *Mungar* or early dry crops are being harvested. The *Kartika* paddy and other crops are in a flourishing condition. The condition of the cattle has materially improved. Prices which have already come down considerably during the past four months, promise soon to reach their normal level. And it only remains for me to add that steps have been taken to complete the large number of works left unfinished by the early closing of Relief operations, as ordinary works under the agency of the local revenue officials.

*Public Works.—Railways.*—Adverting next to the working of the Public Works Department, the most important work in progress during the year was the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway. Rails have already been laid for the first twenty-five miles up to the top of the Ghaut and the Ghaut work beyond is in satisfactory progress. The first section of 20 miles up to Dodballapur will be opened for traffic soon after the North-East monsoon. The remainder within the limits of the State, will, it is anticipated, be completed by the 31st March next simultaneously with the completion, in Her Majesty's Territory, of the Dharmavaram-Hindupur Section so as to permit of the opening of the new through line from Bangalore to Guntakal in April next. It is proposed to entrust the working of the Mysore Section to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company under an agreement, the main feature of which will be that the State shall receive the whole of the net earnings after deduction of working expenses. The term of the agreement at the beginning will be for two or three years only.

Work on the Kolar Gold Fields Branch Railway is about to be commenced. It is expected to cost Rs. 5,33,157 and to be available for goods traffic by April next. Negotiations have been concluded with the Madras Railway Company for working this small branch line on behalf of the State, on terms generally similar to those for the Bangalore-Hindupur line.

A satisfactory alignment has been demarcated for a Branch Railway from Birur to Shimoga, 38½ miles in length. The surveys have been completed and the estimate is under preparation.

It has been arranged that the Mysore-Nanjangud Railway, 15½ miles in length, should be paid for out of State Funds instead of from the unexpended balance of capital with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company who will, however, work it for the State on terms similar to those for the Bangalore-Hindupur line.

The best routes for connecting Hassan and Chikmagalur with our Railway system await further investigation which will be made this year. The reconnaissance already made shows the feasibility of comparatively easy lines for these branches.

*Ordinary 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. 36,94,000. In addition to this, Rs. 1,30,000 were spent on works belonging to other departments. The total outlay of Rs. 38,24,000 is the largest on record

for ordinary Public Works, and its distribution under the several heads of service was as follows :—

Service Heads				Original	Repairs	Total
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	...	...	...	68,000	4,000	72,000
Civil Buildings	...	..	...	3,39,000	52,000	3,91,000
Communications	...	...	...	4,04,000	6,22,000	10,26,000
Irrigation	..	..	...	11,11,000	1,80,000	12,91,000
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	2,46,000	13,000	2,59,000
Tools and Plant	..	..	...	...	..	33,000
Establishment	..	...	..	...	..	6,12,000
						36,84,000
		Suspense	..	..	...	10,000
						36,94,000
Non-Budget Works debitable to Forest, Educational and Muzrai Budgets, Imperial Funds, Contributions, etc.	..	...	..	..	...	1,30,000
		Total	..	...	...	38,24,000

Under "Military," the outlay was chiefly on the improvement and extension of the accommodation for the *Silledar* and Barr Forces at the headquarters of districts, who are now badly housed. A revised forecast of the requirements of the Military Department for the next few years is now under preparation and it will be necessary to make a special grant to meet the same. A project amounting to nearly 4 lakhs is now before Government for providing new Lines and Stables for the Imperial Service Regiment and the Transport Corps attached to it.

The expenditure under "Civil Buildings" was on works of general utility all over the State and particularly on the completion of the Maharaja's College, the Public Offices, and the Government House, all in the Mysore City. A large number of minor works was also carried out including the construction of dispensaries, of which several were in hand.

As regards our lines of communication, we have altogether over 5,000 miles of opened roads and they are being maintained as efficiently as possible from Provincial and District Funds. Their further improvement and extension continue to engage the attention of the Department. The important bridge across the Tunga at Hariharpur was completed and thrown open to the public, while that across the Bhadra at Balehonnur may be said to be practically completed. The two great impediments to our traffic with the Western Coast have thus been got over. The bridge at Belur which had been causing much anxiety has also been satisfactorily completed and thrown open to traffic. Satisfactory progress was made with other incomplete works, such as bridging the streams on the Hunsur-Begur road in the Mysore district, the Kumadvati at Gubbur near Shikarpur, the Haridravati near Puttukoppa and the minor streams on Siralkoppa-Hangal road, also bridging and improving the Banavar-Sakrepatna road, and extending the Bababudan Coffee road from Attigundi at the 10th to the 20th mile. The project for bridging the Cauvery at Yedatore referred to in my last Address has been matured and a commencement will be made with the work during 1892-93 as soon as certain engineering details have been definitely settled.

The system of proposed communications in the Western malnad of Sagar is engaging the careful attention of our Engineers. On the East the Talaguppa-Aralgode and Avinhalli-Karur roads have been opened for traffic, while the selection of, and commencement of work on the Ghaut road required for a connection with the West Coast, await the views of the Bombay Government as to the extent of co-operation they would be inclined to extend to the project. The entire system of proposed communications for opening out this hitherto much neglected tract is estimated to cost some 7 lakhs of rupees spread over a series of years.

The large outlay under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" was chiefly on works of sanitation, drainage, water-supply and other public improvements. The construction, of the Chamarajenera Road which runs from the South-gate of the



Mysore Fort to the new town, the filling in of Purnaiya's Nala near *Mochi* Ghat, constructing frontages to the market, the settling tank for the Kukarhalli water-supply, all in Mysore City, have been in hand during the year, as also the drainage works of Shimoga. Sanitary improvements in other large towns are much needed, but it is not possible to do much in this direction without grants of money from the State and the deputation of a qualified officer, and the subject is now engaging the attention of the Government. The question of water-supply to the Petta of Bangalore is now under investigation in the Public Works Department.

As in previous years, "Irrigation Works" had the largest share of the annual Public Works grant, namely 13 lakhs nearly. This sum was spent on the construction of new anikats and channels, the restoration and enlargement of ruined and silted up tanks and the maintenance and improvement of tanks in action. In Kolar, 3 important new reservoirs across the Chitravati, Pinakini and North Pennar progressed well, in spite of an adverse season. These works will probably be completed during the current year. The Borankanave dam and the Handanhalli tank in the Tumkur district, the Rekalgere works in the Chitaldrug district, the Sulekere tank and the Ramasamudram, Rampur and Hulhalli channels in the Mysore district, the Danavadi tank and Sogal anikat and channels in the Shimoga district, the Arsinkatte tank, the anikat across the Veda to feed Patnagere tank, the Madag tank and channels and Yagati anikat and channels in the Kadur district and the Malale anikat and channels and the extension of the Sriramadevar channels in the Hassan district, all large incomplete works of previous years progressed satisfactorily during the period under review.

Investigations are being made for improving and extending the irrigation capabilities of the existing anikats on the Cauvery river and more on this will be said hereafter if they prove successful.

The Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme was held in abeyance in all tracts which suffered from the drought, whereas many minor tanks as possible were taken up as Relief Works and improved at Government cost under the superintendence of the village headmen as already explained. The cost of works thus carried out was met from special grants sanctioned for the purpose and is not included in the accounts of the Public Works Department.

Before leaving the subject of Public Works, I wish to inform you that our Chief Engineer, Colonel C. Bowen, R.E., so long connected with our Public Works Department, has been compelled by ill-health to leave for England. Since 1885 he has been at the head of the Public Works Department. To him belongs the credit of having, by generous sympathy and wise guidance, brought the young native executive service to its present high standard of efficiency. He has laid the Government under obligations to him by the warm interest he took in all that affected the prestige of the State and the well-being of the people. The Durbar have always placed the utmost confidence in his judgment and administrative capacity, and they sincerely hope that at the end of his leave, his health may permit of his returning to India and resuming charge once more of our Public Works Department.

*Forests.*—Owing to the irregular and scanty rain-fall, planting operations could not be proceeded with on as large a scale as in previous years. The area brought under planting was 1,142 acres or a little less than two square miles. On financial grounds also, the Government have deemed it necessary to restrict planting operations during the next three or four years. In other respects too, the Forest Budget has been somewhat curtailed.

Our sandalwood receipts have again increased last year, though the quantity sold was less. The higher rates obtained for most of the classes, and notably for roots, swelled the income.

*Kheddas.*—In November and January last two drives were made into stockades in the Kakankote Forest, and 75 elephants were in all captured. Out of 50 elephants retained, 17 were Tuskers and 2 Maknas. These were sold in batches at Palghat, Tellicherry and Hyderabad and also at Paschimavahini for a total sum of Rs. 49,369. Mr. Sanderson, the Superintendent of Kheddas, died in May last, and in him we have lost a valuable officer to whom belonged the sole credit of starting and successfully working the plan of Khedda operations now in use.

*Forest Revenue.*—Excluding Kheddas, the Forest receipts amounted to Rs. 16,06,346 as against an expenditure of Rs. 6,11,701 for the past official year of 15 months, showing a surplus in favor of the Department of Rs. 9,94,645. But Rs. 8,66,219 of this surplus was from sandal alone, in respect of which the operations of the Department were necessarily confined to collection and preparation.

*Excise.*—The improved system of management of the Arrack and Toddy Revenues recently introduced was in successful working during the last three months of the past year.

*Arrack.*—By separating the manufacture, from the sale of arrack, we were able to attract to the business of manufacture, the capital, resources and technical knowledge of a large Madras Firm and thereby to reduce the price of the manufactured article to 10½ annas per gallon. This very moderate price has enabled us, (while retaining the old rate of retail price namely Rs. 5-5-0 per gallon) to enhance the rate of duty correspondingly, from Rs. 3-5-0 to Rs. 4, except in the Shimoga and Kadur districts and in the Manjarabad, Hassan and Belur taluks, where on account of the distance the new rate of duty had to be fixed at Rs. 3-14-0. The enhanced rates of duty adopted are expected to yield an additional revenue of nearly two lakhs upon the same quantity of consumption as in the previous year. The right to vend the liquor has been sold throughout the Province; in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields individual shops have been sold under what is called "the Separate Shop System;" elsewhere the right to vend has been sold by circles of villages and in a few special cases by entire taluks under the "Vend Rent System." By thus disposing of the right to vend, a Revenue of over one lakh of rupees has been realized, and the work of vending is placed in the hands of a large number of persons possessing local knowledge and influence, whose watchfulness in their own interest will be a most useful check upon illicit distillation in their respective tracts. Satisfactory arrangements have been made through a Government Agent for the carriage of liquor to the various localities outside the Bangalore district. It is expected that the new system will improve the Arrack Revenue by about 2½ or 3 lakhs per annum, without any increase in consumption.

*Toddy.*—The system of small and convenient toddy farms which I described to you last year has also been introduced from 1st April last. Attempts to introduce a similar system had failed on previous occasions, and it is therefore particularly gratifying that we have now succeeded in placing it on a satisfactory and workable basis. In the place of the 8 district farms which before existed, we have now 1,236 farms distributed over the whole Province, and the anticipated revenue from them is 14 lakhs, that is to say about 4 lakhs better than under the previous system.

This increase of revenue is due, not to any increase in the number of shops for the sale of toddy—for their number remains the same as before—but entirely to the abolition of needless intermediaries between the Government which owns the date groves and the small farmer who supplies a certain number of shops from a particular grove or part of a grove. The Government district contractor, the taluk *shikmidar* and the *vanamdar* of the old system no longer exist and the business of drawing toddy and supplying it to the existing shops is distributed among a large number of farmers under the new system. This arrangement, in addition to the increased revenue it secures to the State, is expected to lead to several indirect benefits, such as the better preservation of our date groves, the improvement of the condition of the *Edigar* or toddy-drawing class who have suffered much under the contract system hitherto in force, the satisfactory settlement of inamdars' claims to the Toddy Revenue, a better distribution of the profits resulting from toddy farms, the means of remunerating minor village servants, a most useful class hitherto much neglected.

*Police.*—The results of the administration of Police during the past year were good and in some respects better than those of the previous year. The marked success of the preventive measures adopted during the drought, as shown by the absence of crimes peculiar to such a season has been already referred to. There was comparative immunity from professional crime owing to the strict surveillance kept over the moments of wandering gangs and bad characters and to hearty co-operation of the Village Police, for the active members of which a small monthly

salary had been temporarily sanctioned during the recent distress. Important measures to improve the efficiency of the Force have been adopted. Police Assistant Commissioners have been separately graded as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police with better pay. The relative powers and responsibilities of the Superintendents of Police and Deputy Commissioners have been clearly defined, with the view of making the interference of the Deputy Commissioner less frequent, but at the same time more effective and decisive whenever really required. And steps have been taken to secure for the grades of Jamadar and Police Inspector, men who have passed in the Criminal Codes and Police Rules, in Drill and Shooting, and in the practical duties of a Station House Officer.

*Education.*—During the year 1891-92, the number of Public Institutions increased from 1,596 to 1,653 and that of the scholars attending them from 72,970 to 76,322. The number of private or indigenous institutions was 2,060 with 25,041 pupils. The total number of all schools public and private was 3,713 and of pupils 101,363.

The total expenditure on education from all sources during the 15 months of 1891-92 was Rs. 9,06,558, to which the State Funds contributed Rs. 4,86,065, Local Funds Rs. 2,11,723, Municipal Funds Rs. 25,022, Fees Rs. 82,584, and all other sources Rs. 1,01,164. The total amount spent as grants-in-aid was Rs. 57,974.

Important measures of improvement were carried out during the last year, and among these I may mention the establishment of the Lower Secondary Examination, the classification of schools and the revision of the standards of instruction in them, the adoption of Inter-school Rules for the better maintenance of discipline, the improvement of the Inspection Agency for primary schools, the appointment of a Committee for the preparation of school text-books, and the revision of standards of instruction in Sanskrit schools so as to impart a more practical character to them. In the matter of technical education, a beginning has been made with the recently established industrial school at Mysore, in which carpentry, smith's work and drawing are taught.

*Female Education.*—Female education has steadily progressed. The total amount of expenditure on girls' schools was Rs. 1,04,375 against Rs. 67,911 in the previous year. The Managing Committees appointed for all Government girls' schools have taken great interest in the supervision of their schools and have been of considerable help in promoting the cause of female education.

*Maharani's Girls' School.*—The Maharani's girls' school, Mysore, made good progress during the last year. The Managing Committee has re-organised the classes, revised the scale of establishment, dispensed with the services of 25 male teachers and appointed 8 additional lady teachers for the Middle School classes. The distinguishing features of this school are the large number of female teachers, the number of pupils that are above the age of 12 and the number of pupils belonging to the highest caste. Of the 37 teachers on the staff, so many as 16 are ladies. The number of pupils above the age of 12 is 59. The school sent up 12 pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 9 passed. A training class of the same standard as the IV Form in English High Schools, consisting of 10 pupils, has been opened. Miss Vokins of Newnham College, Cambridge, who has had long experience of High School work, has been appointed Lady Superintendent. Under her able superintendence, the school promises to advance rapidly in usefulness and success.

*The Oriental Library.*—The Oriental Library which was established in October last with a view to form an exhaustive collection of all important works extant in the Sanskrit and Kannada languages, contained at the close of the year 1,055 volumes of printed and 309 of manuscript works.

*Rare Manuscripts.*—The collection of Sanskrit manuscripts comprises copies of a large portion of Bhatta Bhaskara's Commentary on the *Yajur Veda*, the oldest commentary extant on the *Veda* to which Sayana was greatly indebted in the compilation of his commentary, and which when published will form a valuable supplement to it; correct and complete copies of Madhava's *Dhatu Vritti*; a copy of Vachaspati Misra's *Nyayanartika Tika* and several other rare manuscripts obtainable only in this part of India. The Kannada collection comprises some old Jain

works of historical and literary value. Arrangements have been made to publish these valuable manuscripts in a uniform series. Apastamba *Grihya Sutra* with the commentary of Sudarsanacharya is now in the Press. In Kannada the printing has been completed of *Vikramarka Vyaya* of Pampa, a work of the 10th Century, never before published, and of a revised edition of Ramachandra Charitra Purana of Abhinava Pampa, a work of the 12th Century.

*Archæology.*—During the year the Survey was completed in the Bangalore and Shimoga districts, and was commenced in Chitaldrug, the only district hitherto untouched. The most important of the inscriptions hitherto found in Mysore—namely the Edicts of Asoka—were discovered during the year in the Molakalmuru taluk. They carry us back to the 3rd Century B. C., the earliest period in Indian History that is illustrated by lithic records. Among other inscriptions of interest found during the year may be mentioned, a Ganga Grant of 719 A. D., a Rastrakuta Grant of 724 A. D., and grants to the Sankaracharya Matt by the Kadamba Dynasty in 1150 and 1295 A. D. There was also an important find near Bangalore of Roman coins belonging to the 1st Century B. C.

*Meteorological Observatories.*—With a view to secure and record information, based on scientific observations, concerning the conditions of the weather in different parts of the Province as a help to making a forecast of the character of the seasons, it is proposed to establish a first class Observatory at Bangalore and second class Observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug, as a part of the general scheme of the Government of India for recording Meteorological observations in different parts of India. In November last, Mr. Cook, Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, and his Science Assistant were deputed to proceed to Calcutta to make themselves acquainted with the working of the Observatory there, and on their return, with the necessary information and apparatus, a second class Observatory was established at Bangalore, pending the construction of a suitable building for a first class Observatory, and steps have been taken to have Observers trained at Bangalore for the Observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The Observations recorded are telegraphed daily to the Government of India and published weekly in the *Mysore Gazette*.

*Agricultural Improvements and Horticulture.*—A self-discharging picotta, worked by two men walking on a wooden platform and lifting a bucket six times the size of an ordinary bucket, has been brought forward by Mr. Bapu Rao of the Forest Department, and has given satisfaction wherever tried. The centrifugal sugar refiner manufactured by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne has been adapted for bullock gear with the effect of reducing the working expenses and increasing the efficiency of the machine. Copies of the Coffee Peeler invented by Mr. Syed Amir Ali of Hassan have been purchased and sent for exhibition to the headquarters of coffee-growing taluks. The machine is reported to be much in favour with Planters who have used it. Orders have been issued to sell Amrit Mahal bulls for half their cost, for breeding purposes, to persons recommended by Deputy Commissioners, and to place 3 bulls in each district to be available to others for the same purpose. Likewise stallions have been supplied to the Kolar, Shimoga, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts for improving the breed of ponies. A class has been opened in the Lal-Bagh for training practical gardeners under the superintendence of a European Curator trained in the Kew Gardens.

*The Mysore Civil Service Scheme.*—In my last Address to you I explained the main features of a scheme which His Highness had resolved to adopt for the admission into the Local Civil Service, of young men with a high order of qualifications. The conduct of the prescribed examination was entrusted to a Board consisting of the best educational officers of Southern India. Eighteen candidates presented themselves for the examination which was held in July last, and of these 8 passed. The examination was of a higher standard than the B. A. Degree Examinations of the Indian Universities. The two who secured the first two places in it have been selected and appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

*The State Life Insurance Scheme.*—The scheme came into force on the 1st December 1891. A strong Committee of Officers has been appointed to conduct the business connected with it. Up to the end of June last 391 applications for insurance were received, of which 74 were rejected as ineligible, 230 resulted in policies

and 87 were under consideration. The premiums paid are invested in the Savings Bank, and amounted for the period referred to, to Rs. 2,895, while the policies issued are for an aggregate bonus of Rs. 3,41,525. The scheme is yet in its infancy and every precaution is being taken to ensure its success and to prevent loss to the Government.

*The Imperial Service Corps.*—The formation of a Regiment of Cavalry for Imperial Service, begun two years ago, was completed last year. Our two Regiments of Silledars have been broken up and formed into two Corps, one for Imperial, and the other for Local Service. In order to permit of the former being brigaded with Her Majesty's Troops and kept in a constant state of efficiency for active service, it has been stationed for the present at Bangalore. It is armed with breech loading carbines, provided with camp equipage and a standing Pony Transport so as to be ready for immediate active service whenever called upon, and in matters of pay, discipline and equipment it is made similar to Her Majesty's Native Cavalry as far as possible. These measures have necessitated an annual addition to our Military Budget of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a lakh of rupees, besides an initial extra expenditure of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs this year, on account of the purchase of Transport ponies, camp equipage, saddlery and other charges, of a nature not likely to recur every year.

*Muzrai.*—As promised last year, a Special Officer has been appointed to look into the temples and charitable institutions maintained by the State and to rectify the abuses that have crept into them. Mr. Srinivasacharlu, the Muzrai Superintendent, has already been able to introduce a regular system of Budgets and Sanctions. He has taken in hand the work of giving our temples more light and air and generally improving their appearance and their surroundings so as to be more in keeping with their character of being places of worship. He will soon adopt measures to restore to the original object of the grants many existing misapplications of funds belonging to temples, chattrams and *matts*, to re-assert the power of sanction vested in the ruling authority to nominations of successors to Matt Headship, to secure a better class of men qualified to command the respect of the people for officiating in temples, and to impart to the worship and rituals therein, more impressiveness and solemnity by a stricter conformity with the spirit of the Hindu religion as expounded by accepted authorities.

*Infant Marriages.*—Last year, you may remember the question of prohibiting infant marriages and the custom of marrying young girls to old men was brought forward by you with a view to the Government taking legislative action in regard to it. In fulfilment of the promise I then made, the leading *matts* have been consulted and you will be glad to hear that they are all of the opinion that both these practices under certain limits are opposed to the *Shastras*. Having regard to these opinions and the general popular sentiment as far as we have been able to ascertain it, it would be unwise at present to attempt more than the prohibition of the marriage of a girl below 8 years and the marriage of a man above 50 years with a girl below 16 years, which may be assumed as the age of discretion when a girl may be trusted to exercise her own independent judgment. To treat such marriages as altogether void in law would be no remedy, and will involve endless difficulties regarding legitimacy and rights of inheritance, and the utmost that can be done seems to be to visit the persons responsible for making such marriages with criminal penalties. Such a law would of course have but very limited operation, because of the very small number of marriages prohibited by it. The progressive party may not be quite pleased with so limited a measure, but the limits indicated have the sanction of the different religious heads and of public opinion and the measure would serve as a cautious initial step towards a reform wished for by the more advanced section. In thus stating to you how the question stands it is my desire that you should know what action has followed your previous representation on the subject, and what the present views of the Government are. It now rests with you carefully to consider it from all points of view and tell me what you desire to be done. You know that the moral and religious aspects of the question are grave and it behoves us to proceed with great caution.

*H. E. the Viceroy's Visit.*—Before concluding, gentlemen, I have the pleasing duty laid upon me of announcing to you that His Excellency the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to accept the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja to pay a

visit to Mysore in the course of His Lordship's autumn tour. An event of this importance, always calculated to evoke the loyalty and good will of His Highness' subjects, will be hailed with special rejoicings, following as it does the revival of prosperity and good seasons. I am sure all Mysore will join in giving the illustrious guest an enthusiastic welcome and receive him in a manner befitting his exalted rank.

MYSORE.  
*4th October 1892.*

K. SHESHADRI IYER,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

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

ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OCTOBER 1893.

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GENTLEMEN,

I have received His Highness the Maharaja's commands to place before you at this the thirteenth meeting of this Assembly, a brief account of the working of the principal Departments of the Administration during the past year, together with statements of the year's income and expenditure and an exposition of our general financial condition.

*H. E. the Viceroy's Visit.*—It is His Highness' pleasure that I should in the first place refer to the most important event of the year—the visit paid to the State by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne. The genuine loyalty and enthusiasm with which the subjects of Mysore from all parts of the State greeted Their Excellencies was a source of sincere gratification to His Highness. You doubtless remember the kind words of appreciation in which His Excellency spoke of the various measures of reform and improvement introduced since the Rendition by His Highness' Government and his particular approval of the present constitution and functions of the Assembly I have now the honor to address. And I need hardly say that we all recall with special pride and gratification the passage in His Excellency's speech in which he was pleased to say “there is probably no State in India where the Ruler and the ruled are on more satisfactory terms or in which the great principle upon which His Highness has insisted, that Government should be for the happiness of the governed, receives a greater measure of practical recognition.”

*Finance.*—The past year was one of exceptional financial prosperity, during which the State Revenue from all sources (excepting Railways) reached the unprecedented figure of 165½ lakhs. Beginning with 103 lakhs in 1880-81, we find no important variation till we come to 1885-86. That year marks the commencement of an era of progressive improvement, during which each year has added a few lakhs to the Revenue realized in the preceding year, till during 1892-93 we were able to secure the large increase of Rs. 24,40,561 over and above the realizations of 1891-92. The statement of receipts before you shows at a glance the various sources which have contributed to this increase.

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## Receipts.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	1891-92 (15 months) from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892			1892-93	Difference as compared with the 12 months of 1891-92	
	Total	April to June 1891	July 1891 to June 1892		More	Less
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—						
(a) Land Revenue Proper ...	80,64,283	2,60,811	78,03,472	94,52,210	16,48,738	...
(b) Rent from salt-pans ...	17,278	2,100	15,178	21,538	6,360	...
(c) Interest on arrears ...	32,169	9,296	22,873	36,995	14,122	...
Total Land Revenue ...	81,13,730	2,72,207	78,41,523	95,10,743	16,69,220	...
Excise—						
(a) Arrack ...	13,53,655	2,99,147	10,54,508	16,49,701	5,95,193	...
(b) Toddy ...	11,28,486	2,04,931	9,23,555	13,22,086	3,98,531	...
(c) Miscellaneous ...	1,09,666	20,719	88,947	53,871	...	35,076
Total Excise ...	25,91,807	5,24,797	20,67,010	30,25,658	9,93,724	35,076
Forest—						
(a) Sandalwood ...	9,80,204	9,058	9,71,146	8,95,824	...	75,322
(b) Timber and fuel ...	3,98,560	1,08,488	2,90,072	1,93,348	...	96,724
(c) Other forest items ...	2,27,582	56,230	1,71,352	2,10,156	38,804	...
(d) Kheddass ...	78,840	28,841	49,999	71,259	21,260	...
Total Forest ...	16,85,186	2,02,617	14,82,569	13,70,587	60,064	1,72,046
Stamps ...	7,93,803	1,42,737	6,51,066	7,05,936	54,870	...
Sayer ...	5,16,495	1,18,425	3,98,070	3,98,127	57	...
Mohatarfa ...	3,12,931	8,053	3,04,878	3,43,398	38,520	...
Law and Justice including Jail Receipts ...	94,478	13,930	80,548	81,533	985	...
Registration ...	1,00,109	18,411	81,698	97,475	15,777	...
Amrit Mahal ...	34,227	2,592	31,635	33,596	1,961	...
Education ...	57,146	9,410	47,736	53,618	5,882	...
Public Works ...	30,794	...	30,794	15,501	...	15,293
Gold Mining—						
(a) Five per cent Royalty ...	5,15,288	91,610	4,23,678	4,95,351	71,673	...
(b) Prospecting License fees, premia on new leases granted, etc. ...	3,162	...	3,162	508	...	2,654
Total Gold Mining ...	5,18,450	91,610	4,26,840	4,95,859	71,673	2,654
Medical ...	11,668	9,582	2,086	6,232	4,146	...
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	10,002	1,662	8,340	10,692	2,352	...
Surplus Investment Account—						
(a) Interest on Investments ...	3,61,864	67,825	2,94,039	1,93,482	...	1,00,557
(b) Interest on Deposit Account in the Madras Bank ...	64,207	...	64,207	71,566	7,359	...
(c) Profit on Government of India Securities sold ...	2,10,155	...	2,10,155	26,367	...	1,83,788
Total Surplus Investment Account ...	6,36,226	67,825	5,68,401	2,91,415	7,359	2,84,345
Miscellaneous ...	1,10,505	19,038	91,467	1,14,852	23,385	...
Total ...	1,56,17,557	15,02,896	1,41,14,661	1,65,55,222	29,49,975	5,09,414
				Net Increase ...	24,40,561	

Before proceeding to offer any comments upon this statement, I must explain that though the year 1891-92 consisted of 15 months from April 1891 to June 1892,



yet for purposes of comparison we have to confine our attention to the 12 months of that year commencing July 1891 and ending June 1892, and to consider, with reference to the figures for those months, whether there has been any improvement or falling off in individual items of Revenue during 1892-93. This process will enable us to draw reliable inferences, because the two periods of 12 months under comparison were identical as regards collection operations under all heads of Revenue including Land, Mohatarfa, Sandal, etc.

With these preliminary remarks, I shall now ask your attention in some detail to the two items of Land Revenue and Excise which together have mainly contributed to the increased Revenue of the year.

*Land Revenue.*—Under Land Revenue Proper, the increase was Rs. 16,49,000, of which about 3 lakhs were due to expansion of cultivation, the extent of lands under occupation having increased from 5,685,162 acres in 1891-92 to 5,891,268 in 1892-93. The remainder of the increase was due to the fact that last year was one of seasonable rainfall during which we were not only able to realize the year's demand to the usual extent, but also to collect the greater portion of the sum of about 7½ lakhs which, owing to the unfavorable seasons of 1891-92, had to be allowed to stand over for remission or realization during the following year (1892-93).

It may be interesting to note in this place that the area brought under cultivation during the last 12 years has increased by 49 per cent and the assessment by 31 per cent, showing an average annual increase of 4 and 2½ per cent respectively. The increments in previous years were partly due to the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department, but in the year under review the increase which was 3·6 per cent in area and 3·8 per cent in the assessment, was entirely due to the larger extent of land taken up for cultivation.

*Excise.*—The most noteworthy improvement has occurred under this head. The Revenue from Arrack alone shows an increase of Rs. 5,95,193. Excluding Rs. 1,46,754 which represents the realizations of the arrears of the previous year, the net increase due to the operations of the year was Rs. 4,48,439, a large portion of which was the direct result of the revised system of arrack management introduced in April 1892. The cheaper manufacture of spirit under that system enabled us to increase the duty from Rs. 3-5-0 per gallon 20° Under Proof to Rs. 4 in the maidan and Rs. 3-14-0 in the malnad tracts. This increase of duty which involved no increase of price to the consumer, accounts for over 2 lakhs of the additional revenue derived, while the sale of the right of vend brought in over one lakh; and these two causes which had the effect of securing to Government money which hitherto formed the profits of middlemen, yielded in the aggregate an increase of Rs. 3,28,000. The remainder of the increase, about Rs. 1,28,000, represents the revenue in respect of 37,655 gallons, the quantity consumed in 1892-93 in excess of the consumption of the preceding year. This increased consumption has occurred chiefly in the districts of Kolar and Kadur and in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The large increase in Kolar, occurring as it did in spite of a reduction in the number of shops, was entirely due to the extensive employment of labor in and about the Gold Fields, while the minor increases in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities were owing to the large influx of *Voddars* and other drinking classes in search of employment on the Special Improvement Works. In Kadur, 19 new shops had to be opened in localities where illicit distillation by *Lambanis* employed on coffee estates was known to exist. The increase in consumption in the district was 8,586 gallons for the whole year.

The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 13,22,086 as against 9,23,555, showing an increase of Rs. 3,98,531. This result may be regarded with unmixed satisfaction as the increased revenue has been secured by the mere abolition of intermediaries under the revised system, described in my last year's Address. You will doubtless remember that that system aimed at the substitution of over 1,000 small toddy farms in the place of the 8 large district farms which previously existed, but there was under it no increase in the number of shops for the sale of toddy and therefore presumably no increase in the quantity of liquor consumed. The small farms are naturally able to pay the Government for the lease of its toddy groves higher rents than could be expected from the larger farms.

Thus under "Excise" including both arrack and toddy, the improvement has been Rs. 9,58,648.

*Forests.*—There was a decrease of about Rs. 75,000 under Sandalwood. The quantity sold was 1,992½ tons against 2,439½ tons in the previous year, but the average price obtained per ton was Rs. 448·8, or Rs. 46·5 better than in 1891-92. Under "Timber and Firewood" also, there was a diminution of about Rs. 96,000, due to the smaller quantity felled and sold, while under "Miscellaneous" there was an increase of Rs. 38,000, due chiefly to larger sales of minor forest produce: so that (excluding Elephant Kheddass) the decrease on the year's forest operations was Rs. 1,33,242.

From Elephant Kheddass the receipts were better than in the previous year by Rs. 21,000, and last year was the first in which the Department was self-supporting.

*Stamps.*—There was an increase due to general causes of more than half a lakh which accrued chiefly under general stamps, and duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.

*Mohatarfa.*—The increase of Rs. 38,520 was owing mainly to the collection of the previous years' arrears.

*Gold Mining.*—There was an increase of Rs. 71,673 in the amount of Royalty paid to Government. The quantity of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines in 1892 exceeded that of the previous year by 32,757 ounces. Further particulars with regard to the working of the several mines will be found in this statement:—

Names of the Gold Mining Companies	From January to December 1891			From January to December 1892		
	Quantity of bar gold extracted	Net value of gold extracted	Royalty due in Indian currency	Quantity of bar gold extracted	Net value of gold extracted	Royalty due in Indian currency
	oz.	Rs.	Rs.	oz.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Mysore Gold Mining Company	66,500	36,40,403	1,82,020	64,391	39,27,545	1,96,377
2 Ooregum do ...	34,841	18,44,854	92,243	53,836	31,85,950	1,59,297
3 Nundydroog do ...	23,598	12,41,441	62,072	31,229	18,49,946	92,497
4 Balaghat do ...	5,206	2,82,083	14,104	6,976	4,29,533	21,477
5 Mysore Reefs do ...	286	13,866	693	...	...	...
6 Champion Reefs do ...	...	...	...	6,756	4,14,731	20,736
Total ...	1,30,431	70,22,647	3,51,132	1,63,188	98,07,705	4,90,384

*Surplus Investment Account.*—The income from the invested surplus shows a decrease of over 2½ lakhs, owing to the sale in 1891-92 of 4 per cent Government Securities to the extent of 28½ lakhs in order to provide the funds required to meet the famine which then threatened and for the larger cash balance necessitated by the altered *khistbandi*. On the securities thus sold, we realized large premia amounting to Rs. 2,10,000 shown as profit in that year's account, but the reduction of the amount in Four Per Cents has caused in the following year (1892-93) a decrease in the interest on the invested surplus.

Having thus explained in some detail the variations in the more important sources of our income, the general result is summarised in a few words. Land Revenue and Excise together showed an improvement of 26½ lakhs. To this there was a small addition of about 2½ lakhs from other sources, chiefly Gold Mines, Stamps and Mohatarfa. The total increase thus obtained was reduced by a falling off of 4½ lakhs under "Forests" and in the income from the invested surplus, thus giving for the net result an increase of 24½ lakhs.

The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,34,71,166 against Rs. 1,30,16,906 in the previous year. Please see Expenditure Statement before you.

### Expenditure.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Total	For 3 months April, May and June 1891	For 12 months, July 1891 to June 1892	1892-93	Difference as compared with the 12 months of 1891-92	
					More Rs.	Less Rs.
A.						
Subsidy ... ..	Rs. 24,50,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 24,50,000	Rs. 24,50,000	...	...
Civil List ... ..	17,33,333	3,33,333	14,00,000	14,00,000	...	...
Political Pensions including Allowances in lieu of Jahgir	1,34,718	25,722	1,08,996	1,00,570	...	8,426
Military Force ... ..	10,66,347	1,88,012	8,78,335	9,89,027	1,10,692	...
Total ...	53,84,398	5,47,067	48,37,331	49,39,597	1,10,692	8,426
B.						
Administration and Public Departments ... ..	3,66,035	72,049	2,93,986	3,16,892	22,906	...
Land Revenue Charges—						
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ... ..	2,12,762	41,604	1,71,158	1,73,777	2,619	...
Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments ... ..	11,356	...	11,356	23,394	12,038	...
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments ... ..	81,771	16,594	65,177	67,476	2,299	...
Taluk Establishments ... ..	3,93,425	78,016	3,15,409	3,15,736	327	...
Revenue Survey ... ..	2,21,348	17,425	2,03,923	1,52,038	...	51,885
Inam Department ... ..	9,670	2,025	7,645	7,699	54	...
Remuneration to village servants ... ..	5,76,359	42,173	5,34,186	5,37,996	3,810	...
Other items ... ..	45,004	9,855	35,149	36,371	1,222	...
Excise ... ..	1,17,632	17,520	1,00,112	1,86,535	86,423	...
Forest including Elephant Kheddas ... ..	7,21,255	1,39,224	5,82,031	4,57,634	...	1,24,397
Stamps ... ..	26,759	4,981	21,778	24,405	2,627	...
Sayer ... ..	16,165	3,245	12,920	12,933	13	...
Stationery and Printing ... ..	1,24,385	10,642	1,13,743	1,15,868	2,125	...
Amrit Mahal ... ..	32,067	6,149	25,918	27,757	1,839	...
Scientific and Minor Departments ... ..	94,221	17,978	76,243	1,00,297	24,054	...
Total ...	30,50,214	4,79,480	25,70,734	25,56,808	1,62,356	1,76,282

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Total	For 3 months April, May and June 1891	For 12 months, July 1891 to June 1892	1892-93	Difference as compared with the 12 months of 1891-92	
					More Rs.	Less Rs.
C	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Law and Justice including Jails ... ..	10,00,999	1,89,249	8,11,750	8,32,168	20,418	...
Police ... ..	8,82,282	1,78,884	7,03,398	7,43,840	40,442	...
Education ... ..	4,33,437	74,284	3,59,153	3,98,197	39,044	...
Muzrai ... ..	3,80,971	55,358	3,25,613	3,15,351	...	10,262
Medical ... ..	2,56,341	50,537	2,05,804	2,37,840	32,036	...
Superannuation pensions and gratuities ... ..	3,57,370	79,191	2,78,179	2,68,715	...	9,464
Public Works and Sanitary Department ... ..	27,37,239	4,84,301	22,52,988	24,42,511	1,89,523	...
Registration ... ..	48,068	7,919	40,149	46,571	6,422	...
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, re- tiring gratuities, compen- sation allowances, leave and pensionary contribu- tions ... ..	40,311	13,075	27,236	21,708	...	5,528
Interest on Savings Bank De- posits ... ..	85,355	...	85,355	88,717	3,362	...
Interest on Charitable Funds Refunds ... ..	737	...	737	4,174	3,437	...
Census ... ..	52,139	15,477	36,662	99,445	62,783	...
Miscellaneous, including char- ges on account of visits of distinguished personages and His Highness the Maharaja's Tours ... ..	95,392	13,015	82,377	6,364	...	76,013
Deputation of Special Officer for the investigation of Malnad Assessment ... ..	1,53,673	15,715	1,37,958	3,10,582	1,72,624	...
Audited charges of Famine Re- lief Operations ... ..	15,524	8,687	6,837	...	...	6,837
Premia, etc., paid on Govern- ment of India Pro-Notes purchased ... ..	25,048	...	25,048	21,980	...	3,068
Value of Awdry House pur- chased at Ootacamund ... ..	95,810	996	94,814	46,736	...	49,078
*Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ... ..	30,000	...	30,000	...	...	30,000
	1,12,200	7,417	1,04,783	89,862	...	14,921
Total ...	68,02,946	11,94,105	56,08,841	59,74,761	5,70,391	2,04,171
Grand Total ...	1,52,37,558	22,20,652	1,30,16,906	1,34,71,166	8,43,139	3,88,879
				Net Increase ...	4,54,260	

The increase of expenditure was chiefly under "Military," "Excise" and "Public Works."

More than a lakh of rupees was expended under "Military" on account of the new pattern equipment and saddlery for the Imperial Service Corps, purchase and maintenance of transport ponies, purchase of arms and accoutrements and of stallions for the Kunigal Farm.

\*NOTE.—When the English loan of £1,200,000 was raised, the local loan of 20 lakhs ceased to be one for Railway purposes

The increased expenditure of Rs. 86,423 under "Excise" was due partly to charges incurred (on account of additional establishment and transport of liquor) for working the revised system already described, and partly to the extra payment made to Messrs. Parry & Co., for importing liquor from Nellikuppam in the Madras Presidency during those months in which, owing to scarcity of water, distillation could not be carried on at Bangalore.

The Public Works Expenditure which will be noticed hereafter, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,89,000.

The Statements of Gross and Net Revenue and Expenditure are also before you.

*No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1892-93.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	Gross receipts from 1st July 1892 to June 1893	Charges from 1st July 1892 to June 1893	Net receipts from 1st July 1892 to June 1893	Net receipts, 1891-92 (15 months)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Land Revenue, including rent on salt-pans and interest on arrears ...	95,10,743	11,54,750	83,55,993	67,93,053
2. Mohatarfa ...	3,43,398	..	3,43,398	3,12,931
3. Gold Mining—				
(a) Five per cent Royalty ...	4,95,351	...	4,95,351	5,15,288
(b) Premia, etc., on new leases ...	508	...	508	3,162
Total Gold Mining ...	4,95,859	...	4,95,859	5,18,450
4. Forests—				
(a) Sandalwood ...	8,95,824	} 3,82,593	9,16,735	9,94,645
(b) Timber, plantations, fuel, etc. ...	4,03,504			
(c) Elephant Kheddas ...	71,259			
Total Forests ...	13,70,587	4,57,634	9,12,953	9,63,931
5. Excise ...	30,25,658	1,86,535	28,39,123	24,74,175
6. Sayer ...	3,98,127	12,933	3,85,194	5,00,330
7. Stamps ...	7,05,936	24,405	6,81,531	7,67,044
8. Registration ...	97,475	46,571	50,904	52,041
9. Amrit Mahal ...	33,596	27,757	5,839	2,160
10. Interest on Investments and on Current Deposit, Madras Bank ...	2,65,048	...	2,65,048	4,26,071
11. Profit on Surplus Invest- ment account ...	26,367	52,726	—26,359	98,495
12. Sundry other sources of income ...	1,09,058	...	1,09,058	97,542
Total ...	1,63,81,852	19,63,311	1,44,18,541	1,30,06,223
Deduct—				
(a) Refunds ...	...	...	99,445	52,139
(b) Subsidy and Political Pensions ...	...	...	25,50,570	25,84,718
(c) Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ...	...	...	89,862	1,12,200
Net Revenue ...	...	...	1,16,78,664	1,02,57,166
Deduct Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II below...	...	...	85,94,608	98,77,166
Surplus ...	...	...	30,84,056	3,80,000

## No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1892-93.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Gross Expenditure from 1st July 1892 to June 1893	Income from 1st July 1892 to June 1893	Net Expenditure from 1st July 1892 to June 1893	Net Expenditure, 1891-92 (15 months)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and Charitable Funds ...	92,891	...	92,891	86,092
2. Civil Establishments included under Administration, Inam Department and Revenue Survey ...	4,76,629	...	4,76,629	5,97,052
3. Stationery and Printing ...	1,15,868	4,118	1,11,750	1,15,283
4. Palace Charges ...	14,00,000	...	14,00,000	17,33,333
5. Judicial Charges ... (Courts Prisons)	7,48,055	53,938	6,94,117	8,31,937
	84,113	27,595	56,518	74,584
6. Police ...	7,43,840	1,676	7,42,164	8,78,422
7. Education ...	3,98,197	53,618	3,44,579	3,76,291
8. Muzrai ...	3,15,351	...	3,15,351	3,80,971
9. Medical ...	2,37,840	6,232	2,31,608	2,44,673
10. Minor Departments ...	1,06,661	10,692	95,969	1,79,611
11. Civil Furlough Allowances, etc ...	21,708	...	21,708	40,311
12. Pensions ..	2,68,715	...	2,68,715	3,57,370
13. Military ...	9,89,027	...	9,89,027	10,66,347
14. Famine Relief ...	21,980	...	21,980	25,048
15. Miscellaneous ..	3,04,592	...	3,04,592	1,83,346
Total Ordinary ...	63,25,467	1,57,869	61,67,598	71,70,671
16. Public Works ..	24,42,511	15,501	24,27,010	27,06,495
Total including Public Works...	87,67,978	1,73,370	85,94,608	98,77,166

It will be seen from the statement that our surplus for the past year (excluding Railway transactions) was Rs. 30,84,056 as compared with one of Rs. 3,80,000 of the previous year which, owing to the scarcity which prevailed and the altered *khistbandi*, was in some respects abnormal. The surplus of 1890-91, which in all respects was a normal year, was Rs. 22,03,449, and as compared with it, the improvement last year was Rs. 8,80,607.

Having in the preceding paras reviewed the net result of the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the State during the past year, I shall next place before you a statement exhibiting our transactions in respect of the State Railways :—

MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY--	1892-93 (12 months) Rs.	1891-92 (15 months) Rs.
(A) RECEIPTS.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of net earnings received from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company ...	4,08,922	4,26,146
PAYMENTS—being interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company upon the expended portion of the English Railway Loan of £1,200,000 ...	7,64,887	6,91,048
Deficit for the year ...	3,55,965	2,64,902
(B) INVESTMENTS—		
(a) Capital outlay on the State Railways other than the Mysore-Harihar Line—		
(1) Purchase of Nanjangud Branch ...	6,18,552	...
(2) Construction of Bangalore-Hindupur Line ...	8,93,979	12,34,552
(3) Do Kolar Gold Fields Branch ...	3,71,487	...
(4) Surveys to the West Coast	11,140	24,693
Total (a) Capital Outlay ...	18,95,158	12,59,245
(b) Payment towards the Railway Loans Redemption Fund, .	4,00,000	4,00,000
Grand Total (B) Investments ...	22,95,158	16,59,245

Our loss on the Mysore-Harihar Railway, has been year after year as shown below :—

1887-88	...	...	...	67,870
1888-89	..	..	..	2,95,410
1889-90	.	.	..	5,18,817
1890-91	...	...	..	4,85,189
1891-92	...	..	..	2,64,902
1892-93	..	..	...	3,55,965
Total				19,88,153

*General Financial results.*—Thus it will be seen that out of the year's surplus of Rs. 30,84,056, we had to meet the deficit of Rs. 3,55,965 on account of the Mysore-Harihar Railway and after putting by 4 lakhs of rupees towards the redemption of our Railway loans and investing Rs. 18,95,158 on new Railways, we had a balance of Rs. 4,32,933 which added to the opening balance of Rs. 89,31,909 on 1st July 1892, gave a closing balance on 30th June 1893 of Rs. 93,64,842. Out of this amount Rs. 47,23,700 were held in Government Securities and the remainder in the Madras Bank and the various local Treasuries. In addition to this, we had at the close of the year Rs. 18,73,022 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund, besides Rs. 32,53,439 of State Funds invested as capital outlay on the various State Railways other than the Mysore-Harihar line. Our present financial position (leaving out of consideration about 75 lakhs spent since the Rendition on reproductive Irrigation Works) is as shown below :—

<b>ASSETS—</b>			
(1) In Government Securities	...	47,23,700	} 93,64,842
In cash	... ..	46,41,142	
(2) Balance to credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund	... ..	.	18,73,022
(3) Borrowed English capital.—			} 1,63,82,801
(a) Capital outlay on Mysore-Harihar-Railway.	...	1,45,89,604	
(b) Unexpended balance with the Government of India	... ..	17,93,197	
(4) Capital outlay on other State Railways	..	...	32,53,439
			3,08,74,104
<b>LIABILITIES—</b>			
(1) Local Railway Loan	... ..	...	20,00,000
(2) English Railway Loan	... ..	...	1,63,82,801
			1,83,82,801
	Net Assets	...	1,24,91,303

In order to ascertain the improvement during the 12 years of His Highness' rule, we must add to the Net Assets Rs. 24,07,448 as above, a sum of Rs. 30,73,354\* representing the net liabilities on 1st April 1881.

* Assets in cash	...	24,07,448
Capital outlay of Railways	...	25,19,198
Total Assets	...	49,26,646
Liabilities...		
Famine debt to British Government	...	80,00,000
Net Liabilities	..	30,73,354

*Budget for 1893-94.* (Vide Appendix).—The budget estimate of income from all sources for 1893-94 (Railways and Civil and Military Station excepted), has been framed for Rs. 1,58,63,000, or about 7 lakhs less than the actuals of 1892-93. This reduction is chiefly under Land Revenue and is nearly equal to the unusually large amount of arrears of 1891-92 realized in 1892-93 as already explained. The expenditure under all heads during 1893-94 has been estimated at Rs. 1,35,61,000 as compared with Rs. 1,34,71,000 of 1892-93, the most important increase being under Public Works, on account chiefly of works of sanitation and the new water-supply project for the Mysore City.

*District Funds.*—Having so far dealt with revenue derived for State purposes, we may now turn to the subject of taxation for local purposes. The receipts, during 1892-93, of District Local Funds administered by the 9 District Boards, amounted to Rs. 5,77,000 and the whole of this sum, together with Rs. 19,000 out

of the balance at the credit of this fund, was expended on various objects of public utility, the chief among them being Roads, Dispensaries, Village Sanitation, Travellers' Bungalows, and Musafirkhanas. The incidence of taxation during the year amounted to 1 anna 10 pies per head of population.

*Local Funds General.*—The receipts under this fund which is administered by Government for the same purposes as the District Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,91,000. Out of this, Rs. 1,11,000 were expended during the year, chiefly through the agency of the District Fund Boards, on drinking-water wells, village chavadis, cart-tracks and similar works.

*Constitution of District Fund Boards.*—Last year, you brought to the notice of Government that the constitution of District Fund Boards is weak in the non-official element, but as the existing rules passed in 1874 provide only for a maximum of seven non-official members, the defect can be remedied only by legislation. You will therefore be glad to learn that the Local Boards Regulation, now under the consideration of the Government, provides for a minimum of 12 non-official members in each Local Fund Board.

*Municipalities.*—The next class of local taxation is under Municipalities. The number of municipalities during 1892-93 was 101 with a population of 576,000. The total municipal receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,44,000, of which house-tax, mohatarfa and octroi contributed Rs. 2,85,000, and miscellaneous sources Rs. 1,59,000. The incidence of municipal taxation was 7 as. 11 p. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,35,000, of which Rs. 1,54,000 was spent on conservancy and establishments, Rs. 1,19,000 on roads and other useful works, Rs. 36,000 on schools, Rs. 31,000 on the supply of medical aid, Rs. 24,000 on lighting, and the balance on minor establishments and miscellaneous improvements.

Last year, representations were made from several municipalities that the Government might forego (in *all* municipalities, as it had already done in some) its share of the octroi and mohatarfa revenues realized within municipal limits. You doubtless remember that the octroi is levied by a large number of municipalities in the Province under special conditions which make a share in the proceeds, a legitimate source of State income. Indeed, it was on the express condition of receiving such a share that the Government abolished the Sayer (always a source of State revenue) on certain articles, and the municipal population has largely benefited by such abolition. But the Government have always been willing to deal with the Municipal Boards in a liberal spirit when the question is one of funds to enable them to cope with the sanitary requirements of their towns, and it is in accordance with this policy that the Government share of octroi realizations have recently been ordered to be given up in their favor. You will also be glad to learn that the Government share of the mohatarfa has been given up in all municipalities which bear police charges, and the question of giving up the mohatarfa in other municipalities will receive early attention. I must take this opportunity of impressing upon Municipal Boards that these concessions are conditional upon their maintaining a uniform and fair system of taxation without any exemption of particular individuals or classes, and that they will be expected to devote the augmented resources placed at their disposal for the fullest benefit of the municipal population.

*Public Works.*—We may next turn our attention to the working of the Public Works Department.

On Public Works, other than Railways, the total expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1893, aggregated Rs. 30,83,999, as noted below :—

	Rs.
Provincial Funds . . . . .	24,42,511
District Funds . . . . .	4,98,758
Irrigation Funds . . . . .	1,23,512
Palace Funds . . . . .	19,218
Total	30,83,999



In addition to this amount, Rs. 71,962 were expended on works debitable to other departments, making the total outlay Rs. 31,55,961, which was distributed under the several heads of service as follows:—

	Original	Repairs	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military ... ..	43,267	4,200	47,467
Civil Buildings ... ..	3,38,256	54,780	3,93,036
Communications ... ..	3,05,192	5,49,822	8,55,014
Public Improvements ... ..	1,96,723	9,021	2,05,744
Irrigation ... ..	8,33,649	1,47,672	9,81,321
Establishment ... ..	...	...	4,82,452
Tools and Plant ... ..	...	...	23,423
		Total ...	29,88,457
		Suspense ...	18,818
		Total ...	30,07,275
<i>Sanitary Budget.</i>			
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ..	...	63,156	63,156
Establishment ... ..	...	12,369	12,369
Tools and Plant ... ..	...	674	674
Suspense ... ..	...	525	525
			76,724
Outlay on non-budget works debitable to Forest and Educational Budgets, Provincial Funds, Contributions, etc. ... ..	...	...	71,962
		Grand Total ...	31,55,961

Under "Military," the expenditure was chiefly incurred on the construction of new Barr Lines at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Hassan, where they were badly wanted. Another set of lines for the Silledars at Mysore has been completed. It has since been decided to locate the Imperial Service Regiment, and the transport corps attached to it, near the Mysore City at the site above Wontikoppal village recently selected by His Highness the Maharaja, the present stables and connected lines being altered and converted into a *Dharmasala* which is one of the most urgent wants of the City at present.

Under "Civil Buildings," Rs. 3,93,000 were spent. The more important works completed during the year were the Laboratory and Lecture Hall for the Central College and the extension of the Government Press Buildings in Bangalore; the quarters and office for the Special Magistrate at Ooregum Gold Fields in the Kolar district; and the Government House, the Public Offices, the Military Secretary's quarters and quarters for the Principal of the Maharaja's College in Mysore. The construction of Court Houses for the District Judge, Sub-Judge and the Munsiff at Mysore, progressed satisfactorily. A Meteorological Observatory at Bangalore was sanctioned during the year and is already approaching completion. In addition to these, 4 new Taluk Cutcherries, 3 Munsiffs' Courts, 10 Dispensaries, 4 Educational Buildings, and 9 Police Lines and Stations, besides many other minor works, were in hand.

Under "Communications," the important bridge across the Bhadra at Balehonnur in the Kadur district was completed and the site for a new bridge across the Cauveri at Yedatore was selected and foundations for 8 of the piers and the right abutment filled in.

The expenditure under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" was incurred on several works of public utility in the Mysore City, such as the construction of the

Chamaraja road, laying out and forming the new suburb Chamarajapura, and the Lansdowne Bazaars, all incomplete works of previous years. To perpetuate the memory of that distinguished Statesman, the late Sir James Gordon, K.C.S.I., who was long connected with Mysore both as Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja and Chief Commissioner of the Province, and who was the First British Resident subsequent to the Rendition, a bronze statue has been obtained from England and will shortly be erected near the Public Offices in this City.

The Durbar's share of the cost of the Hebbal Temporary Water-supply Scheme for Bangalore, which was necessitated by the failure of the existing sources of supply, amounted to Rs. 51,616.

The question of water-supply to the Bangalore City has engaged the most anxious attention of the Durbar and they have decided to enlarge and improve the Hessarghatta tank, and utilize it partly for the water-supply of the City and partly for irrigation purposes. The enlargement of the tank is being vigorously executed and the details of lifting, delivery and distribution will soon be finally settled so as to give the City an assured water-supply at as early a date as possible. It is understood that the Government of India have decided upon carrying out what is known as the Maligal Scheme for the separate supply of the Civil and Military Station.

For the better water-supply of the Mysore City, a project estimated to cost about 3 lakhs has already been sanctioned. Under this project water from the Cauveri is to be pumped up a height of 237 feet by means of the water power which is available at the Devaroy Channel, then to be brought into Mysore by gravitation in a masonry conduit, and after proper filtration, to be distributed so as to supply also the higher portions of the City not commanded by the Kukarhalli tank, thus superseding the separate scheme for a high level supply which had been under contemplation for several years.

*Irrigation.*—I now come to the most important head of Public Works, *viz*, "Irrigation." Works under this head have, as usual, progressed well, the outlay thereon during the year being Rs. 9,81,321. The restoration and improvement of the important tanks and channels referred to in the last year's Address, most of which were incomplete works of previous years, progressed satisfactorily, and some of them have been completed, *viz*:—

- (1) the Borankanave Dam in Chiknayakanhalli taluk, at a cost of nearly 2 lakhs, the left bank channel of which is now in hand;
- (2) the Handanhalli tank in the Sira taluk at a cost of about Rs. 60,500.
- (3) the Rekalgere works in the Challakere taluk, costing Rs. 1,30,000. This channel is reported to have acted twice successfully filling two of the upper tanks in the series.
- (4) the widening of the Ramasamudram channel and extending the Tippur and Keggere branch channels in Yedatore taluk, which has been in progress since February 1889, cost Rs. 83,000;
- (5) the extension and improvement of Rampur channel in Nanjangud taluk, costing about 3½ lakhs;
- (6) the restoration of Danawadi tank in Shimoga taluk, cost Rs. 36,000;
- (7) the Sagal anikat and channels, cost Rs. 48,000;
- (8) the improvement of Arsinkatte channel in Chikmagalur taluk, at a cost of Rs. 20,000;
- (9) the restoration of Yegati anikat and channel in Kadur taluk, at a cost of Rs. 37,000; and
- (10) the construction of Mallali anikat and channel, at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

The other more important works that were in hand during the year were those specified in the list below, on all of which satisfactory progress is reported—

*Bangalore Division.*—(1) Restoring the Bandur-Virupakshipur tank in Chanapatna taluk, estimate Rs. 38,000. Work practically completed. (2) Restoring Mallur tank in the same taluk, estimate Rs. 21,000. Practically completed. (3) Restoring Ujani Gaurammankere tank in Doddaballapur taluk; estimate Rs. 22,000. (4) Restoring Sulibele Dodkere and Chikkere in Hoskote taluk. Estimate Rs. 30,000.

*Kolar Division.*—(1) The 3 important reservoirs across the Chitravati, Pinakini and North Pennar, which are all approaching completion.

(2) Restoring the Mudavadi tank in Kolar taluk (estimate Rs. 44,000).  
 (3) The Thimmanaiyakanhalli Agrahar tank (estimate Rs. 32,000) and (4) the Burdagunte Timmasani anikat and channel (Rs. 36,000) both in Sidlaghatta taluk.

*Tumkur Division.*—(1) The restoration of Gundagal tank in Maddagiri taluk (estimate Rs. 26,000); (2) Kurihalli and (3) Mayasandra tanks in Sira taluk, estimates Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 26,000, respectively; (4) the Mayasandra tank in Tiptur taluk (Rs. 25,000); (5) the Bomanayakanhalli and (6) Kayathanagere tanks in Pavagada taluk, estimates Rs. 24,000 and 42,000, respectively.

*Chitaldrug Division.*—(1) Constructing new tank across Hirehalla near Tippaiyankote (estimate Rs. 28,000, practically completed); (2) new tank across Madihalla near Vaduvalli in Hiriya taluk, estimate Rs. 47,000.

*Mysore Division.*—Improving and extending the Hulhalli channel in Nanjangud taluk (estimate Rs. 6,05,000). Half completed.

*French Rocks Division.*—(1) Improving the Maddur Ane channels in Mandya taluk, (estimate Rs. 82,000). Work far advanced. (2) Improving and extending the Kalhalli channel in Krishnarajpete taluk, estimate Rs. 50,000). Practically completed. (3) Improving the Sulekere tank in Malvalli taluk (estimate Rs. 1,59,000). One lakh has already been spent on this work.

*Hassan Division.*—Improving and extending the north channel of Sriramedevara Dam (estimate Rs. 82,000). Work approaching completion.

*Shimoga Division.*—Improving the Sulekere tank and channels in Channagiri taluk, estimate Rs. 66,000.

*Kadur Division.*—(1) Constructing an anikat across the Veda river to feed the Chikkapatnagere tank in Kadur taluk (estimate Rs. 40,000); and (2) improving the Yellambalasi anikat and channel (estimate Rs. 34,000). The latter has been completed.

The following new important Irrigation works were sanctioned during the year:—

1. A new tank across the Jinigihalla near Kathral in Chitaldrug.
2. Restoration of Bannur anikat and channels and Kukasandra tank in Kadur.
3. Restoration of Chiksandra tank in Tumkur.
4. Constructing an anikat across the Sankartirtha stream near Singapur and restoration of Bidaganhalli tank in Hassan.
5. Restoring Mutsandra tank in Hoskote taluk.

In connection with the subject of irrigation, I stated last year that investigations were being made for improving and extending the irrigation capacities of the existing anikats on the Cauveri river. I personally inspected some of the anikats on this river, and came to the opinion that the improvement of the existing anikat at Alalkatte would be the best of all possible schemes for extending and perfecting our irrigation system under the Cauveri. Three alternative projects for this scheme have been prepared by the Public Works Department, and the smallest of them estimated to cost about 18 lakhs odd has since been approved by His Highness the Maharaja. This project is to build a new anikat across the Cauveri, 750 feet long, on the site, and in lieu of the existing very straggling Alalkatte anikat, which is 2,500 feet in length and is very old and leaky, and does not admit of ready improvement. The new anikat will cost about Rs. 80,000 and the sluices on the left and right banks some Rs. 30,000 more. The anikat and the head works on the left bank are necessary for an efficient supply to Saligram, Mirle, Hampapur and other existing channels on that bank. Schemes for the improvement and extension of the rather complicated irrigation system embracing these channels had from time to time been submitted for the consideration of the Government, but none of them could be sanctioned as they were all more or less unsatisfactory. It has now been finally decided to supersede them all by the new proposed works. There can be no doubt that these works are the best for the left bank irrigation and there can also be no two opinions about the desirability of their immediate execution on that ground alone. Regarding the right bank channel, it is impossible to decide finally

how far it should extend until we have more definite information than we now possess, of the quantity of water which we can at this point draw off from the river without prejudice to the existing cultivation lower down. The alignment of the channel has however been most carefully made so as to permit of its being executed hereafter if considered expedient to the full length of  $69\frac{1}{2}$  miles, so as to fill the Kukarhalli tank at Mysore. It will be seen that this is capable of ready accomplishment, because the difference of level between the waste weir of the last named tank and the crest of the proposed anikat at Alalkatte is 100 feet. Under such circumstances, it is proposed to carry out in the first instance the anikat and head works and a sum of Rs. 60,000 is provided for this purpose in the current year's budget. Next will be taken in hand the improvement and extension of the left bank irrigation, and the new right bank channel will come last and be necessarily spread over a series of years. This plan will not be felt as a grievance by the City of Mysore, because, as I already explained, we are giving it an efficient and independent supply from the Cauveri direct.

*Sanitation.*—The want had long been felt of a separate qualified Engineer who could give his exclusive attention to developing effective measures for the sanitation of the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and of the more populous towns in the State as well as to designing and carrying out works of water-supply and drainage wherever required. To this duty Mr. Standish Lee was appointed under the designation of the Sanitary Engineer with the Government. You have noticed that liberal grants have annually been made from State Funds for Miscellaneous Public Improvements. It is the intention of the Government to continue such grants in future to the extent from time to time found necessary, and at the same time to give for other sanitary works during the next five years, an additional sum of one lakh per annum, out of which grants-in-aid or loans could be granted to the various municipalities in need of such help from the Government. In addition, the Sanitary Engineer is expected to supervise the preparation and execution of the larger projects carried out from Municipal Funds. The Government anticipate that the measures above described will ensure, under adequate professional supervision, efficient work in all municipalities, and result in an improvement of their general sanitary condition.

*Railways.*—The Mysore State Railway now consists of two parts under different conditions of management and apportionment of profits. The Mysore-Harihar Section, the capital outlay on which has been met from the English Railway Loan, is under the management of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and will continue so for 39 more years, during which period they have to receive one-fourth of the net profits. The other Sections—Mysore-Nanjangud, Bangalore-Hindupur and the Kolar Gold Fields—on all of which the capital outlay has been met from State Funds are to remain in the possession and management of the Durbar, who propose to enter into short term working agreements varying from 1 to 3 years, with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the Nanjangud and Hindupur Sections, and with the Madras Railway Company for the Kolar Gold Fields Branch. The important section of the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway ( $51\frac{1}{2}$  miles of metre gauge) was completed, with the exception of the Pinakuni bridge, the supply of girders for which was delayed by the manufacturers. The first section, from Yesvanthpur Junction to Dodballapur, was opened for traffic on the 15th December 1892, and the second section to Guntakal was opened, on 17th September 1893. This through line promises to advance the commercial prosperity of Mysore by connecting it with Bellary, Secunderabad and the north-east of India and by bringing Singarani coal for consumption on our Railways, and will also give a special impetus to the traffic in cotton and grain. The Kolar Gold Fields Branch Railway, 10 miles of standard gauge, intended for the benefit of the large gold mining industry in Kolar has made good progress. Rails were linked through and coal trains commenced running on the 25th September. The line will, it is anticipated, be opened for traffic next month.

The survey of the proposed Railway from Nanjangud to Gudalur was completed, but the results are discouraging; and the Governments of Madras and Mysore have concurred that the project should give way to that proposed to connect Nanjangud with Erode. Reconnoissance Surveys of alternative lines of Railway to connect this State with the West Coast have been undertaken by the Mysore Railway Department on account of both the Durbar and the Madras Government. The

most important of them is—Arsikere *via* Hassan to Mangalore with a short branch to the Gorpur Harbour.

*Judicial Changes.*—The periodical absence from Shimoga of the District and Sessions Judge of Nagar for holding Criminal Sessions at Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug being found to interfere seriously with the prompt disposal of the civil work of the Division, the Government have, on the recommendation of the Chief Court, given its sanction for a Sub-Judge's Court at Shimoga. Before however actually establishing such a Court, the Chief Court are investigating certain proposals for an increase to the Munsiff's jurisdiction, which will have the effect of affording considerable relief to all District Courts and Sub-Courts, and, in the Nundydrug Division, of enabling us to abolish the present system under which appeals from Munsiffs lie direct to the Chief Court.

*Medical.*—There are throughout the Province 102 hospitals and dispensaries, including the 8 dispensaries newly opened during the year. The total number of patients treated in them was 556,631 against 537,787 in the previous year.

In July 1892, the Government, on the recommendation of the Mysore City Municipality, sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the establishment at Mysore of an institution for the treatment of patients according to indigenous methods, (Karnatic and Yunani), subject to the supervision of a Hospital Assistant appointed to watch the preparation of the medicines and note the results. The number of patients treated during the half-year ending 30th June 1893 was 20,514, the average daily attendance being 279·80. The institution is doing good work and is very popular.

The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 84,752 against 74,282 in 1891. The increase is mainly due to lanoline paste being available in any quantities required, at the Vaccine Institute opened in March 1892, and the consequent removal of the difficulties, previously experienced by vaccinators, in procuring a sufficient supply of lymph in arm-to-arm vaccination. The percentage of success obtained from vaccination with the paste was found to be about 10 per cent higher than the average for the last 10 years under the old method.

*Agriculture.*—Experimental cultivation of superior varieties of American cotton was continued during the year with success. The seed was supplied to the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Shimoga districts. In the cotton growing taluk of Davangere in the Chitaldrug district, the raiyats have intimated their desire to extend the cultivation of the new varieties.

Fresh seed potatoes received from England during the year are under propagation in the botanical gardens. Experience has shewn that the steady importation of new varieties of the tuber has done much towards eradicating potato disease.

An experiment, which promises to introduce the remunerative cultivation of coffee into the maidan parts of the Province, has been tried by Mr. Meenakshaiya with marked success in his farm at Bangalore. Coffee which hitherto was believed to thrive only in the malnad has been proved to be capable of attaining vigorous growth and abundant bearing under irrigation in the maidan, and this experiment, in which Mr. Meenakshaiya has shown such commendable enterprise, will be watched with much interest by the Government.

A collection of botanical drawings is in progress and the Superintendent of the Government Gardens has now in the Press an enlarged edition of "The Forest Trees of Mysore and Coorg."

The large sugar manufactory which Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company are opening at Goribidnur in the centre of an important sugar-cane tract, may be expected to give additional stimulus to its growth; whilst Narsimiah's iron foundry at Chikballapur not only meets the growing demand for sugar-cane iron roller mills, but what is even of greater importance, is able to repair them when out of order.

*Muzrai.*—The management of Muzrai Institutions by a separate Superintendent has been attended with beneficial results. Reforms are being gradually and cautiously introduced, to prevent abuses and to ensure the proper application of the allowances granted to temples and charitable institutions maintained by the State. To secure further improvement in this branch of the administration, it is necessary to have the cordial assistance and co-operation of the persons who are interested in the institutions and with this view local committees have been constituted in the

larger centres of population. The cash payments now made annually by Government to temples, chattrams and mats amount to more than 3 lakhs, besides land endowments, the annual value of which is nearly 11 lakhs.

As an encouragement to the establishment and maintenance of charitable, benevolent and educational institutions, the Government have inaugurated a system under which funds assigned for such purposes could be deposited in Government treasuries on favorable rates of interest, not exceeding 5 per cent per annum. The deposits under this system now amount to Rs. 2,34,000 and are as follows:—

No.	Name of Depositor	Amount	Purpose
		Rs.	
1	Rai Bahadur Dharma Ratnakara A. Narayanaswami Mudaliar.	75,000	For the maintenance of the schools established by him
		40,000	For other charities.
2	Devaraja Bahadur of Mysore ...	1,15,000	For expenditure on education in Mysore.
3	Gurikar Marimallappa of Mysore ...	50,000	
4	Gurikar Marimallappa of Mysore ...	30,000	For the up-keep of the Marimallappa's school and for the assistance of certain poor scholars.
4	Byrappa, Patel of Konepalli, Chintamani taluk, and his brothers ...	14,000	For the up-keep of the chattram built by them on the Chintamani-Sidlaghatta high-road and also for feeding travellers, etc.
5	Polepalli Subbaiya Chetty of Bangalore ...	12,000	For the up-keep of the chattram constructed by him near the City Railway Station at Bangalore, and feeding deserving caste students therein.
6	Nanjaraj Bahadur of Mysore ...	10,000	For the maintenance of the Nanjaraj Bahadur chattram at Mysore.
7	Bakshi Venkatachar of Bangalore ...	3,000	For feeding indigent and deserving Sanskrit students and needy travellers at Melkote, Seringapatam taluk.
	Total Rs. ...	2,34,000	

*Education.*—On the 30th June 1893, there were 1,698 public institutions with 76,963 pupils. The number of private institutions on the same date was 2,112 with 26,586 pupils. There were altogether 91,904 boys and 11,645 girls under instruction. It is interesting to note that during the decade from 1881 to 1891 the number of educated males increased from 234,698 to 261,508 or 11·4 per cent, and of educated females from 9,082 to 17,885 or 96·3 per cent.

The total expenditure from all sources on public instruction was Rs. 7,62,695. The State Funds contributed Rs. 4,14,435, the Local Funds Rs. 1,78,070, Municipal Funds Rs. 20,031, fees Rs. 72,496 and all other sources Rs. 77,663. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 36,226.

The revised standards of instruction in Primary and Middle schools were brought into force from the 1st January 1893. The Text-book Committee has arranged for the preparation of three Kannada Readers and is engaged in considering the subject of adopting a uniform system of Kannada spelling in school textbooks. A scheme for the opening of two Normal schools for the training of Kannada Pandits and teachers of Middle and Primary Vernacular schools has been sanctioned. During the months of April and May, normal classes were held at the head-quarters of all the districts for the instruction of vernacular masters in Agriculture and Hygiene. The village schools have been ordered to be placed under the supervision of local committees. Schemes for the extension of Primary education in villages and for the improvement of Anglo-Vernacular education in municipal towns are under consideration.

*Female Education.*—There were altogether 140 girls' schools in the State. The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 96,832, to which the State contributed Rs. 61,072. Seven candidates from Her Highness the Maharani girls' school and two from the Wesleyan Mission girls' school, Tumkur, passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The organisation and discipline of the Maharani girls' school have been greatly improved and the staff strengthened by the appointment of Miss Kumudini Khastigiri, B.A., of Bethune College, Calcutta, as Assistant Lady Superintendent. There are fifteen pupils in the high school department who are being trained as teachers, and the number of pupils above the age of twelve is 44.

*Technical Education.*—In the Industrial school which was opened in Mysore in February 1892, instruction is given in carpentry, blacksmith's work, masonry, pottery, rattan work and free-hand drawing. An improved and time-saving method of weaving has been recently added to the industries taught. On the 30th June last, the total number of pupils in the school was 104, of whom 10 were Brahmins, 19 Mahomedans, 15 Native Christians, 2 Eurasians and 58 Hindus of different castes. Considering the short period the school has been in existence, the progress reported is encouraging and it is hoped that the institution will grow in usefulness and be the precursor of similar institutions in other parts of the Province.

It is proposed to establish an Engineering school for the training of Sub-Overseers and Taluk Mestris. The want of such an institution has been greatly felt as the supply of well-trained subordinates for the Public Works Department is very limited at present.

*Archæology.*—The remarkable discovery of certain Edicts of Asoka in the Chitaldrug district, which was announced to you last year has formed the subject of learned papers published during the year in Paris, Vienna and London. At the end of each of the inscriptions were a few letters which remained unread. These have now been deciphered by professor Buhler of Vienna and prove to be the word *Lipikarena*, indicating the profession of the engraver, in Kharoshtri or Baktrian-Pali characters, which are written from right to left.

Other important inscriptions found during the year show that Pallava prince Nolambadhiraja ruling in the Sira country married the younger sister of the Ganga king Nitimarga of Talkad. Also that Irungola, who was conquered by the famous Hoysala king Vishnū Vardhana, was in possession of the fortified hill of Nidugal in Pavagada taluk, and that the line of Kings to which he belonged had their capital at Henjara, which is a place specially mentioned in several curious inscriptions claiming great antiquity, one of them being similar in characters and much of its contents, to the grants in the Shimoga district said to have been made by Janamejaya at the *Sarpayaga*, more than 3,000 years B. C.

*Oriental Library and Press.*—609 printed works and 712 manuscripts were added to this Library at a cost of Rs. 4,065, bringing up its contents to 1,653 of printed and 1,021 of manuscript works. The large increase in the number of visitors and persons who obtained loans of the Library books, testifies to the usefulness and popularity of the institution.

Among the rare manuscripts may be mentioned a complete copy of the Satapatha Brahmana of the White *Yajus*, in the *Kanva Sakha* with accent signs throughout. This work has never yet been published. Philosophical treatises on the three religious systems of Southern India are a marked feature of the manuscript collection, the *Advaita* and *Visishtadvaita* being represented by such eminent writers as Appayya Dikshit and Vedantachar, while the *Dvaita* system is represented by the founder of the sect, Madhvachar himself. There are also several treatises on Jain religion, and the Puranasara is an important find in Puranic literature. The Kannada collection contains *Udbhata Kavya*, the oldest work in Lingayat literature and now for the first time brought to the notice of the public.

The printing of the *Apastamba Grihya Sutra*, with Sudarsana's gloss and of the *Apastamba Paribhasha Sutras* with the commentaries of Kapardiswamin and Haradatta, has been completed. Some printing work was also done in connection with an interesting treatise by the Hon'ble Rajamantra Pravina Chentsal Row Pantalu Garu, C.I.E., on the subject of *Gotras* and *Pravaras*. The works now in the

press are *Taithiriya Samhitha* of the Black Yajus with Bhatta Bhaskara's commentary, the *Dhatu Vritti*, a masterly treatise on grammar by the famous scholiast Madhavachar, and a descriptive catalogue of the Palace Library.

*Pollegars.*—With a view to ameliorate the condition of stipendiary Pollegars in Mysore, His Highness has been pleased to sanction an increase to their pensions. The pensions paid to them amounted to Rs. 17,133 per annum during Dewan Purnaiya's Administration, and to Rs. 22,257 in 1834-35. In 1860, Sir Mark Cubbon raised the pensions by 50 per cent and again, in 1864-65, Mr. Bowring sanctioned a further increase of 25 per cent. Having regard to the cost of living at the present day, a general increase of 50 per cent was sanctioned from 1st July 1893. These pensions now amount to about Rs. 56,580 per annum.

*Legislation.—Infant marriage.*—Of measures of legislation which now engage the attention of the Government, the most important is the one relating to the prohibition of infant marriages. A regulation drafted on the lines indicated in my Address of last year has been published with the view of affording the fullest opportunity for discussion and criticism. The measure is in some quarters regarded as an undue interference with the liberty of the subject, but you are doubtless aware that the action of the Government in the matter is merely a response to the general sentiment of the country which, we have reason to believe, demands the abolition, under the authority of the law, of certain usages which are as much opposed to the spirit of the Hindu Shastras, as to the best interests of society. Whether these usages prevail to an extent which can be held to justify the proposed action of the Government, is a question on which important light is thrown by the tables of the last Census. These show that the number of married girls under 9 in 1891 was 18,000 as compared with only 12,000 in 1881. The increase is 50 per cent, whereas the increase of population during the same period of 10 years was only 18 per cent. Again out of 971,500 married women in the country in 1891 the statistics specially collected at the last Census show that 11,157 had been married at or before the age of 4 (74 in the first year, 349 in the second, 2,347 in the third and 8,387 in the fourth year) and 181,000 between the ages of 5 and 9. Of the 192,000 girls thus married before nine, 3,560 became widows at that early age. In regard to boys it has been ascertained that 512 had been married before four, 8,173 between 4 and 9, and 72,831 between 10 and 14, thus giving a total of 81,516 boys all married before 14. The raising of the marriageable age of boys to 14 will also react beneficially on the marrying age of girls, for considering the disparity that generally prevails in this country between the ages of husband and wife, it is not too much to infer that in nearly all boy-marriages under 14, the girls are more likely to be under than above 9 years of age, and therefore the raising of the marriageable age of boys to 14, will enable the parents of nearly 82,000 girls, to put off their marriage beyond the age of 9.

These facts are sufficient to establish that the evil which we wish to remedy is one of some magnitude, and what is worse, it is one which shows signs more of growth than of decline.

*Game Law.*—You are aware that a Game Law has been pressed upon the consideration of Government by the Planting Community and persons interested in sport. The subject is one which is surrounded by unusual difficulties; for while such a law must be mainly grounded upon considerations of humanity and the necessity for conserving useful species of animals and birds, it must not attempt to extinguish the immemorial rights of the people to kill game for food or sport, nor to create any monopoly in animals and birds in a state of nature for the benefit of Government or of sportsmen. A Draft Regulation has been framed and is now before you and the Government will be glad to have any suggestions you may wish to offer in regard to it. To ensure the due propagation and perpetuation of useful species of game and fish, the Regulation provides for the protection of such species with reference to time, place, sex and growth, manner of killing and the implements of destruction. It also empowers the Government to afford absolute protection to specified insectivorous birds and to animals and birds whose killing would be un-sportsmanlike or viewed with popular disfavor. The killing of animals or birds for the commercial value of their skins and plumage is proposed to be placed under due restrictions by means of a system of licenses.

It will thus be seen that the legislation proposed is based both upon humane and utilitarian considerations, and respecting as it does the reasonable claims of the



community in regard to sport and food, it is the hope of Government that the draft Regulation will meet with the unanimous approval of this Assembly.

*Constitution of the Assembly.*—I have no doubt that the members for the towns of Shimoga, Kolar and Tumkur will be glad to learn that, taking into consideration their large population and general importance, His Highness has been pleased to grant them the privilege of returning three members to this Assembly instead of two as heretofore like other Mofussil District Head-quarter Municipalities.

And now before concluding this Address, gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to announce to you that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accede to your request, made on more than one previous occasion, to make the membership of this Assembly tenable for three years. His Highness trusts that this concession will enhance your interest in the various questions with the representation of which you may be charged and, by affording you the opportunity for continuous action in respect of them, be the means of adding largely to the practical usefulness of this Assembly.

MYSORE,  
23rd October 1893.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

## 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
<b>A</b>	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
<b>Total A</b> ...	<b>49,39,597</b>	<b>48,97,000</b>	<b>-42,597</b>
<b>B</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
<b>Total Land Revenue Charges</b> ...	<b>11,54,750</b>	<b>12,20,137</b>	<b>+65,387</b>
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
<b>Total B</b> ...	<b>25,56,808</b>	<b>29,91,979</b>	<b>+4,35,171</b>
<b>C</b>			
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
<b>Total C</b> ...	<b>59,74,761</b>	<b>60,73,303</b>	<b>+98,542</b>
<b>Total A, B and C</b> ...	<b>1,34,71,166</b>	<b>1,39,62,282</b>	<b>+4,91,116</b>

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 Kheddas 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
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT—</b>		
<b>I. MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY—</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<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
<b>II. REVENUE FROM STATE RAILWAYS OTHER THAN THE MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY—</b>		
<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
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT—</b>		
<b>I. CAPITAL OUTLAY BY THE STATE—</b>		
(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
<b>II. PAYMENT BY THE STATE INTO THE RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND.</b>	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  $\frac{1}{3}$ 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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>65,400</b>

*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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>30,55,998</b>	

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.

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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
			<b>Total Excise</b>	<b>30,01,636</b>	<b>31,93,107</b>	<b>+1,91,471</b>
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
			<b>Total Forests</b>	<b>14,65,854</b>	<b>13,81,516</b>	<b>-84,338</b>
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
			<b>Total Gold Mining</b>	<b>7,25,629</b>	<b>7,34,527</b>	<b>+8,898</b>
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
			<b>Total State Investments and Bank Deposits</b>	<b>3,99,543</b>	<b>5,31,308</b>	<b>+1,31,765</b>
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
			<b>Total Law and Justice</b>	<b>82,545</b>	<b>81,451</b>	<b>-1,094</b>
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
			<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,69,21,499</b>	<b>1,74,77,136</b>	<b>+5,55,637</b>



## Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure	1893-94	1894-95	Difference
<b>A</b>	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
<b>Total A</b>	<b>39,71,496</b>	<b>39,60,510</b>	<b>-10,986</b>
<b>B</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
<b>Total Refunds and Drawbacks</b> ...	<b>2,89,790</b>	<b>2,21,304</b>	<b>-68,486</b>
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 vil- lage officers ... ..	5,85,992	5,90,030	+4,038
Miscellaneous ... ..	46,159	41,791	-4,368
<b>Total Land Revenue Charges</b> ...	<b>13,63,461</b>	<b>13,78,176</b>	<b>+14,715</b>
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
<b>Total B</b> ...	<b>24,76,265</b>	<b>23,67,379</b>	<b>-1,08,886</b>
<b>C</b>			
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
<b>Total C</b> ...	<b>2,08,744</b>	<b>2,21,611</b>	<b>+12,867</b>
<b>D</b>			
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
<b>Total D</b> ...	<b>30,60,776</b>	<b>33,42,649</b>	<b>+2,81,873</b>
<b>E</b>			
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
<b>Total E</b> ...	<b>7,83,499</b>	<b>10,14,953</b>	<b>+2,31,454</b>
<b>F</b>			
Famine Relief (adjusted during the year) ... ..	31,370	89,638	+58,268
<b>G</b>			
Public Works including Special Sanitary Works ...	24,98,628	29,37,474	+4,38,846
<b>H</b>			
Army ... ..	9,31,504	9,77,652	+46,148
<b>Total A to H</b> ...	<b>1,39,62,282</b>	<b>1,49,11,866</b>	<b>+9,49,584</b>

*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>B. Particular Localities—</b>	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	...	...
<b>Total B</b> ...	151,987	42	168,429	43	16,442	39'48
<b>Total A &amp; B</b> ...	203,107	42	226,444	43	23,337	53'08
<b>C. Rest of the Province</b> ...	189,485	48	200,127	41	10,642	46'92
<b>Total A, B &amp; C</b> ...	*392,593	39	426,572	33	33,979	100
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<br>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

## No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1894-95.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	1894-95			1893-94
	Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Net Expenditure
	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 ... ..	1,10,510	...	1,10,510	1,21,496
4. Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs. ... ..	1,01,700	...	1,01,700	98,705
5. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and Charity Funds ... ..	1,19,911	...	1,19,911	1,10,039
6. General Administration ... ..	3,20,992	...	3,20,992	2,88,716
7. Law and Justice ... { Courts ... ..	7,95,714	58,192	7,37,522	7,17,571
{ Jails ... ..	79,838	23,259	56,579	58,050
8. Police ... ..	7,61,924	1,459	7,60,465	7,40,418
9. Education ... ..	4,84,170	87,835	3,96,335	3,40,793
10. Muzrai ... ..	3,38,616	...	3,38,616	3,10,388
11. Medical ... ..	2,55,296	7,050	2,48,246	2,37,563
12. Government Houses ... ..	1,31,347	..	1,31,347	82,727
13. Scientific and Minor Departments ... ..	1,74,752	5,572	1,69,180	96,499
14. Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc. ... ..	2,78,276	...	2,78,276	2,54,234
15. Stationery and Printing ... ..	1,59,232	5,264	1,53,968	1,66,806
16. Permia, etc. on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased ... ..	1,44,583	...	1,44,583	1,93,094
17. Famine Relief ... ..	89,638	...	89,638	31,370
18. Public Works ... ..	29,37,474	32,848	29,04,626	24,75,376
19. Army ... ..	9,77,652	...	9,77,652	9,31,501
20. Other Items ... ..	4,32,862	...	4,32,862	1,64,603
Total ... ..	1,25,44,487	2,21,479	1,23,23,008	1,12,69,952

The surplus of the year was thus Rs. 25,65,270 as against Rs. 29,59,217 of the previous year.

*Railways.*—We may now turn our attention to railway earnings and payments during the past two years :—

REVENUE ACCOUNT.	1894-95	1893-94
	Rs.	Rs.
I. MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY—		
Receipts—Three-fourth of net earnings ... ..	3,73,463	4,06,242
Payments—Interest upon the expended portion of the English Railway Loan of £ 1,200,000 ... ..	7,42,916	7,17,021
Net Deficit—I Mysore-Harihar Railway ... ..	3,69,453	3,10,779
II. OTHER STATE RAILWAYS—		
Receipts—Net Earnings—		
(1) Mysore-Nanjangud Line ... ..	13,781	14,159
(2) Bangalore-Hindupur Line ... ..	62,090	50,088
(3) Kolar Gold Fields Railway ... ..	55,285	5,034
Total Receipts—II Other State Railways ... ..	1,31,156	69,281

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	
<b>MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY—</b>	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
<b>OTHER STATE RAILWAYS—</b>				
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.**

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*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.

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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
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,74,77,136</b>	<b>1,76,45,430</b>	<b>+ 1,68,294</b>
State Railways ... { Revenue Account ... ..	5,31,452	6,20,674	+ 89,222
{ Adjustment of previous years' trans- actions. ... ..	42,902	.....	— 42,902
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>5,74,354</b>	<b>6,20,674</b>	<b>+ 46,320</b>
<b>Grand total including State Railways</b> ...	<b>1,80,51,490</b>	<b>1,82,66,104</b>	<b>+ 2,14,614</b>

## 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 Jaghirs	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
Deduct—Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II ... ..				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
<b>Total payments ...</b>	<b>9,27,025</b>	<b>9,32,260</b>
<b>Percentage of total payments to Capital Outlay ...</b>	<b>6'26</b>	<b>6'20</b>



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
Total ... ..	39,66,993
Works debitable to Palace and other Departments ..	63,028
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	33,000	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	80,000	Muzrai ..	3,38,616	3,26,695	3,49,000
Jails ...	23,259	21,186	2,000	Medical ...	2,55,296	3,11,588	3,02,000
Police ...	1,459	1,247	7,000	Government House ...	1,31,347	59,152	56,503
Education ..	87,835	91,968	11,000	Scientific and Minor De- partments.	1,74,752	1,85,794	2,00,940
Medical ...	7,050	15,762	5,000	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc.	2,78,276	2,62,420	2,82,000
Scientific & Minor Departments.	5,572	12,370	20,000	Stationery and Printing	1,59,232	2,06,159	1,62,766
Stationery and Printing	5,264	8,612	7,000	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	1,10,000	Famine Relief (adjusted during the year)	89,638	6,291	...
Total ...	1,74,77,136	1,76,45,430	1,73,87,000	Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works	29,37,474	32,12,481	26,54,000
State Railways ...	5,74,354	6,20,674	6,52,000	Army ...	9,77,652	9,81,470	10,02,000
Total including State Railways.	1,80,51,490	1,82,66,104	1,80,39,000	Total ...	1,49,11,866	1,53,84,670	1,53,73,000
Toddy Revenue of Civil and Milit- ary Station.	23,826	18,369	24,000	State Railways ...	14,54,077	12,71,182	12,05,000
Grand Total ...	1,80,75,316	1,82,84,473	1,80,63,000	Construction of Birur- Shimoga Line.	...	...	5,00,000
				Total including State Rail- ways ...	1,63,65,943	1,66,55,852	1,70,78,000
				Toddy Revenue payable to Civil & Military Station	23,826	18,369	24,000
				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
Urigan 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



## 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>i.e.</i> debitabale to Forest, Education Cess, Cemeteries, etc., and Contributions)	1,34,999
Total .. .. .	<u>36,73,458</u>

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 .. .. .	<u>36,73,458</u>

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

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\* 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	15,658	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
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,76,47,313</b>	<b>1,71,12,571</b>	<b>1,78,31,000</b>	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,53,92,529</b>	<b>1,59,89,483</b>	<b>1,65,03,000</b>
State Railways ...	6,20,674	6,11,060	6,12,000	State Railways ...	8,71,182	7,66,165	8,05,000
<b>Total including State Rail- ways</b> ...	<b>1,82,67,987</b>	<b>1,77,23,631</b>	<b>1,84,43,000</b>	<b>Total including State Rail- ways</b> ...	<b>1,62,63,711</b>	<b>1,67,55,648</b>	<b>1,73,08,000</b>
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
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>1,82,86,356</b>	<b>1,77,47,130</b>	<b>1,84,63,000</b>	<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>1,62,82,080</b>	<b>1,69,69,607</b>	<b>1,87,78,000</b>

# AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE MYSORE STATE

DURING THE YEAR 1897-98.

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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
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>50,83,889</b>	<b>51,54,482</b>	<b>70,593</b>
Refunds and Drawbacks :—			
Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue ...	1,56,444	1,56,444	..
Other items ... ..	61,065	49,159	-11,906
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,17,509</b>	<b>2,05,603</b>	<b>-11,906</b>
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
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>14,39,491</b>	<b>15,83,208</b>	<b>+1,43,717</b>
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
<b>Total including Refunds and Land Revenue charges</b>	<b>25,51,830</b>	<b>26,99,801</b>	<b>+1,47,971</b>
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
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,24,440</b>	<b>2,09,450</b>	<b>-14,990</b>
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
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>36,44,040</b>	<b>39,96,886</b>	<b>+3,52,846</b>
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
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>10,24,997</b>	<b>11,63,061</b>	<b>+1,38,064</b>
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
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>1,60,80,957</b>	<b>1,69,82,734</b>	<b>+9,01,777</b>

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 Kheddas, 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>351,483</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>344,675'973</b>	<b>1,342,816</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>408,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>400,893'208</b>	<b>1,561,533</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>

*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
Deduct—Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II ... ..	...	...	...	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	<u>6,08,885</u>

*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	<u>3,15,272</u>

*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.

<i>Railways.</i> —During the year under report, the total net earnings on the lines 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 Makldrug-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,	Prelimi-	Estimate,	Heads of Expenditure	Final,	Prelimi-	Estimate,
	1896-97	nary,	1898-99		1896-97	nary,	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 Bonds 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.

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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	...	19,29,721	18,88,846	- 40,875
		Toddy	...	13,71,628	12,88,024	- 83,604
		Miscellaneous	...	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	...	6,06,885	7,81,924	+ 1,75,039
		Timber and Fuel	...	2,03,496	1,12,531	- 90,965
		Other Forest items	...	2,95,603	2,66,392	- 29,211
		Kheddass	...	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	...	60,029	53,497	- 6,532
		Jails	...	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
Amrnt 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	3,43,000
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