

**Addresses**  
OF THE  
**Dewans of Mysore**  
TO THE  
**Dasara Representative Assembly**

*From 1900 to 1912*

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**VOL. II**

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BANGALORE  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS  
1914

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AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE MYSORE STATE  
DURING THE YEAR 1899-1900.

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Her Highness the Maharani-Regent regrets that, owing to the increase of plague in the Mysore City, the annual Meeting for this year of the Assembly of Representative Raiyats and Merchants has had to be suspended. But, at the same time, Her Highness has been pleased to direct that the following account of the Administration of the State, during the past official year, be communicated to the Members of the Assembly, and also published in the Mysore Gazette for general information.

*Royal Marriages.*—The chief event of the year was the celebration of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja with the second daughter of the Rana Phala Bane Singhji of Vana in Kattiawar, a descendent of a younger branch of the Wadhwan Family, which belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. This alliance is regarded as a most auspicious union and full of happy augury for the future, inspiring all with the confidence that it would prove to be of great and lasting benefit to the State and tend to the welfare and continued prosperity of the Royal House of Mysore. The marriage of His Highness' younger sister, the Princess Chaluva-jammanniavaru, with a member of the Ursu Family, Mr. Lakshmikanta Urs, was also celebrated at about the same time. The preparations for both the weddings were on a scale befitting the occasion, and the festivities passed off with the greatest gaiety and splendour. The warm congratulations of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and of His Excellency the Viceroy of India were conveyed to Their Highnesses the Maharani-Regent and the Maharaja, by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor of Madras, in the following words:—

“Since His Excellency the Viceroy is unable, to his regret, to be present here to-day, he has asked me to represent him, and to inform Your Highness that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to command that her congratulations should be conveyed to Your Highness. The Viceroy has also desired me to express his felicitations on this auspicious ceremony, and to wish Your Highness and your bride a long and happy life. Speaking on my own behalf, I wish to offer Her Highness the Maharani-Regent and to Your Highness my sincere congratulations on this happy event, and I desire to express my earnest hope that this alliance, so auspiciously entered upon, will bring many blessings to Your Highness and to Your Highness bride, that it will promote the happiness of Your Highness beloved mother, and that it will add to the welfare of this already fortunate and prosperous State.”

The presence of His Excellency the Governor of Madras as well as that of Lady Havelock and of the Honorable Colonel and Mrs. Robertson, and of other distinguished guests, both European and Indian, was a source of special gratification to Their Highnesses. It need hardly be added that Their Highnesses felt deeply grateful to all classes of their subjects for their loyal demonstrations of enthusiasm and good wishes on the occasion.

*Season Prospects.*—Both the monsoons proved deficient during the year, so that the average rainfall for the whole year was only 26·43 inches, which was 20·26 inches less than that for the preceding year and 9·77 inches below the average for the past 20 years.

The rainfall in July and August 1899 was below the normal, though fairly copious in September. The north-east monsoon was also deficient and unequally distributed. In the case of dry crops, the late sowings proved more or less a failure; and, as regards irrigated crops, the serious deficiency in tank-filling rains affected the outturn of the *Kartik* harvest and prevented cultivation for the *Vyshak*. In other cases, the yield was practically normal. There was, therefore, a general rise in the prices of food grains, especially ragi; but there was no appreciable depletion of the stock stored in anticipation of a bad year, and the markets were well supplied. Fodder was sufficient, except in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Kadur districts, in the first three of which a few State Forests were thrown open for the free grazing of raiyats' cattle. Towards the close of the official year, the outlook in the maidan parts was again gloomy. A few test works to give relief to villagers had to be opened in the Bagepalli taluk of the Kolar district and Mandya taluk of the Mysore district. The recent rains have, however, considerably improved the prospects in almost all parts of the State, though unfortunately, prices still rule somewhat high.

*Plague.*—There was, on the whole, a marked diminution of plague during the past official year. The districts of Kadur and Shimoga continued to be free, while there was a considerable decrease in the number of attacks and deaths in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur and in the Mysore City, as compared with the year 1898-99. But, on the other hand, there was a noticeable increase in the Mysore district. Cases were reported in parts of the Hassan district (namely, the town of Arsikere and the village of Katteपुरa in the Arkalgud taluk) in November 1899; and the taluk of Davangere and the sub-taluk of Harihar in the Chitaldrug district became infected in September and November respectively, but became free by March following. The epidemic began to decline in all the affected districts in February, and was absent from the Bangalore City between 8th April and 29th June. The only places which reported cases on the last day of the year were the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the town of Kunigal. Altogether, there were, during the year, 6,597 cases and 5,001 deaths from plague in all parts of the State, as against 14,831 cases and 12,272 deaths in the previous year.

The measures adopted by Government in 1898-99, for the prevention and suppression of plague, continued to be in force during last year also; and, of these, the prompt evacuation of infected localities was found to be very efficacious. Disinfection of infected houses, either by chemicals or by exposure to sun and air, was also beneficial. The sanitation of towns and villages received the constant attention of the District Officers.

With the decrease of plague, the plague rules and restrictions were relaxed to some extent and the system of medical inspection at railway stations and of escorting passengers was abolished, as also the issue of passports and observation notices in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The aggregate plague expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,64,627 as against Rs. 7,50,640 in the previous year.

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## FINANCE.

The subjoined statements show the details of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, as compared with the actuals of the year previous.

## RECEIPTS.

| Receipts  | Actuals<br>1898-99 | Preliminary<br>1899-1900 | Difference        |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
|   | Rs.                | Rs.                      | Rs.               |
| Land Revenue ... ..   | 95,34,042          | 95,13,274                | - 20,768          |
| Salt ... ..   | 19,746             | 17,318                   | - 2,428           |
| Stamps ... ..   | 6,44,294           | 7,73,667                 | + 1,29,373        |
| Excise—(a) Arrack ... ..  | 18,88,866          | 18,01,651                | - 87,215          |
| (b) Toddy ... ..  | 12,87,846          | 16,05,799                | + 3,17,953        |
| (c) Miscellaneous ... ..  | 95,347             | 94,868                   | - 479             |
| <b>Total Excise ...</b>   | <b>32,72,059</b>   | <b>35,02,318</b>         | <b>+ 2,30,259</b> |
| Sayar ... ..  | 3,19,336           | 3,81,528                 | + 62,192          |
| Mohatarfa ... ..  | 2,17,639           | 2,16,206                 | - 1,433           |
| Forests—(a) Sandalwood ... ..                                       | 7,99,352           | 9,41,360                 | + 1,42,008        |
| (b) Timber and fuel ... ..  | 1,13,731           | 1,62,600                 | + 48,869          |
| (c) Other forest items ... ..                                       | 2,56,077           | 2,40,752                 | - 15,325          |
| (d) Kheddas ... ..  | 4,807              | 13,814                   | + 9,007           |
| <b>Total Forests ...</b>  | <b>11,73,967</b>   | <b>13,58,526</b>         | <b>+ 1 84,559</b> |
| Gold Mining—(a) Five per cent Royalty ...                           | 11,63,465          | 11,90,834                | + 27,369          |
| (b) Prospecting license fees, premia<br>on new leases granted, etc. | 60                 | ...                      | - 60              |
| <b>Total Gold Mining ...</b>  | <b>11,63,525</b>   | <b>11,90,834</b>         | <b>+ 27,309</b>   |
| Registration ... ..   | 88,648             | 1,10,761                 | + 22,113          |
| Amrit Mahal ... ..  | 22,683             | 14,032                   | - 8,651           |
| State Investments and Bank Deposits—                                |                    |                          |                   |
| (a) Interest on Government Securities ...                           | 4,25,641           | 3,29,406                 | - 96,235          |
| (b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank                         | 45,205             | 27,143                   | - 18,062          |
| (c) Profit on Govt. of India Securities sold.                       | ...                | 12,569                   | + 12,569          |
| <b>Total State Investments and Bank Deposits ...</b>                | <b>4,70,846</b>    | <b>3,69,118</b>          | <b>- 1,01,728</b> |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue ...                        | 2,26,448           | 1,40,624                 | + 14,176          |
| Law and Justice—Courts ... ..                                       | 53,496             | 62,369                   | + 8,873           |
| Jails ... ..  | 17,840             | 17,295                   | - 545             |
| <b>Total Law and Justice ...</b>                                    | <b>71,336</b>      | <b>79,664</b>            | <b>+ 8,328</b>    |
| Police ... ..   | 20,081             | 7,755                    | - 12,326          |
| Education ... ..  | 79,744             | 90,520                   | + 10,776          |
| Medical ... ..  | 21,687             | 27,085                   | + 5,398           |
| Scientific and Minor Departments ... ..                             | 9,513              | 8,877                    | - 636             |
| Stationery and Printing ... ..                                      | 5,787              | 6,598                    | + 811             |
| Public Works and Sanitary ... ..                                    | 30,566             | 26,421                   | - 4,145           |
| Other items ... ..  | 2,39,718           | 2,12,629                 | - 27,089          |
| <b>Grand Total ...</b>  | <b>1,75,31,665</b> | <b>1,80,47,755</b>       | <b>+ 5,16,090</b> |
| State Railways—   |                    |                          |                   |
| Revenue Account ... ..  | 4,13,457           | 2,86,443                 | - 1,27,014        |
| Guaranteed Interest ... ..  | 24,452             | 17,801                   | - 6,651           |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>4,37,909</b>    | <b>3,04,244</b>          | <b>- 1,33,665</b> |
| <b>Grand Total including State Railways ...</b>                     | <b>1,79,69,574</b> | <b>1,83,51,999</b>       | <b>+ 3,82,425</b> |

## EXPENDITURE.

| Expenditure   | Actuals,<br>1898-99 | Preliminary,<br>1899-1900 | Difference |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------|------------|
|   | Rs.                 | Rs.                       | Rs.        |
| Subsidy .....   | 35,00,000           | 35,00,000                 | 0          |
| Civil List .....  | 14,00,000           | 14,00,000                 | 0          |
| Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family .....   | 1,60,000            | 1,60,000                  | 0          |
| Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jaghirs .....                              | 79,364              | 81,777                    | +2,413     |
| Total .....   | 51,39,364           | 51,41,777                 | +2,413     |
| Refunds and Drawbacks—  |                     |                           |            |
| Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue .....  | 1,56,444            | 1,56,444                  | 0          |
| Other items .....   | 1,52,628            | 66,190                    | -86,438    |
| Total .....   | 3,09,072            | 2,22,634                  | -86,438    |
| Land Revenue Charges—   |                     |                           |            |
| Deputy Commissioners and Establishments .....   | 1,92,814            | 1,94,960                  | +2,146     |
| Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments .....  | 25,587              | 28,298                    | +2,711     |
| Assistant Commissioners and Establishments .....  | 92,984              | 94,022                    | +1,038     |
| Taluk Establishments .....  | 3,96,037            | 3,94,370                  | -1,667     |
| Survey and Settlement .....   | 1,43,922            | 1,55,129                  | +6,207     |
| Inam .....  | 8,905               | 8,716                     | -189       |
| Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers .....                                | 6,97,473            | 6,84,332                  | -13,146    |
| Miscellaneous .....   | 62,076              | 46,592                    | -15,484    |
| Total .....   | 16,24,803           | 16,06,419                 | -18,384    |
| Stamps .....  | 34,941              | 30,105                    | -4,836     |
| Excise .....  | 2,63,973            | 2,71,571                  | +7,598     |
| Sayer .....   | 15,190              | 14,384                    | -806       |
| Forests including Elephant Kheddas .....  | 4,99,928            | 4,68,159                  | -31,769    |
| Gold Mining .....   | 11,480              | 9,241                     | -2,239     |
| Registration .....  | 65,297              | 70,258                    | +4,961     |
| Amrit Mahal .....   | 34,190              | 34,624                    | +434       |
| Total including Refunds and Land Revenue Charges ..   | 28,58,874           | 27,27,335                 | -1,31,539  |
| Interest—   |                     |                           |            |
| On Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs ..   | 1,08,245            | 96,638                    | -11,607    |
| On Savings Bank Deposits ..   | 1,00,033            | 1,23,312                  | +23,279    |
| On Charity Fund ..  | 15,190              | 20,135                    | +4,945     |
| On Insurance Fund ..  | 11,383              | 14,917                    | +3,534     |
| Refunds ..  | 0                   | 476                       | +476       |
| Total .....   | 2,34,851            | 2,55,478                  | +20,627    |
| General Administration ..   | 4,90,948            | 5,05,232                  | +14,284    |
| Law and Justice—  |                     |                           |            |
| Courts ..   | 9,07,325            | 9,01,735                  | -5,590     |
| Jails ..  | 97,985              | 1,03,990                  | +6,005     |
| Police ..   | 9,27,163            | 9,51,103                  | +23,940    |
| Education ..  | 5,73,966            | 6,12,930                  | +38,964    |
| Muzrai ..   | 3,72,266            | 3,22,222                  | -49,944    |
| Medical ..  | 3,42,464            | 3,67,047                  | +24,583    |
| Government Houses ..  | 94,762              | 79,564                    | -15,198    |
| Scientific and Minor Departments ..   | 2,20,378            | 2,20,808                  | -75        |
| Total .....   | 40,27,157           | 40,65,326                 | +38,169    |
| Miscellaneous charges—  |                     |                           |            |
| Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc. ..   | 8,70,025            | 8,18,267                  | -5,178     |
| Stationery and Printing ..  | 1,90,026            | 1,79,512                  | -10,514    |
| Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased ..                                   | 37,268              | 50,683                    | +13,415    |
| Other items ..  | 2,85,657            | 2,14,839                  | -70,818    |
| Total ..  | 13,82,976           | 7,63,301                  | -6,19,675  |
| Plague ..   | 7,50,640            | 4,64,627                  | -2,86,013  |
| Famine Relief ..  | 4,344               | 4,796                     | +452       |
| Public Works, including special sanitary works ..   | 32,50,728           | 34,17,332                 | +1,66,604  |
| Army ..   | 9,83,996            | 9,72,881                  | -11,115    |
| Grand Total .....   | 1,86,37,930         | 1,78,12,853               | -8,25,077  |
| State Railways—Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihara line .. | 6,41,497            | 6,35,293                  | -6,199     |
| Other Railways Capital Account ..   | 7,35,454            | 6,51,068                  | -84,386    |
| Total .....   | 13,76,951           | 12,86,366                 | -90,585    |
| Grand Total including State Railways ..   | 2,00,14,881         | 1,90,99,219               | -9,15,662  |

## RECEIPTS.

The variations under the principal heads of Revenue are examined below:—

*Land Revenue.*—There was a small decrease of Rs. 20,768 due mainly to diminished receipts from sale of land. The extent of lands relinquished was also in excess of that taken up during the year, though there was a net increase in the total area under cultivation owing to the completion of the Survey Settlement of the Nanjangud taluk. Out of a total area of 17,455,539 acres, the extent of culturable land at the end of 1898-99 was 6,953,987 acres; and of this 6,497,101 acres were actually under cultivation. During the past year 33,912 acres were taken up on *darkhast*, an addition of 33,323 acres resulted from the Survey Settlement of the Nanjangud taluk, and 60,780 acres were relinquished. There were accordingly 6,503,556 acres under cultivation at the end of the year, made up as follows:—

|                       |     |     |     |     |     | Extent    | Assessment |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------|
|                       |     |     |     |     |     | Acres.    | Rs.        |
| Wet                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 773,677   | 31,34,825  |
| Dry                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,317,508 | 41,65,900  |
| Garden                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243,611   | 1,293,232  |
| Coffee                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165,691   | 1,80,902   |
| Cinchona and cardamom | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,069     | 1,912      |
| Total                 |     |     |     |     |     | 6,503,556 | 87,76,771  |

*Stamps.*—The revenue under this head was better by Rs. 1,29,373, made up of Rs. 35,021 under "sale of general stamp papers," Rs. 68,336 under "sale of court fees labels," and Rs. 26,016 under "miscellaneous," due mainly to the unusually large amount of stamp duty collected in the Huzur Treasury.

*Excise.*—The net increase of Rs. 2,30,259 was the result chiefly of an increase of Rs. 3,17,953 under "toddy," due to the extension of the *tree-tax system*, and of a fall of Rs. 87,215 in the income from arrack, owing to smaller consumption of that liquor in consequence of the prevalence of plague and the high ruling prices of food grains.

*Sayer.*—The levy of duty on the sale of old stock of arecanuts in the Shimoga district gave rise to an increase of Rs. 62,192.

*Forests and Kheddas.*—Large sales of sandalwood resulted in an enhancement of the receipts thereunder by Rs. 1,42,008. There was also an increase of Rs. 48,869 under "timber," but other items showed a decrease of Rs. 15,325. The increase in the receipts from Kheddas occurred chiefly under sale proceeds of elephants.

*Gold Mining.*—The quantity of gold produced exceeded that for the previous year by 61,180 oz., and the 5 per cent Royalty brought to credit during the year likewise shows a small increase of Rs. 27,369. The details of production and Royalty are subjoined.

| No. | Name of Gold Mining Companies | 1898-99                  |                                  |  | 1899-00                  |                                  |  |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|     |                               | Bar gold produced in oz. | Certified value of gold produced | Five per cent Royalty on the year's production | Bar gold produced in oz. | Certified value of gold produced | Five per cent Royalty on the year's production |
|     |                               |                          | £ s d                            | £ s d  |                          | £ s d                            | £ s d  |
| 1   | Mysore Gold Mining Company    | 1,50,218                 | 587,182 4 3                      | 29,359 2 2                                     | 167,321                  | 647,924 5 11                     | 32,396 4 3                                     |
| 2   | Urigan                        | 55,375                   | 207,087 18 4                     | 10,354 7 11                                    | 70,565                   | 262,209 16 5                     | 13,110 9 10                                    |
| 3   | Nandydroog                    | 41,749                   | 156,883 0 8                      | 7,844 2 0                                      | 45,992                   | 172,399 9 2                      | 8,619 19 5                                     |
| 4   | Balaghat                      | 3,093                    | 11,919 17 10                     | 595 19 10                                      | 11,938                   | 45,628 17 10                     | 2,276 8 10                                     |
| 5   | Nine Reefs                    | 3,687                    | 14,087 17 9                      | 701 17 10                                      | 5,433                    | 20,763 4 5                       | 1,038 3 2                                      |
| 6   | Champion Reefs                | 1,49,774                 | 564,611 3 4                      | 28,290 11 2                                    | 163,255                  | 615,417 2 0                      | 30,770 17 1                                    |
| 7   | Gold Fields of Mysore         | 938                      | 3,376 9 11                       | 168 16 5                                       | 203                      | 752 9 5                          | 37 12 5  |
| 8   | Mysore West                   | 2,209                    | 8,455 11 1                       | 422 15 3                                       | 2,508                    | 9,609 5 4                        | 480 9 3  |
| 9   | Mysore Wynaad                 | 2,209                    | 8,455 11 1                       | 422 15 3                                       | 2,508                    | 9,609 5 4                        | 480 9 3  |
| 10  | Coromandel                    | 4,065                    | 15,177 16 0                      | 768 17 9                                       | 4,078                    | 17,615 2 4                       | 890 15 1                                       |
| 11  | Road Block                    | 68                       | 227 0 6                          | 11 7 0   | 754                      | 2,930 15 0                       | 146 10 8                                       |
|     | Total                         | 4,13,375                 | 1,577,414 10 9                   | 78,870 12 7                                    | 474,555                  | 1,804,759 13 2                   | 90,237 19 3                                    |

*Registration.*—The increase of Rs. 22,113 was due to a larger number of documents registered.

*Amrit Mahal.*—The revenue under this head has fallen by Rs. 8,651, the sale of cattle having been affected by scarcity of fodder.

*State Surplus Investments, etc.*—There was a fall of Rs. 96,235 under “Interest on Government Securities,” due to the transfer in the previous year of Government of India Pro-notes to the nominal value of 25½ lakhs as loan to Jodhpur, retransferred this year to the credit of the Special Fund referred to later on, and to the transfer of Government Paper of the value of 10 lakhs to the credit of the Palace and of the Damodar Dass Charities. Reduced balances and the reduction in the rate of interest led to a fall of Rs. 18,062 under “interest on current deposits” in the Madras Bank. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 12,569 under “profit on Government of India Securities sold.”

*Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue.*—The increase of Rs. 14,176 under this head is made up of Rs. 12,408 realised on special loans and of Rs. 1,768 on arrears of revenue.

*Law and Justice.*—The increase of Rs. 8,328 was chiefly due to enhanced realisations under “fees, fines and forfeitures.”

*Police.*—The net decrease of Rs. 12,326 was due to the credit in the previous year of the amount (Rs. 18,000) refunded by the British Government towards the cost of Railway Police, and to an increase in the year under report of Rs. 5,794 being the amount recovered towards the cost of the Punitive Police Force at Seringapatam and Ganjam.

*Education.*—The excess realisation under this head was made up of Rs. 3,417 from school fees, Rs. 6,980 from the sale proceeds of school books and Rs. 379 from other sundry items.

*Other items.*—The net decrease of Rs. 27,089 was due to various causes and chiefly to decreases under “unclaimed deposits” transferred to Government and under “acreage contribution.”

*Mysore State Railways.*—The Railway Revenue was, as a matter of fact, better than in the previous year; but as it was not fully brought to credit in the year under report, the accounts show a decrease of Rs. 1,33,665.

## EXPENDITURE.

Turning to the expenditure of the State, it will be noticed that the more important heads under which increases occurred were the following:—

| Rs.      |  |
|----------|--|
| 7,598    | under “Excise” was due chiefly to additional establishments entertained, increases given, instruments purchased, and the like.   |
| 20,627   | under “Interest” was owing chiefly to increase in Savings Banks Deposits, and, to a smaller extent, to the payment of arrears of interest upon the Charity Fund and to the growth of the Insurance Fund.   |
| 14,884   | under “General Administration” was the result principally of the debit to Provincial Funds of the entire cost of the Local Fund and Municipal establishments maintained in the Dewan’s and Comptroller’s Offices, of increased establishments and increments sanctioned, and of additional travelling allowances and contingent charges incurred, in the Dewan’s Office. |
| 23,940   | under “Police” was due partly to increases sanctioned under “Executive, Rural and temporary Police Force,” partly to additional Reserve Force entertained in the Bangalore district, and partly to the refund of costs of the charges incurred by the Southern Maharatta Railway Company on account of the wages of Railway Police employed for watch and ward.          |
| 38,964   | under “Education” was due to the revision of the Educational Department.   |
| 24,583   | under “Medical” was owing to the transfer of certain officers from the Plague Department and to increases sanctioned.  |
| 13,415   | under “Premia etc.,” on Government of India Pro-Notes.   |
| 1,66,604 | under “Public Works” including Sanitary Works.   |

*Per contra*, there were decreases under the heads noted below :—

| Rs.      |   |
|----------|---|
| 86,498   | under "Refunds and Drawbacks" was chiefly owing to the non-recurrence during the year of large payments of arrears to inamdars on account of Toddy Revenue; and this in spite of the fact that Court Fee Stamps to a large amount (Rs. 21,399) were refunded under Rules of Practice.     |
| 18,384   | under "Land Revenue charges" was due in the main to a portion of the permanent and temporary remuneration to village establishments and of malnad land inams not having been paid during the year.  |
| 31,769   | under "Forests" occurred under the head "Conservancy and Works."  |
| 49,344   | under "Muzrai" was due to the absence of payments on account of arrears and of grant to Muzrai Institutions under Palace management, as in the previous year.   |
| 15,198   | under "Government Houses" was due to non-purchase of Bungalows.   |
| 5,51,758 | under "Miscellaneous charges" sub-head "Pensions, etc.," was consequent on the large grant made in the previous year for the Damodar Doss Charities (Rs. 5,67,339).   |
| 10,514   | under "Stationery and Printing" was due to reduced expenditure on printing and Europe Stationery.   |
| 70,818   | under "Other Items" was the result chiefly of the non-recurrence of various special charges as well as reduced expenditure on Bangalore City Extensions and other items.  |
| 2,86,013 | was under "Plague Charges."   |
| 16,115   | was under "Army."   |
| 90,585   | under "State Railways" was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 2,31,868 the bulk whereof ( <i>viz.</i> , Rs. 2,10,543) represents the diminution in the expenditure on the Birur-Shimoga Railway, and of an increase of Rs. 1,41,283 on account of capital expenditure including surveys. |

The ordinary receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,80,47,755 and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 1,78,12,853, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 2,34,902. Including the income and expenditure under "Railways," the year's receipts were Rs. 1,83,51,999 and the expenditure Rs. 1,90,99,219 showing a net deficit of Rs. 7,47,220. This was due chiefly to the capital outlay of the year on our Railways amounting to Rs. 6,51,068, and the heavy item of interest annually payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on the expended portion of the Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihar line, amounting to Rs. 6,35,298.

The subjoined statements give the year's Gross and Net Income and Expenditure as compared with those of 1898-99:—

*No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1899-1900.*

| Heads of Receipts  | Gross Receipts<br>1899-1900 | Refunds and Draw-backs,<br>1899-1900 | Charges<br>1899-1900 | Net Receipts,<br>1899-1900 | Net Receipts,<br>1898-1899 |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | Rs.                         | Rs.                                  | Rs.                  | Rs.                        | Rs.                        |
| 1. Land Revenue ...  | 95,13,274                   | 1,64,637                             | 16,06,419            | 77,42,218                  | 77,46,580,                 |
| 2. Salt ...  | 17,318                      | ...                                  | ...                  | 17,318                     | 19,746                     |
| 3. Stamps ...  | 7,73,667                    | 26,997                               | 30,105               | 7,16,565                   | 6,03,014                   |
| 4. Excise ...  | 35,02,318                   | 25,614                               | 2,71,571             | 32,05,133                  | 29,00,340                  |
| 5. Sayer ...   | 3,81,528                    | 20                                   | 14,384               | 3,67,124                   | 3,04,146                   |
| 6. Mohatarfa ...   | 2,16,206                    | 20                                   | ...                  | 2,16,186                   | 2,17,639                   |
| 7. Forests ... (Ordinary ...)                                | 13,44,712                   | 3,026                                | 4,52,474             | 8,89,212                   | 6,86,764                   |
| ... (Kheddass ...)   | 13,814                      | ...                                  | 15,685               | —1,871                     | —13,533                    |
| 8. Gold Mining ...   | 11,90,834                   | 2,010                                | 9,241                | 11,79,583                  | 11,49,700                  |
| 9. Registration ...  | 1,10,761                    | 250                                  | 70,258               | 40,253                     | 22,548                     |
| 10. Amrit Mahal ...  | 14,032                      | ...                                  | 34,624               | —20,592                    | —11,507                    |
| 11. Interest on State Surplus Investments and Bank Deposits. | 3,69,118                    | ...                                  | ...                  | 3,69,118                   | 4,70,846                   |
| 12. Interest on Loans, etc., Revenue arrears.                | 1,40,624                    | ...                                  | ...                  | 1,40,624                   | 1,26,448                   |
| 13. Sundry other sources of Income.                          | 2,12,629                    | ...                                  | ...                  | 2,12,629                   | 2,11,346                   |
| Total ...  | 1,78,00,835                 | 2,22,574                             | 25,04,761            | 1,50,73,500                | 1,44,34,077                |
| 14. State Railways ...                                       | 3,04,244                    | ...                                  | 12,86,366            | —9,82,122                  | —9,39,042                  |
| Grand Total including State Railways.                        | 1,81,05,079                 | 2,22,574                             | 37,91,127            | 1,40,91,378                | 1,34,95,035                |
| <i>Deduct—Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II ...</i>    |                             |                                      |                      | 1,48,38,598                | 1,55,40,342                |
| Deficit including Railways ...                               |                             |                                      |                      | 7,47,220                   | 20,45,307                  |
| Surplus excluding Railways ...                               |                             |                                      |                      | 2,34,902                   | ...                        |

*No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1899-1900.*

| Heads of Expenditure   | Gross Expenditure,<br>1899-1900 | Income<br>1899-<br>1900 | Net Expenditure<br>1899-1900 | Net Expenditure<br>1898-99 |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | 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 ...  | 81,777                          | ...                     | 81,777                       | 79,364                     |
| 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                         | 96,638                          | ...                     | 96,638                       | 1,08,245                   |
| 6. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits, Charity Fund and Insurance Fund. | 1,58,840                        | ...                     | 1,58,840                     | 1,26,606                   |
| 7. General Administration ...  | 5,05,232                        | ...                     | 5,05,232                     | 4,90,348                   |
| 8. Law and Justice (Courts ...)  | 9,01,735                        | 62,369                  | 8,39,366                     | 8,53,829                   |
| ... (Jails ...)  | 1,03,990                        | 17,295                  | 86,695                       | 80,145                     |
| 9. Police ...  | 9,51,103                        | 7,755                   | 9,43,348                     | 9,07,082                   |
| 10. Education ...  | 6,12,930                        | 90,520                  | 5,22,410                     | 4,94,222                   |
| 11. Muzrai ...   | 3,22,922                        | ...                     | 3,22,922                     | 3,72,266                   |
| 12. Medical ...  | 3,67,047                        | 27,085                  | 3,39,962                     | 3,20,777                   |
| 13. Government Houses ...  | 79,564                          | ...                     | 79,564                       | 94,762                     |
| 14. Scientific and Minor Departments ...                               | 2,20,803                        | 8,877                   | 2,11,926                     | 2,11,365                   |
| 15. Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc....                       | 3,18,267                        | ...                     | 3,18,267                     | 8,70,625                   |
| 16. Stationery and Printing  | 1,79,512                        | 6,598                   | 1,72,914                     | 1,84,239                   |
| 17. Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased.          | 50,683                          | 0                       | 50,683                       | 37,268                     |
| 18. Famine Relief ...  | 4,796                           | 0                       | 4,796                        | 4,344                      |
| 19. Public Works ...   | 34,17,332                       | 26,421                  | 33,90,911                    | 32,20,162                  |
| 20. Army ...   | 9,72,881                        | 0                       | 9,72,881                     | 9,88,996                   |
| 21. Other items ...  | 2,14,839                        | 0                       | 2,14,839                     | 2,85,657                   |
| 22. Plague ...   | 4,64,627                        | 0                       | 4,64,627                     | 7,50,640                   |



The year under retrospect began with an opening balance of Rs. 1,39,07,688. Deducting therefrom the year's deficit of Rs. 7,47,220, the balance was Rs. 1,31,60,468, including the Jodhpur Loan of Rs. 25½ lakhs.

Under an arrangement approved by the British Government, securities of the face value of Rs. 50,81,500 (consisting of Rs. 25,31,500 of Government of India Pro-Notes and Rs. 25,50,000 the amount of Jodhpur loan) were transferred during the year to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, towards the formation of a Special Fund for the redemption of the Southern Mahratta Railway debenture loan of £1,200,000. The Resident in Mysore and the Dewan of Mysore are the Trustees of the Fund, and the Comptroller-General has the custody of the Securities of the Fund and invests half-yearly the interest on the Securities as it accrues. By means of this investment there will be an accumulation on 1st March 1936 of over Rs. 180 lakhs, an amount sufficient to redeem on that date the debenture loan. This Special Fund had to its credit Rs. 51,23,901 on the 1st March 1900, the latest date up to which accounts have been received.

The Railway Loans Redemption Fund, which had been previously formed and which by the annual investments of previous years had accumulated to Rs. 32,15,935, has accordingly been closed, 20 lakhs being retained for the repayment of the local loan on due date, and the balance Rs. 12,15,935 transferred to the credit of the Special Fund.

The net result of these two transactions was to reduce the surplus of Rs. 1,31,60,468 to Rs. 92,94,903 as shown under :—

|  |         |                 |
|--|---------|-----------------|
|  |         | Rs.             |
| Surplus                                      | ...     | 1,31,60,468     |
| Add Railway Loans Redemption Fund            | ...     | 32,15,935       |
|  |         | <hr/>           |
|  | Total   | ... 1,63,76,403 |
| <br>Deduct—                                  |         |                 |
|  |         | Rs.             |
| I Local Railway Loan Redemption Fund...      | ...     | 20,00,000       |
| II Special Fund for Redemption of £1,200,000 | ...     | 50,81,500       |
|  |         | <hr/>           |
|  |         | 70,81,500       |
|  |         | <hr/>           |
|  | Balance | ... 92,94,903   |

*Budget.*—The preliminary budget for the year 1900-1901 (*vide* Appendix) provides for an income of Rs. 1,80,39,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,90,79,000, which includes several unusual charges not likely to recur every year, such as those noted in the margin.\* There is accordingly a deficit of Rs. 10,40,000, which it should be explained, is more apparent than real, and is due chiefly to the fact that the bulk (Rs. 9,38,000) of the receipts from mining leases (which in 1899-1900 amounted to about Rs. 11,90,834, and which will, during the current year, be credited to the special account of "the Electric Power Transmission Contract" maintained by Messrs. Coutts & Co., London, to meet payments to be made in England on account of machinery, plant, etc. for the Cauvery Falls Scheme,) has not yet been brought on the side of revenue in the present budget pending receipts of accurate figures. The aggregate of such payments in England will probably amount to Rs. 8,80,590. It is also estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 4,65,000 will have to be incurred in India during the current year for the land transit of electric plant, and maintenance thereof, and for other works, namely, dams, channels, buildings, timber poles, etc. For these items of expenditure separate provision will be made in due course in a supplemental budget.

*District Funds.*—In September 1899, a separate Sanitary Board was formed for the Kolar Gold Fields. The number of Local Funds Circles rose accordingly from 9 to 10.

The income under all heads, exclusive of 24 per cent of the Local Cess assigned for education, amounted to Rs. 5,72,520. Including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure during 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 8,55,008.

The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 6,14,131, of which Rs. 4,92,940 was spent on public works, Rs. 10,814 on sanitation, Rs. 52,234 in affording medical aid, Rs. 17,476 for accommodation to travellers, and the rest on miscellaneous items.

*Local Funds General.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,09,543; and with an opening balance of Rs. 2,80,911 there was available a sum of Rs. 3,90,454. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,40,091,\* leaving a balance of Rs. 2,50,363 at the credit of the fund.

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
|                           | Rs.    |
| *By District Officers ... | 76,419 |
| By the D.P.W. ...         | 63,649 |
| By the Sanitary Dept. ... | 23     |

1,40,091

*Village School Fund.*—Out of the amount of Rs. 5,42,028-10-10\* at the credit of the Fund, a sum of Rs. 2,36,685-9-8 was expended on the maintenance of 8 Anglo-Vernacular and 1,485 Vernacular Schools, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 3,05,343-1-2 in favor of the Fund.

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
|                              | Rs.          |
| *Opening balance ...         | 3,26,016-6-4 |
| Receipts during the year ... | 2,16,012-4-6 |

*Municipal Fund.*—The number of municipalities at the close of 1899-1900 was 121, being five more than in the year preceding.

The receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 6,84,406, of which Rs. 4,75,798\* was realized from taxation, viz., house and mohatarfa taxes, octroi or town duties, etc., and the balance from loans and grants-in-aid from Government and other miscellaneous sources. Including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,05,224. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,46,673. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,73,755 was spent on Conservancy, Rs. 2,20,693 on Public Works, Rs. 40,113 in rendering medical aid, Rs. 22,237 on account of plague prevention and the opening

out of congested localities, Rs. 38,815 on the maintenance of educational institutions, and the balance on miscellaneous items. The incidence of taxation per head of the municipal population was Re. 0-13-3½.

*Public Works.*—The outlay on Public Works (other than Railways) aggregated Rs. 44,09,370 against Rs. 43,10,124 in the previous year. Its distribution over the several budget heads was as follows:—

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
|   | Rs.       |
| Provincial Fund ...   | 33,68,008 |
| District Local Funds ...  | 4,06,004  |
| Local Funds General ...   | 63,649    |
| Irrigation Cess Fund ...  | 2,47,884  |
| Palace Fund ...   | 39,780    |
| Grants for sanitary works from Provincial Funds and Local Funds General ...   | 55,228    |
| Non-Budget works (i.e., works sanctioned from Forest, Education and other departmental budgets and contributions) ... | 2,28,817  |
| Total ...   | 44,09,370 |

Classified by service heads, the distribution of the above outlay, both under original works and repairs, was as follows:—

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
|   | Rs.       |
| Military buildings ...                              | 65,219    |
| Civil buildings ...                                 | 7,92,071  |
| Communications ...                                  | 8,83,667  |
| Miscellaneous public improvements ...               | 2,13,786  |
| Irrigation ...                                      | 13,41,171 |
| Establishment ...                                   | 7,11,208  |
| Tools and plant ...                                 | 64,264    |
| Suspense accounts ...                               | 53,939    |
| Sanitary budget works ...                           | 55,228    |
| Works debitable to budgets of other departments ... | 2,28,817  |
| Total ...   | 44,09,370 |

A summary of progress under the several service heads is given below.

*Military Buildings.*—Of Rs. 65,219 incurred under this head, upwards of Rs. 50,000 was spent on the completion of the additional buildings required for the Imperial Service Lines at Bangalore. A line of Barr huts was also constructed at Kolar.

Under *Civil Buildings*, the largest outlay (over 3 lakhs) was incurred on the reconstruction of the Mysore Palace, including payments made in England for iron works. The next work in importance was the construction of the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore with an outlay of Rs. 1,15,000. Fair progress was made on the construction of the Students' Home at Bangalore, on the Taluk Cutcheries at Srinivasapur, Gundlupet, Tarikere and Koppa, and on the Officials' Quarters at the last mentioned place. Some additions to the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund were also satisfactorily completed.

Owing to the Palace at Mysore being under construction a temporary marriage pavilion was constructed in the compound of the Jagannmohan Palace at a cost of about Rs. 1,26,300 for the marriages of His Highness the Maharaja and of the third Princess, in June last. Most of the materials, including, iron trusses and corrugated iron sheets for the roof, and iron water pipes for the pillars, and timber amounting to over half a lakh, are available for being utilized for permanent State buildings and water supply projects.

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 Ooregum Gold Fields Railway feeder, the construction of a permanent system of telephone line in the Bangalore City, the extension of the Sagar Malnad and the Bababudan Hill roads, the metalling and improving of the Gundlupet Sultan's Battery and the Narasipur-Chamrajnagar roads, and the bridging of the Addahalla stream on Manjarabad-Subramanya road and of the difficult river crossings on the Ananthapur-Tirthahalli road. Besides these, 9 miles of new roads which were under construction during previous years, were completed, and the existing roads, both Provincial and District Fund, measuring about 5,282 miles, were maintained in fairly trafficable condition. More than Rs. 78,000 was spent on the construction and repair of travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges, and musafir khanas in various parts of the State.

Under *Miscellaneous Public Improvements*, the opening out of the new Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions in Bangalore City made fair progress during the year, and the main lines of water supply to them were completed. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent on the equestrian statue of His Highness the late Maharaja, which is expected shortly from England.

As regards the harnessing of the Cauvery Falls, with a view to generate electric power, alluded to in the previous year's Speech, it is gratifying to be able to state that the project has now been definitely settled, and arrangements have been made with the Madras Government for utilizing the entire dry weather supply in the river. Agreements have also been entered into with Messrs. Taylor & Sons, London, Agents for the Mining Companies at the Kolar Gold Fields, for the purchase of electric power for working the machinery, and Captain Lotbiniere has again been deputed to England and America to make necessary arrangements for the purchase of the requisite distribution plant. The construction of the new anikat across the Cauvery at Sivasamudram and of new buildings for the accommodation of the executive and office staff as well as for the location of the machinery, etc., have since been started under the supervision of a resident engineer, and a staff of officers and subordinates appointed. The supply of motive power from this source to work the machines at a distance at a very cheap cost will, it is confidently hoped, not only furnish the stimulus necessary for a considerable expansion of industries in the State, but also tend to develop the natural resources of the country, and enhance the prosperity of the people. The opening of the Power Works will, undoubtedly, mark a new era in the annals of Mysore. If present expectations be realized, works connected with the first installation will be completed and electric power made available at the Kolar Gold Fields, about April 1902.

• Under *Irrigation*, the first work that needs mention is the great Marikanave Reservoir, across the Vedavati river which was in full swing during the year,

under a sanctioned project of 39 lakhs, the year's expenditure being Rs. 6,42,000. The difficult and costly foundations for the high masonry dam were satisfactorily filled in and brought up to bed level.

Good progress was also secured on the other large incomplete irrigation works of the previous year, viz., the opening out of the right bank channel from the Ramassanudram tank in the Kolar district, the construction of the new Mavatu tank across the Garudachala stream, and the restoration of the Timmanhalli tank in the Tumkur district, the construction of the Kalhalli, Chik-Tangalmadu tank in the Tumkur district, the construction of the Kalhalli, Chik-madore, Parasarampur, Mirsabi halli, and Karikere new tanks in the Chitaldrug district, the construction of aqueduct at 7½ mile of Chikdevarayasagar channel, and the restoration of the Kalhalli anikat and the Kempasagara, Kirigaval Dodkere, and Kottebetta Palkere tanks in the Mysore district, the Sulikere tank and channels in the Shimoga district, and the big Kuksandra tank in the Kadur district.

*Sanitation.*—The chief sanitary works in progress during the year were the opening out of conservancy roads and lanes in congested parts and improving the sanitation of Bangalore City, and the water-supply works for the towns of Kolar, Chitaldrug, and Chikmagalur. A project for the drainage of the Bangalore City has since been received, and will be disposed of as soon as the question of funds is settled.

*Railways.*—The Birur-Shimoga railway, 37.97 miles in length, was completed during the year and opened for public traffic on the 1st of December 1899. The total net earnings on the open lines of railways owned by the State aggregated Rs. 5,95,861 as shown in the margin;\* but the whole amount does not appear in the Comptroller's accounts owing to a portion thereof not having been remitted or adjusted before the close of the year.

|                           | Rs.             |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Mysore-Harihara           | 4,40,926        |
| Bangalore-Hindupur        | 63,891          |
| Nanjangud extension       | 10,765          |
| Birur-Shimoga railway     | 17,221          |
| Kolar Gold-Fields railway | 63,058          |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>5,95,861</b> |

The percentages to capital outlay work out as noted below :—

|                              |     |     |     |     |     |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| i. Mysore-Harihara           | --- | --- | --- | --- | 230 |
| ii. Bangalore-Hindupur       | --- | --- | --- | --- | 256 |
| iii. Nanjangud extension     | --- | --- | --- | --- | 165 |
| iv. Birur-Shimoga railway    | --- | --- | --- | --- | 075 |
| v. Kolar Gold Fields railway | --- | --- | --- | --- | 584 |

The total expenditure incurred by the State on construction, surveys, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,51,068, while the guaranteed interest payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company plus one-fourth surplus profits on account of the Mysore-Harihara line amounted to Rs. 6,35,298. The aggregate expenditure of the year under *Railways*, therefore, was Rs. 12,86,366. It may here be noted that the net earnings of the Mysore-Harihara line fell short of the amount paid as guaranteed interest by Rs. 1,94,372.

The Durbar have decided to bear their share of cost of final surveys and preparation of projects for the projected Arsikere-Mangalore and Mysore-Tellicherry narrow gauge lines, which, it is understood, will amount to about Rs. 60,000. It is yet premature to say when actual construction will be taken up.

*Survey and Settlement.*—The taluks of Nanjangud was settled during the year, thus completing the settlement of all the taluks in the State, and there remained only the Scingeri Jaghir to be similarly dealt with. From the commencement of Survey Operations up to 30th June 1900, the expenditure of the Department was Rs. 70,04,861-9-4, while the annual addition to the revenue as a result of these operations is, though a fluctuating item, estimated at not less than 20 lakhs. It is proposed to institute a fresh or Revision Survey in the case of those taluks the original settlements of which have fallen in.

A quit-rent of Rs. 13-4-0 was imposed on imams confirmed by the Imam Settlement Department, bringing up the total to Rs. 72,410-1-11. The total addition to the revenue effected by means of the operations of this Department from the commencement was Rs. 8,75,517-2-6, or 79 per cent of its cost; and the actual revenue to be recovered every year was Rs. 1,71,263-13-9.

*Excise.*—Though there were several adverse circumstances—such as high prices of food grains, the continued depression of the coffee industry, the prevalence of plague and the operation of plague restrictions,—which contributed to a decrease of over Rs. 90,000 under *Arrack*, (inclusive of local cess), and also affected toddy sales to some extent, yet the gross excise revenue was better than in the previous year by more than 2 lakhs of rupees. The increase occurred chiefly under *Toddy* (Date and Bagani), this branch of the excise administration having been successfully worked under the *tree-tax system*, which was in its second year of operation.

*Forests.*—The area of State Forests was increased by 8 square miles by the constitution of Kaginira, a Western Ghat Forest, in the Hassan district.

About 47½ acres were planted with teak and other timber species, and vacancies of previous years, plantings were replaced in about 24 acres; whilst 8,144 acres were dibbled over with sandal seeds.

There was a marked improvement in sandalwood sales during the year, the total quantity sold being 2,108½ tons as against 2,073½, and realising Rs. 9,25,554 as against Rs. 7,89,760 at an average of Rs. 439 per ton against Rs. 381 of last year.

The receipts from timber, bamboos, firewood and other minor forest products fell short of the budget estimates by Rs. 1,11,648, owing to limited demand and plague restrictions.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 13,44,712. Deducting therefrom Rs. 4,55,500, being the charges under “Conservancy and works” and “Establishments,” the net receipts were Rs. 8,89,212 as against Rs. 6,86,764 in the preceding year.

*Kheddas.*—Two chance captures of wild elephants were effected, and in all fifteen animals were roped. Thirteen including those left on hand from 1897, were disposed of. The revenue under “Kheddas” aggregated Rs. 13,814 against an expenditure of Rs. 15,685.

*Education.*—On the 30th June 1900, there were 3,884 institutions both public and private, with 97,052 boys and 15,754 girls, being 26·59 and 4·36 per cent of the male and female population of school-going age respectively. These figures compare favorably with those of the previous year and indicate that the institutions have almost recovered from the depressing effects of plague.

The results of the University Examinations show that 24 candidates from Mysore were successful in the English Language Branch, 37 in the Second Language Branch and a similar number in the Science Branch, of the B. A. Degree Examination, and that 49 passed the F. A., and 97 the Matriculation Examination.

The number of girls under instruction rose from 13,674 to 15,754. One Brahmin lady passed the F. A. Examination from the Maharani girls' school, being the first of her community in all Southern India to achieve this distinction. Two Brahmin ladies passed the Matriculation Examination from the same institution. Twenty-one female candidates from this and other institutions in Mysore passed the Local Lower Secondary Examination.

The upper classes of the Maharani girls' school were re-organized into a college department and a high school. The lower classes were formed into an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and a Vernacular Training Class of the Lower Secondary Grade. Seven widows passed the Mysore Local Examinations and are qualifying themselves for teaching work; and several others are pursuing their studies in the same institution.

The amount spent on Education was Rs. 10,42,046, which was met from the following sources:—

|                   | Rs.       |
|-------------------|-----------|
| State Funds       | 6,15,718  |
| Local Funds       | 2,26,295  |
| Municipal Funds   | 33,560    |
| Fees              | 84,383    |
| All other sources | 82,090    |
| Total             | 10,42,046 |

• *Oriental Library.*—Three hundred and six manuscript volumes of Sanskrit and Kannada works and 467 printed volumes in Sanskrit, Kannada and English were

added to the Library. Four volumes of Sanskrit works bearing on Vedic Literature were published.

*Mining and Geological Survey.—Mining—(i) Gold Mining.*—The number of Mines carrying on operations during the year was 14 as against 16 in 1898-99, the decrease being due to the fact that the work in two Mines, which were only in the development stage, has been temporarily suspended pending arrangements for the transfer of the properties to other working companies. Of the 14 Mines mentioned above 10 are producing gold, and of these five are dividend paying. Particulars of gold production and royalty have already been given in the section on Finance, *ante*.

(ii) *Corundum.*—The right of collecting corundum is generally sold by public action throughout the State. A new departure was made this year by the grant of a license to collect this mineral in the district of Tumkur and parts of the districts of Kolar and Bangalore. The license is for a period of three years, and royalty is at a fixed rate on the produce obtained subject to a specified minimum amount per annum. A good deal of work has already been done in the above area, and several deposits of corundum have been opened up.

(iii) *General.*—No Mining leases or prospecting licenses were granted during the year pending a revision of the terms therefor, the final proposals in regard to which have now been formulated. A considerable amount of prospecting work has, however, been carried on departmentally in various parts of the State.

*Inspection of Mines.*—The number of official enquiries in connection with accidents and breaches of the Mining Rules held during the year under report was 259. The rate of accident for the year 1899 is estimated to be the lowest yet recorded, the death rate being 1·8 per 1,000 persons employed.

*Geological Survey.*—The earlier portion of the year was devoted to the preparation of reports and maps on the work done during the previous field season. The work of examining and describing specimens collected previous to 1898 was continued, and is now almost complete. A map of the State on a scale of 4 miles to the inch has been prepared, showing, as far as possible work already done by the survey. Some much needed improvements were made in the equipment for field parties and all officers available were placed on survey work in the Kolar district. This work has resulted in the mapping in considerable detail of about 500 square miles, including the belt of schists on which the Kolar Gold Field is situated. This belt was found to extend in a north and south direction for about 40 miles within the State of Mysore, the extension to the north of the present working Gold Field being about 24 miles. Some smaller patches of country in the Tumkur and Bangalore districts were also examined, and a report on the laterite in the Kolar and Bangalore districts has been received. An Officer of the Department has been, towards the close of the year, told off to make an enquiry into various economic products at present of minor importance.

*Teaching Work.*—Two courses of lectures in Geology, each consisting of about 150 lectures, are given every year, by officers of the Geological Department to students of the Central College, Bangalore. This year ten of the senior students were taken on a geological tour for a period of 14 days, and instructed in field work, geological mapping, etc.

*Medical.*—Two Local Fund dispensaries and three more branch dispensaries in the Bangalore City were opened during the year, making a total of 134 in the State. The number of patients treated was 907,842 or an increase of 223,276 patients over the figures of the preceding year.

There was a marked diminution in the total mortality from all causes, *viz.*, from 92,441 to 80,643. The births, on the other hand, increased from 76,847 to 90,568. The percentage of births and of deaths per mille of population was 18·6 and 16·6 respectively.

*Archæology.*—The work of the year has been principally devoted to the publication of the large mass of inscriptions collected in previous field-seasons, numbering over 9,000. Of these, about 2,000 have been published up-to-date, three-fifths have been printed in the original, and over one-third transliterated and translated. Two more volumes were completed as far as the inscriptions in the original are concerned, a third is nearly so, and a fourth is well advanced.

Among items of interest is the distinguished line of Gurus of the 12th century, described as of the *Sakti-parashe*, the *Muvarakoneya santati* and the *Parvatavalu*. Also Lakulisa, so highly praised for *Siddhanta*, appears to have come to Balagami from North Arcot, and eventually went to Gujarat, where he founded the *Pasupata* sect.

Of new information relating to the Hoysalas, we find the last Ballala in 1330 holding his residence at Virupakshapattana, which has yet to be identified. His son was named Virupaksha-Ballala; and as the Vijayanagar dynasty was established only six years later under the auspices of the god Virupaksha and the kings always sign their grants Sri Virupaksha,—we may have here a clue to the connection between the Hoysalas and their successors, the Vijayanagar kings.

The printing was completed of Nagavarina's *Kavyavalokana*, the standard work on poetics, never before published. A revised edition of the same author's *Karnataka Bhasha Bhushana* will be added as an Appendix. A volume illustrating the architecture of Mysore is under consideration.

*Muzrai*.—The revision of the scale of establishment and other charges in the several Muzrai institutions in the Mysore and Tumkur districts was effected during the year. 25 local committees were newly appointed to supervise the working of the Muzrai institutions, the total number of such committees at the close of the year being 148. Estimates amounting in all to Rs. 25,814-15-11, were sanctioned towards the repairs of 64 institutions; the charge was met as shown hereunder :—

|  | Rs. | a.     | p.    |
|--|-----|--------|-------|
| From the funds of the institutions concerned | ... | 9,512  | 10 7  |
| By contributions from devotees ..            | ... | 3,333  | 6 1   |
| By grants-in-aid from State Funds ..         | ..  | 12,968 | 15 3  |
|  |     |        |       |
| Total  | ..  | 25,814 | 15 11 |

*Legislation*.—Eleven Regulations were passed during the year, and the more noteworthy among them were :—

- The General Clauses Regulation, 1899.
- The Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.
- The Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.
- The Mysore Electricity Regulation, 1900.

The first volume of the Mysore Code, comprising the Acts introduced before the Rendition, was published in October 1899.

*Judicial Administration*.—Civil litigation decreased to the extent of 4.72 per cent, the number of suits, Original and Small Causes, disposed of being 21,478 against 22,539 of the previous year, and their value Rs. 35,25,974-7-1 against Rs. 31,27,930-9-11. The criminal returns show a slight increase, the number of persons dealt with for heinous and ordinary offences being 28,390 against 26,853, of whom 8,847 were convicted as against 8,900 in the previous year.

*Registration*.—Seven special sub-registry offices of the third grade were newly opened during the year, in the marginally\* noted stations.

- \*1 Gundlupet.
- 2. Maddagiri.
- 3. Sira.
- 4. Chuntamani.
- 5. Mulbagal.
- 6. Malur
- 7. Closepet.

Owing to the subsidence of plague and the consequent revival of trade, the total number of registrations rose from 39,678 to 50,962, of which 49,356 or 96.8 per cent, related to immovable property; and the receipts from Rs. 88,648 to Rs. 1,10,761. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,258 or nearly 64 per cent of the total receipts, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 40,503 in favor of the department.

*Police*.—The strength of the Regular Police Force consisted of 880 officers and 4,986 men, or 6 officers and 32 men more than on the 30th June 1899.

Including 1,434 pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal by the Police was 7,542. Five thousand one hundred and eighty-nine cases were disposed of, leaving 2,353 pending before Magistrates and the Police.

The percentage of convictions to total arrests was slightly better than in the previous year, *viz.*, 62·8 against 58·7, and that of acquittals and discharges slightly less, *viz.*, 23·3 against 25·9

The percentage of property recovered to that lost was 48·4 or an increase of 7·2 per cent over that of the previous year.

*Prisons.*—There were in all 7,275 prisoners of all classes (6,916 males and 359 females) during the year, or an increase of 201 over the number for 1898-99. 35 were civil prisoners, 3,526 were under-trials, and the rest were convicts. 94 male and 9 female convicts were released from the jails and lock-ups in the State on the 6th June 1900 in honor of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja. The total gross expenditure connected with jails and lock-ups during the year amounted to Rs 96,346-5-2, and deducting therefrom cash receipts for labour and jail manufactured articles sold during the year, the net expenditure was Rs. 58,987-1-6.

*Military.*—The strength of the cavalry and infantry regiments consisted of 2,725 officers and men. In the reorganization of the Mysore State Cavalry, the strength of combatants, of all ranks, in the Imperial Service Regiment was reduced from 613 to 516, and in the Local Service Regiment from 542 to 398.

*State Life Insurance.*—Five hundred and thirty policies, assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,82,601 against a monthly premium of Rs. 931-8-0, were accepted during the year.

Nineteen casualties, of which 5 were due to plague, were reported, involving claims to bonus to the extent of Rs. 16,835.

The financial position of the fund was satisfactory, as will be seen from the following figures :—

|   | Rs       | a. | p. |
|---|----------|----|----|
| Opening balance on 1st July 1899            | 4,29,542 | 15 | 5  |
| Receipts on account of premium, etc         | 1,20,231 | 8  | 0  |
| Interest on the monthly balance of the fund | 14,917   | 2  | 1  |
| Total Receipts                              | 5,64,691 | 9  | 6  |

Deducting an expenditure of Rs. 21,013-10-0, as noted in the margin,\* there was left a closing balance of Rs. 5,43,677-15-6.

|             | Rs     | a. | p. |
|-------------|--------|----|----|
| *Management | 2,201  | 2  | 0  |
| Bonus paid  | 18,812 | 8  | 0  |
| Total       | 21,013 | 10 | 0  |

At the close of the year there remained on the books 4,084 effective policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 28,84,129 against a monthly premium of Rs. 10,509-8-0.

*Agricultural Banks.*—The effect of plague as well of the unfavorable season prospects has been to retard the progress of these institutions during the year. Out of 63 banks, 3 carried on no business, 12 showed small deficits at the end of the year, and the remaining 48 were in different stages of development. The banks granted loans to the extent of Rs. 2,24,733, of which Rs. 1,95,749 was repaid, during the year. The income from these transactions and other items amounted to Rs. 65,763 against Rs. 75,822 in the previous year; and the expenditure, in the shape of interest, establishment charges, etc., to Rs. 53,357 as against Rs. 68,205. There was thus a net profit of Rs. 12,406, which, being added to the reserve of the previous year, raised the amount under this head to Rs. 34,421-10-11. The total amount of loans remaining due by the banks to Government was Rs. 13,58,567 and to depositors Rs. 15,485. The aggregate value of immovable property owned by members, who have pledged their united credit, amounted to Rs. 43,40,000.

*Loans and Advances—Encumbered Inamdars.*—For the relief of encumbered inamdars a sum of Rs. 1,06,271 was advanced during the year, which being added to the balance of Rs. 2,14,139 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total amount advanced was Rs. 3,20,410 of which Rs. 10,978 was recovered, leaving, at the close of the year, an unadjusted balance of Rs. 3,09,432.



*Land Improvement Loans.*—The loans granted for the improvement of lands was Rs. 11,666, which together with the unadjusted balance of previous years amounted to Rs. 3,62,311, of which Rs. 17,655 was adjusted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,44,656 due to Government

*Advances for Irrigation Wells.*—For the construction of 2,984 irrigation wells, advances to the extent of Rs. 6,76,712 were sanctioned since 1891-92. These figures include Rs. 20,968 advanced during the year for 143 wells 1,703 wells were actually completed, and the rest were in different stages of construction.

*Agricultural Chemistry.*—The Chemical Laboratory is in course of erection. A large portion of the necessary apparatus and chemicals have arrived, and analytical work will begin shortly.

The arecanut gardens in the Kadur and Shimoga districts, affected with *koleroga*, were inspected by the Agricultural Chemist, who has also devoted some time for study of the insect pests and plant diseases in the Kadur district. For purposes of demonstration, Bordeaux mixture was applied to growing crops near various villages, and, though applied rather late, good results were obtained. Much useful information was furnished to enquirers in connection with plant diseases and insect pests as also fertilizers, soils and sugar cane

*Government Museum.*—The subsidence of plague has improved the general attendance of visitors, who numbered 157,741 against 101,516 in the previous year.

Much attention has been given to descriptive labelling and the preparation of catalogues. The collection of country drugs has been increased, and the Curator has completed the second edition of his useful hand-book on "Country and Bazaar medicines."

*Botany and Horticulture*—The figuring of Mysore plants in water colors is a purely scientific work in which a native artist has been engaged under Mr. Cameron's instructions for several years. The number of plants thus figured is 450.

The mahogany tree has been established at Bangalore and seeded so freely that 2,000 seedlings have been raised. Many other valuable trees and plants are being established with equal success.

Attempts are being made to improve the strain of coffee by crossing the flowers.

The introduction of good fodder plants is also receiving attention.

*Statistics and Census.*—Arrangements have been made for the periodical publication of agricultural statistics by taluks, and statistics of the rail borne trade of the State from year to year; and the first set of these interesting tables was duly published in the Gazette some time ago for general information.

Arrangements are being made for taking the decennial Census of the population in Mysore on the 1st of March next, and the Government desire the cordial co-operation of all classes of the people to ensure the accuracy of this important undertaking, by educated men volunteering their services as supervisors and enumerators in large numbers as on previous occasions, and by all individuals furnishing correct information to be entered in the Census schedules.

*Viceregal Visit.*—In conclusion, Her Highness the Maharani-Regent desires it to be announced that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to accept Her Highness' invitation to pay a visit to the State, which event will take place on 30th November next. Her Highness feels sure that all classes of the people of Mysore will join most heartily in giving the illustrious guest an enthusiastic welcome, and receive His Lordship in a manner befitting his exalted station.

MYSORE, }  
6th October 1900 }

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,  
Offg. Dewan of Mysore.

## APPENDIX.

## Preliminary Budget Estimates for the year 1900-1901.

| Heads of Receipts                               | Final,<br>1898-99  | Prelimi-<br>nary,<br>1899-1900 | Estimate,<br>1900-1901 | Heads of Expenditure  | Final,<br>1898-99  | Prelimi-<br>nary,<br>1899-1900 | Estimate,<br>1900-1901 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Rs.                | Rs.                            | Rs.                    |   | Rs.                | Rs.                            | Rs.                    |
| Land Revenue ..                                 | 95,34,042          | 95,13,274                      | 99,04,000              | Subsidy ..  | 35,00,000          | 35,00,000                      | 35,00,000              |
| Salt  | 19,746             | 17,318                         | 19,000                 | Civil List  | 14,00,000          | 14,00,000                      | 14,00,000              |
| Stamps ..                                       | 6,44,294           | 7,73,667                       | 7,52,000               | Pensions to the members of<br>the Royal Family                | 1,60,000           | 1,60,000                       | 1,60,000               |
| Excise—   |                    |                                |                        | Political Pensions including<br>allowances in lieu of Jahgirs | 79,364             | 81,777                         | 85,000                 |
| Arrack  | 18,88,866          | 18,01,651                      | 20,23,000              | Refunds and Drawbacks   | 1,52,628           | 66,130                         | 1,10,000               |
| Toddy   | 12,87,846          | 16,05,799                      | 19,41,000              | Land Revenue Establishment                                    | 10,83,769          | 10,78,581                      | 11,26,680              |
| Miscellaneous                                   | 95,347             | 94,868                         | 1,00,000               | Remuneration of village officers                              | 6,97,478           | 6,84,332                       | 7,27,320               |
| Sayer ..  | 3,19,336           | 3,81,523                       | 3,16,000               | Stamps ..   | 34,941             | 30,105                         | 29,000                 |
| Mohatarfa                                       | 2,17,639           | 2,16,206                       | 2,24,000               | Excise  | 2,63,973           | 2,71,571                       | 2,87,000               |
| Forests—  |                    |                                |                        | Sayer   | 15,190             | 14,384                         | 16,000                 |
| Sandalwood                                      | 7,99,352           | 9,41,360                       | 8,11,000               | Forests including Elephant<br>Kheddas.                        | 4,99,928           | 4,68,159                       | 5,25,000               |
| Timber  | 1,13,731           | 1,62,600                       | 1,92,600               | Gold Mining   | 11,480             | 9,241                          |                        |
| Minor Forest produce                            | 2,56,077           | 2,40,752                       | 2,71,000               | Registration  | 65,297             | 70,258                         | 74,000                 |
| Kheddas   | 4,807              | 13,314                         | 18,409                 | Amrit Mahal   | 34,190             | 34,624                         | 36,660                 |
| Gold Mining                                     | 11,63,525          | 11,90,834                      | 2,50,000               | Interest  | 2,34,851           | 2,55,478                       | 2,49,000               |
| Registration                                    | 88,648             | 1,10,761                       | 1,14,000               | General Administration  | 4,90,348           | 5,05,232                       | 5,43,801               |
| Amrit Mahal                                     | 22,683             | 14,032                         | 39,000                 | Law and Justice—  |                    |                                |                        |
| Investment Account                              |                    |                                |                        | Courts  | 9,07,325           | 9,01,735                       | 9,42,572               |
| Interest on Deposits in the<br>Madras Bank      | 4,70,846           | 3,69,118                       | 3,00,000               | Jails   | 97,985             | 1,03,990                       | 1,10,423               |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears<br>of Revenue.    | 1,26,448           | 1,40,624                       | 90,000                 | Police  | 9,27,163           | 9,51,103                       | 10,80,000              |
| Law and Justice—                                |                    |                                |                        | Education   | 5,73,966           | 6,12,930                       | 7,12,000               |
| Courts  | 53,496             | 62,369                         | 60,000                 | Muzrai ..   | 3,72,266           | 3,22,922                       | 3,41,000               |
| Jails   | 17,840             | 17,295                         | 17,000                 | Medical   | 3,42,464           | 3,67,047                       | 4,25,000               |
| Police  | 20,081             | 7,755                          | 3,000                  | Government Houses   | 94,762             | 79,564                         | 66,295                 |
| Education                                       | 79,744             | 90,520                         | 95,000                 | Scientific and Minor Depart-<br>ments.                        | 2,20,878           | 2,20,803                       | 2,84,340               |
| Medical   | 21,687             | 27,085                         | 18,000                 | Superannuation, Pensions and<br>Gratuities, etc.              | 8,70,025           | 3,18,267                       | 3,19,000               |
| Scientific and Minor Depart-<br>ments.          | 9,513              | 8,877                          | 9,000                  | Stationery and Printing                                       | 1,90,026           | 1,79,512                       | 1,72,904               |
| Stationery and Printing                         | 5,787              | 6,593                          | 7,000                  | Premia, etc., on Government<br>of India Pronotes purchased.   | 37,268             | 50,683                         | 43,000                 |
| Public Works and Sanitary                       | 30,566             | 26,421                         | 28,000                 | Other items   | 2,85,657           | 2,14,839                       | 7,75,000               |
| Other items                                     | 2,39,718           | 2,12,629                       | 1,37,000               | Public Works including special<br>sanitary works              | 32,50,728          | 34,17,332                      | 25,78,000              |
|   |                    |                                |                        | Army  | 9,88,996           | 9,72,891                       | 10,93,000              |
|   |                    |                                |                        | Plague  | 7,50,640           | 4,64,627                       | 3,25,000               |
|   |                    |                                |                        | Famine relief   | 4,344              | 4,796                          |                        |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>1,75,31,665</b> | <b>1,80,47,755</b>             | <b>1,74,39,000</b>     | <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,86,37,930</b> | <b>1,78,12,853</b>             | <b>1,81,37,000</b>     |
| State Railways                                  | 4,37,909           | 3,04,244                       | 6,00,000               | State Railways  | 13,76,951          | 12,86,366                      | 9,42,000               |
| Total including State Rail-<br>ways.            | 1,79,69,574        | 1,83,51,999                    | 1,80,39,000            | Total including State Railways                                | 2,00,14,881        | 1,90,99,219                    | 1,90,79,000            |
| Toddy Revenue of Civil and<br>Military Station. | 7,289              | ..                             | ..                     | Toddy Revenue payable to Civil<br>and Military Station.       | 7,289              | ..                             |                        |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                              | <b>1,79,76,863</b> | <b>1,83,51,999</b>             | <b>1,80,39,000</b>     | <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>2,00,22,170</b> | <b>1,90,99,219</b>             | <b>1,90,79,000</b>     |

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

ON FRIDAY THE 25th OCTOBER 1901

GENTLEMEN,

Before proceeding to give an account of the administration of the different departments of the State during the past year, Her Highness the Maharani-Regent has commanded me to once more refer in this Assembly of her leading subjects, to the great loss we have all sustained by the death in the beginning of this year of Her Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria after a long reign of sixty-four years—an event which has affected us not merely in common with the teeming millions of the British Empire, but with the whole mankind over whose hearts the good Queen had as firmly established her dominion by her personal virtues, as she had done over those of her own subjects by the beneficent exercise of her Sovereign power.

The accession of His Most Gracious Majesty Emperor Edward to the throne is an event of the greatest interest and importance to us. His Majesty who has honoured his vast Dominions in this country with a personal visit will, we may feel confident, ever cherish us with the same tender solicitude as did his illustrious Mother.

Towards the end of November last, we had the signal honour of a Viceregal visit to the State. His Excellency Lord Curzon drove up from the coast to witness the magnificent sight of the Jog Falls, and our Western district had thus the opportunity of welcoming the first Viceroy that graced those out-of-the-way places with his presence. The two capital cities and the jungles of the Mysore district were visited from the other side. We can never too highly estimate the advantages of having a Viceroy who has a direct and intimate knowledge from personal observation of our country. One gracious function which the Viceroy was pleased to perform while at Mysore was, the unveiling of the equestrian statue of His Highness the late Maharaja. The park around the statue has been named after His Excellency to commemorate this visit of Lord and Lady Curzon.

Another event over which we had recently to mourn was the death of Rajyadhurandhara Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, within the short period of six months of his laying down his office. It gave Her Highness very great pain as it did to us all, that the late Dewan, after such a long and distinguished career, should not have been spared to enjoy the rest he had so well earned. I am sure you will feel the loss of his able and eminent services, which came upon us all much sooner than was expected, as keenly as I do, who was for a long period his colleague and assistant in the work of the administration.

*Season.*—During the 12 months which ended with June last, the average rainfall throughout the State was far more satisfactory than in the previous year, in respect of both monsoons, and proved to be somewhat better also than the average of the preceding 20 years. Under its influence, ample harvests and high prices more than compensated for the defects of the previous year. The current agricultural year also promises to be satisfactory. The pre-monsoon rains in April and May were seasonable and plentiful. They stimulated early sowings which, with small exceptions, have, on the whole, yielded fair harvests. These would have been better, were it not for a serious failure in the south-west monsoon in June, July and August. The deficiency was great enough to threaten young crops of *ragi* in various parts of the Province and to retard its sowings in the eastern

tracts. Apprehensions arose of drought and widespread distress. There was an immigration of people in search of employment from Cuddapah, North Arcot and Anantapur districts of the Madras Presidency, where the seasons had been unfavourable. Special works were started in parts of the Kolar district. But good rains falling in September have saved the situation.

*General Health.*—In the matter of public health, however, the past year was very unfavourable, and as a result of the larger prevalence of various diseases, the number of deaths exceeded that of births by more than 20,000.

Cholera was particularly bad accounting for 9,620 deaths against only 120 in the previous year. There was also an increase of deaths from fevers and small-pox.

It was unfortunate that plague which had shown signs of dying out in many parts of the State again became widespread during this year. The number of deaths rose from 5,001 to 13,573. The district of Shimoga, which had remained altogether free, became infected in September 1900, and Kadur also for the first time, in January 1901. The district of Chitaldrug which in some of its parts had suffered most during the previous year, enjoyed immunity throughout this year.

In the Mysore district, the number of cases rose from 1,237 to 3,589. On the whole, there were 17,959 cases, the number for the previous year being 6,596. In the Mysore City, the enormous number of 6,817 deaths was reached, the previous year's figure having been only 548.

You may remember that the worst period was about this time last year, the highest number reached being on the eighth day of the Dasara, and the sitting of this Assembly had on that account to be suspended for the second time; but the milder course of the disease has enabled Her Highness the Maharani-Regent to direct the meeting of the Assembly this year.

*Census and Population.*—A general census of the population of Mysore was taken on the night of the 1st of March 1901, at the same time as in other parts of India. The rough totals show that, including the Assigned Tracts of Bangalore, the population is 5,538,482, which shows an increase of 595,000 or a little over 12 per cent for the decade since 1891, when the total was returned as 4,943,604.

Taking the figures separately by defined tracts, the Kolar Gold Fields exhibit the enormous increase of 436 per cent due, of course, mainly to immigration on account of the Gold Mining industry. Of the districts which may be taken to have progressed only under normal conditions, Chitaldrug takes the lead with an increase of 20 per cent, Kolar and Tumkur come next with 17 per cent, and Bangalore district shows 15 per cent, while Mysore with 11 per cent, and Hassan and Kadur (with 10 per cent) approximate to the provincial rate of increase. Shimoga district has been practically stationary, with a nominal increase of 1 per cent, while the dread visitation of the plague has left its mark by creating a fall in the City (13 per cent) and Station (11 per cent) of Bangalore and in Mysore (8 per cent).

Comparing together the present figures with those of 1871, we find that famine and plague greatly checked the normal growth of population, and after the lapse of thirty years, there has been an increase of only ten per cent.

I shall now lay before you an account of the condition of the finances of the year which ended in June last.

*Finance.*—From the appended (preliminary) statements, you will find that the ordinary income and expenditure were Rs. 1,84,87,475 and Rs. 1,79,79,417, showing a surplus of Rs. 5,08,058. The addition of railway receipts and disbursements (Rs. 6,60,043 and Rs. 10,40,609) on both sides of the account, reduced this surplus to Rs. 1,27,492. By taking into account, the capital expenditure on Cauveri Power Transmission Scheme (Rs. 19,30,558), this surplus is converted into a deficit of Rs. 18,03,066 as against the larger deficit of Rs. 31,12,873 of the previous year.

It may be observed that the total revenue realized this year has been the highest ever reached except in the year 1897-98, when it exceeded this sum by nearly a lakh and a half. The receipts of 1900-01 exceed those of the year preceding it, by Rs. 1,43,776, which is the net favourable difference between the total of increases (Rs. 11,57,730) and that of decreases (Rs. 10,13,954).

## RECEIPTS.

*Increases.*—The most considerable increases occurred in the items of Land Revenue, Excise, Gold Mining and Railways.

*Land Revenue.*—Under “Land Revenue,” the large increase of Rs. 3,25,666 was due to better collection, on account of more prosperous agricultural conditions, of both the arrears and the current year’s demand, the latter accounting for nearly 2½ lakhs.

The demand also under this item showed an increase of nearly a lakh on the previous year. The assessment on lands newly taken up amounted to Rs. 1,07,740, and that on lands relinquished to Rs. 35,488. The sale proceeds of lands brought in an increase of about Rs. 42,000.

*Excise.*—The increase of Rs. 1,14,937 in the excise revenue was largely contributed by toddy, chiefly as rental.

There was a fall in the consumption of arrack throughout the State, the decrease being from 325,563 to 303,179 gallons, about 6·87 per cent.

This was the third year in which the tree-tax system was in operation, and the results show that it has become successfully established.

*Gold Mining.*—There was a larger production of gold in the Mines than in the previous year, the out-turn, according to the preliminary accounts received, being 505,292 oz. (about 1,300 maunds) of the certified value of £1,921,103 against 475,668 oz., valued at £1,809,112.

The five per cent royalty due to Government was £96,055, as against £90,455 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 84,000, but as part of the royalty due for the previous year was credited after its close, the excess under this head came to Rs. 2,43,000.

*Railways.*—Under “State Railways,” there is a large increase of Rs. 3,64,343; but owing to the longer periods to which the receipts credited during the past year refer, the increase is to a large extent only apparent, as each year’s income is not always credited in our exchange accounts with the companies concerned within the particular year to which it refers. A sum of Rs. 26,000 was for the first time credited in the accounts of 1900-1901 for the Birur-Shimoga Line.

*Minor items.*—An increase of Rs. 60,000 appears as a miscellaneous item under “General Administration,” being the value of a Government building known as Melville House, sold to the estate of Princess Krishnajammam Avaru.

*Receipts—Decreases.*—On the other side, large decreases occurred under “Forests,” “State Investments,” “Interest” and “Other items.”

*Forests.*—There was a large fall of a lakh and three-quarters under “Sandalwood,” a part of the stock having been held back from sale for want of proper offers. Receipts under “Kheddas” also decreased by about Rs. 5,000. There were enhanced receipts from timber and minor forest produce of about Rs. 80,000, with the result of reducing the deficiency to a little over one lakh of rupees.

*State Investments.*—You are aware that a special Trust Fund was formed in 1899-1900 for the redemption of the Southern Mahratta Railway loan of £1,200,000 when it will fall due about 35 years hence. The Railway Loan Repayment Fund was closed, and its accumulated interest (Rs. 6,15,340) which was not required for the new Trust Fund, credited to the Surplus Investment Interest Account. This is an item which of course disappears from the accounts of 1900-1901.

Government of India securities of the value of 17 lakhs and a quarter were sold during the past year, and the loss of interest on that account caused a reduction by Rs. 34,137.

The interest due on deposit of the current cash balances in the Madras Branch Bank was credited only for one half year in the past year, instead of for two halves as usual. This caused a decrease of Rs. 6,000.

*Interest on loans and arrears of revenue.*—The Jodhpur loan of 25½ lakhs having been transferred to the Railway Redemption Trust Fund, the loss of interest thereon accounts mainly for the decrease under this head.

• *Expenditure—Increases.*—I shall now proceed to explain the important differences in expenditure under various heads of account during the past year.

*Land Revenue.*—Under "Land Revenue," the large sum of Rs. 66,000 was paid in excess over the previous year, on account of arrears of remuneration due to shambhogs and patels, and of land inams. There was an increase of about Rs. 6,500 under travelling allowances of district and taluk officials, Rs. 3,500 increase of establishment and other charges of the Survey and Settlement Department, and together with some minor items, the total increase came to Rs. 96,000.

*Excise.*—The increase of Rs. 45,000 under "Excise" was composed of about Rs. 11,000 due to the pay, etc., of certain Assistant Commissioners newly transferred to the department having been charged for the whole year instead of only a part as in the previous year; about Rs. 12,000 due to the payment of arrears due to, and entertainment of the full complement of the temporary establishment; Rs. 11,500, under travelling allowances, and of other minor items amounting to about Rs. 13,500.

*Savings Bank Deposits.*—The closing balance of Savings Bank Deposits rose to Rs. 51,12,440 from Rs. 46,04,450 in the previous year; and on this account, there was an excess charge of Rs. 33,626 for interest.

*Education.*—The grant of periodical increments of salaries and the opening of new schools account for an enhanced expenditure by Rs. 20,569.

*Medical.*—The opening of the Victoria Hospital caused an increase of Rs. 32,440, the increase of pay of Medical officers of about Rs. 17,000, contribution to leave and retiring allowances of British officers lent, Rs. 6,602, and of these increases together with some minor ones came up to Rs. 63,108.

*Government Houses.*—The increase, chiefly on account of purchase and renewal of carriages and purchase of new furniture, crockery, glassware, etc., amounted to more than Rs. 53,000, which was reduced by about Rs. 14,000 under entertainment of guests.

*Scientific and Minor Departments.*—There was an increase of Rs. 39,000 under Census, of about Rs. 15,000 under Geological Department due to the appointment of one of the officers as a Deputy Inspector, and for contingencies, library and other miscellaneous charges, of about Rs. 6,400 under Agricultural experiments and of about Rs. 7,000 on minor accounts. Reduced by decreases amounting to about Rs. 9,000, the net increase of charges for "Scientific and Minor Departments" came to Rs. 53,561.

*Government Pro-Note Transactions.*—The sale of Government of India Pro-Notes of the nominal value of about 17 lakhs caused a loss in discount of Rs. 61,433.

*Other Items.*—The charges on account of the Viceregal Reception and entertainment of distinguished guests account for about Rs. 89,000. About Rs. 41,000 extra was spent on monuments, etc., of His Highness the late Maharaja. About Rs. 55,500 was adjusted during the year on account of Royal marriages; Rs. 15,000 was bonus paid to the Plague Commissioner; Rs. 12,593, the charges of Kotwali Establishment transferred from the 'Judicial' to this head.

*Military.*—About Rs. 20,000 appears as excess expenditure for purchase and repair of arms, etc., Rs. 13,000 for vacancies in the Barr Establishment having been filled up, Rs. 11,000 under pensions due to enhanced rates and increase in number, and about Rs. 19,000 under various other minor heads. On the other hand, there had been a casual item of about Rs. 24,000 incurred in the previous year to supply full dress uniform for the Imperial Service Regiment. The net increase of expenditure under the head 'Military' was Rs. 88,973.

*Expenditure—Decreases.*—The decrease of Rs. 16,812 was due to lapses under "Forests" (conservancy and works), and Rs. 2,14,018 less than in the previous year was spent on plague measures.

Under "State Railways," the large sum of Rs. 24,80,904 paid during the previous year for the formation of the Railway Redemption Trust Fund, of course, dis-non-recurring items, relating respectively to works on Birur-Shimoga and Kolar Gold Fields Lines, and similar items of small amounts appear for other works. All these gave an apparent saving of expenditure in the past year, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 30,11,812. From this have to be deducted, being items of extra expenditure, Rs. 2,20,023, guaranteed interest having been adjusted for 15 months in 1900-1901 in place of 11 months in the previous year, Rs. 35,050 on account of

Coast Railway survey, Rs. 17,363, expenditure on State Carriages and a small sum of Rs. 2,710 under the head "Direction and accounts." The resulting saving comes to about 27½ lakhs.

*Collection Charges.*—The charges of collection according to calculation came to about 16½ per cent for Land Revenue, (including Salt, Sayer and Mohatarfa), 4 per cent for Stamps, 9 per cent for Excise, while for Forests, it was 30 per cent. It will be readily seen that the large expenditure on forests, which but for the heavy lapses already noticed would have been more considerable, is occasioned mainly by operations of conserving and improving this store of the country's natural wealth.

*Revenue Surplus Account.*—The Revenue Surplus at the beginning of 1900-1901 was Rs. 87,95,316. Deducting the deficit of Rs. 18,03,066 of the year, the closing balance was Rs. 69,92,250.

*Cash and Government Paper Balance.*—The balance in cash and Government Securities, including the State and Public Debt Funds not separately invested, was Rs. 1,46,09,391 on 1st July 1900. The net credit under Public Debt was Rs. 2,32,407. Subtracting the deficit of the year from these sums, the balance was Rs. 1,30,38,732, which was composed of Rs. 76,57,500 in Government of India and other securities, Rs. 17,95,593 cash in Madras Bank and Rs. 35,85,639 cash in Government Treasuries and Departments.

*Budget for 1901-1902.*—The Budget Estimates of the State for the current year provide for an income estimated at Rs. 1,87,76,000 (including 5 lakhs from Railways), as against Rs. 1,89,71,000 estimated, and Rs. 1,91,47,518 actual receipts of the past year.

The expenditure on all heads of General Administration is estimated at Rs. 1,52,84,400, the Public Works expenditure from State Funds at Rs. 26,40,000, that on Sanitary Works (in addition to the grant of Rs. 1,20,000 from the ordinary P. W. grant) at Rs. 49,000, and the Railway expenditure at Rs. 7,58,000. A sum of 19 lakhs is provided for the Cauvery Power Transmission Scheme. The total estimated expenditure is thus Rs. 2,06,31,000, which makes a deficit of Rs. 18,55,000. This, it will be observed, is considerably less than the capital expenditure of 19 lakhs on Cauvery Power Scheme and 3½ lakhs on the Marikanave project.

A sum of Rs. 3,44,000 has been included in the expenditure provided for General Administration, under 'Military' for the formation of an independent Transport Corps for purposes of Imperial defence consisting of 300 carts and 700 ponies. Her Highness the Maharani-Regent animated by the same loyal instincts which induced Her Royal Spouse, when organising Cavalry regiments for Imperial Service, made towards the latter part of 1897, an offer to raise a Transport Corps which was accepted by the Government of India in March 1898. The opportunity thus afforded, of once more associating this State with the paramount power in the defence of the Empire, has been most cheerfully embraced and the formation of the Corps has been decided upon and commenced this year. It is expected that the first division will be ready about December next, and the full organization completed before the end of 1904. The whole initial equipment will probably cost five lakhs, the yearly maintenance increasing the Military Budget by an annual sum of a little more than two lakhs. As a set-off for this increase, the strength of the two Cavalry Regiments has been reduced by 200 Savars.

*Local Revenue District Funds.*—The income under all heads of District Funds amounted to Rs. 5,89,253, and including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure was Rs. 8,31,397. Out of this, Rs. 5,74,002 was spent, the details being Rs. 4,44,960 on public works, Rs. 19,650 on sanitation, Rs. 56,721 in affording medical aid, Rs. 19,809 for accommodation to travellers and the rest on miscellaneous items.

*Local Funds General.*—The receipts under 'Local Funds General' amounted to Rs. 1,11,664 and with the opening balance of Rs. 2,27,458, a sum of Rs. 3,39,122 was available. The total expenditure was Rs. 98,578.

*Village School Fund.*—The amount credited to Village School Fund during the year was Rs. 2,20,389-9-7 and with the opening balance, the total sum available was Rs. 5,26,662-6-10. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,67,844-8-1 was expended.

*Municipal Funds.*—Three new municipalities were constituted during the year, the present number being 124. When the new Local Boards Regulation comes into force, it is expected that there will be no necessity for increasing the number of petty municipalities.

|       |                   |     |  |
|-------|-------------------|-----|--|
|       |                   |     | The receipts under all heads of municipal income amounted to Rs. 7,02,476, of which Rs. 5,32,307 was realized from taxation and the balance from loans and grants-in-aid from Government and other miscellaneous sources. Including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,36,395. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 1,77,857 on conservancy, Rs. 1,82,643 on public works, Rs. 40,921 in rendering medical aid, Rs. 12,983 on plague prevention and sanitary measures and Rs. 38,000 on education. |
|       |                   | Rs. |  |
| i.    | Octroi            | ... | 2,20,085   |
| ii.   | House-tax         | ... | 1,59,903   |
| iii.  | Lighting          | ... | 4,480  |
| iv.   | License receipts  | ... | 30,360   |
| v.    | Carriage tax      | ... | 661  |
| vi.   | Tax on animals    | ... | 1,076  |
| vii.  | Mohatarfa         | ... | 1,00,207   |
| viii. | Tolls and Ferries | ... | 15,535   |
|       | Total             | ... | 5,32,307   |

*Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—The Survey and Settlement of all the taluks in the State has now been completed. The introduction of the Settlement into the Sringeri Jahgir has been delayed to some extent owing to the difficulty of allocating minor inams. The leading feature of the year's operation has been the commencement of the Revision Survey, which has already been completed in Davangere and Hiriyur taluks. There can be no doubt of the absolute necessity of the Re-survey in the interests both of the Government and of the people, and it will be pushed on rapidly and in a thorough manner.

*Forests.*—The chief events in connection with Forest administration were the introduction of the new Mysore Forest Regulation from 1st January 1901 and of a scheme to revise and strengthen the executive and protective staffs, which however was only partially carried out before the close of the year.

The extent of area newly reserved as State Forests was about 191 square miles. The area fire-protected was 1,649 out of a total extent of 1,948 square miles of State Forests, of which there was a failure in only 20 square miles.

*Mining and Geological Survey.*—The Kolar Gold Fields still continues to be the producing centre for gold; but preliminary operations have been carried on in the Kadur and Mysore districts. In the latter, work has been commenced in the South Amble Block, which has been taken over by the new Kempinkote Gold Fields (Limited). The number of Mines at work was 14 as in last year, of which 5 (*i. e.*, one more than last year), paid dividends to share-holders.

Corundum is the only other mineral in the State attracting any attention at present. As the sale by auctions has not been attended with satisfactory results, the practice has been stopped, and new rules have been introduced for developing this revenue.

To ensure a more systematic inspection of the mines, the Deputy Inspector has been stationed on the Field. To provide for another urgent want, a project for water-supply at a cost of 11 lakhs has been prepared, and is now receiving the consideration of Government.

*Public Works.*—The total expenditure incurred on works of all descriptions (other than Railways) carried out during the year by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 43,54,077, exclusive of the English payment of £102,122-15-4 equivalent to Rs. 15,31,841.

*Buildings.*—The following details concerning some of the more important works in hand may be of interest. The new lines for the Imperial Service Troops at Bangalore were completed. The reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore was pushed forward rapidly. The Ambavilas Durbar Hall was practically finished and roofed in. On the main building a considerable portion of the work has been completed and most of the iron work and other materials are already on the spot.

The Victoria Hospital at Bangalore, which was started in 1897 in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Late Majesty Empress Victoria, was finished, and it was formally opened by His Excellency Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The construction of the subsidiary buildings is now in hand.



Fair progress was also made on the construction of the Agricultural Chemist's office and laboratory at Bangalore, the new high school at Tumkur, the officials' quarters at Koppa and the taluk cutcherry at Srinivasapur; while the students' home at Bangalore and the taluk cutcherries at Gundlupet, Koppa and Tarikere were practically completed.

*Communications.*—Under the head 'Communications,' the principal works in hand, were the opening out of a new road from the Balaghat Railway station to the 11th mile of the Ooregaum Gold Fields Railway feeder, and the second section of the Saklespur-Gonibid road; the widening and extension of the Bababudan Hill road; the Sagar-Malnad roads; the metalling and improving of the Gundlupet-Sultan's Battery road; the Narsipur-Chamarajnar roads; and the bridging of the difficult river crossings on the Ananthapur-Tirthahalli, the Saklespur-Arehalli and the Manjarabad-Subramanya roads.

*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Works of miscellaneous public improvements were chiefly concerned with the requirements of the extensions in the City of Bangalore and with improvement of the water-supply for the City of Mysore.

*Irrigation.*—The most important work of irrigation is the Marikanave Reservoir which was started three years ago, chiefly as a famine protective work in the arid district of Chitaldrug and which, when completed, will be one of the largest artificial lakes in India. The work turned out consisted chiefly of (1) founding the dam for a length of 213 feet, (2) excavating the fault on the north side of the rocky river bed to a depth of 70 feet and its filling in, (3) constructing 1,585,704 cubic feet of masonry to the dam, and (4) erecting an over-head wire rope tramway to convey stones to the actual place of work. The first shipment of Stoney's Patent sluice shutters ordered from England has been received and the entire work is progressing satisfactorily. The question of generating electric power for industrial purposes from the power obtainable from the water passing through the irrigation sluice has been engaging the attention of Government. During the year, 30 feet of water was stored in the reservoir against 4 in the previous year.

Good progress was also made on the other large incomplete irrigation works of the previous year, *viz.*, the restoration of the Bethamangala tank in the Kolar district, the construction of the new Mavathur tank in the Tumkur district, the Kalhalli, Chikmadore, Mirsabahalli and Parasurampur new tanks in the Chitaldrug district, the restoration of the Kempasagara, Kotebetta, Kirgaval and Markal tanks and the new aqueduct at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Chikkadevarayasagar channel in the Mysore district, and the restoration of the breached portion of the Changarvalli anikat in the Hassan district. The following works were either completed or are approaching completion: the opening out of the right bank channel from the Kamasamudram tank in the Kolar district; the restoration of Timmanahalli, Tangal-madu and Jailadu tanks in the Tumkur district, the Hulhalli channel improvement and extension, the Kalhalli anikat reconstruction and the Kargala tank restoration in the Mysore district; the Sulekere tank restoration and the new Belalkere dam in the Shimoga district; and the restoration of Kuksandra and Madag tanks in the Kadur district. The construction of a new anikat across the Naguni river in lieu of the breached Gamane *ane* near Sankanapur in the Tumkur district, was sanctioned during the year and the dam built to a height of 7 feet.

*Sanitation.*—The chief sanitary works under execution during the year were, the opening out of conservancy lanes in the congested parts of the Bangalore City, and the water-supply works for the towns of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Yedatore, with drainage for the last mentioned place. Seeing how important this branch of the work is in the interests of the people, and considering the magnitude of what has to be accomplished, Government will always accord a liberal treatment to questions of Sanitary improvement.

*The Cauvery Falls Power Scheme.*—The Cauvery Falls Power Scheme, which was mentioned last year, is now well on the way towards completion.

At Sivasamudra, the river works and about four-fifths of the supply channels have been completed. All quarters, office and store and other buildings are finished, with power-station buildings well in hand and all materials required for their completion collected at site.

For the transmission line, the buildings at Sarjapur are completed, and those at Kankanhalli and the two inspection lodges at miles 35 and 79 are progressing. Twelve miles of poles have been erected and distribution of poles on line proceeding apace, the progress of erection averaging about half a mile daily.

The distribution buildings are well advanced and foundations for the new machinery commenced, all materials both for buildings and line construction being collected at site.

All copper wire and over head travelling cranes with various other minor items of plant are received and stored. Heavy shipments of both electric and hydraulic machinery together with piping for penstocks, etc., are *en route* to India. The question of providing properly trained men to work the scheme after it is handed over by the contractors to our management, from among the Engineering staff, and if possible, by giving selected candidates good practical training in America, is being considered by Government.

On the whole, the progress may be regarded as very satisfactory, and it is hoped that the scheme will be completed and in full working order by 1st May next.

*Memorial Works.*—The Memorial Works of H. H. the late Maharaja at Calcutta, Mysore and Seringapatam, are making fair progress.

For the twenty years since 1881, the total expenditure on Public Works has been 554 lakhs, the yearly average being about 27½ lakhs. Two hundred and six lakhs of this large sum has been spent on works of Irrigation; 191½ on Local Communications, 45 on Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and 111½ on Government Buildings. It will still be the policy of Government to give liberal grants for the execution of Public Works, but a better proportioned distribution after this long period seems somewhat desirable.

In the matter of roads, it has been found that their annual maintenance already overtaxes the income at the disposal of our Local Boards in most Districts. The Provincial roads also require a large annual allotment for their proper up-keep. It seems, therefore, advisable that, for some years to come, projects for bridges should have priority over those for new roads.

The want of a settled policy or rather of the due enforcement of one, in respect of small irrigation works has resulted in the gradual deterioration of minor tanks on account of continued neglect. These tanks, though individually small, are, by their number and convenient situation for serving the needs of men and cattle in villages, very important and in fact indispensable in the interests of the rural population. Though, from a revenue point of view, they may appear not to press on public notice as much as larger tanks, they cannot be despised even as aids to agriculture. Leaky sluices, damaged weirs and other similar defects of these tanks have long been left untouched. Their number and situation are such that expenditure on them is spread over a very large area, and may be too small in each individual case to be easily checked. The question however is of vital importance to the agricultural community and demands early solution. The allotments of more funds than hitherto for this purpose is as essential to success as the hearty co-operation of the rayats benefiting by the work.

An investigation has been ordered into the facilities of irrigation existing in the State, and a Superintending Engineer has been deputed for ascertaining how far the existing resources have been utilized and with what results, and what future possibilities of development exist.

Extreme drought and consequent distress in a limited area in the Kolar district brought the question of Famine Relief prominently before Government. It was found that there were no matured plans and estimates for any of the unsanctioned works included in the Relief Programmes. Measures have therefore been adopted for rectifying these defects, and also for having in readiness the necessary implements of labour for use on emergent occasions. It is also in contemplation to revise the famine code, in the light of later experience.

*Railways.*—The total net earnings on the open lines of State Railway amounted to Rs. 6,04,478. The return on capital invested was as usual highest on the Kolar Gold Fields line, being 7.45 per cent. The lowest was the Birur-Shimoga

line, while the main lines from Mysore to Harihar and Bangalore to Hindupur yielded nearly an equal return of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The main item in the expenditure of Rs. 9,81,455 was Rs. 8,06,171 paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for guaranteed interest and their (one-fourth) share of surplus profits on account of Mysore-Harihar line. On capital account, Rs. 1,05,271 was spent on construction in connection with Birur-Shimoga and Kolar Gold Fields lines, and Rs. 66,835 on Surveys for connecting Mysore with the Western Coast.

The preparation of projects for the Arsikere-Mangalore and Mysore-Tellicherry lines on narrow or light gauge is in progress.

*Judicial*.—In order to give relief to the District Court of the Ashtagram Division, where the disposal of civil work had been greatly delayed, a new court of District and Sessions Judge was established at Hassan from the 1st of November 1900, with jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Hassan and Kadur. The Subordinate Judge's Court of Shimoga was at the same time abolished.

In response to requests often urged on the score of public convenience, the court of the Munsiff of Nelamangala was transferred to Dodballapur, with jurisdiction over the taluks of Dodballapur, Devanhalli, Nelamangala and Goribidnur and Magadi was transferred to the Additional Munsiff of Bangalore, and Kunigal to the Munsiff of Tumkur.

*Police*.—There was a new appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police to be in charge of the Headquarter Office, but this has been since abolished.

A new Superintendent was appointed to be specially in charge of the Gold Fields and the adjacent tracts, and one Chief and 5 Head Constables and 40 men were added to the existing force there. Better arms were supplied. The force is nevertheless said to be inadequate, and a further increase is under contemplation.

The system of watch at *Ukkadas* chiefly by *toties* and *talaries* was made permanent during this year.

*Legislation*.—The following are some of the principal Regulations, which have been passed:—

- (1) Game Regulation.
- (2) Regulation to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883.
- (3) Regulation to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.
- (4) Excise Regulation.
- (5) The Mysore Forest Regulation.
- (6) Local Boards Regulation.

Of the above, the 1st and the 6th were long pending ones, and it is a matter for satisfaction that they have at last been passed into law. The Forest Regulation supplied a long felt *desideratum*, as the rules of 1878 had been found defective in important details. It had been repeatedly urged by planters and other persons interested in sport that the indiscriminate destruction of wild animals and birds should be prevented. The necessity for a Local Boards Regulation was first explained in the Dewan's Address of 1882, and the need for a revision of the Excise Law had long been felt.

Among the Draft Regulations which are under consideration, I would mention for your careful attention, those which relate to the Police, the Municipalities and Weights and Measures.

*Education*.—There were 4,009 education institutions, public and private, with 99,408 boys and 15,754 girls being an increase of 125 institutions and 2,356 boys and 1,306 girls over the numbers of previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to those of the school-going age was 24.09 and of girls, 4.22.

The total amount spent on education was Rs. 9,48,736 which was made up of:—

Rs. 6,42,493 from State Funds.  
 „ 2,67,844 from Village School Funds  
 and „ 38,399 Municipal Funds.

• The income from school fees was Rs. 90,775 and from other sources Rs. 88,358.

There was a fair degree of success obtained in the University Examinations. The number of scholarships paid by Government last year for study outside Mysore was 62, of which 1 was for Engineering, 49 for Medicine, 3 for Teaching 8 for Forestry and 1 for study in England.

A sum of Rs. 45 a month was sanctioned for scholarships for apprentices in the Artware Factory in Mysore, and Rs. 100 a month for the benefit of poor and deserving pupils of primary schools prosecuting their studies to the standard of Lower Secondary Examinations.

For the encouragement of proficiency in Arabic, Persian and Hindustani, and to provide qualified munshis for colleges and high schools, classes were opened in connection with the Government Normal School, Mysore. A scheme for a Maulvi's examination corresponding to the Pandits' examination was drawn up and notified. Arabic has been introduced into the Upper Secondary course.

Education of girls has been steadily advancing. 19 girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination.

The Maharani's College of Mysore as usual showed good progress. A revised scale of salaries has been fixed for lady teachers so as to give them definite prospects of advancement as incentives to hard work.

The reorganization of the inspecting staff, the revision of the rates of school fees and the increase of pay of the vernacular masters, are engaging the attention of Government.

The encouragement of industrial education, the establishment of special schools for weaving and other established industries in Mysore and the introduction of drawing or manual work into primary and secondary schools are other questions demanding early consideration.

It is probable that literary education has drawn away too many of our young men from other important and necessary walks of life. The system of opening English classes in small rural schools seems, thus, to require careful reconsideration. The most pressing of the reforms in this matter is to find out methods of imparting education, which shall be of more practical use, not only to those who wish to begin as clerks in Government service or teachers in schools, but to all, according to their needs, who wish to engage themselves in the numerous professions and industries, so necessary for the prosperity of the country. Not less necessary is it to devise ways of imparting a fairly liberal education by means of the vernaculars of the country, without endangering thereby, the progress of the more advanced course of learning possible at present and for many years to come, only through the medium of the English language.

*Archæology.*—The total number of inscriptions dealt with by the Archæological Department was 4,152.

An important date (750 A. C.) is supplied as the 25th year of Sripurusha of the Ganga dynasty by a set of copper-plate inscriptions.

The identification of the birthplace of the Hoysalas with Angadi in Mudgere taluk has been confirmed.

*Muzrai.*—A special officer for this Department was first appointed in 1891 to introduce reforms in the management of the religious and charitable institutions, and it was expected at the time that the work would not occupy more than three or four years. The appointment however continued till April last, when it was abolished on the retirement of Rai Bahadur Mr. Srinivasacharlu. The Deputy Secretary has been placed in charge of the Secretariat duties, and the Deputy Commissioners of districts have been given a wider control over the muzrai institutions in their districts as before. In other respects, the system remains the same, under the effective control and guidance of Government, the separate Secretariat establishment being as hitherto, in charge of all muzrai duties.

*State Insurance.*—The State Insurance Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 5,43,677-15-6 at the beginning of the year and the receipts were Rs. 1,45,837-3-8. Deducting the expenditure for the year Rs. 17,239-10-1, the closing balance at its credit was Rs. 6,72,275-9-1.

The number of current policies at the end of the year was 2,869, and the sum of monthly premia due Rs. 11,395-8-0, the sum assured being Rs. 31,66,147-8-0. It is gratifying to learn that, in the opinion of experts, the fund is in a very satisfactory condition.

*Agricultural Banks.*—The number of agricultural banks was, as in the previous year, sixty-four, of which four did not transact any business.

It is unfortunate that these banks have not worked as successfully as was expected at the time of their institution by Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer in 1894. It was considered that, if the spirit of co-operation among the people was stimulated, the existing inability of the agriculturist to obtain credit except at usurious rates of interest would diminish to a large extent. The rules consequently provided for the preservation of the rural character of the banks and the limitation of area from which the members were 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 only to members and for approved purposes, the exclusive application of the money lent to such purposes, the absolute punctuality in repayment, the gratuitous service of the members, — all calculated to ensure success to the establishment of a system of borrowing on beneficial terms by means of combined credit. In 1894-95, the first year in which the scheme was placed on a workable basis, a modest beginning was made with two banks. They were followed by three more in the next year, by seventeen during the third, by thirty-eight in the fourth, and by only four in the subsequent years. A special officer was appointed in December 1896 to examine into the working of the banks, to scrutinize and report upon new banks proposed to be formed, and to explain to the inhabitants of rural tracts, the principles on which such banks should be founded and worked. Notwithstanding all these precautions, the scheme has not been an unqualified success. The outbreak of plague and the consequent depression in trade and business can only be said to have very slightly retarded the growth of these institutions. There seem to be deeper causes for this unsatisfactory result which require to be investigated. Possibly the defect lay in the too easy terms granted by Government. The difference between the rates of interest prescribed for the banks and the current market rate was so great that borrowing was, in a measure, stimulated beyond the actual bounds of necessity. The members also were not perhaps, all of them, strictly of the class and occupation for whose benefit such banks were intended. About 15 lakhs of rupees have been advanced by the State, of which, deducting the amount refunded till now, there is still a large outstanding balance of more than Rs. 13,82,000. The banks have moreover failed to attract deposits to a larger extent than about Rs. 15,000 and the reserve fund has not amounted to more than about Rs. 35,000. The property of the members which has been looked upon as security for the amount advanced by Government has been valued, it is true, at about 48 lakhs, but it is possible that the value has been overestimated or has deteriorated in a number of cases.

Some steps have already been taken to remedy these defects, but it has to be borne in mind that Government cannot proceed to realize the outstanding debt in a lump by summarily selling the property without creating hardship to a number of possibly innocent people. The imperative necessity of adhering to a prepared scheme of repayments has been enjoined, and the granting of any further advances has been suspended for the present. A more definite plan of action for the future is receiving serious consideration at the hands of Government.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, it gives Her Highness great pleasure to announce to you that His Highness the Maharaja has been fast completing his education under the guidance of his able Tutor and Governor, Mr. Fraser. His Highness will attain his majority within the next few months. Her Highness who, in February 1895, at a time of great affliction to the country, so generously and at such great self-sacrifice undertook the burden of the State and has since sustained it so nobly, looks forward with great eagerness to be relieved of it by her Son, our gracious and beloved young Maharaja, and we may hope that, under God's providence, he will, in the words of His Excellency the Viceroy, "become within a very short time the ruler of a tractable and contented people; he will guide the destinies of a picturesque and historic principality: he will inherit the traditions of an administration which, after fifty years of British supervision, has been finally established upon progressive and constitutional lines, and which during the last (seven) years has been so ably conducted by Her Highness the Maharani-Regent."

MYSORE,  
25th October 1901.

D. A.

P. N. KRISHNAMURTI,  
Dewan of Mysore.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS (1900-1901)  
(Preliminary)

| Head of Receipts   | Final,<br>1899-1900 | Preliminary,<br>1900-1901 | Difference |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|------------|
|  | Rs.                 | Rs.                       | Rs.        |
| Land Revenue .. .. .   | 95,09,484           | 98,35,150                 | + 3,25,666 |
| Salt .. .. .   | 17,332              | 14,008                    | - 3,324    |
| Stamps .. .. .   | 7,73,670            | 7,94,199                  | + 20,529   |
| Excise—(a) Arrack .. .. .  | 18,02,192           | 17,32,325                 | - 69,867   |
| (b) Toddy .. .. .  | 16,05,793           | 17,88,662                 | + 1,82,869 |
| (c) Miscellaneous .. .. .  | 94,300              | 96,235                    | + 1,935    |
| Total Excise .. .. .   | 35,02,285           | 36,17,222                 | + 1,14,937 |
| Sayer .. .. .  | 3,81,524            | 3,10,346                  | - 71,178   |
| Mohatarfa .. .. .  | 2,12,330            | 2,15,185                  | + 2,855    |
| Forests—(a) Sandalwood .. .. .   | 9,41,319            | 7,64,553                  | - 1,76,766 |
| (b) Timber and Fuel .. .. .  | 1,62,488            | 1,82,296                  | + 19,808   |
| (c) Other Forest items .. .. .   | 2,40,793            | 3,00,656                  | + 59,863   |
| (d) Kheddass .. .. .   | 13,814              | 8,861                     | - 4,953    |
| Total Forests .. .. .  | 13,58,414           | 12,56,366                 | - 1,02,048 |
| Gold Mining—(a) Five per cent Royalty .. .. .                              | 11,90,834           | 14,34,204                 | + 2,43,370 |
| (b) Prospecting license fees premia<br>on new leases granted, etc. .. .. . | .. .. .             | 11,250                    | + 11,250   |
| Total Gold Mining .. .. .  | 11,90,834           | 14,45,454                 | + 2,54,620 |
| Registration .. .. .   | 1,10,764            | 1,24,695                  | + 13,931   |
| Amrit Mahal .. .. .  | 14,032              | 11,542                    | - 2,490    |
| State Investments and Bank Deposits—                                       |                     |                           |            |
| (a) Interest on Government Securities .. .. .                              | 9,49,897            | 2,99,045                  | - 6,50,852 |
| (b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank .. .. .                        | 27,143              | 20,963                    | - 6,180    |
| (c) Profit on Govt. of India Securities sold... .. .                       | 7,418               | .. .. .                   | - 7,418    |
| Total State Investments and Bank Deposits .. .. .                          | 9,84,458            | 3,20,008                  | - 6,64,450 |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue .. .. .                           | 1,40,671            | 74,669                    | - 66,002   |
| Law and Justice—Courts .. .. .   | 62,337              | 53,717                    | - 8,620    |
| Jails .. .. .  | 19,309              | 24,197                    | + 4,888    |
| Total Law and Justice .. .. .  | 81,646              | 77,914                    | - 3,732    |
| Police .. .. .   | 7,942               | 5,323                     | - 2,619    |
| Education .. .. .  | 90,520              | 94,932                    | + 4,412    |
| Medical .. .. .  | 27,206              | 28,974                    | + 1,768    |
| Scientific and Minor Departments .. .. .                                   | 8,877               | 11,173                    | + 2,296    |
| General Administration—  |                     |                           |            |
| (1) Stationery and Printing .. .. .  | 6,597               | 6,542                     | - 55       |
| (2) Miscellaneous receipts of Govt. Houses .. .. .                         | 2                   | 60,919                    | + 60,917   |
| Public Works and Sanitary .. .. .  | 26,422              | 25,352                    | - 1,070    |
| Other items .. .. .  | 2,54,488            | 1,57,502                  | - 96,986   |
| Grand Total .. .. .  | 1,86,99,498         | 1,84,87,475               | - 2,12,023 |
| State Railways—  |                     |                           |            |
| Revenue Account .. .. .  | 2,86,443            | 6,50,786                  | + 3,64,343 |
| Refund of guaranteed interest .. .. .                                      | 17,801              | 9,257                     | - 8,544    |
| Total State Railways .. .. .   | 3,04,244            | 6,60,043                  | + 3,55,799 |
| Grand Total including State Railways .. .. .                               | 1,90,03,742         | 1,91,47,518               | + 1,43,776 |

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS (1900-1901)

(Preliminary.)

| Expenditure  | Final,<br>1899-1900 | Preliminary,<br>1900-1901 | 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 ...   | 81,777              | 90,696                    | + 8,918    |
| Total ...  | 51,41,777           | 51,50,696                 | + 8,919    |
| Refunds and Drawbacks—Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue ... | 1,56,444            | 1,56,444                  | ...        |
| Other items ...  | 66,205              | 63,700                    | - 2,505    |
| Total ...  | 2,22,649            | 2,20,144                  | - 2,505    |
| Land Revenue Charges—Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ... | 1,94,949            | 1,98,554                  | + 3,605    |
| Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments ...                   | 28,298              | 29,942                    | + 1,644    |
| Assistant Commissioners and Establishments ...                   | 94,087              | 96,125                    | + 2,038    |
| Taluk Establishments ...   | 3,94,638            | 3,97,703                  | + 3,065    |
| Survey and Settlement ...  | 1,55,128            | 1,58,643                  | + 3,515    |
| Inam ...   | 8,716               | 8,804                     | + 88       |
| Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers ...     | 6,84,332            | 7,50,109                  | + 65,777   |
| Miscellaneous ...  | 46,916              | 63,136                    | + 16,220   |
| Total ...  | 16,07,064           | 17,03,016                 | + 95,952   |
| Stamps ... ..  | 30,105              | 31,915                    | + 1,810    |
| Excise ... ..  | 2,71,706            | 3,19,782                  | + 48,076   |
| Sayer ... ..   | 14,384              | 14,126                    | - 258      |
| Forests including Elephant Kheddass ...                          | 4,73,819            | 3,87,007                  | - 86,812   |
| Gold Mining ... ..   | 9,241               | 10,947                    | + 1,706    |
| Registration ... ..  | 70,259              | 73,591                    | + 3,332    |
| Amrit Mahal ... ..   | 34,634              | 33,073                    | - 1,561    |
| Total including Refunds and Land Revenue Charges                 | 27,33,861           | 27,93,601                 | + 59,740   |
| Interest—On Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs ...                | 96,663              | 95,113                    | - 1,550    |
| On Savings Bank Deposits ...                                     | 1,23,312            | 1,56,938                  | + 33,626   |
| On Charity Fund ...  | 20,135              | 16,326                    | - 3,809    |
| On Insurance Fund ...  | 14,917              | 18,619                    | + 3,702    |
| Refunds ...  | 476                 | 144                       | - 332      |
| Total ...  | 2,55,503            | 2,87,140                  | + 31,637   |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS (1900-1901)—*concl'd.*  
(Preliminary.)

| Expenditure  | Final,<br>1899-1900 | Preliminary,<br>1900-1901 | Difference  |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
|  | Rs.                 | Rs.                       | Rs.         |
| General Administration ... ..  | 5,05,298            | 5,29,104                  | + 23,806    |
| Law and Justice—Courts } ... ..  | 9,01,854            | 9,13,445                  | + 11,591    |
| Jails } ... ..   | 1,04,383            | 1,08,463                  | + 4,080     |
| Police ... ..  | 9,51,400            | 9,65,990                  | + 14,590    |
| Education ... ..   | 6,21,924            | 6,42,493                  | + 20,569    |
| Muzrai ... ..  | 3,35,371            | 3,40,195                  | + 4,824     |
| Medical ... ..   | 3,68,670            | 4,31,778                  | + 63,108    |
| Government Houses ... ..   | 80,080              | 1,19,181                  | + 39,101    |
| Scientific and Minor Departments ... ..  | 2,21,694            | 2,80,255                  | + 58,561    |
| Total ...  | 40,90,674           | 43,30,904                 | + 2,40,230  |
| Miscellaneous charges—Superannuation Pensions<br>and gratuities, etc. ... ..                           | 3,18,223            | 3,35,358                  | + 17,135    |
| Stationery and Printing ... ..   | 1,79,873            | 1,80,307                  | + 434       |
| Premia, etc., on Govern-<br>ment of India Pro-<br>notes purchased ... ..                               | 50,683              | 1,12,176                  | + 61,493    |
| Other items ... ..   | 6,95,066            | 9,08,253                  | + 2,13,187  |
| Total ...  | 12,43,845           | 15,36,094                 | + 2,92,249  |
| Plague ... ..  | 4,63,535            | 2,49,517                  | - 2,14,018  |
| Famine Relief ... ..   | 4,797               | 6,952                     | + 2,155     |
| Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works ... ..  | 34,12,629           | 25,82,816                 | - 8,29,813  |
| Army ... ..  | 10,02,724           | 10,41,697                 | + 38,973    |
| Grand Total ...  | 1,83,49,345         | 1,79,79,417               | - 3,69,928  |
| State Railways—Interest on expended portion of<br>Railway Capital of<br>the Mysore-Harihar line ... .. | 6,35,298            | 8,65,326                  | + 2,30,028  |
| Other Railways Capital Account ... ..  | 6,51,067            | 1,75,283                  | - 4,75,784  |
| Amount paid to Comptrol-<br>ler-General, Calcutta<br>to form a Special Fund ... ..                     | 24,80,905           | ...                       | - 24,80,905 |
| Total ...  | 37,67,270           | 10,40,609                 | - 27,26,661 |
| Cauvery Electric Power Transmission Scheme ... ..  | ...                 | 19,30,558                 | + 19,30,558 |
| Grand Total including State Railways ...   | 2,21,16,615         | 2,09,50,584               | - 11,66,031 |



## Budget Estimates for the year (1901-1902)

## Preliminary

| Heads of Receipts                             | Final,<br>1899-1900 | Prelimi-<br>nary,<br>1900-1901 | Estimate,<br>1901-1902 | Heads of Expenditure  | Final,<br>1899-1900 | Prelimi-<br>nary,<br>1900-1901 | Estimate,<br>1901-1902 |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Rs                  | Rs                             | Rs                     |   | Rs                  | Rs                             | Rs                     |
| Land Revenue                                  | 95,09,484           | 98,85,150                      | 96,26,000              | Subsidy   | 35,00,000           | 35,00,000                      | 35,00,000              |
| Salt  | 17,332              | 14,008                         | 19,000                 | Civil List  | 14,00,000           | 14,00,000                      | 14,00,000              |
| Stamps  | 7,73,670            | 7,94,199                       | 7,70,000               | Pensions to the Members of the<br>Royal Family                              | 1,60,000            | 1,60,000                       | 2,40,000               |
| Excise—                                       |                     |                                |                        | Political Pensions including<br>allowances in lieu of Jahgirs               | 81,777              | 90,696                         | 85,000                 |
| Arrack  | 18,02,192           | 17,32,325                      | 17,14,000              | Refunds and Drawbacks   | 2,22,649            | 2,20,144                       | 2,66,444               |
| Toddy   | 16,05,793           | 17,84,662                      | 19,13,500              | Land Revenue Establishment  | 9,22,732            | 9,52,907                       | 9,68,543               |
| Miscellaneous                                 | 94,300              | 96,235                         | 97,600                 | Remuneration of village officers  | 6,84,332            | 7,50,109                       | 7,41,013               |
| Sayer   | 3,81,524            | 3,10,346                       | 3,31,000               | Stamps  | 30,105              | 31,915                         | 26,000                 |
| Mohatarfa                                     | 2,12,330            | 2,15,185                       | 2,18,000               | Excise  | 2,71,706            | 3,19,782                       | 3,04,000               |
| Forests—                                      |                     |                                |                        | Sayer   | 14,384              | 14,126                         | 15,000                 |
| Sandalwood                                    | 9,41,319            | 7,64,553                       | 8,31,000               | Forests including Elephant<br>Kheddas                                       | 4,73,819            | 3,87,007                       | 5,19,000               |
| Timber  | 1,62,468            | 1,82,296                       | 1,78,400               | Gold Mining   | 9,241               | 10,947                         |                        |
| Minor Forest produce                          | 2,40,793            | 3,00,656                       | 2,70,600               | Registration  | 70,259              | 73,591                         | 75,000                 |
| Kheddas                                       | 13,814              | 8,661                          | 15,000                 | Amrit Mahal   | 34,634              | 33,073                         | 36,660                 |
| Gold Mining                                   | 11,90,834           | 14,45,454                      | 13,00,000              | Interest  | 2,55,503            | 2,87,140                       | 2,58,000               |
| Registration                                  | 1,10,764            | 1,24,695                       | 1,12,000               | General Administration  | 5,05,298            | 5,29,104                       | 4,97,801               |
| Amrit Mahal                                   | 14,032              | 11,542                         | 46,700                 | Law and Justice—  |                     |                                |                        |
| Investment Account                            |                     |                                |                        | Courts  | 9,01,854            | 9,13,445                       | 9,38,695               |
| Interest on Deposits in the<br>Madras Bank    | 9,84,458            | 3,20,008                       | 3,10,000               | Jails   | 1,04,383            | 1,08,463                       | 1,01,307               |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears<br>of Revenue   | 1,40,671            | 74,669                         | 1,18,000               | Police  | 9,51,400            | 9,65,990                       | 10,86,000              |
| Law and Justice—                              |                     |                                |                        | Education   | 6,21,924            | 6,42,493                       | 7,17,330               |
| Courts  | 62,337              | 53,717                         | 53,000                 | Muzrai  | 3,35,371            | 3,40,195                       | 3,26,000               |
| Jails   | 19,309              | 24,197                         | 22,000                 | Medical   | 3,68,670            | 4,31,778                       | 5,01,000               |
| Police  | 7,942               | 5,323                          | 14,000                 | Government Houses   | 80,080              | 1,19,181                       | 66,675                 |
| Education                                     | 90,520              | 94,932                         | 96,000                 | Scientific and Minor Depart-<br>ments                                       | 2,21,694            | 2,80,255                       | 2,90,010               |
| Medical                                       | 27,206              | 28,974                         | 24,000                 | Superannuation Pensions and<br>Gratuities, etc.                             | 3,18,223            | 3,35,358                       | 3,61,000               |
| Scientific and Minor Depart-<br>ments         | 8,877               | 11,173                         | 9,300                  | Stationery and Printing   | 1,79,873            | 1,80,307                       | 1,71,524               |
| General Administration—                       |                     |                                |                        | Premia, etc., on Government of<br>India Pronotes purchased.                 | 50,683              | 1,12,176                       | 1,00,000               |
| Stationery and Printing                       | 6,597               | 6,542                          |                        | Other items   | 6,95,066            | 9,08,253                       | 1,68,000               |
| Miscellaneous receipts of<br>Government House | 2                   | 60,919                         | 7,000                  | Public Works including Special<br>Sanitary Works.                           | 34,12,629           | 25,82,316                      | 26,89,000              |
| Public Works and Sanitary                     | 26,422              | 25,352                         | 28,000                 | Army  | 10,02,724           | 10,41,697                      | 13,79,000              |
| Other items                                   | 2,54,488            | 1,57,502                       | 1,52,000               | Plague  | 4,63,535            | 2,49,517                       | 1,40,000               |
|   |                     |                                |                        | Famine relief   | 4,797               | 6,952                          | 5,000                  |
|   |                     |                                |                        | Total   | 1,83,49,345         | 1,79,79,417                    | 1,79,73,000            |
|   |                     |                                |                        | State Railways  | 12,86,365           | 10,40,609                      | 7,58,000               |
|   |                     |                                |                        | Amount paid to Comptroller<br>General, Calcutta, to form a<br>Special Fund. | 24,80,905           |                                |                        |
|   |                     |                                |                        | Total   | 37,67,270           | 10,40,609                      | 7,58,000               |
| State Railways                                | 3,04,244            | 6,60,043                       | 5,00,000               | Cauvery Electric Power Trans-<br>mission Scheme                             |                     | 19,30,558                      | 19,00,000              |
| Grand Total ..                                | 1,90,03,742         | 1,91,47,518                    | 1,87,76,000            | Grand Total   | 2,21,16,615         | 2,09,50,584                    | 2,06,31,000            |

# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

### AT MYSORE

OCTOBER 1902.

GENTLEMEN,

I am commanded by His Highness the Maharaja to lay before you, as usual, an account of the Administration of the State during the year 1901-02; but before proceeding to it, I may be permitted to allude to the most important event of the Installation of the Maharaja, which took place, as you know, in August last. In this connection, His Excellency Lord Curzon gave us a striking proof of the special regard of the Government of India towards the Mysore State by honoring us with a second visit and taking a personal part in the functions connected with the happy event.

Two other important events may also be mentioned as affecting us in common with the British Empire. The first was the peace which was concluded with the Boers in South Africa and which brought to a close a long and protracted war in which the British had been engaged. Mysore had the honor and satisfaction of several of its residents joining the famous Lumsden's Horse. More than one hundred horses were supplied for mounting this corps, and four non-commissioned native officers with some syces accompanied these horses. The next was the unfortunate illness of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, which coming soon after the above joyous event, to the utter dismay and intense disappointment of the thousands of loyal subjects, and scores of faithful allies in all parts of the British Dominions, cast a gloom over the whole of the Empire—a gloom which spread to countries even outside its limits. But this was happily dispelled soon after, and the Coronation of His Majesty was celebrated on the 9th of August, immediately after the day of the Installation of our own beloved Sovereign—a conjunction of auspicious events specially pleasing to the people of Mysore, more so by the presence of the Viceroy in their midst.

I need not assure you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, that His Highness takes a lively interest in this Institution, which besides its usefulness, specially commends itself to him as being one of the measures of his late lamented father, whose ardent desire to advance the welfare of his subjects in every direction is so well known.

- His Highness the Maharaja undertook a long tour towards the end of last year, leaving Mysore on the 18th of November, accompanied by Mr. Fraser, Tutor and Governor, and returning to Bangalore on the 8th of January 1902. In this tour, His Highness had again an opportunity of traversing all the districts of the State, except Bangalore and Kolar, and of improving his acquaintance with places and persons in a manner that cannot fail to be of considerable use in promoting the good of the country.

*Season.*—The official year that has just closed may be characterised as a normal one for the State in rainfall and agricultural prospects. The average rainfall (38·56 inches), though slightly less than that of the previous year, was above the average for the twenty years since 1870. The early rains of 1902 proved to be generally defective, and in the malnad and semi-malnad tracts the rainfall has been much below the average throughout the year up-to-date.

- The agricultural situation may, however, be considered to be fair on the whole. The harvests have been good, and the prices are either the same as, or somewhat

easier than during the previous year. The standing crops in the Chitaldrug district and some other parts which were suffering for want of rain, have much improved account of the copious showers we have had during the last few days.

*Public Health.*—In the matter of public health, the past year has again be unsatisfactory. The number of deaths exceeded that of births by about the same figure as last year, 20,000. The prevalence of fevers, judging from the number of deaths attributed to it, seems to have been of the same degree as in the previous year. Small-pox prevailed to a much larger, and cholera to a much smaller, degree, deaths from the latter being 2,470 as against four times that number in the year 1900-01.

Unfortunately, the plague increased in a marked manner. The last year was the worst of the four since the beginning of the outbreak in the State. The numbers for each year were:—

|        |    | 1898-99 | 1899-1900 | 1900-01 | 1901-02 |
|--------|----|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Cases  | .. | 14,831  | 6,596     | 17,959  | 21,976  |
| Deaths | .. | 12,272  | 5,001     | 13,573  | 16,083  |

Unfortunately, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which are continuously being made, we have not yet any near prospect of seeing the last of this disease, as it has again broken out in a severe form in various places, being especially severe in the Mysore City.

*Finance. Totals.*—According to the preliminary accounts furnished by the Comptroller, the ordinary revenue receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,84,67,746 being less than the previous year's income by Rs. 52,790. The receipts from the railway were Rs. 4,95,237 as against Rs. 6,60,043. The total income of the State was Rs. 1,89,62,983, being below the revenue of the previous year (Rs. 1,91,80,579) by more than 2 lakhs.

The ordinary expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,77,47,959, which was less than the previous year's expenditure of Rs. 1,80,96,042 by nearly 3½ lakhs. The expenditure on railways was Rs. 7,84,541 against Rs. 10,40,619; and the extraordinary expenditure on the Cauvery Electric Scheme was Rs. 24,96,861 against Rs. 20,87,515 of the previous year.

There was a surplus of Rs. 7,19,787 against Rs. 4,24,494 of the previous year, after deducting the ordinary expenditure from the ordinary income of the State. But the expenditure on railways after using up the income from that source, left a deficit of Rs. 2,89,304 against Rs. 3,80,576 in the previous year; and the expenditure on the electric scheme was a large extraordinary item in both the years.

The deficit for the year (Rs. 20,66,378) was thus about the same as in the previous year (Rs. 20,43,597) notwithstanding a larger surplus by about 3 lakhs from the ordinary heads of account.

#### RECEIPTS—VARIATIONS.

*Land Revenue.*—Under "Land Revenue" the collection was less than in the previous year on account of assessment of lands and quit-rent on inams by Rs. 1,09,000, while there was an increase of Rs. 56,000 on account of sale of occupancies and tree-rents on date trees, the latter (of about Rs. 10,000) being a new credit of revenue accruing from the revised classification of the tree-tax under the excise system.

The revenue on lands relinquished was Rs. 22,828 and that on those newly taken up Rs. 1,49,461. The total demand was Rs. 1,00,21,308, against Rs. 98,22,457 of the previous year.

*Stamps.*—The income from sale of stamps (both general and court fees) was less than in the previous year by about Rs. 46,000.

*Excise.*—In Excise Revenue there was a fall—Rs. 56,000 on account of smaller consumption of arrack, and Rs. 1,15,000 on account of smaller consumption of toddy and part of the tree-tax being credited as tree-rent to other departments under recent orders.

*Sayer.*—There was an increase of Rs. 43,000 realised under "Sayer," due chiefly to duty being realised on the stock of the previous year.

*Forests.*—In the items of Forest Revenue better sales of sandalwood gave an increase of 2½ lakhs, while the realisations from sale of timber were less by a quarter lakh and of "other items" by half a lakh.

*Gold Mining.*—The royalty credited during the year on account of gold mining shows a large increase of nearly a lakh, chiefly due to the adjustment of the arrears of the previous year.

As the accounts of all the Mines have not been received for the full year, the production of gold has to be approximately stated. Excepting the two, the Road Block and the Oriental, the production from the other nine Mines is estimated to have been oz. 480,427 of the value of £1,830,195 as against oz. 505,603 worth £1,921,085 of the previous year. The royalty due during the past year is accordingly estimated to be Rs. 13,12,635, that for the previous year being Rs. 11,40,810.

*Amrit Mahal.*—The increase of Rs. 20,000 under “Amrit Mahal” was chiefly due to larger sales.

*State Investments.*—No interest was realised during the year on deposits of current balances in the Madras Bank, pending a new agreement being arrived at, which, however, has since been done; and there was a net decrease of about Rs. 20,000 in the interest credited on account of various loans, the non-payment of interest by some of the Agricultural Banks accounting for about Rs. 15,000.

*Police.*—The refund of Rs 18,157 made by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company of the cost of the Police on the Harihar, Hindupur and Nanjangud lines from January 1895 to March 1896, and contribution of Rs. 4,211 from the Mining Companies for the Detective Police of the Kolar Gold Fields, together with some other minor items, gave an increase of more than Rs. 28,000 under the head “Police.”

*General Administration.*—The receipt of Rs. 60,000 on account of the sale of Melville House in Bangalore in the previous year, explains the large decrease shown under this head in the past year’s accounts.

*Railways.*—Under “Railways” there is a large decrease of Rs. 1,65,000. But this is more apparent than real. In the year 1900-01, the earnings of 15 months for the Mysore-Harihar line, and of three half years for the Nanjangud, Bangalore-Hindupur and Birur-Shimoga lines were credited in the accounts, whereas, for the year under review only one year’s earnings were brought into account. This caused a difference of more than two lakhs, which was, however, reduced by an increase of Rs. 67,000, as the earnings of the Kolar Gold Fields line were credited for three instead of two half years as in the previous year.

#### DISBURSEMENTS—VARIATIONS.

The important variations under Expenditure are described below:—

*State Pensions.*—The grant of the usual State pension to the third daughter of the late Maharaja from the last year, caused an increase of Rs. 80,000 under that head.

*Land Revenue.*—The large decrease of nearly three-quarters of a lakh was chiefly due to arrears left undrawn on account of remuneration of village servants, malnad land inam payments and to other decreases and savings in establishment charges.

*Excise.*—The decrease of about Rs. 30,000 under “Excise” is due to less expenditure having been incurred chiefly in charges of conveying liquor, office contingencies, purchase of furniture and instruments, and to other minor savings and decreases.

*Forests.*—The chief items that contributed to the increase of expenditure on “Forests” were on account of working charges part of which were old outstandings ordered to be adjusted during the year; on account of cost of subordinate Forest and Depot establishments in consequence of revision, and of fixed travelling allowances sanctioned to them. There was a saving on account of Mr. Pigot’s reversion to the British Service, but it was nearly counterbalanced by the pay of the additional Deputy Conservator.

*Interest.*—The saving shown under Interest on Savings Banks Deposits of Rs. 1,46,000 is due to its not having been adjusted finally in the accounts of the year. The increased expenditure on account of interest on Mysore Debenture Loan (Rs. 12,000) is due to arrears having been paid during the year.

*General Administration.*—Under “General Administration” there were savings of Rs. 39,000 on account of the reduced pay of the Dewan and the absence of leave and officiating allowances, Rs. 11,000 under “travelling allowances,” and Rs. 13,000 under “contingencies of the Dewan’s office.”

*Education.*—There was an increased expenditure of about Rs. 30,000, of which the noticeable items were Rs. 9,000 paid on account of the passage money and maintenance allowance to students of Electric Engineering in America; and Rs. 13,000 for increased building and other grants and establishment charges of the Central College Students’ Hostel.

*Muzrai.*—The abolition of the appointment of Muzrai Superintendent created a saving of Rs. 9,000, there was a decrease of about the same sum under “Construction and repairs,” and these with other items account for Rs. 32,000 shown as decrease under this head. But the excess expenditure in 1900-01 was to some extent nominal, being adjustments of previous years.

*Medical.*—The large increase of nearly Rs. 60,000 was chiefly made up of the following items:—Rs. 10,000, pay of Hospital Assistants owing to grant of promotions and the appointment of additional men; Rs. 22,000 on account of the pay of the Palace Physician reduced by about Rs. 8,000 on account of the reversion of Captain Carr-White in April 1902; and Rs. 33,000 on account of the maintenance of the Victoria Hospital throughout instead of for five months only as in the previous year.

*Government Houses.*—There was a large saving of Rs. 42,000 chiefly on account of charges of a contingent nature.

*Scientific and Minor Departments.*—The increase of Rs. 47,000 under Scientific and Minor Departments was chiefly due to the adjustment of charges on account of the Census of 1901 (Rs. 44,000).

*Other Items.*—The large decrease of 4½ lakhs under this head is explained by the absence of the necessity to provide for expenditure, as in the previous year, on account of the Royal marriages, charitable grants in memory of the late Maharaja, reception of important personages, tour expenses, and some minor items. These decreases were reduced by the following additional charges:—Rs. 29,000, compensation for land taken up for public purposes, chiefly in Mysore City; Rs. 53,000, cost of 100 horses and equipment supplied to Lumsden’s Horse for service in South Africa; Rs. 1,03,000, subscription of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent to the Empress Memorial at Calcutta; Rs. 12,000, grant for Kolar Gold Fields New Town; and Rs. 31,000 Civil furlough allowances.

*Plague.*—There was a reduction in expenditure on account of the plague by Rs. 1,38,000. The decrease was mainly due to reduced expenditure on the erection of sheds (about Rs. 47,000), diminished establishment charges (about Rs. 47,000), reduction in special sanitary charges, etc. On the other hand, there was an increased expenditure of about Rs. 32,000 for removing certain blocks of houses in the Mysore City.

*Army.*—Rupees 2,79,000 was the increase of expenditure due to the formation of the Imperial Transport Corps, Rs. 25,000 for the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal, Rs. 48,000 under Palace military establishment, in consequence of adjustment of arrears of previous years, Rs. 26,000 for purchase of remounts, and Rs. 25,000 for other miscellaneous charges. These items together with some others of an unimportant nature, after deducting the savings in expenditure on account of the Imperial Service Regiment, and purchase and repair of arms, etc., account for a net increased outlay of about Rs. 3,43,000 under the head “Army.”

*State Railways.*—The decrease of 2½ lakhs under “State Railways” is to a large extent nominal only, as Rs. 1,60,000 was due to guaranteed interest being adjusted for 12 months only, instead of for 15 months as in the previous year.

There was a decrease of expenditure of about Rs. 59,000 on the Kolar Gold Fields and Shimoga-Birur Railways, and an item of Rs. 43,000 on account of West Coast Railway Survey disappeared from the account.

*Cauvery Power Scheme.*—About 4 lakhs more than in the previous year were spent on the Cauvery Power Scheme, which has just been brought into successful operation.

*Balance.*—The balance in cash and Government paper at the beginning of the past year was Rs. 1,30,38,732. On the transactions relating to Public Debt accounts, there was a net credit of Rs. 3,50,369. Deducting the deficit for the past year, as already shown, of Rs. 20,66,378 from the sum of these two items, the result is Rs. 1,13,22,723, which was the balance in cash and Government paper at the close of the year.

*Government Surplus.*—The Government surplus according to the final accounts of 1900-01 was Rs. 67,51,719. Deducting the deficit of the year, the amount of this surplus at the close of the past year would be Rs. 46,85,341. It may be stated here that this amount has still further been reduced by the payment of the Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs which fell due in August last.

#### BUDGET FOR 1902-03.

The budget for the current year (1902-03) estimates the ordinary receipts at Rs. 1,83,30,000, those from Public Works and Railways at Rs. 5,28,000, and from the Cauvery Power Scheme at Rs. 18,00,000. The total receipts from all sources are estimated to reach Rs. 2,06,67,000 against Rs. 1,89,10,000 estimated and Rs. 1,89,62,983 actual receipts of 1901-02.

The expenditure under the ordinary heads is estimated at Rs. 1,57,93,000, that for Public Works (including sanitary) at Rs. 26,84,000, that on State Railways at Rs. 8,50,000, and the outlay for maintenance, etc., of the Cauvery Power Scheme at Rs. 7,73,000. The total expenditure thus estimated is Rs. 2,01,00,000.

#### LOCAL REVENUE.

*District Funds.*—The income under all heads of District Funds amounted to Rs. 6,02,126 and including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure was Rs. 8,67,655. The actual expenditure was Rs. 5,77,113, the details being Rs. 4,54,549 on public works, Rs. 16,725 on sanitation, Rs. 57,475 in affording medical aid, Rs. 19,051 for accommodation to travellers, and the rest on miscellaneous items.

*Local Funds General.*—The receipts under "Local Funds General" amounted to Rs. 1,08,764, and with the opening balance of Rs. 2,35,963, a sum of Rs. 3,44,727 was available, the total expenditure under this head being Rs. 76,027.

*Village School Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 2,21,265 was credited to the Village School Fund during the year. Excluding the invested amount of two lakhs, the sum available for expenditure was Rs. 2,78,391. A sum of Rs. 2,76,994 was expended out of this amount.

*Municipal Funds.*—The receipts under all heads of municipal income amounted to Rs. 6,93,000, of which a sum of Rs. 5,48,000\* was realized from taxation, and the balance from loans, grants-in-aid from Government and other miscellaneous sources. Including the opening balance of Rs. 3,15,233, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,09,225. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 1,79,716 on conservancy, Rs. 1,58,804 on public works, Rs. 51,719 in rendering medical aid, Rs. 49,163 on lighting, Rs. 20,654 on education, Rs. 22,492 on registration of vital statistics, including plague charges, and Rs. 27,298 on the improvement of the Mysore City. The closing balance of a little over four lakhs was distributed over the large number of 124 municipalities.

|                       | Rs.      |
|-----------------------|----------|
| * i. Octroi ...       | 2,09,114 |
| ii. House-tax ...     | 1,73,867 |
| iii. License receipts | 31,128   |
| iv. Carriage tax ...  | 3,181    |
| v. Tax on animals     | 916      |
| vi. Tolls and ferries | 36,678   |
| vii. Mohatarfa ..     | 93,347   |
| Total ...             | 5,48,231 |

#### FOREST.

The Forest Regulation was amended by Regulation IX of 1901.

Various tracts situated in all the districts of the State, of an area of about 362 miles, have been notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation for investigation and inclusion as State Forests. An area of about 340 acres has been disafforested in the Tumkur district under Section 30 of the Forest Regulation.

About 70 square miles of forest were surveyed in the Hassan, Tumkur and Shimoga districts, and 250 miles of new demarcation lines were cut in various

districts. Out of 1,539 square miles of State Forests, only about 32 miles were injured by fire.

About a lakh and a half was the sum realised from sale of about 238,000 cubic feet of timber; and the quantity of sandalwood sold was about 2,000 tons, and the revenue realised about 10 lakhs.

No work was done during the past year under Kheddas, but it is gratifying to note that Mr. K. Shamiengar has succeeded in capturing a large herd of elephants in the Chamrajnagar taluk in the operations conducted about the time of the Installation.

*Mining and Geological Survey.*—The number of Gold Mines at work was the same as in the previous year (14)—two mines (Krishnarajpur and Jayamangalam) having stopped, and two (Mysore-Nagar and South Amble) having started work; but the work done in the latter has not advanced much beyond the stage of preparation.

Since 1887, the production of gold from the Kolar Gold Field steadily increased in value year by year till the last, when it fell by more than £90,000 below that of the previous year. The average quality of the ore has been slowly deteriorating, and the Mining Companies have been endeavouring and successfully contriving to meet this deterioration by treating larger quantities of the ore. This requires a much larger quantity of water; and as during the first half of the year the supply of water proved to be insufficient, the work at the Champion Reefs and Ooregum Mines had to be wholly or partly suspended for some time. This circumstance explains the fall of production, and shows how necessary an adequate supply of water is for the Gold Field. The Companies are likely to pay adequately for the water supplied to them; and a plan has been approved to provide this from works at the Bethamangala tank at an estimated cost of 11 lakhs.

Another important work connected with the Mines, which has been started and successfully completed within the last two years and brought into operation, is the Electric Power Installation. This substitution of steam by electricity is expected to result in a considerable saving in the working expenses of the Mines, helping them to work a larger quantity of ore with profit:

The long-vexed question of the renewal of the Mining Leases was satisfactorily settled during the year. An agreement has been arrived at between the Government and the leading Companies, allowing them to renew the leases for a further period of 30 years from 1910, on condition of their paying 5 per cent royalty on gross out-put, together with 2½ per cent of all dividends declared by the Companies.

The question of the terms on which new leases are to be granted has also been satisfactorily settled.

There was a considerable quantity of corundum collected under a license; and an exploring license was granted for certain aluminium minerals on behalf of the Cauvery Reduction Syndicate.

About 25,000 men were employed in the Mines, about 14,000 of them working under-ground. There were 211 accidents resulting in the death of 75 persons and serious injuries to 158 persons.

*Public Works.*—The total expenditure incurred on works of all descriptions (other than Railways) carried out during the year 1901-02 by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 48,97,025, exclusive of the English payment of £68,380-19-8, equivalent to Rs. 10,25,715, made on account of the Cauvery Power Scheme.

*Buildings.*—The re-construction of the Palace at Mysore, for which an estimate of Rs. 24,92,992 has been sanctioned by Government, was pushed forward as rapidly as the nature of the work permitted. The Ambavilas Durbar Hall was practically completed, with the exception of the ceiling and internal paintings, decorations and fittings. Satisfactory progress was also made in other respects. On the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore, a further sum of Rs. 54,000 was expended in the construction of Matron's Quarters and some out-houses considered absolutely necessary for the efficient working of the institution.

Fair progress was also made on the construction of the Revenue Survey and Land Record Office at Bangalore, the new Taluk Cutcherry at Srinivaspur, the

Anglo-Vernacular school at Shimoga, and addition to the Maharani's hospital at Mysore; while the Agricultural Chemist's laboratory and office at Bangalore, the new high school at Tumkur, and the officials' quarters at Koppa were completed satisfactorily. The Marriage Pavilion attached to the Jaganmohan Palace was considerably improved and redecorated for the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja.

A project for buildings for the Transport Corps costing Rs. 3,62,071 was sanctioned by Government. During the year, two Division Lines and 82 huts were completed, while the remaining buildings made satisfactory progress.

Since however, one more line has been completed and occupied, and only two now remain to be completed.

*Communications.*—Under this head, the principal works in hand were the widening of the existing railway-feeder road and the opening out of a new loop road from Balaghat towards Marikuppam on the Kolar Gold Fields; the widening and extension of the Bababudan Hill roads; the opening out of the second section of the Saklespur-Gonibid road; the further extension of the Sagar-Malnad road; the metalling of the Gundlupet-Sultan's Battery road; and the bridging of the difficult river-crossings on the Ananthapur-Tirthahalli road.

*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—As in the previous year, works of miscellaneous public improvements were chiefly confined to the Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions in the City of Bangalore; a third turbine was added to the water-supply works for the City of Mysore; the new park formed at Mysore and named after His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, was improved, and the Vanivilas road extended.

The new town at the Kolar Gold Fields was also laid out.

*Irrigation.*—The work turned out on the Marikanave project was satisfactory, the quality being good, and the rates far less than those estimated. Nearly 1,674,000 cubic feet of masonry were built during the year, thereby raising the height of the dam from the average level of 37'00 in the previous year to R. L. 60'00. The inverted arch of the sluice was completed and the abutments raised to half height, 46 feet of water was stored in the reservoir against 30 in the previous year. The question of generating electric power for industrial purposes from the power obtainable from the water passing through the irrigation sluice, is still engaging the attention of Government. Meanwhile, the required steel pipes have been fixed in the sluice and the survey of the low-level channel started.

Good progress was also made on the other large incomplete irrigation works of the previous year, *viz.*, the restoration of the Bethamangala tank and the improvement of the Ramasagara tank channel in the Kolar district; the construction of the new Mavatur tank in the Tumkur district; the Kalhalli-Chikmadore and Mirsabihalli new tanks in the Chitaldrug district; the restoration of the Kempasagara tank and the new aqueduct at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile of Chikdevarayasagar channel in the Mysore district; and the restoration of the Kittur anikat and channel in the Hassan district. The following works were either completed or were approaching completion:—The restoration of the Timmanhalli Tangalmadu tank, and the construction of the Sankanapur anikat in the Tumkur district; the Hulhalli channel improvement and extension, the Kalhalli anikat re-construction and the restoration of the Karigala, Kottebetta, Kirgaval, Markal and Honnavar tanks in the Mysore district. A fair start was made on the breached Kyatagonkere tank in the Tumkur district.

In the Address of last year, reference was made to the question of the settlement of a policy to be adopted for the restoration and maintenance of minor irrigation works. In furtherance of this object, the Government have appointed a Committee to investigate and report upon the subject in detail.

In this connection, it may be stated that the members of the Irrigation Commission visited Bangalore in January last and held sittings at the Public Offices, where they examined a large number of officers and private persons of this State. It is expected that when their report is published, much useful information will be obtained.

*Sanitary Works.*—The chief sanitary works under execution during the year were—the opening out of conservancy lanes in the congested parts of the



Bangalore City, and the water-supply works for the towns of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur.

*Memorial Works.*—The memorial works to His Highness the late Maharaja at Calcutta and Seringapatam have made good progress.

*Famine Protective and Relief Works.*—The Superintending Engineer who has been deputed on special duty to ascertain and report how far the irrigation possibilities of the State have already been utilized, and what future possibilities of development exist as a protection against recurring famines, has completed the preliminary investigation and has been asked to get up projects for 48 selected protective works, and is now engaged on this work. Projects for the works entered in the Famine Relief Programmes are also being gradually got up by the Division Officers concerned.

*Cauvery Power Works.*—In connection with the Cauvery Power Scheme, during the year the Channels and Power and Transformer houses at Sivasamudram, and Transformer and Motor houses at Kolar were completed; the Penstock pipes were laid and the whole of the machinery erected. The Transmission Line was also completed; and the current at full voltage (30,000 volts) was successfully transmitted for the first time to the Gold Fields on the 30th June. The final testing of the plant has since been carried out, and 4,185 horse-power has been earning revenue since the end of August.

*Railways.*—The total net earnings on the open lines of railway were Rs. 6,61,310, the percentage to capital outlay being 2·92 on the Mysore-Harhar, 2·60 on Bangalore-Hindupur, 1·42 on Mysore-Nanjangud and 0·89 on Birur-Shimoga. The Kolar Gold Fields line, as usual, earned the highest, yielding a return of 8·71.

The expenditure incurred on capital works and surveys during the year was Rs. 79,681. Two projects for the Arsikere-Mangalore and Mysore-Tellicherry lines on narrow or light gauge, have been prepared and submitted to the Government of India.

*Judicial.*—The number of cases, both Civil and Criminal, for disposal before the courts was about the same as in the previous year. Some of the important changes were—the transfer of Yedatore taluk from the civil jurisdiction of the Hole-Narsipur Munsiff to that of the Additional Munsiff of Mysore, the withdrawal of civil jurisdiction from the Kolar Gold Fields Magistrate, and its addition to the Munsiff of Kolar, who has been directed to hold his court periodically in the Gold Fields, and the transfer of the Munsiff's court at Maddagiri as a temporary measure to Tumkur, to dispose of the arrears accumulated there.

There is much accumulation of arrears of work in the civil courts and it is recognised some speedy relief is necessary to the litigant public. The remedial measures are under the consideration of the Chief Court.

*Police.*—The strength of the police force consisted of 884 officers and 5,054 men. Seven officers (one Deputy Inspector-General, 2 Inspectors, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Jamadars and 1 Head Constable) and 22 men were reduced, as they were on the temporary establishment; and an addition was made to the Kolar Gold Fields Police of 1 prosecuting inspector, 4 chief and 2 head constables, 1 drill instructor and 40 constables and 10 recruits.

The total number of cases pending and reported during the year was 9,938 against 9,163 in the previous year; and about 30·85 per cent of them ended in conviction, the number left undisposed of for the next year being 1,835. 6,893 persons were arrested, of whom 61·2 per cent were convicted, being about the same proportion as in the previous year. The value of property reported to have been lost was Rs. 1,30,154, of which 43 per cent is stated to have been recovered.

*Legislation.*—The Local Boards Regulation was finally approved and promulgated during the year. A set of rules which, in fact, are quite indispensable to put the Regulation into operation, is drawn up and is now under consideration. Some of the other Regulations passed are—Excise Regulation (V of 1901), Regulation to Insurance Scheme from attachment (VI of 1901), and Regulation to prevent damage to the Cauvery Electric Transmission (I of 1902).

Among the important measures under consideration, may be mentioned drafts relating to Police, Municipalities and revision of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and the Registration Act.

*Education.*—There was a small decline, chiefly due to plague, in the number of schools and pupils, the public schools declining in number from 2,244 to 2,231, and the attendance therein from 94,991 to 91,182. The number of private schools was 1,700 and their attendance 20,442. There was a slight decline also in the percentage of boys and girls to population of school-going age, being respectively 23 and 4. During this year, 10 schools were opened specially for the backward class of *Lambanis* in Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts.

The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 11,44,352, of which—

|              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Rs. 6,73,693 | was from State Funds,     |
| " 2,61,839   | from Village School Fund, |
| " 33,516     | from Municipal Funds,     |
| " 89,435     | from fees,                |
| " 85,869     | from private sources.     |

Thirty-four girls were successful in the Lower Secondary Examination, and two passed the Lower Secondary Teachers' Test. A new set of rules was passed for the constitution of committees for managing girls' schools. A revised scale of pay for school mistresses according to their qualifications was also sanctioned.

It is very pleasing to mention that there were more than the usual number of benefactions for educational purposes during the year. Of these, the offer of Sowkar Doddanna Setti of Bangalore to construct and endow a free English School up to the Lower Secondary Standard at a large cost, the gift by Sowkar Padma Setti of a substantial building named Vanivilasa Patasala, after Her Highness the Maharani, with an endowment for scholarships, at Sravanabelagola, for a mixed school, and an endowment by Mr. Siddappa of Nanjangud to encourage the study of Veda and Vedanta in the Nanjangud Patasala, deserve special mention.

The inspection staff has been revised and placed on an improved footing, a new class on Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 450 being opened for the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education being provided with a separate establishment and utilized for inspection work.

The Industrial School at Mysore has been, placed under a strong committee of experienced gentlemen; and some of the aided institutions, such as the Mission School of Kolar, have made good progress.

As stated in the Address of last year, four students, one of whom was an Assistant Engineer, were sent out to America to be trained as Electrical Engineers, at the expense of Government. The last, unfortunately, could not stay on; but the other three, of whom two are graduates of the Madras University, are reported to be making very good progress.

An offer of substantial help has been made by Government to the Provisional Committee for the Institute of Science projected by Mr. Tata of Bombay, on the understanding it would be located at Bangalore.

The improvement of resources for placing the primary education on an expanded and more efficient scale has become a matter of urgent necessity, the expenditure during the last few years having exceeded the receipts of those years.

To the Oriental Library in Mysore, 226 printed volumes and 434 Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts have been added; and the work of publishing old works is going on.

*Archæology.*—Considerable progress was made in finishing and passing through the press the inscriptions of the various districts remaining to be dealt with, 4,300 inscriptions being disposed of.

A valuable work called *Kavikanthahara* was brought to light, composed by Suryanka, minister of the Belur king Venkatadri Nayaka.

*Muzrai.*—A sum of about Rs. 36,000, made up of the funds belonging to the institutions and contributions from devotees, with some grants from State Funds, was sanctioned for repairs to be carried out to 51 Muzrai Institutions. Twelve local committees were appointed during the year. A register of inam lands of all Muzrai Institutions in the State is being compiled, 18 taluks being finished till now.

*Agriculture, Botany and Horticulture.*—The Agricultural Chemical Laboratory was practically completed during the year. One hundred and five analyses were made, the materials examined for agricultural purposes being principally sugars,

soils and fertilisers. The remainder of the analytical work was done for the Geological department and embraced the analyses of ores, minerals and samples of gold. Two bulletins, one on coffee cultivation and the other on entomology, were published, and a large number of copies circulated in the State free of charge.

Two species of rubber tree, two of hemp plant and *bhabar* grass are being cultivated in the Lal-Bagh for propagation, as they seem to have a promising economic future for the country.

*Agricultural Banks.*—Of the 64 banks to which advances aggregating Rs. 15,14,500 were sanctioned by Government, one, namely—Haniyur Bank, ceased to work in 1899, and two others did not begin to work, having failed to satisfy the conditions under which the advances sanctioned could be drawn. One bank which owing to dissensions among its members, transacted no business in the year before last, resumed its work in the last year. There were thus 61 banks working during the year against 60 in the previous year; of these, two, the one at Chimalalur and the other at Saklespur, were intended for the benefit of the coffee planters and the remaining 59 for the benefit of those engaged in ordinary agricultural operations.

These latter banks were scattered all over the State, and the money advanced to them by Government aggregated Rs. 7,52,000, of which Rs. 1,09,000 was recovered during the last three years, the loans ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 43,000. The total number of members was 2,715, the largest number in any one Bank being 253 and the smallest 10. Of the total number of members, 2,227 or 82 per cent were borrowers, the loans ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3,000, classified as follows:—

| Loans.            |                             | Number recipients. |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Not exceeding Rs. | 20                          | 53                 |
| Exceeding "       | 20 but not exceeding Rs. 50 | 239                |
| "                 | 50                          | 245                |
| "                 | 100                         | 575                |
| "                 | 250                         | 482                |
| "                 | 500                         | 447                |
| "                 | 1,000                       | 155                |
| "                 | 2,000                       | 31                 |

The number of recipients of small loans not exceeding Rs. 100 formed only 24 per cent of the whole, and their largest number was in the Tavarekere Agricultural Bank, which early recognised the importance of rendering the institution useful to a large body of petty agriculturists, and restricted the maximum limit of individual loans to Rs. 100. The aggregate amount of loans granted by these banks, exclusive of renewals, was Rs. 10,70,200, of which, according to the information supplied by the banks themselves, Rs. 6,96,000 were used to liquidate previous debts and Rs. 3,19,200 for the agricultural purposes noted below:—

| Rs.      |   |
|----------|---|
| 2,34,500 | for purchase of bullocks, carts, ploughs, seed, manure, etc., |
| 30,900   | for improving waste lands,                                    |
| 13,700   | for extending holdings,                                       |
| 11,000   | for sinking wells,  |
| 21,100   | for payment of kadayam.                                       |

The loans repaid by the members amounted to nearly Rs. 5,30,000, and there were arrears of instalments, etc., due by them to the extent of nearly a lakh of rupees. If, as the figures indicate, the members generally of the agricultural class, have been relieved of their previous debts bearing high rates of interest and have not resorted again to the usurious money-lenders, it may be said that the banks have to a large extent fulfilled the purpose with which they were started. The chief defects in their working were, however, (1) inability or unwillingness of the Directors to enforce punctual repayments, (2) want of efforts to extend their usefulness by securing larger co-operative credit. At present, the repayment of Government money in the absence of accretions to the banks' capital from private sources has virtually the effect of causing a reduction to that extent of the Capital and thereby restricting the extent of their operations. During the past year orders were issued for the regular and methodical inspection of these banks by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants.

Turning now to the two Coffee Banks, the one at Chikmagalur consisted of 24 members owning, besides dry and wet lands, coffee estates, nearly 2,400 acres in extent. The loan advanced by Government was three lakhs of rupees. The members liquidated debts to the extent of Rs. 1,80,400 and used the balance to work their estates. Their hopes of being able to discharge the Government loan in seven years were, however, upset by the depression in trade and the consequent fall in the prices of coffee. The receipts of the Bank both under "Repayments by members" as well as "Interest" fell from Rs. 78,475 in 1899-1900, to Rs. 18,840 in 1900-01 and Rs. 12,098 in 1901-02, the arrears due by the members to the Bank being nearly a lakh of rupees. The loans to members by the Bank for annual up-keep of estates fell, in consequence, from Rs. 64,221 in 1899-1900, to Rs. 24,485 in 1900-01 and Rs. 665 in 1901-02. Two years ago, as an alternative to the application to Government for more funds for the working of estates, the members were authorised to procure loans for the purpose on the security of standing crops.

The position of the Saklespur Bank, which has been granted a loan of rupees four lakhs, was even worse. The twelve members constituting it liquidated debts to the extent of three lakhs and used the balance for the up-keep of the estates. Two of them had still some debts left and almost all suffered from diminished out-turn in successive years. The receipts of the Bank from interest and repayment of loans fell from Rs. 39,226 in 1898-99 to Rs. 13,467 in 1899-1900, Rs. 19,010 in 1900-01 and Rs. 518 in 1901-02. The loans to members likewise fell from Rs. 45,420 in 1898-99 to Rs. 13,400 in 1899-1900, Rs. 100 in 1900-01 and Rs. 2,900 in 1901-02; the arrears of instalments and interest due by the members amounting nearly to Rs. 2,99,000. The interest due to Government was in arrears for nearly three half years. The members of this Bank were also authorised to procure loans on the security of standing crops for the annual up-keep, but this arrangement in the case of both the Banks is stated not to have given satisfaction, as the loans that could, in the present circumstances, be procured on the security of crop, were inadequate in the case of some of the estates to maintain them in good condition; and further the members were unable to procure the loans when most needed. The Banks, too, had no control in regard to the application of the loans so obtained independently of them.

To prevent further deterioration of the estates, on the security of which large loans have been granted, and the well-being of which is therefore essential for their recovery, the only possible remedial measure is to advance to these two Banks for a few years such sums of money as are necessary for their up-keep and as could be got back from the crop year after year. For this purpose the Government will be advised by an expert, on whom will also fall the duty of inspecting and arresting the further deterioration of the estates. Arrangements for the purpose are under consideration.

*Savings Banks.*—The withdrawals during the year amounted to about 23 lakhs, and the deposits to 30 lakhs. The total amount for which Government was liable on this account was Rs. 58,14,043 at the close of the year.

*State Life Insurance Scheme.*—The scheme of State Life Insurance has been working successfully. Seven hundred and forty-three policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,45,086 for a monthly premium of Rs. 1,169-4-0, were accepted during the year. There were 50 deaths (20 being from plague) among the assured, giving rise to claims amounting to Rs. 59,412-12-0. At the close of the year, there were on the books 5,312 policies on 3,254 lives, assuring for Rs. 34,24,570-4-0 and realising monthly premia of Rs. 12,259-4-0.

The amount at the credit of the Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 7,79,232-5-4, which is held by Government, interest at Savings Bank rate being credited yearly.

*Retrospect.*—And here we may take a brief survey of the results achieved during the Regency period. At a time of great trial and sorrow, Her Highness the Maharani, C.I., nobly came forward, as you remember, in the midst of her deep affliction and took up the Administration of the State in place of her illustrious consort, our late lamented Maharaja. Under the able guidance of the Maharani-Regent, the advancement of the country found no interruption, and the numerous public works and other marks of Her Highness' reign bear testimony to the beneficent

spirit in which the Administration was conducted and to the success which attended Her Highness' efforts in continuing the laudable policy of the late Maharaja to increase the prosperity of the country and in conserving the birth-right of her son.

*Finance.*—In the first year of the Regency, the total revenue amounted to 181 lakhs, which was the highest since the Rendition, and except during two years, 1896-97 and 1898-99, the income during each of the remaining five years exceeded that of the first year. In 1896-97, owing mainly to the unfavourable character of the year's rainfall, there was a decrease of about five lakhs as compared with the income of the previous year, but there was a remarkable improvement in the succeeding year, owing to favourable seasons, and the increase amounted to more than 14 lakhs. In 1898-99 there was a large decline again, owing to the prevalence of plague in various parts of the Province and the consequent unsettlement of business. On the whole, however, there was an increase of about 36 lakhs of rupees during the Regency period, and this was obtained from increases in Land Revenue, owing to extended cultivation and survey settlement of some taluks. Increased royalty on the out-turn of gold and increased excise tree-tax revenue also contributed their *quota* to this aggregate increase. During the seven years of the Regency the net excess expenditure over the ordinary expenditure of 1894-95, *viz.*, 149 lakhs, amounted to about 181 lakhs, of which the main items were the enhanced subsidy of 10½ lakhs per annum, plague charges, formation of a Railway Sinking Fund, Cauvery Falls Power Scheme, pensions to members of the Ruling family, Royal marriages, Marikanave Project, construction of the New Palace at Mysore, revision of establishments, etc. Of this net excess expenditure Rs. 1,18,02,000 were met from the income during the seven years, and the remainder from the surplus at the close of 1894-95, which was Rs. 1,27,23,615.

*Land Tenure, Agriculture and Famine Protection.*—During the period the survey and settlement of the remaining taluks in the State was completed. A revision-survey was commenced in the Chitaldrug district and the same has already been completed in two of the taluks.

The area of Government lands under cultivation at the close of 1894-95 was 6,313,814 acres, while at the close of 1901-02 it was very nearly 6,600,000 acres, thereby showing an increase of nearly 300,000 acres, of which about 25,000 acres were under wet and garden and about 270,000 under dry cultivation.

The continued improvement of land revenue enabled the Government in 1896 to adopt definite measures for a material reduction of the taxation upon the malnad areca gardens. The garden land-tax in the four important areca-producing taluks of Sorab, Sagar, Nagar and Koppa was assimilated to the rates of the Tirthahalli taluk, which were acknowledgedly moderate and equitable. The relief afforded was about 22 per cent of the tax collected.

As stated in the Address of 1901, the scheme of Agricultural Banks did not prove as great a success as was expected when they were started. A special officer was appointed in December 1896 to examine into the working of the Banks and to explain to the people the principles on which they were to be founded and worked. The number of Banks at the end of June last was 61.

For the purpose of a systematic examination of soils, for the introduction of improved methods of cultivation, and other allied purposes, and for affording advice to those engaged in the coffee industry, which was specially needed, an Agricultural Chemist was appointed in 1899. A Chemical Laboratory in connection with the above object was established at Bangalore. The Agricultural Chemist was also useful in directing the analyses of specimens for the Geological Department.

On account of the fear of a drought in the beginning of 1897, large sums in addition to the usual allotments were granted for the excavation of drinking-water wells and for works of village sanitation and loans to raiyats. Programmes of village relief works, where they were wanted, were got ready. A Famine Relief Code was issued conforming in the main with the approved policy of the Government of India, but providing for 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.

A Superintending Engineer was specially deputed in 1901 for investigating the existing facilities of irrigation and possibilities of future development.

*Geology and Gold Mining.*—The Geological Department was organised towards the close of the year 1894, in order to conduct a systematic geological survey of the whole Province and to investigate its mineral resources. With this work was also combined the supervision and inspection of Mines. During the period under review it was only possible to examine the country superficially, and much more detailed work will be needed to locate and describe the mineral wealth of the country.

There was a remarkable development of the Gold Mining industry during the period. The population of the Kolar Gold Fields, which in 1891 was only 7,085, rose to 38,204 in 1901, with a density per square mile of 2,547. The value of gold extracted from the commencement of the industry was £16,269,317. Out of this the quantity produced during the period of the Regency was £12,576,319. The royalty received during these eight years was more than 91 lakhs of rupees.

The number of Mines at work at the close of 1901-02 was 14.

In December last the Hon'ble Mark Napier was deputed by Messrs. Taylor & Sons, London, as a delegate on behalf of the Kolar Mining Companies, and the long-pending question of the renewal of leases was settled satisfactorily to the Mining Companies as well as to the Mysore Government.

A most important work connected with the Mines, which was started and successfully completed within the last two years and brought into operation, is the famous Cauvery Power Installation. The substitution of steam by electricity is expected to result in a considerable saving in the working expenses of the Kolar Mines, helping them to work a larger quantity of ore with profit. The Cauvery Scheme, it is believed, will serve as a potential factor in the development of various other industries.

*Education.*—The number of public institutions, which was 1,767 at the close of 1894-95, rose to 2,231 at the end of the last official year; but the number of pupils declined from 111,020 to 91,112, chiefly owing to the ravages of plague.

The total expenditure on Education rose from nearly 8½ lakhs to nearly 11½ lakhs.

Two special classes for training adult Hindu widows for the profession of teaching were opened in the Maharani's girls' school. In 1899-00 the upper classes of this school were organised into a college department with a high school. Buildings for students' hostels were constructed at Bangalore and Mysore at a cost of more than a lakh of rupees, and suitable grants-in-aid were given to homes established at other district head-quarters. A lecturer on Biology and Geology was appointed in the Central College.

Scholarships were established for apprentices in the artware factory at Mysore and the railway workshops at Bangalore. Four students were sent out to America to be trained as Electrical Engineers at the expense of Government.

The inspection staff was revised and placed on a better footing. A revised scale of salaries for lady teachers according to their qualifications was sanctioned.

*Legislation.*—Twenty Regulations were passed during the period under review. Among these may be mentioned a Regulation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Village Sanitation Regulation, the Game Regulation, the Local Boards Regulation, and the Regulation relating to Weights and Measures.

*Public Works.*—To strengthen the Administration 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 Province was divided in January 1897 into two Circles, each under the direct control of a Superintending Engineer.

On account of the unfortunate destruction of some parts of the Palace by fire in February 1897, it became necessary to rebuild those portions on a new and more elegant design at an estimate costing nearly 25 lakhs of rupees. The progress which had been made in the work up to the end of June last has already been recorded above. A building for the Bacteriological Institute was also completed.

*Irrigation.*—More than a crore of rupees was spent during the period on irrigation works, about three-fourths of which was on original works. A reference has already been made to the Marikanave Reservoir. Other important works

sanctioned during the period were the Mavattur tank at a cost of Rs. 2,81,928, the Mirsabahalli tank and the Parsarampur tank, both costing more than 2½ lakhs. The growing deterioration of the minor tanks, which has been going on for the past several years, also received much anxious consideration.

*Communications.*—The total mileage of roads rose from 5,107 to more than 5,300 miles. Among the important bridges undertaken were the bridge across the Cauvery at Yedatore, that across the Hemavati at Hole-Narsipur, and the bridge across the Bhadra at Tadasa.

*Sanitation.*—During the period the Chamaraj and Vanivilas Water Works which had been started in the previous reign, were completed. The water-supply works for Hunsur, Yedatore, Nanjangud and Closepet were completed.

*Railways.*—The Birur-Shimoga Railway was a new line constructed during this period, and it was opened for traffic on the 1st December 1899. It cost the State about 23 lakhs of rupees and is 38 miles in length. Other lines were surveyed and estimated for, viz., the Arsikere-Mangalore line, Mysore-Tellicherry line, Dodballapur-Chikballapur line and Bowringpet-Kolar line. In regard to the Mysore-Harihar Railway the difference between the net earnings and the amount of interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to the close of 1900-01 resulted in a loss to Government of nearly 46 lakhs of rupees. The net earnings of the other four railways, however, showed a small gain.

*Municipal and Local Funds.*—The number of municipalities rose from 107 to 124, and the annual income from Rs. 5,63,000 to nearly 8 lakhs. A new Sanitary Board was constituted for the Kolar Gold Fields, which is about 15 miles in extent.

*Medical Relief.*—The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 116 to 135. On account of the outbreak of plague, nearly 20 lakhs of rupees were spent in affording relief to the sufferers and in other ways checking its ravages. Still the mortality from it during the four years ending with June last was no less than about 47,000.

The Victoria Hospital at Bangalore came into existence during the Regency period. It was built in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Empress Victoria. The foundation-stone was laid in 1897 by Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, and the Hospital was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon, in 1900. An Eye-Infirmity and Hospital was opened on the 9th November 1896 in the Bangalore City.

*Population.*—According to the Census taken in 1901 the population of the State was 5,539,399, showing an increase of about 6 lakhs over the figures of 1891; the density per square mile increased from 168 to 188.

*Military.*—In 1901 the formation of an independent Transport Corps for purposes of Imperial Defence, consisting of 300 carts and 700 ponies, was sanctioned. Up to the end of the last official year, two divisions of the Corps were nearly ready and the construction of the necessary buildings was also well in hand.

MYSORE,  
15th October 1902.

P. N. KRISHNAMURTI,  
Dewan of Mysore.

## RECEIPTS

(Preliminary)

| Heads of Receipts  | Final,<br>1900-01 | Preliminary,<br>1901-02 | Difference |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|
|  | Rs                | Rs                      | Rs.        |
| Land Revenue .....   | 98,31,374         | 97,78,075               | -53,299    |
| Salt .....   | 14,004            | 17,225                  | +3,221     |
| Stamps .....   | 7,94,218          | 7,48,376                | -45,842    |
| Excise—  |                   |                         |            |
| (a) Arrack .....   | 17,32,274         | 16,76,483               | -55,791    |
| (b) Toddy .....  | 17,88,705         | 16,74,068               | -1,14,637  |
| (c) Miscellaneous .....  | 96,233            | 97,279                  | +1,046     |
| Total Excise ..  | 36,17,212         | 34,47,830               | -169,382   |
| Sayer .....  | 3,10,347          | 3,53,015                | +42,668    |
| Mohatarfa .....  | 2,15,632          | 2,09,104                | -6,528     |
| Forests—   |                   |                         |            |
| (a) Sandalwood .....   | 7,64,553          | 10,15,120               | +2,50,567  |
| (b) Timber and Fuel .....  | 1,84,244          | 1,53,365                | -25,879    |
| (c) Other Forest items .....   | 3,00,512          | 2,50,966                | -49,546    |
| (d) Kheddass .....   | 8,980             | 1,816                   | -7,164     |
| Total Forests ..   | 12,58,289         | 14,26,267               | +1,67,978  |
| Gold Mining—   |                   |                         |            |
| (a) Five per cent royalty .....  | 14,33,696         | 15,30,398               | +96,702    |
| (b) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted, etc. ..... | 11,250            | ..                      | -11,250    |
| Total Gold Mining ..   | 14,44,946         | 15,30,398               | +85,452    |
| Registration .....   | 1,24,684          | 1,17,191                | -7,493     |
| Amrit Mahal .....  | 11,542            | 31,302                  | +19,760    |
| State Investments and Bank Deposits—                                   |                   |                         |            |
| (a) Interest on Government Securities .....                            | 2,99,045          | 2,95,520                | -3,225     |
| (b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank .....                      | 20,963            | ..                      | -20,963    |
| (c) Profit on Government of India Securities sold .....                | ..                | ..                      | ..         |
| Total State Investments and Bank Deposits ..                           | 3,20,008          | 2,95,820                | -24,188    |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue .....                         | 84,081            | 62,890                  | -21,191    |
| Law and Justice—   |                   |                         |            |
| Courts .....   | 53,709            | 53,153                  | -556       |
| Jails .....  | 24,444            | 26,011                  | +1,567     |
| Total Law and Justice ..   | 78,153            | 79,164                  | +1,011     |
| Police .....   | 5,269             | 33,502                  | +28,233    |
| Education .....  | 94,975            | 92,150                  | -2,825     |
| Medical .....  | 28,974            | 28,576                  | -398       |
| Scientific and Minor Departments .....                                 | 11,173            | 9,974                   | -1,199     |
| General Administration—  |                   |                         |            |
| (a) Stationery and Printing .....                                      | 6,548             | 6,312                   | -236       |
| (b) Miscellaneous receipts of Government Houses .....                  | 60,919            | 2,137                   | -58,782    |
| Public Works .....   | 25,352            | 30,635                  | +5,283     |
| Other items .....  | 1,82,836          | 1,67,803                | -15,033    |
| Grand Total ..   | 1,85,20,536       | 1,84,67,746             | -52,790    |
| State Railways—  |                   |                         |            |
| Revenue Account .....  | 6,50,786          | 4,95,237                | -1,55,549  |
| Refund of guaranteed interest .....                                    | 9,257             | ..                      | -9,257     |
| Grand Total, including State Railways ..                               | 1,91,80,579       | 1,89,62,983             | -2,17,596  |



## EXPENDITURE.

(Preliminary.)

| Heads of Expenditure   | Final,<br>1900-01 | Preliminary,<br>1901-02 | 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          | 2,40,000                | +80,000    |
| Political Pensions, including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs                              | 90,893            | 80,934                  | -9,954     |
| Total  | 51,50,898         | 52,20,934               | +70,036    |
| Refunds and Drawbacks—Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue                             | 1,56,444          | 1,56,444                |            |
| Other items  | 68,266            | 68,965                  | +701       |
| Total  | 2,24,708          | 2,25,409                | +701       |
| Land Revenue Charges—Deputy Commissioners and Establishments                             | 1,98,265          | 1,90,483                | -7,782     |
| Sub-Division Officers and Establishments   | 29,944            | 27,185                  | -2,759     |
| Assistant Commissioners and Establishments   | 95,770            | 89,330                  | -6,440     |
| Taluk Establishments   | 3,98,215          | 3,94,255                | -3,960     |
| Survey and Settlement  | 1,58,643          | 1,62,550                | +3,907     |
| Inam   | 8,804             | 8,944                   | +140       |
| Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers                                 | 7,50,253          | 7,08,710                | -41,543    |
| Miscellaneous  | 63,269            | 47,423                  | -15,846    |
| Total  | 17,03,163         | 16,28,880               | -74,283    |
| Stamps   | 32,013            | 35,455                  | +3,442     |
| Excise   | 3,19,781          | 2,90,307                | -29,474    |
| Sayer  | 14,348            | 14,759                  | +411       |
| Forests, including Elephant Kheddas  | 3,87,882          | 4,51,090                | +63,708    |
| Gold Mining  | 10,947            | 13,196                  | +2,249     |
| Registration   | 73,591            | 73,232                  | +1,641     |
| Amrit Mahal  | 33,072            | 32,632                  | -440       |
| Total, including Refunds and Land Revenue Charges  | 27,99,005         | 27,66,960               | -32,045    |
| Interest—On Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs  | 95,113            | 1,07,950                | +12,137    |
| On Savings Bank Deposits   | 1,56,938          | 10,004                  | -1,46,934  |
| On Charity Fund  | 16,326            | 14,855                  | -1,471     |
| On Insurance Fund  | 18,619            | 22,109                  | +3,490     |
| Refunds  | 144               | 35                      | -109       |
| Total  | 2,87,140          | 1,54,953                | -1,32,187  |
| General Administration   | 5,29,161          | 4,86,047                | -43,114    |
| Law and Justice—Courts   | 9,13,281          | 9,04,377                | -8,904     |
| Jails  | 1,08,463          | 1,12,425                | +3,962     |
| Police   | 9,65,965          | 9,62,952                | -3,013     |
| Education  | 6,53,328          | 6,83,758                | +30,430    |
| Muzrai   | 3,55,098          | 3,23,074                | -32,024    |
| Medical  | 4,29,059          | 4,88,383                | +59,324    |
| Government Houses  | 1,19,261          | 76,792                  | -42,469    |
| Scientific and Minor Departments   | 2,82,624          | 3,29,881                | +47,257    |
| Total  | 43,56,230         | 43,67,689               | +11,459    |
| Miscellaneous charges—Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc                           | 3,34,761          | 3,57,252                | +22,491    |
| Stationery and Printing  | 1,80,307          | 1,84,605                | +4,298     |
| Premia, etc, on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased                                  | 1,12,175          | 1,00,465                | -11,710    |
| Other items  | 9,82,829          | 5,00,255                | -4,82,574  |
| Total  | 15,60,072         | 11,42,577               | -4,17,495  |
| Plague   | 2,95,396          | 1,57,504                | -1,37,892  |
| Famine Relief  | 6,952             | 4,451                   | -2,501     |
| Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works   | 25,82,600         | 25,31,441               | -51,159    |
| Army   | 10,57,749         | 14,01,450               | +3,43,701  |
| Grand Total  | 1,80,96,042       | 1,77,47,959             | -3,48,083  |
| State Railways—Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore Hambar line | 8,65,326          | 7,04,860                | -1,60,466  |
| Other Railways Capital Account   | 1,75,293          | 79,681                  | -95,612    |
| Total  | 10,40,619         | 7,84,541                | -2,56,078  |
| Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme   | 20,87,515         | 24,96,861               | +4,09,346  |
| Grand Total, including State Railways  | 2,12,24,176       | 2,10,29,361             | -1,94,815  |

## BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1902-03.

| Heads of Receipts  | Accounts,<br>1900-01<br>(Final) | Prelimi-<br>nary,<br>1901-02 | Estimate,<br>1902-03 | Heads of Expenditure  | Accounts,<br>1900-01<br>(Final) | Prelimi-<br>nary,<br>1901-02 | Estimate,<br>1902-03 |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
|  | Rs                              | Rs.                          | Rs                   |   | Rs.                             | Rs                           | Rs                   |
| I Land Revenue   | 98,81,874                       | 98,60,000                    | 97,50,000            | 1 Interest on Debt  | 95,118                          | 1,08,000                     | 50,000               |
| II Mining Royalty and Leases                                     | 14,44,946                       | 13,88,000                    | 14,00,000            | 2. Interest on other Accounts                               | 1,92,027                        | 1,98,000                     | 2,05,000             |
| III Forests  | 12,58,289                       | 13,15,000                    | 14,32,000            | 3 Refunds and Draw-backs.                                   | 68,264                          | 82,000                       | 1,00,000             |
| IV. Excise   | 36,17,212                       | 35,36,000                    | 35,58,000            | 4 Land Revenue  | 18,59,607                       | 18,19,000                    | 18,98,000            |
| V Assessed Taxes   | 2,15,632                        | 2,17,000                     | 2,15,000             | 5 Forests   | 3,87,393                        | 4,58,000                     | 5,42,000             |
| VI Sayer Customs   | 3,10,347                        | 3,23,000                     | 3,30,000             | 6. Excise   | 3,19,782                        | 2,95,000                     | 3,21,000             |
| VII. Salt  | 14,004                          | 18,000                       | 18,000               | 7 Sayer Customs   | 14,348                          | 15,000                       | 15,000               |
| VIII. Stamps   | 7,94,218                        | 7,92,000                     | 8,00,000             | 8 Stamps  | 32,013                          | 37,000                       | 27,000               |
| IX Registration  | 1,24,684                        | 1,25,000                     | 1,22,000             | 9 Registration .  | 73,591                          | 75,000                       | 79,000               |
| X Mint   |                                 |                              |                      | 10. Mint  |                                 |                              |                      |
| XI General Administra-<br>tion                                   | 67,467                          | 9,000                        | 8,000                | 11. General Administration                                  | 8,28,729                        | 7,34,000                     | 7,00,000             |
| XII. Law and Justice   | 78,153                          | 83,000                       | 90,000               | 12. Palace  | 14,00,000                       | 14,00,000                    | 14,00,000            |
| XIII. Police . .   | 5,269                           | 16,000                       | 5,000                | 13. Law and Justice   | 10,21,744                       | 10,19,000                    | 10,72,000            |
| XIV Education  | 94,975                          | 94,000                       | 99,000               | 14 Police   | 9,65,965                        | 9,64,000                     | 10,24,000            |
| XV. Medical  | 28,974                          | 25,000                       | 14,000               | 15. Education   | 6,65,577                        | 6,93,000                     | 7,47,000             |
| XVI Scientific and other<br>Minor Depart-<br>ments.              | 22,715                          | 3,000                        | 51,000               | 16 Muzrai or Religious and<br>Charitable Institutions.      | 3,55,087                        | 3,33,000                     | 3,30,000             |
| XVII. Interest.  | 84,081                          | 78,000                       | 81,000               | 17 Medical ..   | 4,29,059                        | 4,81,000                     | 5,04,000             |
| XVIII. Miscellaneous   | 1,68,343                        | 176,000                      | 1,40,000             | 18. Scientific and other Minor<br>Departments               | 3,03,447                        | 3,60,000                     | 3,20,000             |
| XIX. Military  | 14,493                          | 18,000                       | 13,000               | 19 Civil Furlough Allowances                                | 619                             | 17,000                       |                      |
| XX Profit or Loss, Mysore<br>Surplus Investment Account          | 3,20,008                        | 2,73,000                     | 2,03,000             | 20. Allowances and Assign-<br>ments under Treaties          | 37,50,898                       | 38,18,000                    | 38,31,000            |
| XXI A.—Public Works .  | 24,313                          | 27,000                       | 26,000               | 21 Superannuation and Com-<br>passionate Allowances.        | 3,34,761                        | 3,39,000                     | 4,06,000             |
| XXI B—Sanitary   | 1,039                           | 2,000                        | 2,000                | 22 Miscellaneous  | 12,45,506                       | 5,22,000                     | 7,02,000             |
| XXII. State Railways   | 6,60,043                        | 5,00,000                     | 5,00,000             | 23. Military  | 10,57,748                       | 13,58,000                    | 14,20,000            |
| XXIII Cauvery Falls Elec-<br>tric Power Trans-<br>mission Scheme |                                 | ...                          | 18,00,000            | 24 Profit or Loss, Mysore<br>Surplus Investment<br>Account. | 1,12,175                        | 99,000                       | 1,00,000             |
|  |                                 |                              |                      | 25 A Public Works   | 25,75,738                       | 26,00,000                    | 26,72,000            |
|  |                                 |                              |                      | 25 B Sanitary   | 6,861                           | 49,000                       | 12,000               |
|  |                                 |                              |                      | 26. State Railways  | 10,40,619                       | 7,58,000                     | 8,50,000             |
|  |                                 |                              |                      | 27 Cauvery Falls Electric<br>Power Transmission<br>Scheme   | 20,87,515                       | 26,00,000                    | 7,73,000             |
| Total Revenue and Receipts .                                     | 191,80,579                      | 189,10,000                   | 206,87,000           | Total Expenditure .   | 2,12,24,176                     | 2,12,31,000                  | 2,01,00,000          |

# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

### AT MYSORE

ON 5th OCTOBER 1903

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GENTLEMEN,

*Installation.*—‘We are once again in Mysore at the beginning of a new experiment.’ So remarked His Highness the Maharaja when he presided at an extraordinary meeting of the Council held last year on the 14th August, only six days after the Installation. On the day the Installation took place, His Excellency the Viceroy, in speaking of the old order of things, bore testimony to the State having been well served by the members of its Ruling Family and by faithful and patriotic ministers. The late Maharaja, by his excellence of disposition and his beneficent rule, had earned the love and gratitude of his subjects and the void created by his death was ably filled by his noble consort, and her career as Regent for the long period of nearly eight years elicited applause from every quarter. With two such distinguished examples before him, it is no wonder that the present Maharaja’s first speech to his ministers bore an impress of modesty, if not of diffidence. As the chief minister of His Highness, I can however testify, now that a year has passed after the Installation, to the same earnest devotion to duty and the same unflinching kindness on his part as we had met at the hands of his honored parents.

*Constitution.*—The first meeting of the Council was summoned, as was expressed by His Highness the Maharaja at the time, with a desire, in the first place, “that no time may be lost in the new administration giving tangible evidence of its existence,” and in the second, “to take the earliest opportunity of meeting the Dewan and Councillors face to face in their corporate capacity.” Whatever may have been the intentions of the original framers of the Mysore Constitution in 1881, the position of affairs, before the demise of the late Maharaja was described by the late Dewan Sir Sheshadri Iyer to be, “that the Minister was responsible to the Maharaja for the executive administration of the country, that the Minister and the Councillors were jointly responsible to the Maharaja, for the advice they tendered in regard to general measures of administration specified in the Rules of July 1881, and that the Councillors were responsible to the Dewan and the latter to the Maharaja for the proper discharge of the administrative duties delegated by the Dewan to the Councillors.”

In 1895, the Government of India in sanctioning the Regency administration, considered that the Mysore Council had failed as a corporate body to assume that position in the administration which it was intended to occupy and deemed it expedient that it should take an active and not merely a nominal share in the business of the State. Three full-time Councillors with defined responsibilities were accordingly appointed, and they were enjoined to share with the Dewan at their head the executive administration of the State. With Her Highness the Maharani as Regent, this new constitution was in operation for a period of eight years. I had the good fortune of being in the Regency Council from its very inception, first as a colleague of Sir Sheshadri Iyer, and then as his successor as Dewan, and my opinion is that it fulfilled fairly well the purpose for which it was intended. It was, however, a temporary arrangement, and with the assumption of ruling powers by His Highness the Maharaja, a new scheme of administration came into existence. I had a large share in the elaboration of this scheme, and after a year’s experience, I believe I can safely assert that it is not without many good points, likely to ensure its success.

D. A.

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In devising a new constitution, our main thought was directed to preserve efficiency of the Council and enlist the active interest and co-operation of Councillors in all measures of Government, consistently with the position of His Highness as the sole deciding authority in all matters of importance. The continuance of the Executive Council became inconsistent with the constitutional position of His Highness and it was therefore changed into a consultative body. The schedule of matters which were to engage the attention of the Council was also revised. The Dewan is the officer responsible to the Maharaja for the efficient conduct of the administration in its various branches, and he is the channel of communication with His Highness on all matters of State business. At the same time, to ensure a continuity of knowledge and interest in the working of the various departments of the State, the Councillors hold charge of certain departments with power to record their opinions on all matters relating to those departments and coming up before Government.

This scheme has, as I have already said, been in operation from the 8th August 1902, and the number of cases disposed

|                        | No. of cases disposed of |               |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
|                        | 1901-02                  | 1902-03       |
| Revenue ..             | 2,941                    | 2,652         |
| General ...            | 2,802                    | 3,520         |
| Political Pensions ... | 90                       | 97            |
| Education ...          | 344                      | 467           |
| Judicial ...           | 1,735                    | 1,740         |
| Legislative ...        | 76                       | 53            |
| Local Funds ...        | 550                      | 445           |
| Local Boards (Plague)  | 1,283                    | 766           |
| Municipal Funds ...    | 1,546                    | 1,368         |
| Financial ...          | 1,037                    | 1,322         |
| Excise ...             | 646                      | 433           |
| Petition ...           | 3,063                    | 2,780         |
| Forest ...             | 566                      | 443           |
| Military ...           | 81                       | 173           |
| Muzrai ...             | 1,450                    | 1,606         |
| P. W. D. General ...   | 800                      | 968           |
| P. W. D. Railway ...   | 307                      | 320           |
| Geological ...         | 343                      | 431           |
| <b>Total ...</b>       | <b>19,660</b>            | <b>19,584</b> |

of, apart from matters not ripe for decision during this period as compared with what was done in the last year of the Regency is found to be nearly the same, above 19,500. The number of cases sent up to the Maharaja was more than 800 and the number received with orders including petitions exceeded 900. Judged by even a quantitative standard, it must be acknowledged that the new scheme is not behind its predecessor and that His Highness has borne a considerable share of the work of the State. The subjects dealt with by His Highness were as might be expected of considerable variety and range, embracing all the important cases in every branch of the administration.

*The Delhi Durbar.*—The happy recovery of the Emperor from a serious illness and His Majesty's Coronation on the day succeeding the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja were events of common rejoicing throughout the British Empire. On the 1st January of this year, His Highness took part in the historic functions of the great Durbar at Delhi. In Mysore, local Durbars were held at all the district headquarters and other places and proclamations in English and Kannada announcing His Majesty's accession as Emperor of India were read to the assembled people. School sports, illuminations and fire-works formed parts of the programme for the day. Divine worship was conducted in all temples and mosques and there was a general feeding of the poor of all classes. A large number of prisoners were released in honor of the occasion. The enthusiastic co-operation and loyalty demonstrated at the time in all parts of the State were particularly gratifying. The Mysore Imperial Service Troops took part in the Coronation Manœuvres and earned the encomiums of the British Military Department for their smart turn-out, soldierly bearing and excellent behaviour even under trying circumstances. The several complimentary orders received were, under the orders of His Highness, translated into Hindustani and read to the Troops on parade.

To those that had the privilege or the good fortune of being present at the great Durbar at Delhi, the event cannot but have a significance of its own. It is not that such demonstrations of supremacy did not take place in the past, but it cannot be denied that the present demonstration was a unique one. Both in Hindu and Muhammadan India, paramountcy was attained by the imposition of the will of a single strong ruler on the diverse principalities within it. On the disappearance of such a ruler, the forces of disintegration began to work again and there used to be an interval of confusion before another strong ruler interposed and ended the chaos. The English supremacy, on the other hand, may be said to be

free from such unhappy interruptions and to bear within it, as far as human foresight can go, elements of permanence. The continuous protection and unchallenged supremacy within the limits of India of a great nation like the English are matters of vital interest for her people. Viewed in this light, the gathering at Delhi was an event of the greatest importance in the history of India. It brought together all the Princes and people of this vast country in friendly intercourse and impressed upon their minds the advantage of having a common guarantee for peaceful progress.

*Population.*—Notwithstanding the losses due to the epidemics of cholera in the earlier and of fever and plague in the later years of the decade, the Census Report of 1901 which was published during the year shows that the population increased from about 4·84 millions to 5·45 millions, being an increase of 12½ per cent. Of the entire population, 5 per cent were immigrants in the sense that they were born outside Mysore. Their number increased, so that against 166,688 of them enumerated in 1891 in various parts of the State, 281,526 or 69 per cent more were enumerated in 1901. This increase among immigrants accounts for about one-sixth of the increase in population and is due in a great measure to the operations on the Kolar Gold Fields and the large Public Works. Fewer Mysore-born people were returned in other parts of India, the actual number being 132,342 against 143,533 at the previous Census. Of girls less than 10 years old, fewer were found married and fewer widowed than in 1891. The actual figures were 7,130 girls under age 10 returned at the present Census as married against 18,072 at the Census of 1891 and 92 widowed against 257. Against 705 married boys below 10 years of age in 1891, there were only 235 such in 1901. The number of persons affected with the infirmities of insanity, congenital deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy was found fewer than in 1891, the proportionate decrease being 23 per cent among the blind, 18 per cent among the lepers, 11 per cent among the deaf-mutes and 4 per cent among the insane. Of the languages constituting the mother-tongue of the various classes, 56 were returned at the present Census against 51 at the previous Census. As regards education the Census standard of literacy was low, having been limited to ability to read and write any language. Judged even by this low standard, less than 5 per cent of the entire population were found to be literate, *viz.*, 8·8 per cent of the males and 0·6 per cent of the females.

*Season and Public Health.*—In the first year of His Highness the Maharaja's rule, the rainfall was copious, the seasons propitious, the harvests good and agricultural conditions altogether very satisfactory. The prices of the staple food grains were lower than in the previous year.

Nevertheless, there was much to be desired in the matter of the improvement of public health on the whole. Cholera it is true was almost non-existent, there having been only 202 cases, where more than 12 times that number was reported during the previous year. There was also a satisfactory decrease in small-pox, 4,216 cases as against 7,032. I am sorry, however, to say that the same cannot be said of fever and plague. There was an increase of more than 3,000 cases of fevers, the number of deaths reported from this cause being 47,047. The number of plague attacks and deaths were 35,480 and 26,155, the numbers reached being higher than those of the previous year, this being the worst year for all the districts except Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

Every possible help was continued to be given to the people in combating the plague, such as the supply of shed materials gratis to the poor and at cost price to others, and the grant of small advances of money to officials for constructing sheds outside the infected towns. Various sanitary improvements, such as the opening out of new roads, sinking fresh-water wells, constructing drains, etc., were also adopted. Disinfection by chemicals and by desiccation was also resorted to. In the Goribidnur taluk a village called Charaken Puttenhalli was newly built upon a suitable site, the houses in the old village being considered insanitary and closely packed together. The total expenditure on Plague Preventive Measures till now amounts to more than 18 lakhs.

In consideration of the general importance of the City of Mysore as the capital of the State, H. H. the Maharaja was pleased to appoint a Committee (with a staff of Surveyors, etc., under an Assistant Engineer) to devise a comprehensive scheme of improvements for providing against overcrowding, bad drainage and

otherwise defective sanitation. This Committee have completed their work and it is intended to put in hand at once their preliminary proposals, *viz.*, (1) the opening out of congested areas, (2) the removal of insanitary buildings, (3) the construction of new extensions to accommodate the surplus population removed from such localities, and (4) the construction of drains, etc., and for this purpose, an allotment of three lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for 1903-04. For improvements in Bangalore also, a liberal budget provision of Rs. 1,07,500 has been made. Various sanitary measures on smaller scales are also being adopted for other infected localities and it is earnestly hoped that the scourge of this dread disease will diminish considerably in the year to come.

*Finance.*—Under Finance, the principal event during the year under review was the completion of the audit of the State accounts of the Regency period by Mr. Kiernander. His report was reviewed by Government in No. Fl. 1150-1192—18 of 01-02, dated 7th February 1903, and many financial matters which were before subject to no defined rules were directed to be dealt with in a systematic manner in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose. Mr. Kiernander has testified to the prosperous condition of the State Finances since 1894-95, notwithstanding the heavy drain on its resources on account of enhanced subsidy, increased ordinary expenditure, cost of Cauvery Scheme, and other items. The effect, however, of this increased expenditure was to reduce the cash and the securities largely, so that on the 1st July of 1902, the balance was Rs. 1,13,22,723 which included Debt Heads such as Savings Bank Deposits, about 60 lakhs, State Insurance Fund about 8 lakhs, Private Charities Rs. 3,26,600.

The results of last year's financial transactions of the State, according to the preliminary accounts, it is pleasing to observe, correspond very closely with the budget estimates. The total revenue of the State from all sources was Rs. 2,07,24,127 exceeding the budget estimate by only Rs. 57,127, and the total expenditure, Rs. 2,01,09,277 against a budget estimate of Rs. 2,01,00,000.

The ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 1,72,27,412, the interest on investments was Rs. 2,52,231. The income from Railways was Rs. 5,27,237; that from the sale of Cauvery Electric Power Rs. 11,85,148, and from Gold Mines Rs. 15,32,099.

The expenditure under ordinary heads was Rs. 1,84,57,363 including a small outlay of Rs. 13,245 on Gold Mining; Interest Rs. 3,14,639: on Railways Rs. 5,69,641, and on Cauvery Power Works Rs. 7,67,634.

The result was that in place of a deficit of Rs. 22,65,249 of the previous year (Receipts Rs. 1,91,95,773, Expenditure Rs. 2,14,61,022), there was a surplus of Rs. 6,14,850 on the 1st July this year.

The statement of receipts and expenditure in your hands will show you the differences between the year under review and the previous year in the various items of revenue and expenditure. It will be observed that under receipts increases occur under Land Revenue, Excise and Forests. The increase under Land Revenue was partly due to better collection of arrears of assessment on lands and partly to extended cultivation. The increase of about two lakhs under Excise was due to larger consumption of arrack, improved toddy shop rental and duty on country beer. These two items of Land Revenue and Excise are the highest ever reached till now. The net increase under Forests amounted to about three-fourths of a lakh. Of this, the income of Rs. 27,504 was an extraordinary item being the proceeds of the sales of elephants caught in the Khedda operations at the time of the Installation. Although under sandalwood the revenue suffered owing to slack demand, still the other heads yielded substantial increases amounting to Rs. 85,000. The decrease of Rs. 74,403 under Gold Mining as compared with the income of the previous year cannot be called a real decrease inasmuch as the value of the production of gold during the year is estimated to have exceeded that of the previous year by more than 53 lakhs of rupees, the increase in Royalty thereby being over 2½ lakhs. This amount, however, could not be brought to credit as the accounts of four out of eleven Mines were not received before the close of the year. You will be glad to find that a credit of about 12 lakhs appears for the first time under the Cauvery Power. The variations in the other items of receipts call for no special remarks beyond what are contained in the statement itself.

Turning now to the expenditure, the noticeable items are the Installation charges (Rs. 3,83,671), and the expenses connected with the Delhi Camp (Rs. 3,46,204). But for these and other special charges, in all amounting to more than

7½ lakhs, the surplus of the year would have been, instead of Rs. 6,14,850, more than 13½ lakhs. It has also to be added that the Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs which fell due in August 1902 was discharged and the obligation on that account has ceased.

The balance on the 1st July of this year was Rs. 1,25,44,246, of which Rs. 42,87,700 was in Government Paper and the rest in cash, Rs. 45,26,083 being in the Madras Bank, Rs. 36,67,783 in Government treasuries and Rs. 62,680 with various departmental officers. Out of this balance, the Government surplus amounted to Rs. 51,01,320.

In the budget estimates sanctioned for the current year, the receipts of ordinary revenue are put down at Rs. 1,68,94,000, from interest Rs. 2,86,000, from Railways Rs. 5,15,000, from Cauvery Power Rs. 13,64,000, from Gold Mining Rs. 16,00,000; the total expected income is thus Rs. 2,06,59,000.

The expenditure under ordinary heads is estimated at Rs. 1,96,25,000, including the Public Works expenditure of Rs. 38,28,000; that on Railways at Rs. 9,05,000 out of which Rs. 1,83,000 is for capital outlay; and that on Cauvery Power at Rs. 10,03,000, out of which Rs. 7,50,000 is provided for cost of the second installation. The total estimated expenditure is thus Rs. 2,15,33,000 which results in a deficit for the year of about 9 lakhs, set off however by the capital expenditure on the Electric works and on the large public works projects and by other items of extraordinary expenditure as noted below:—

|  | Rs.       |
|--|-----------|
| (a) Lines for the Imperial Service Transport ... ..                                | 15,000    |
| (b) Victoria Hospital, Bangalore ... ..  | 60,000    |
| (c) Palace reconstruction in Mysore ... ..   | 3,50,000  |
| (d) Improvements to Mysore City ... ..   | 3,00,000  |
| (e) Improvements in Bangalore City ... ..  | 1,07,500  |
| (f) Water-supply to Kolar Gold Fields ... ..                                       | 6,34,000  |
| (g) His Highness the late Maharaja's Memorials in Serungapatam and Calcutta ... .. | 49,000    |
| (h) Re-constructing Chikdevarayasagar Anikat ... ..                                | 60,000    |
| (i) Marikanave tank ... ..   | 3,00,000  |
| (j) Printing Machinery ... ..  | 30,000    |
| (k) Installation and Delhi Camp charges ... ..                                     | 1,63,000  |
| (l) Additional subscription to Calcutta Empress' Memorial ... ..                   | 1,50,000  |
| (m) Plague charges ... ..  | 1,00,000  |
| Total ... ..   | 23,18,500 |

The receipts and expenditure of the various items of Local Revenue are given in the statement and there is nothing noticeable regarding them.

Now taking a comprehensive view of our finance, we find that during the seven years of the minority, the net increase of revenue according to Mr. Kiernander, amounted to eight lakhs, while the ordinary expenditure increased by nearly twenty-one lakhs, omitting the cost of the Cauvery Power Installation. Indeed it was the unpaid enhanced subsidy of 10½ lakhs per annum which had been remitted by the British Government for a period of 15 years from 1881-82 to 1895-96, that mainly contributed to the large surplus of the period before the Regency.

Under existing circumstances, our annual revenue from ordinary sources is at its highest about 180 lakhs including the charges of collection, a little over 25½ lakhs as against nearly 17 lakhs in 1881,\* when the ordinary revenue stood at about 107½ lakhs.

Of the items included in the head of receipts, the item of land revenue, which is the most important, cannot be expected to show any extraordinary increase in the near future, although the extension of both dry and wet cultivation and the revision settlements of some of the taluks which have fallen due, may enhance the receipts from this source to some extent. Similarly, the next item of importance, the Abkari revenue, which has been increasing till now may be said to have reached a fairly stable limit, and it will be as much as we can do to keep it at that limit by the adoption of suitable measures for maintaining and improving the efficiency of

the Department. The only other significant items are the receipts under Forest and Stamps. The income from Stamps like that of Land Revenue depends mostly upon agricultural prosperity and may be expected to remain steady. The most important part of the income from Forests is that from sandalwood, which depends to a large extent upon the demand of the European and China markets for the article,—a demand liable to fluctuation as for example, during the war between China and Japan. The Forest Revenue is however likely to remain steady as efforts are at present being systematically made not only to develop the income from timber and other forest produce, apart from sandalwood, but also to conserve the existing resources and improve them for the future.

The Royalty from the Mines depends upon the richness of the quartz extracted and if the estimate formed by mining experts is correct, our income from this source is not likely to diminish, at any rate for some years to come. As the same time it has to be stated that the deterioration in the quality of the ore referred to in my Address of last year still continues and the increase in the value of gold produced during 1902-03 was in consequence of a larger quantity of ore having been treated than in the previous year. The Cauvery Power will yield an annual income of not less than 12 lakhs, and it will rise to nearly 17 lakhs, from January 1905, when the 2nd Installation will be completed.

|  | 1881             | 1903             |  |
|--|------------------|------------------|--|
| Subsidy ...                                    | 24,50,000        | 35,00,000        | charges in which little scope exists for curtailment in a time of necessity, now amounts to about 95½ lakhs of rupees, while in 1881 it stood at about 58 lakhs. The increase is partly due to enhancements under subsidy and other allowances and Civil List and partly to extra cost of increased collection, which being only a little over eight lakhs, as compared with what it was in 1881, is in fact a less proportion of cost of collection for a corresponding increase of 72 lakhs. |
| Civil List ...                                 | 10,38,986        | 14,00,000        |  |
| Maharaja's Family Pensions ...                 | ...              | 3,40,000         |  |
| Political pensions                             | 58,933           | 86,315           |  |
| Irrigation cess and other fixed items ...      | ...              | 2,44,737         |  |
| Land Revenue ..                                | 14,01,966        | 17,11,534        |  |
| Stamps ...                                     | 14,083           | 27,400           |  |
| Excise ...                                     | 31,605           | 3,26,312         |  |
| Sayer ..                                       | 15,260           | 14,146           |  |
| Forests ...                                    | 2,23,071         | 4,80,137         |  |
| Muzrai ..                                      | 2,69,763         | 3,25,094         |  |
| Superannuation pensions ..                     | 2,65,456         | 3,66,026         |  |
| Interest on Southern Mahratta Railway Loan ... | ...              | 7,00,000         |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>                               | <b>57,69,123</b> | <b>95,21,701</b> |  |

The total expenditure under 1903

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Registration ...           | 78,916           |
| General Administration ... | 4,97,113         |
| Law and Justice ...        | 10,14,234        |
| Police ...                 | 10,11,377        |
| Education ...              | 6,90,288         |
| Medical ...                | 4,92,447         |
| Scientific ...             | 2,85,825         |
| Public Works ...           | 26,87,725        |
| Military ..                | 14,42,522        |
| Amrit Mahal ...            | 31,799           |
| Gold Mining ...            | 13,245           |
| Miscellaneous ...          | 5,59,118         |
| <b>Total ...</b>           | <b>88,04,609</b> |
| 1881                       |                  |
| Registration ...           | 23,528           |
| General Administration ... | 4,35,151         |
| Law and Justice ...        | 5,35,582         |
| Police ...                 | 4,44,549         |
| Education ...              | 1,35,628         |
| Medical ...                | 1,45,407         |
| Scientific ...             | 89,659           |
| Miscellaneous ...          | 2,37,911         |
| Public Works ...           | 10,70,702        |
| Military ...               | 7,59,850         |
| <b>Total ...</b>           | <b>38,77,967</b> |

other administrative heads, where reduction is possible in a time of need is about 88 lakhs of rupees as compared with 39 lakhs in 1881. The most appreciable increases, however, relate to such useful departments as Medical, Education, Public Works, Police, Law and Justice, and any reduction of expenditure in them will only have the effect of throwing back the improvements which have been achieved till now. It is doubtful if the Military expenditure is capable of reduction as most of it is mainly due to the organization of an Imperial Service Regiment and a Transport Corps. The margin for curtailment of expenditure is therefore very narrow, and as the necessity for this reduction arises only when there is a fall in the income on account of unfavorable seasons, the result of any action in this direction must prove disastrous, as it will impair the efficiency of those departments for a long time even after the causes for such reduction cease to work.



It has also to be noted that some increase of expenditure cannot be long put off in the Land Revenue department as the improvement of shekdari service has become a pressing question. One or two other departments also are in need of such improvement. We shall also have soon to face the necessity of increasing the grants for the maintenance of works of irrigation, notably tanks, as the labors of the Irrigation Committee to which I referred in my Address of last year have just been completed and their report is under the consideration of Government. The Sayer on the malnad supari is complained of as a harassing tax but it will not be wise now to say anything positive of what it may be possible to do in this matter in the near future. The allusion to it has however been made as indicating the necessity for relief by a reduction of the existing taxation. Education as will be seen further on, involves also growing expenditure. The question of assessments to be levied on vacant and surplus building sites which you will be glad to know has lately been settled, may also involve a reduction in the income from that source.

In these circumstances, the most prudent course appears to be to exercise reasonable economy in our ordinary expenditure and only cautiously embark on large outlays. Our object should be to utilize after the completion of the large projects we have now in hand, such adventitious items of revenue as are derived from the Gold Mining Royalty, Sale of Electric Power, Water-supply to the Gold Fields, etc., for only such investments as will form a permanent source of additional income to the State. Our scope for borrowing as you are aware, is very limited, and as for fresh taxation we ought to do without it in all average years and it has to be specially avoided in years of drought. An invested surplus of not less than 100 lakhs, clear of Debt Heads to meet adversities like Famine to which as you know, we are also liable like the rest of India, and a working balance of 75 lakhs in the beginning of the official year are quite essential to place our financial position on a safe and sound footing.

*Agriculture, Industry and Trade.*—During the year under review, the main questions under this head, that engaged the attention of His Highness, related to the revision settlements, the revival of the Coffee Industry, the unsatisfactory working of the Agricultural Banks, the continuance of the Agricultural Chemist, and the improvement of sericulture.

*Revision Settlement.*—The thirty years' term of settlement having expired in many taluks, a revision Survey and Settlement was ordered to be taken in hand in 1900. It made good progress, 830 villages (comprising an area of 1,778 square miles) and about 60,000 fields being dealt with during the year and the tracts concerned were the whole of Challakere, Molakalmuru, and the late Budihal taluks, the greater portion of Channagiri and parts of Sorab, Pavagada and Sira taluks.

Government has sanctioned the announcement of revised rates of Settlement in the ensuing cold season for the taluks of Davangere and Hiriyur. It is noteworthy that there has been no necessity in any case whatever, for again classing the soil, the original classification having been found quite satisfactory. This result is as gratifying to Government as it is creditable to Colonel Grant, who took part in the original Settlement and who more than 30 years afterwards submitted proposals for revision—a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of modern Indian Settlements.

*Encouragement to coffee-planters.*—The depression in the coffee trade owing to competition from Brazil and other causes has been, it is well known, retarding the growth of that industry throughout India. There has been a large diminution of more than 20,000 acres in the cultivated area of this crop in Mysore, the decrease this year being about 2,500 acres, and it was therefore with great willingness that the Government complied with a request made by the North and South Mysore Planters' Associations for a conference on the subject. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., who was deputed with instructions as the representative of Government met Mr. Graham Anderson, C.I.E., and other leading planters and conferred with them at Mudigere and Saklespur, the centres of coffee growth, on the present state of their industry. The subjects considered were the registration of titles, levy of a coffee cess, measures for the prevention of adulteration of coffee and a few others. The question of introducing the Coffee Stealing Act and the Labor Law were also touched upon. The fullest assurance of sympathy and help on the part of Government has been given to this enterprising body of gentlemen, whose industry

has been of so much benefit to this country. Lately, a contribution from the State of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to enable the Planting Associations to exhibit the local coffee and cardamoms at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

*Agricultural Banks.*—The unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural banks has been explained in my former Addresses. During the year, orders were passed laying down definite periods for repayments of the instalments due to Government. The amount thus repaid was Rs. 58,780 and the balance outstanding against all the banks was Rs. 12,99,523. An Inspector has been appointed to report upon the actual necessities of the year for checking the further deterioration of the estates mortgaged to the Coffee Banks of Saklespur and Chikmagalur. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 has been sanctioned within which necessary further advances are to be made, according to the recommendations of the Inspector who is also to see to their proper application. The office of the Inspector of Agricultural Banks was abolished as the appointment of a special officer tended to reduce the interest of the local officers in the development of these Banks.

It is unfortunate that their growth has been disappointing. The scheme, so far, may be said to have failed, primarily for want of co-operative spirit on the part of the people, and secondarily for want of adequate supervision on the part of the organizers of the Banks as to the purposes for which the funds borrowed were applied. Probably the entire financing of the scheme by direct grants from Government tended to weaken the motive for self-help and co-operation. It does not seem desirable to give large grants even if the Government can afford to do so. On the other hand, if Government can, under certain declared conditions, give its guarantee for repayments of deposits of money made by the public, help in the collection of the dues, in the investigation of the value of lands and in the application of the money borrowed for the purpose intended, and devise speedy means of disposing of claims against borrowers on the part of the Banks, etc., and if these measures attract deposits of savings and advances of money for agricultural loans, then may it be said that these Banks will stimulate the growth of thrift, mutual confidence, credit and co-operation. The subject is of great importance and requires to be approached on these lines which can only be done after the present Banks are placed on a tolerably satisfactory basis. But there can be no question of the imperative necessity of cheap loans to agriculturists whose capital is locked up in their lands and stocks and who suffer from periodical uncertainties of the seasons.

*General Agricultural Improvement.*—The condition of the Mysore agriculturists since the Rendition has no doubt been one of improvement but yet there remains a great deal more to be done. The total area of Government lands under occupation before the Rendition was the largest in 1875-76, viz., 4,231,826 acres. There was a falling off in subsequent years in the occupied area in consequence of famine, and in 1881-82, the extent under occupation excluding area under coffee was 4,213,505 acres. The increase in the extent of cultivation has been steady since then and the figures on the 1st July of this year were:—

|        |     |     |       | 1881      | 1903      |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|-----------|-----------|
|        |     |     |       | Acres     | Acres     |
| Dry    | ... | ... | ...   | 3,520,687 | 5,557,331 |
| Wet    | ... | ... | ...   | 554,554   | 798,904   |
| Garden | ... | ... | ...   | 138,264   | 243,866   |
|        |     |     | Total | 4,213,505 | 6,600,101 |

There has been an increase of more than 56 per cent since the Rendition in the area under cultivation. The total extent of all kinds of lands taken up for cultivation during the year under review was 112,931 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 98,316; while the extent of lands relinquished was 23,428 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 22,830. The net value of the produce of an acre of dry cultivation has been calculated at Rs. 12-0-0, of wet at Rs. 50, and garden at Rs. 80. Taking this estimate which if at all is low and safe the total value of the crops in 1902-03 which may be taken to have been a year of average yield, may be said to be  $5,557,331 \times 12 + 798,904 \times 50 + 243,866 \times 80 =$  a little over  $12\frac{1}{2}$  crores. The nature of the cultivation having undergone little improvement, in other words, there having been since the Rendition only *extensive* and not *intensive* cultivation, it may safely be presumed that there has not been much fluctuation in the average

yield per acre, and that the figures of 1903 may therefore be applied to deduce the total value of the produce of 1881:  $3,520,687 \times 12 + 554,554 \times 50 + 138,264 \times 80 =$  a little over 8 crores. The error, if any, is in favor of 1881, as the much enhanced prices 1903 have been used for estimating the value of the yield of that year.

The total agricultural population according to the Census of 1901 being about  $36\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, the average income per head will be a little over Rs. 35, while in 1881, it was about Rs.  $24\frac{1}{2}$  when the agricultural population was 3,300,000.

It cannot be denied, therefore, that there has been during these years an addition to the agricultural wealth of the country, not only by increase in the extent of the total cultivated area, but also by increase in the area under irrigation and by rise in prices. The position of the agriculturists has been on the whole one of progress and no serious causes affecting them seem to be at work. In the first place, taking the average transfers of lands during the past decade, the figures were—

|                              | By order of Court |        | By private Contract |        |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
|                              | No. of cases      | Extent | No. of cases        | Extent |
| During the first 5 years . . | 1,400             | 7,220  | 16,279              | 86,218 |
| During the next 5 years ...  | 589               | 3,451  | 16,084              | 83,133 |

While the transfers by private negotiations do not show any material variation during the two quinquenniums, those by judicial process show a decline. A fall under coercive processes may be taken as being an excellent test of at least the average land-holder holding his own, if not of his increasing prosperity. In the next place, the Registration statistics of mortgage afford also evidence of the truth of this conclusion. From a calculation of these figures it is found that the amount of mortgage-debt relating to immovable property in the second quinquennium of

|                       | Rs.       |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| >1st quinquennium . . | 50,94,535 |
| 2nd do ..             | 49,34,546 |
|                       | <hr/>     |
|                       | 1,59,989  |

the decade ending with the year 1901-02 is less by more than a lakh and a half as compared with the amount of the first quinquennium.\* It is not, however, possible to definitely fix the proportions of this debt between houses and lands. But it is within experience that in rural tracts, lands are preferred to houses for purposes of mortgage, and as houses are proportionately less in number than lands, it may be concluded that although a larger proportion of the total mortgage-debt relates to lands, yet it is small as compared with the total agricultural income of the country, and its diminution in the second quinquennium, even though small, still, combined with the larger area that has been brought under cultivation, affords a good proof of the landholders' condition being one of progress. The average area of a holding increased from 4·8 acres in the period from 1893-97 to 7·22 in the next five years, the assessment also similarly rising from Rs. 6·3 to Rs. 9·6 for each estate.

*Crop-Experiment.*—Though the situation thus described is one of progress as far as it goes, still it is very important that we should not omit to consider the question of determining the direction in which agricultural improvements may be attempted in the present circumstances of the country. In the first place, the system of crop experiments may be improved in certain directions. At present, the cultivators have no interest in them. A few acres of land under cultivation in the occupation of intelligent owners in villages near the taluk stations may be selected and the owners given help to purchase good seed and good manure and to attend to the crop at seasonable times. A small exhibition of the produce grown in the different taluks may be held at the district head-quarters each year and prizes awarded to the best specimens. A small outlay on the part of Government in this direction will, it is believed, create emulation among the agriculturists and be the means of spreading much useful knowledge among them. These experiments may include stock-breeding and dairy produce.

*Agricultural Education.*—Then again, the question of agricultural education calls for almost immediate solution. Beyond the publication of a text-book in Kannada and teaching it as a mere reader in some schools, nothing serious has been done in this matter. The students of Mysore who have undergone training in the Saidapet Agricultural College have not been of much service to the agricultural population. The Normal School at Mysore teaches agriculture by practical means to the teachers that undergo training in that institution, but these masters have

neither the incentive nor the means to impart useful information to their pupils in their own schools. Besides, their agricultural training also requires improvement. With this object, therefore, it is intended to keep them under tuition for a longer period than at present, so that their knowledge may become wider and more practical. Then again, it would also be useful to allot small farms to all the important village schools with small grants for purchasing good seed and manure. The field work of course has to be done by the boys under the direction of the masters. The parents of the boys will be interested if, at the taluk head-quarters, an exhibition is held annually of the produce of the different schools in that taluk and prizes are awarded to the best specimens.

*Agricultural improvements in General.*—In other directions also efforts are needed. The expectations formed in the early days of the Rendition, of the Eurasian Agricultural Settlements proving models of instruction to our raiyats has not been realised. It may be taken for granted that the Mysore agriculturist although a conservative like the rest of his brethren elsewhere in India, still, is also keen to the betterment of his lot when he is shown a practical and easily understood way of doing so. The increasing use of improved mills for crushing sugar-cane affords an instance in point. The attempts made in Mysore at one time to introduce new ploughs and other implements have not had much success. It must be remembered that the scope for the introduction of improved machinery is somewhat limited in a country of small holdings. Mr. J. A. Vœlcker in his report on the improvement of Indian Agriculture expresses the opinion that there is not much scope for improved implements under existing conditions. It would appear therefore better to improve the efficacy of the implements in actual use at present than trying experiments with foreign implements which may be beyond the reach of the average cultivator on account of their cost. The following extract from the Famine Commission Report of 1901, it appears to me, correctly explains on the whole, the scope of work for a Government Agricultural Department. —

“ We are, indeed, far from thinking that the Indian cultivator is ignorant of agriculture; in the mere practice of cultivation, Agricultural departments have probably much to learn from the cultivator. But in the utilization of his hereditary skill, in economy of the means of production, and in the practice of organized self-help, the Indian cultivator is generally ignorant and backward. It is in correcting these deficiencies that Agricultural departments will find their fields of labor. Without pretending to exhaust the number of subjects on which these departments may usefully employ themselves, we may mention the following:— improved agricultural teaching to the better classes; the promotion of mutual associations; agricultural research and experiments, enquiries regarding tillage and manure; the investigation of crop diseases and their remedies; the provision of improved seed; the experimental introduction of new staples; the improvement of cattle-breeding, the investigation of cattle diseases and the development of fodder supply.”

To some of these subjects, attention has been directed in the past, as for instance, the attempts made to raise sugar-cane from seed, to improve cotton cultivation by the introduction of choice foreign varieties of seed, to plant new fruit trees, to grow coffee in the plains. These attempts, however, have not advanced beyond the stage of experiment, and it has been a matter of observation that the application to agricultural problems of expert research is a crying necessity. The recent extension of Dr. Lehmann's service as Agricultural Chemist for another period of five years, appears therefore a step in the right direction. Hitherto, Dr. Lehmann's time was taken up with acquainting himself with the agricultural and industrial conditions of this country and with the fitting up of a Chemical Laboratory. He may now be presumed to have understood the aims, needs and difficulties of the cultivating population, and his analyses, to avoid becoming aimless, must be directed to the elucidation of only those points that would be of help to the agriculturists. His efforts should be directed to 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 insects and other pests, the introduction of improved methods of cultivation generally and other allied purposes. An entomologist would appear to be a necessary adjunct and a requisition on that behalf from the Agricultural Chemist is under the consideration of Government.

*Shrinkage of manufactures.*—While development of communications in the shape of roads and railways has tended to bring about an expansion of the area of the land under cultivation, and a consequent increase in the produce derived from it, the same cause has had a detrimental effect on the manufactures of the country. The artisans of Mysore, as in other parts of India, generally carry on their occupations in their own homes and find a market in their own neighbourhood, or at best at short distances from their places of business. The facilities of transport created in recent years, however, have, while opening a market for grain and other raw produce of the country, opened also a door for the influx of cheap foreign goods which have necessarily caused a shrinkage in the manufacturing industries of the State. The statistics of the rail-borne trade during the ten years from 1890 to 1900 show that a large export trade has grown up in grain and pulse, hides and skins, horns, oil-seeds, raw silk and other raw produce, while the imports are mostly such as manufactured leather, cotton goods, European liquors, oils, salt and other articles. The economic position of the Mysore artizan is still one of isolation from his fellow-artizans. He still leads a life of his own choice and is like the agriculturist unable to enter into any large combination for a common purpose. The recent census shows that there has not been any material addition to the industrial population of the country. Similarly, the same industries as were in existence in the early years of the Rendition continue at present, without much expansion, *viz.*, those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, the production of textile fabrics, etc. In the years subsequent to the Rendition, a few factories came into existence, such as the Woollen Manufactory, the Cotton Mill, the Tile Works and the Iron Foundry at Bangalore, and the Sugar Manufactory at Goribidnur, but most of these are under European management and afford no evidence of the progress of either technical knowledge or co-operative spirit among the people of the country. Attempts to encourage the manufacture of paper, the establishment of iron industry on a large scale, the spinning and reeling of silk by machinery, etc., have not borne any results.

In these circumstances, any scheme which involves a large outlay or the co-operation of a large number of people may, under the present social and economic conditions, be presumed to end in disappointment, if not total failure. In the first place, our knowledge of the industrial products and of the means of converting them into manufactured articles requires considerable amplification. In the next place, in the present state of public confidence in private companies, no large capital can be accumulated, and even where success is at times achieved, such cases cannot be many. In fact, speculation is based to some extent on indifference to loss, but the capitalists in Mysore, have, it is a matter of observation, limited capitals, and they cannot afford to play with any portion of them in undertakings which do not bear on their face an impress of safe investment. The Gold Mining industry of Kolar affords an instance in point. In 1883, the Mysore Company had come to the end of their resources, and there was only a small sum of £13,000, left. It was a question whether to divide this amount among the share-holders or to risk it on the Mine. The advice of the bolder spirits prevailed, and what actually occurred is matter of history. Such undertakings with uncertain results are not feasible in the present state of the wealth of the country, and I think on the whole that we were wise in limiting our ambition to the scheme of technical education which His Highness sanctioned in the month of April last.

*Industrial and Technical Education.*—According to this scheme “the object in view is not the imparting of any ideal, theoretical or scientific course of instruction, but the teaching of such industries and trades on improved methods as are adapted to supply the present wants of the people, such as carpentry, weaving, silk-rearing, iron-work, rattan-work, lacquer-work, etc., and to turn out every year a number of pupils fully equipped with the means of earning their livelihood.” These industrial schools are to be to a great extent work-shops conducted on business principles. As a first step, schools will be established at Channapatna, Sagar, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur and Shimoga. Wherever there are carpentry and blacksmith’s classes, the manufacture, among other articles, of cheap country carts, and improved ploughs and other agricultural implements will be undertaken, and patterns of such improved implements as have been practically tested and proved to be suitable to local requirements, will be supplied to all industrial schools having such classes. In the case of industries for training in which facilities do not at

present exist in the Mysore State, it has been arranged to award annually twenty scholarships of Rs. 20 each to selected applicants on condition of their undergoing training in the School of Arts, Madras or Bombay, or the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay, or other institutions where such industries are taught.

In connection with the weaving industry, sanction has been accorded to the establishment of weaving schools with a carpentry class attached, in which elementary drawing also will be taught, at Hole-Narsipur, Dodballapur, Chiknayakanhalli and Molakalmuru. A speciality of these weaving schools will be the application of the fly-shuttle arrangement to native looms and the training of youth in the weaving of various kinds and patterns of cloth on these looms. A department of dyeing is also to be attached to the weaving schools after they have come into working order.

As an experiment, a few selected school-masters from the Bangalore district will be deputed to Mr. Tata's experimental farm at Bangalore, to be trained for a period of three months each in improved methods of growing mulberry trees, rearing silk-worms and reeling, the ultimate object being to train up a number of school-masters who, like the special inspectors in Japan, will, with the aid of a microscope be able to help in the constant maintenance of a healthy breed of worms.

A special annual grant of Rs. 30,000 from Local Funds General was sanctioned by His Highness in April last for these purposes, and for giving help to private institutions working on these lines.

We should, I think, for some years to come, be content to develop and organize the existing industries on a wider basis than at present; and with this view, it is essential that the technical ability of the working classes should acquire increased efficiency. It will be a great point gained, if the artizans are taught to think rationally and methodically about their work. In admitting students to the Industrial Schools, while no doubt considerable weight should be attached to the occupations of their parents, it is also necessary to see that they possess a fair degree of intelligence to benefit by the instruction given and to appreciate the improved tools which may be put in their hands. Then again, it will be useful to instil into their minds the advantages of co-operation, so that when they begin life they may not dissipate their abilities and energies by working in isolation, but utilize them to enhanced profit by combination. The suggestion of Mr. Bhabha for the formation of co-operative societies for the benefit of the weaver communities has already been referred to the Deputy Commissioners for an expression of their opinion, but such societies are as much needed for all classes of artizans as the Agricultural Banks are for the agriculturists.

Apart, however, from increasing the efficiency of the artizans and their mechanical appliances, it is also necessary to give dignity to the various callings which they greatly lack at present and which therefore precludes the higher classes from engaging themselves in them as freely as they otherwise are likely to do. As a means to achieve this object, it is very desirable to teach some of the handicrafts to the high school and college students. The object need not be to make them proficient; it is enough if we can enlist their intelligent interest in their advancement. Then again, to increase the level of the knowledge of the technical arts among the higher classes, it may be useful to depute a number of students to foreign countries for the purpose of studying selected industries in those countries. Three Mysore students are at present learning electrical engineering and connected operations in the workshops of the General Electric Company at Schenectaddy, and this year His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to depute Mr. B. Jayaram of the Geological Department to England to undergo an advanced course of training in Geology. To avoid disappointment, however, in not finding employment after their return, the selection of students has necessarily to be confined to such of those as already have some occupation and are otherwise qualified, so that their number may not exceed our practical requirements.

*General Education.*—The number of Public Institutions during the year was 2,232 with 92,959 pupils and that of private ones 1,646 with 19,105 pupils, the latter showing a decline from the previous year. The male pupils numbered 95,278 and female pupils 16,786.

During this year, two scholarships were for the first time awarded to two Mahomedan students who have joined the famous College at Aligarh founded by

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. The total Mahomedan population of school-going age in Mysore is about 35,000 and of this number, more than 42 per cent are under instruction. Considering, however, that only 123 of these boys had reached in 1902 the high school and the college stage, it will be admitted that further encouragement in that direction to deserving students of respectable families is not unwelcome.

The Maharani's College at Mysore was affiliated to the Madras University as a First Grade College and one young lady passed in two, another in one of the branches of the B. A. Examination, and a third the F. A. Examination.

An important innovation was introduced into this College by allowing admission to Native Christian girls of good parentage and standing. This institution, which at first limited its teaching only to caste girls, has gradually opened its door to other communities also, thereby showing a progressive response to the tendencies of the times.

The rules for granting Medical and Engineering scholarships were revised; a grant-in-aid was sanctioned to the newly started school for the deaf and the dumb at Mysore. A separate Engineering school was started at Mysore from the 15th of June last. A donation of 200 guineas was sanctioned by His Highness during the year for the Edinburgh Indian Association towards the cost of the construction of a local habitation for Indian students.

Notwithstanding the progress that has been achieved in the general education of the people since the Rendition, there is still a vast field of popular ignorance, which the light of knowledge has not touched. Out of a population of nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  millions, only 262,092 or 4·8 per cent were returned at the Census of 1901 as literate or in other words 95·2 per cent of the population are unlettered. If the two sexes be viewed separately, the males by themselves possess 244,886 literates, equivalent to 8·8 per cent of their population; while the females possess only 17,206 literates or 0·6 per cent of their numbers. We perceive a similar disappointment if we examine the figures of the school-going population also. The percentage of male scholars under instruction is 23·09 and that of females 4·15 or an average of 13·62 for the children of both the sexes together. The percentage of the number of schools to number of towns and villages is 23·29. It is therefore a serious problem how within a reasonable time we can create further facilities to diminish this appalling mass of popular ignorance, train up intelligence and impart greater knowledge, especially in relation to industrial and commercial life. It requires a larger subsidy to education than we are able to give now to extend primary and secondary education on a larger scale and improve its efficiency. An effort, however, has already been made in this direction by raising the grant to education of 25 per cent from Local Funds General to 33 per cent.

*Re-organization of Revenue Department.*—The appointment of a Revenue Commissioner as the Head of the Revenue Department completed the scheme of departmental decentralization begun in 1887, and is expected to introduce uniformity of procedure and adequate supervision into that department. The duties and powers of Revenue Assistant Commissioners have been defined, and with a view to enhance their usefulness, a system of training has also been prescribed. Similarly for the Amildars, ability to ride well has been made one of the chief qualifications for the post.

*Excise.*—The new contract for the manufacture and supply of arrack was given at an increased rate of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  annas (instead of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  annas) per gallon. The quantity of spirits issued for sale was 330,800 gallons, being an increase of 20,000 gallons over the previous year. More than 67 cases of smuggling and illicit manufacture were discovered and successfully prosecuted.

One general cause of increase all over was the comparative cheapness of food grains. This increase, however, appears only by comparison with the quantity consumed in the previous year. There has been a great fall in the normal consumption since 1896-97 when the retail price was raised from Re. 0-1-8 per dram to 2 annas. In the quinquennium previous to this year, the average consumption per annum was 410,236 gallons which is 79,436 gallons more than the figures reached this year. This shows that the check provided against a great rise of consumption by enhancement of duty and retail price still continues to be effective.



The number of trees tapped for toddy was 446,748 about 12,000 trees less than in the previous year and the number of shops was 2,890, giving one shop to about six villages in the State. The system of licensing shops for sale of *Akkibhoja* was newly introduced.

With regard to lands containing date trees, His Highness the Maharaja has directed that in the future, such lands if required for the Excise department, should be reserved outright and that the practice of giving them for cultivation with the conditional reservation of the trees standing on them should be discontinued. This has been done to prevent annoyance to the raiyats which it was feared the reservation of the trees above would lead to. It is trusted that this concession will be appreciated and it will also lead to the conservation of the trees as under the tree-tax system, the holders of lands can always benefit by levying a rent on their trees.

*Forest.*—A departmental code has long been under consideration, and the first chapter of it dealing with accounts was brought into force from the 1st of September 1902. The levy of seigniorage on head loads of fuel removed from district forests has been abolished; and the subsidiary rule issued under Section 76 of the Forest Regulation prescribing a penalty for failure to report injuries to sandal trees on one's holding, repealed during the year.

No addition was made to the area of State Forests, but the extent of reserved lands was increased by 329 square miles. The settlement of 20 forests was completed; and 311 miles of preliminary demarcation lines were cut and 800 miles of old lines cleared. An area of about 196 square miles was surveyed chiefly in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Kolar districts.

*Public Works Buildings.*—Among the chief building works the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore progressed very satisfactorily, the year's outlay being Rs. 2,60,000. The Durbar Hall, Inner Court Yard, Marriage Pavilion, Porch, the North and South Staircases and the Library block were nearly completed up to the roof of the first floor.

The Imperial Service Transport Lines at Bangalore which were under construction on an estimate of Rs. 4,63,582, were satisfactorily completed and handed over to the Military department for occupation.

The new Revenue Survey and Land Record Office at Bangalore, the Anglo-Vernacular school at Shimoga, and the new Taluk Cutcherry at Srinivasapur, were practically completed.

*Water-Supply.*—A project for 11 lakhs was sanctioned for the water-supply to the Kolar Gold Fields from the Bethamangala and Holali tanks; and a fair start was made on the work during the year. This project when completed will be a very remunerative one to the State yielding a return on the capital expenditure, of about 27 per cent during the first five years and of about 15 per cent during the next five years.

*Irrigation.*—On the Marikanave project, the work turned out was as usual very satisfactory, both as regards quality and quantity. Nearly 1,228,000 cubic feet of masonry were built during the year, which raised the height of the dam from R. L. 60'00 to R. L. 86'75. The sluice shutters got out from England were fixed, and the sluice tunnels and rear cisterns completed. A final decision was arrived at to construct low-level channels, with the view of developing electrical power for industrial purposes from the head of water thus made available, if demand for such power should at any time arise. The survey for these channels was completed. The depth of water stored in the reservoir was 71 feet against 46 in the previous year. In appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Dalal in connection with this project, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to confirm him as Superintending Engineer.

Works reported to have been practically completed during the year under review are Sankanapur anikat in the Tumkur district, Hulhalli Channel improvement and extension, Kalhalli anikat reconstruction, and the restoration of the Kempasagara, Kotebetta, Kirgaval, Markal and Honnavar tanks in the Mysore district. The Krishnarajakatte anikat across the Cauvery in the Arkalgud taluk, which breached in July 1902, was repaired and a scouring sluice on the left was constructed. Both these items were carried out expeditiously in order to secure the large revenue dependent on this anikat.



*Famine Protective and Relief Works.*—The Superintending Engineer who was placed on special duty to get up projects for 49 selected protective irrigation works has completed most of the estimates, and finished the field work for the few remaining. Eleven projects have till now been sanctioned at a cost of about 49 lakhs, eight have been abandoned as unremunerative and the rest are under consideration. He has since been entrusted, in addition to the above work, with the preparation of tank maps for the whole Province, which has long been under contemplation.

*Cauvery Power, Second Installation.*—Arrangements for a second installation for 2,000 H.P. at a cost of 12½ lakhs have lately been made, and the work has since been put in hand, and Rs. 97,644 expended on the work during the year.

*Railways, Receipts.*—The percentages of net earnings to Capital outlay on the Railways were as follows :—

|                                  | 1903 | 1902 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|
| Kolar Gold Fields Railway ... .. | 6.73 | 8.71 |
| Mysore-Harihar Line ... ..       | 3.64 | 2.92 |
| Bangalore-Hindupur ... ..        | 3.50 | 2.60 |
| Nanjangud Extension .. ..        | 1.79 | 1.42 |
| Birur-Shimoga Line .. ..         | 0.95 | 0.89 |

*Muzrai.*—During the past year, repairs were effected on 108 Muzrai buildings at a cost of Rs. 44,882 which was partly met from the funds of the institutions concerned, partly from contributions and to some extent from State grants. Ten local Committees for managing such institutions were appointed. The management of all the inam lands and villages attached to the Sri Vysarayaswami Matt was taken up by Government at the request of the Swami, on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the institution. A village of the Uttaradi Matt, and lands belonging to seven temples were resumed from the hands of unauthorised alienees under the Rules of 1877. In two cases, *viz.*, Sri Anjaneyaswami temple in Mallenahalli village of the Nagamangala taluk and Sri Kasivisveswaraswami temple at Sulebele in the Hoskote taluk, inam lands resumed at the Settlement on account of the dilapidated condition of the temples were given back as the temples were properly restored and brought into working order; and an additional cash grant of Rs. 120 was given to the Sree Agasteswaraswami temple at Ramanathpur in the Arkalgud taluk, in place of an inam village which had been resumed some years previously by Government.

*Mining and Geological Survey.*—The number of Mines actually at work was 11, work having stopped in 3 Mines, South Amble (new Kempankote Gold Field, Limited), Ajjampur (Kadur-Mysore Mines, Limited) and Honnehatti (Mysore-Nagar Gold Mines, Limited). Prospecting licenses were granted over the Bellara block in the Tumkur district and Bodimari block in the Chitaldrug district and operations have been started in both places by the Indian Mines Development Syndicate, Limited.

The work of inspection has been increasing; and it was necessary to sanction the appointment of an Inspector of Mines.

The total value of gold extracted during the year in all the Mines amounted to more than 330 lakhs of rupees as compared with 277 lakhs of the previous year.

*Judicial.*—Certain changes were introduced with a view to remedy the inconvenience caused by the accumulation of civil work referred to in my Address of last year.

The Original Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts conferred on the Chief Court in 1898 was withdrawn and a District and Sessions Court re-established at Bangalore, with jurisdiction over the three districts with effect from January 1903. From the same date, three Subordinate Judges' Courts were established at Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug with original jurisdiction up to Rs. 10,000 and Small Cause Jurisdiction up to Rs. 300, the Munsiffs' Courts at these stations being abolished. These Sub-Judges have also been invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges and the system of circuit sessions has been revived. They have since been invested with the powers of a District Court in regard to insolvency cases and applications under the Succession Certificate Regulation and Minors' Rules. The Small Cause Jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge at Bangalore has been raised to Rs. 300.

The scale of salaries of judicial officers was revised in January last. Sub-Judges are now divided into three classes, Rs. 600, Rs. 500 and Rs. 450, the Registrar of the Chief Court being included in the list of Sub-Judges. Munsiffs are divided into four classes, Rs. 350, Rs. 300, Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200. Munsiffs of the 1st and 2nd classes rank as graded officers.

There was an appreciable decrease in civil litigation, the number of suits (including Small Causes) having declined from 20,602 to 18,532. The total number of suits disposed of was 18,524 which was, however, less by 2,057 than the number decided in the previous year and 8 less than the number instituted. There was a fall also in the number of offences tried, from 14,157 to 13,385.

A Law Reporter has been appointed to compile and publish annually the important decisions and rulings of the Chief Court.

*Police.*—There was a small addition to the Police Force of one Inspector for the new taluk of Hosdurga and two dafadars and twelve constables for the town of Chikballapur.

The number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 6,082, being 503 less than in the previous year; and out of the total of 9,386 (including pending cases for disposal), 6,063 were disposed of, the number ending in conviction being 2,636 or 28 per cent; about 3 per cent less than in the previous year. 6,483 persons, *i.e.*, about 400 less than last year were arrested, of whom 58 per cent (as against 61 per cent of the previous year) were convicted. There was a small decline also in the percentage of lost property reported to have been recovered.

*Legislation.*—The measures of Legislation passed during the year were the Weights and Measures Regulation (III of 1902), a Regulation amending the Excise Regulation (IV of 1902), one amending the Law of Evidence with respect to Banker's Books (V of 1902), and the (revised) Registration Regulation (I of 1903).

The revision of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and the Whipping Act embodying all the improvements contained in the British Codes which were applicable to Mysore and an amendment of the Mysore Chief Courts Regulation have been prepared and considered and will be soon brought into force.

The rules under the Local Boards Regulation underwent a thorough revision and have been just passed finally. They provide for the constitution of all less important of the non-regulation Municipalities into Unions, the establishment of a District Board for each revenue district, a Taluk Board for each taluk and sub-taluk, and a Panchayat for each Union. The powers and duties of the Boards and the Panchayat have been properly defined and it is hoped that these institutions, the question of improving which was first started in 1883 and has now received a solution, will obtain a fresh impetus by the measures now adopted.

*Conclusion.*—Such is an account of the first year of the administration of His Highness the Maharaja. I have deemed it advisable to intersperse this account with observations of my own, in order, in the light of the facts which engaged our attention during the period under review, to examine briefly the ground on which we stood and obtain as far as possible a clear prospect at any rate for the near future. I trust, gentlemen, that all of us here, as the loyal subjects of H. H. the Maharaja can now join Sir Donald Robertson who has had as you know; exceptional opportunities, for knowing Mysore and its affairs and who after a long career of usefulness is about to seek a well-earned rest in his own country in the admiration he recently expressed at Robertsonpet which perpetuates his name; of the manner in which His Highness has begun his duties as the Ruler of the State and the personal interest he has shown in all matters connected with the Government which may be regarded as a happy augury for the successful fulfilment in the future of His Highness' rule.

P. N. KRISHNAMURTI,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

## Receipts.

| Heads of Receipts  | Final,<br>1901-02 | Preliminary,<br>1902-03 | Difference  | Remarks   |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|
| Land Revenue ..  | 97,70,946         | 1,00,37,326             | + 2,66,380  | Net increase Rs 2,66,380, due to both collection of revenue especially of arrears, the increase being Rs 2,82,981 under assessment on land and Rs. 33,259 under quit-rent on inams, there being on the contrary a decrease of Rs 49,860 under miscellaneous heads   |
| Salt ..  | 17,276            | 21,704                  | + 4,428     |   |
| Stamps ..  | 7,48,376          | 7,15,387                | - 32,989    |   |
| Excise—  |                   |                         |             |   |
| (a) Arrack ..  | 16,76,543         | 18,15,987               | + 1,39,447  |   |
| (b) Toddy ..   | 16,74,227         | 17,05,174               | + 30,944    |   |
| (c) Miscellaneous ..   | 1,00,525          | 1,30,575                | + 80,050    |   |
| Total Excise   | 34,51,295         | 36,51,736               | + 2,00,441  |   |
| Sayer ..   | 3,58,011          | 4,00,810                | + 47,799    |   |
| Mohatarfa ..   | 2,10,306          | 2,04,634                | - 5,672     |   |
| Forests—   |                   |                         |             | Net increase Rs 78,860, of which nearly Rs 80,000 was under timber and fuel, a little more than Rs 50,000 under other minor forest produce and a little more than a quarter of a lakh under kheddass on account of the sale of elephants caught in the operations at the time of the Installation. There was a fall under sandalwood revenue of about Rs 33,000   |
| (a) Sandalwood ..  | 10,15,116         | 9,82,384                | - 32,732    |   |
| (b) Timber and Fuel ..   | 1,57,810          | 1,85,782                | + 27,972    |   |
| (c) Other Forest items ..  | 2,60,186          | 3,18,091                | + 57,905    |   |
| (d) Kheddass ..  | 1,816             | 27,531                  | + 25,715    |   |
| Total Forests  | 14,34,928         | 15,13,788               | + 78,860    |   |
| Registration ...   | 1,17,191          | 1,07,272                | - 9,919     | Increase Rs 15,225, due to larger sales of cattle and increased collection as tax on <i>kavals</i> , etc  |
| Amrit Mahal ..   | 31,302            | 46,527                  | + 15,225    |   |
| Law and Justice—   |                   |                         |             |   |
| Courts ..  | 53,153            | 56,220                  | + 3,137     |   |
| Jails ..   | 25,032            | 32,232                  | + 7,200     |   |
| Total Law and Justice  | 78,185            | 88,522                  | + 10,337    |   |
| Police ..  | 33,507            | 8,946                   | - 24,561    | Decrease Rs 24,561, the increase of more than Rs 16,000 in the previous year having been an abnormal credit on account of cost of Railway Police recovered from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company   |
| Education ..   | 92,749            | 1,01,040                | + 8,291     |   |
| Medical ..   | 31,930            | 41,327                  | + 9,397     |   |
| Scientific and Minor Departments ..                                | 9,974             | 9,864                   | - 110       |   |
| General Administration—  |                   |                         |             | Net increase Rs 44,905, a sum of Rs 1,01,780, spent on the Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions up to the end of June 1902 which had been debited in the previous accounts to "23 Miscellaneous" of State account, was transferred to the debit of the Bangalore Municipality as a loan in the accounts of 1901-02 there being a corresponding credit to State Budget. This increase was reduced by decreases under various heads such as value of sites in Taragupet and Malleswaram and Basavangudi Extensions recovered and sale proceeds from Kuntgal Farm so as to leave a net increase of Rs 44,905 shown under this head |
| Stationery and Printing ..   | 6,311             | 5,946                   | - 365       |   |
| Receipts of Government Houses ..                                   | 2,137             | 4,004                   | + 1,867     |   |
| Public Works ..  | 30,655            | 24,926                  | - 5,729     |   |
| Other items ..   | 1,93,748          | 2,43,653                | + 44,905    |   |
| Total  | 1,66,18,827       | 1,72,27,412             | + 6,08,585  |   |
| State Investments and Bank Deposits—                               |                   |                         |             | Decrease Rs 1,05,488, due chiefly to a reduction in the amount of Government Securities to the extent of Rs 21,69,700, which had to be sold for repaying Railway Loan Debentures and other purposes   |
| (a) Interest on Government Securities ..                           | 2,95,820          | 1,90,332                | - 1,05,488  |   |
| (b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank ..                     |                   |                         |             |   |
| (c) Profit, etc., on Government of India Securities sold ..        |                   | 491                     | + 491       |   |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue ..                        | 84,519            | 61,408                  | - 23,111    | Decrease Rs 23,111 due to non-payment of interest payable by encumbered Jahgirdars and by Agricultural Banks on loans advanced and to non-adjustment in the accounts of the year, of interest on Municipal loans  |
| Total ..   | 3,80,339          | 2,52,231                | - 1,28,108  |   |
| State Railways—  |                   |                         |             | Decrease Rs 62,868, due chiefly to the Kolar Gold Fields Railway earnings being credited only for one-half year in 1902-03, whereas they were for three half years in 1901-02   |
| Revenue Account ..   | 5,90,105          | 5,27,237                | - 62,868    |   |
| Total  | 5,90,105          | 5,27,237                | - 62,868    |   |
| Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ..                |                   | 11,85,148               | + 11,85,148 |   |
| Gold Mining—   |                   |                         |             | Decrease Rs 74,403. Although the quantity of gold actually extracted from the Mines was considerably more than in the previous year, the decrease was due to the Royalty on gold produced in the Ooregum, Champion Reefs and Balaghat Mines for April, May and June and that of Mysore and three other mines for May and June not being paid in before the close of the year  |
| (a) Five per cent Royalty ..                                       | 15,30,398         | 14,93,786               | - 36,612    |   |
| (b) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted, etc .. | 76,104            | 38,313                  | - 37,791    |   |
| Total ..   | 16,06,502         | 15,32,099               | - 74,403    |   |
| Total ...  | 25,76,946         | 34,96,715               | + 9,19,769  |   |
| Grand Total  | 1,91,95,773       | 2,07,24,127             | + 15,28,354 |   |

## Expenditure.

| Heads of Expenditure   | Final,<br>1901-02 | Preliminary,<br>1902-03 | Difference  | Remarks   |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|
| Subsidy  | 35,00,000         | 35,00,000               |             |   |
| Civil List   | 14,00,000         | 14,00,000               |             |   |
| Pensions to the Members of the Maharaja's Family                           | 2,40,000          | 2,40,000                |             |   |
| Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jagirs                  | 81,718            | 86,315                  | + 4,597     |   |
| Total  | 52,21,718         | 52,26,315               | + 4,597     |   |
| Refunds and Drawbacks—   |                   |                         |             |   |
| Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue                                     | 1,56,444          | 1,56,444                |             |   |
| Other items  | 69,054            | 88,293                  | + 19,239    |   |
| Total  | 2,25,498          | 2,44,737                | + 19,239    |   |
| Land Revenue Charges—  |                   |                         |             |   |
| Deputy Commissioners and Establishments                                    | 1,90,483          | 1,89,474                | — 1,009     |   |
| Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments                                 | 27,185            | 24,062                  | — 3,123     |   |
| Assistant Commissioners and Establishments                                 | 89,330            | 85,331                  | — 3,999     |   |
| Taluk Establishments   | 3,94,834          | 4,00,587                | + 5,753     |   |
| Survey and Settlement  | 1,62,550          | 1,67,343                | + 4,793     |   |
| Inam   | 8,344             | 7,908                   | — 1,036     |   |
| Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers                   | 7,08,710          | 7,80,229                | + 71,519    |   |
| Miscellaneous  | 47,478            | 56,600                  | + 9,122     |   |
| Total  | 16,29,514         | 17,11,534               | + 82,020    | Net increase Rs 82,020, the excess was chiefly caused by payment of arrears of remuneration due to Patels and Shanbhogs and to increased payments of compensation for lands taken up for revenue purposes   |
| Stamps   | 35,455            | 27,400                  | — 8,055     | Increase Rs 35,883, on account of remuneration to contractors for carrying liquor to Bonded Depots (Rs 12,000), for providing uniform (Rs 12,000), and on some other minor accounts   |
| Excise   | 2,90,429          | 3,26,312                | + 35,883    | Increase Rs 13,050, due chiefly to the revision of subordinate forest and depot establishments  |
| Sayer  | 14,800            | 14,146                  | — 654       |   |
| Forests including Elephant Kheddas   | 4,67,087          | 4,80,137                | + 13,050    |   |
| Registration   | 75,233            | 78,916                  | + 3,683     |   |
| Amrit Mahal  | 32,632            | 31,799                  | — 833       |   |
| Total including Refunds and Land Revenue charges                           | 27,70,648         | 29,14,981               | + 1,44,333  |   |
| General Administration   | 4,91,325          | 4,97,113                | + 5,788     |   |
| Law and Justice—   |                   |                         |             |   |
| Courts   | 9,04,865          | 9,06,526                | + 1,661     |   |
| Jails  | 1,09,819          | 1,07,708                | — 2,111     |   |
| Police   | 9,62,957          | 10,11,377               | + 48,420    | Increase Rs 48,420, on account of the equipment and clothing of the Police Force (Rs 36,000), and revision of the police establishment at Kolar Gold Fields   |
| Education  | 6,86,655          | 6,90,288                | + 3,633     |   |
| Muzrai   | 3,27,930          | 3,25,094                | — 2,836     |   |
| Medical  | 4,88,566          | 4,92,447                | + 3,881     |   |
| Government Houses  | 78,391            | 96,114                  | + 17,723    |   |
| Scientific and Minor Departments   | 3,30,230          | 2,85,825                | — 44,405    |   |
| Total  | 43,80,738         | 44,12,492               | + 31,754    |   |
| Miscellaneous charges—   |                   |                         |             |   |
| Superannuation Pensions Gratuities, etc                                    | 3,70,596          | 3,66,026                | — 4,570     |   |
| Stationery and Printing  | 1,85,526          | 1,48,395                | — 37,131    |   |
| Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased                   | 1,00,465          | 57,303                  | — 43,162    |   |
| Other items  | 3,03,478          | 10,83,620               | + 7,80,142  |   |
| Total  | 9,60,065          | 16,55,344               | + 6,95,279  |   |
| Plague   | 1,64,277          | 97,494                  | — 66,783    |   |
| Famine Relief  | 4,460             | 7,245                   | + 2,785     |   |
| Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works                             | 25,31,441         | 26,87,725               | + 1,56,284  |   |
| Army   | 14,09,028         | 14,42,522               | + 33,494    | Net increase Rs 33,494 There was an increase of Rs 1,45,000 under expenditure due chiefly to the purchase of mules and increase under Imperial Service Transport Corps. On the contrary, there was a decrease of more than a lakh under the cost of feeding ponies (Rs 16,000), compensation for dearness of grain (Rs 20,000), grant for Remount (Rs 13,000), Palace Military Establishment (Rs 49,000), and some miscellaneous items  |
| Total  | 1,74,42,375       | 1,84,44,118             | + 10,01,743 |   |
| Interest—  |                   |                         |             |   |
| Interest on Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs                              | 1,07,950          | 56,801                  | — 51,149    |   |
| Interest on Savings Bank Deposits  | 1,76,542          | 2,14,870                | + 38,328    |   |
| Interest on Charity Fund   | 14,865            | 16,910                  | + 2,045     |   |
| Interest on Insurance Fund   | 22,109            | 26,058                  | + 3,949     |   |
| Refunds  | 85                |                         | — 87        |   |
| Total  | 3,21,491          | 3,14,639                | — 6,852     | Net decrease Rs 6,852 The charge for payment of interest on Savings Bank Deposits amounted to about Rs 38,000 on account of the increase in Deposit. On the other hand, there was a saving of Rs 51,000, on account of the larger portion of the Mysore Railway Debenture Loan having been discharged   |
| State Railways—  |                   |                         |             |   |
| Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihah line | 8,81,676          | 5,29,893                | — 3,51,783  |   |
| Other Railways Capital Account   | 2,34,975          | 39,748                  | — 1,95,227  |   |
| Total  | 11,16,651         | 5,69,641                | — 5,47,010  | Decrease Rs 5,47,010 There was a large saving of Rs lakhs, as the guaranteed interest due to the Southern Mahratta Railway was adjusted during the year for only 9 months instead of 15 months as in the previous year. Under "Construction," the previous year's outlay included adjustment of Rs 1,55,000, on account of the Mysore-Harihah line which had remained under suspense since 1884-85, and there was a saving in favor of the past year of Rs 38,000, on account of Burrur-Shimoga and of Rs 23,000, on account of West Coast Railway Survey. These and other minor savings, diminished by extra expenditure of about Rs 29,000, on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway Capital outlay gave a total savings of Rs 5,47,000 under this head |
| Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme                           | 25,67,309         | 7,67,684                | — 17,99,625 |   |
| Gold Mining  | 13,196            | 13,245                  | + 49        |   |
| Total  | 40,18,647         | 16,55,159               | — 23,53,488 |   |
| Grand Total  | 2,14,61,022       | 2,01,09,277             | — 13,51,745 |   |

## Local Revenue.

| No  | Items                 | Income           |                        |            | Expenditure      |                        |            |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|
|     |                       | 1901-02<br>Final | 1902-03<br>Preliminary | Difference | 1901-02<br>Final | 1902-03<br>Preliminary | Difference |
| I   | District Funds .      | 6,10,194         | 6,57,713               | + 47,519   | 5,85,436         | 5,85,382               | — 54       |
|     | Balance               | 2,65,528         | 2,90,286               | + 24,758   | 2,90,286         | 3,62,617               | + 72,331   |
|     | Total .               | 8,75,722         | 9,47,999               | + 72,277   | 8,75,722         | 9,47,999               | + 72,277   |
| II  | Local Funds General . | 1,07,414         | 1,07,712               | + 298      | 99,378           | 49,964                 | — 49,414   |
|     | Balance .             | 2,35,964         | 2,44,000               | + 8,036    | 2,44,000         | 3,01,748               | — 57,748   |
|     | Total                 | 3,43,378         | 3,51,712               | + 8,334    | 3,43,378         | 3,51,712               | — 8,334    |
| III | Village School Fund   | 2,00,149         | 2,24,422               | + 24,273   | 2,43,742         | 2,66,281               | + 22,532   |
|     | Balance .             | 2,41,377         | 1,97,784               | — 43,593   | 1,97,784         | 1,55,925               | — 41,859   |
|     | Total ...             | 4,41,526         | 4,22,206               | — 19,320   | 4,41,526         | 4,22,206               | — 19,320   |
| IV  | Municipal Funds       | 7,79,162         | 7,49,284               | — 29,878   | 7,63,344         | 7,05,131               | — 58,213   |
|     | Balance .             | 3,15,233         | 3,31,051               | + 15,818   | 3,31,051         | 3,75,204               | + 44,153   |
|     | Total ...             | 10,94,395        | 10,80,335              | — 14,060   | 10,94,395        | 10,80,335              | — 14,060   |

## BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1903-04.

| Heads of Receipts  | Accounts,<br>1901-02<br>(Final) | Revised<br>Estimate<br>1902-03<br>(Prelimi-<br>nary) | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1903-04 | Heads of Expenditure  | Accounts,<br>1901-02<br>(Final) | Revised<br>Estimate<br>1902-03<br>(Prelimi-<br>nary) | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1903-04 |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
|  | Rs                              | Rs.  | Rs                             |   | Rs.                             | Rs   | Rs                             |
| <b>Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>                                     |                                 |  |                                | <b>Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                                 |                                 |  |                                |
| I Land Revenue   | 97,70,946                       | 100,88,000   | 98,64,000                      | 1. Refunds and drawbacks ..   | 68,054                          | 1,00,000   | 2,39,000                       |
| II. Forest   | 14,84,928                       | 14,85,000  | 15,16,000                      | Charges in respect of collec-<br>tion, viz—                           |                                 |  |                                |
| III. Excise  | 34,51,295                       | 36,48,000  | 35,65,000                      | 2. Land Revenue ..  | 17,85,958                       | 18,13,000  | 17,41,000                      |
| IV. Assessed Taxes   | 2,10,306                        | 2,15,000   | 2,15,000                       | 3 Forest ..   | 4,67,087                        | 4,86,000   | 5,20,000                       |
| V. Sayer Customs   | 3,53,011                        | 4,01,000   | 3,47,000                       | 4 Excise ..   | 2,90,429                        | 3,22,000   | 3,33,000                       |
| VI. Salt   | 17,276                          | 17,000   | 17,000                         | 5 Assessed Taxes  |                                 |  |                                |
| VII. Stamps  | 7,48,376                        | 6,92,000   | 7,98,000                       | 6 Sayer Customs   | 14,800                          | 15,000   | 15,000                         |
| VIII. Registration   | 1,17,191                        | 1,02,000   | 1,22,000                       | 7 Salt  |                                 |  |                                |
|  |                                 |  |                                | 8 Stamps  | 35,455                          | 27,000   | 29,000                         |
|  |                                 |  |                                | 9. Registration   | 75,233                          | 79,000   | 83,000                         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,61,03,329</b>              | <b>1,65,98,000</b>                                   | <b>164,45,000</b>              | <b>Total</b>  | <b>27,38,016</b>                | <b>28,42,000</b>                                     | <b>29,60,000</b>               |
| <b>IX Mint</b>   |                                 |  |                                | <b>10 Mint—</b>   |                                 |  |                                |
|  |                                 |  |                                | <b>Salaries and Expenses of Civil<br/>Departments—</b>                |                                 |  |                                |
| <b>Receipts by Civil Depts—</b>  |                                 |  |                                | 11. General Administration  | 7,55,242                        | 7,55,000   | 7,59,000                       |
| X. General Administration  | 8,448                           | 6,000  | 5,000                          | 12 Palace   | 14,00,000                       | 14,00,000  | 14,00,000                      |
| XIA Law and Justice—   |                                 |  |                                | 13A Law and Justice—Courts  |                                 |  |                                |
| Courts of Law  | 53,153                          | 57,500   | 50,700                         | of Law  | 9,04,865                        | 8,99,000   | 9,44,000                       |
| XIB. Law and Justice—Jails   | 25,082                          | 24,500   | 51,300                         | 13B Law and Justice—Jails   | 1,09,819                        | 1,15,000   | 1,24,000                       |
| XII. Police  | 33,507                          | 13,000   | 15,000                         | 14 Police   | 9,62,957                        | 9,44,000   | 10,44,000                      |
| XIII. Education  | 92,749                          | 98,000   | 1,00,000                       | 15 Education  | 6,99,616                        | 7,02,000   | 7,92,000                       |
| XIV. Medical   | 3,19,306                        | 34,000   | 14,000                         | 16 Muzrai or Religious and<br>Charitable Institutions                 | 3,27,930                        | 3,30,000   | 3,29,000                       |
| XV. Scientific and other Minor<br>Departments                          | 4,127                           | 51,000   | 44,000                         | 17. Medical   | 4,83,566                        | 4,83,000   | 5,31,000                       |
|  |                                 |  |                                | 18 Scientific and other Minor<br>Departments                          | 3,49,901                        | 3,04,000   | 3,03,000                       |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>2,86,095</b>                 | <b>2,84,000</b>                                      | <b>2,80,000</b>                | <b>Total</b>  | <b>59,98,896</b>                | <b>59,32,000</b>                                     | <b>62,20,000</b>               |
| <b>Miscellaneous—</b>  |                                 |  |                                | <b>Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                                   |                                 |  |                                |
| XVI Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions                         | 3,676                           | 3,000  | 3,000                          | 19. Civil Furlough Allowances   | 31,367                          | ...  | ...                            |
| XVII Miscellaneous   | 1,61,943                        | 1,19,000   | 1,21,000                       | 20. Allowances and Assignments<br>under Treaties and Engage-<br>ments | 38,21,718                       | 38,27,000  | 38,30,000                      |
|  |                                 |  |                                | 21 Superannuation Allowances<br>and Pensions                          | 3,70,596                        | 3,38,000   | 3,61,000                       |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,65,624</b>                 | <b>1,22,000</b>                                      | <b>1,24,000</b>                | 22. Miscellaneous   | 4,54,044                        | 11,29,000  | 6,91,000                       |
| <b>XVIII Military</b>  | <b>33,124</b>                   | <b>11,000</b>  | <b>21,000</b>                  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>46,77,725</b>                | <b>52,94,000</b>                                     | <b>48,82,000</b>               |
| <b>XIX Public Works</b>  | <b>30,565</b>                   | <b>20,000</b>  | <b>24,000</b>                  | <b>23. Military</b>   | <b>14,09,028</b>                | <b>14,37,000</b>                                     | <b>14,71,000</b>               |
|  |                                 |  |                                | <b>24 Famine Relief</b>   |                                 |  | <b>1,000</b>                   |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,66,18,827</b>              | <b>1,70,35,000</b>                                   | <b>1,68,94,000</b>             | <b>25 Public Works</b>  | <b>25,31,441</b>                | <b>28,20,000</b>                                     | <b>38,28,000</b>               |
| <b>Interest—</b>   |                                 |  |                                | <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,73,55,106</b>              | <b>1,83,25,000</b>                                   | <b>1,93,62,000</b>             |
| XX. Interest   | 84,519                          | 77,000   | 1,12,000                       | <b>Interest—</b>  |                                 |  |                                |
| XXI. Profit or Loss  | 2,95,820                        | 2,05,000   | 1,74,000                       | 26 Interest on Ordinary Debt  | 1,07,950                        | 57,000   | 12,000                         |
|  |                                 |  |                                | 27. Interest on other Obligations                                     | 2,13,541                        | 2,28,000   | 2,45,000                       |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,80,339</b>                 | <b>2,82,000</b>                                      | <b>2,86,000</b>                | 28 Profit or Loss ...   | 1,00,465                        | 58,000   | 6,000                          |
| <b>XXII. State Railways—Revenue Account</b>                            | <b>5,90,105</b>                 | <b>5,81,000</b>                                      | <b>5,15,000</b>                | <b>Total</b>  | <b>4,21,956</b>                 | <b>3,43,000</b>                                      | <b>2,63,000</b>                |
| <b>XXIII. Cauvery Falls Electric<br/>Power Transmission<br/>Scheme</b> |                                 | <b>11,75,000</b>                                     | <b>13,64,000</b>               | <b>29 State Railways</b>  | <b>11,16,651</b>                | <b>7,38,000</b>                                      | <b>9,06,000</b>                |
| <b>XXIV. Mining Royalty and<br/>Leases</b>                             | <b>16,06,502</b>                | <b>16,10,000</b>                                     | <b>16,00,000</b>               | <b>30. Cauvery Falls Electric<br/>Power Transmission Scheme</b>       | <b>25,67,309</b>                | <b>8,80,000</b>                                      | <b>10,03,000</b>               |
|  |                                 |  |                                | <b>Total</b>  | <b>41,05,916</b>                | <b>19,61,000</b>                                     | <b>21,71,000</b>               |
| <b>Total Revenue and Receipts</b>                                      | <b>1,91,95,773</b>              | <b>2,06,83,000</b>                                   | <b>2,06,59,000</b>             | <b>Total Expenditure</b>  | <b>2,14,61,022</b>              | <b>2,02,36,000</b>                                   | <b>2,15,33,000</b>             |

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

ON 21st OCTOBER 1904.

GENTLEMEN,

In welcoming you in the name of His Highness the Maharaja once more to this city, I am glad to say that we meet this year under circumstances which have enabled us to enjoy some immunity on account of an abatement in plague. The marked interest evinced in this Assembly by His Highness opening its first session after his assumption of the administration, and the words of counsel spoken then have added to our responsibilities and deepened our gratitude to His Highness for his solicitude in the welfare of the country and the advancement of his subjects.

One event to which I wish to make a reference at the very commencement of the departure from our midst of our former British Resident Sir Donald Robertson to seek a well-earned rest in his native country after a long career of usefulness. His intimate association with the Government of this country during the minority of His Highness has left an abiding mark; and on this public occasion when we first meet in his absence, I take the opportunity of thanking him in behalf of us all for the interest he took in the affairs of Mysore. He has our best wishes for many more years of a bright and happy life.

I may take this opportunity of also mentioning of the honor we had during the year of a visit from that brilliant British General and present Commander-in-Chief of India, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

The constitution sketched in my last Address has remained the same except for a change in one respect. A Revenue Commissioner was appointed as you know, with the specific object of providing for efficient supervision of the Revenue Department. He was also expected to make frequent tours and inspections. These objects were imperfectly realised principally on account of the combination of the office of the Revenue Commissioner with that of the Revenue Councillor. The latter had also to deal with cases in which he had already passed orders or expressed an opinion as Revenue Commissioner. On these and other grounds a separate Revenue Commissioner was appointed with whose duties were combined those of the Director of Statistics, who, it was found, after the completion of the Census, had not enough work to occupy his full time—an arrangement that has commended itself from the standpoints of economy, efficiency and sound principle.

With a view to secure the full benefits of the reformed methods of work recently introduced by the Government in the Account Department of the State, a financier of experience from the British Account Department has been selected as Comptroller for a period of three years. A financial branch has been organized in the Revenue and General Secretariat where other suitable reforms have also been introduced on the model of the Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat of the Government of India, those which were previously adopted from time to time being found partial and imperfect. Our thanks are due to the Government of India for their kind help in this matter. As a result of these reforms, the Muzrai Secretariat was separated from, and the Forest Secretariat was amalgamated with, the General Secretariat.

*Finance.*—The total income and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,14,31,063 and Rs. 2,18,96,459 respectively.

D. A.

The ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 1,72,25,706 and the interest on investments to Rs. 1,91,537. The income from Railways was Rs. 7,08,796; that from Gold Mining was Rs. 18,33,804 and from Cauvery Electric Power Rs. 14,71,220.

The expenditure excluding that on Interest Rs. 2,86,440, Railways Rs. 7,20,360 and Cauvery Power Installation Rs. 10,49,814 was Rs. 1,98,39,845.

The year's transactions on the whole show an excess expenditure of only a little more than Rs. 4,65,000 against an anticipated deficit of about nine lakhs. The receipts during the year showed an increase of nearly eight lakhs over the estimate, which was mainly due to a large share of the Gold Mining Royalty having been credited to account within the year (Rs. 3,01,705), to increased Railway earnings (Rs. 1,45,540) and increased consumption of Cauvery Power (Rs. 2,86,072). Simultaneously, certain savings also occurred or were enforced under the budgetted heads of expenditure. During the year there were also certain extra charges which could not be foreseen when the budget was framed. The breach of the Palar series of tanks in the Kolar district led to an enhanced expenditure of a little over two lakhs for their repairs and an addition of two lakhs was made to the Civil List. Our budget had provided for an expenditure of a little more than 215 lakhs, and but for the unforeseen charges mentioned above, you will perceive that the year would have really ended in an equilibrium.

Now comparing the receipts and the expenditure of the year with those of the year previous to it, the noticeable decreases in ordinary receipts were under Land Revenue and Sayer. The decrease in the former (Rs. 2,09,239) was due to the collection being less by about a lakh; to the transfer of about Rs. 73,000, being assessment on vacant building sites, to the head of mohatarfa, under the orders of 29th August 1903 revising the rates of levy on these sites; and the diminution by Rs. 33,066 in the sale proceeds of occupied lands. The fall in Sayer (Rs. 47,569) was on account of the smaller collection of *supari halat*. There were increases under Excise Rs. 72,000, Forest Rs. 79,000, Stamps Rs. 20,000 and other items.

Taking the expenditure now into consideration, the amount spent on the Second Cauvery Installation during the year was Rs. 10,49,814, and all the extraordinary items which I explained in my Address of last year, such as the Palace reconstruction, Gold Field water-supply, Marikanave Project, Installation and Delhi charges, Mysore City Trust, Empress Memorial, Plague and others, cost in the aggregate Rs. 22,76,000. About 3 lakhs were charged to provincial expenditure on account of arrears of maintenance charges of the Chamarajendra Water Works payable by the Bangalore City Municipality. There were also small increases of expenditure under Forest conservancy (Rs. 40,692), Education (Rs. 30,000), Medical (Rs. 69,918) and under a few other items. The table in your hands gives in detail explanations for the variations in the different items of revenue and expenditure.

The opening balance on the 1st July last was Rs. 1,34,74,685, of which Rs. 42,87,700 were in Government securities and the rest in cash—Rs. 61,41,074 being in the Bank of Madras, Rs. 29,93,891 being in the State treasuries and Rs. 52,020 being with Messrs. Coutts & Co. The closing balance of Government surplus was Rs. 44,24,953.

The budget estimates for the current year provide for an income of Rs. 1,77,04,000 from Civil and Public Works heads, Rs. 17,00,000 from Gold Mining royalty, Rs. 15,00,000 from the sale of Electric Power and Rs. 5,61,000 from Railways, making an aggregate of Rs. 2,14,65,000 which is slightly in excess of the revenue realized during the previous year. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2,19,75,000 which includes considerable provisions of an extraordinary nature. The capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Second Installation, and the Bangalore Electric Lighting and the Marikanave Project amounts to 14 lakhs. The outlay on the construction of Railways and the net expenditure on the Railway revenue-account come to 2½ lakhs. Large allotments for special Public Works, some of which were begun in the previous years, have also been made:—4½ lakhs for the reconstruction of the Palace, over two lakhs for the restoration of the tanks which were breached during the heavy rains of last November, 1½ lakhs for the Gold Field Water-supply Project, 1½ lakhs for the restoration of Chikdevaroyasagara and Hemagiri anikats and Sriramadevaru dam, one lakh for Military buildings and one lakh for other special Public Works. For the improvements of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, a grant of over 4½ lakhs has been made. One lakh is provided for



plague expenditure. The other special miscellaneous charges are,—the provision of a lakh for a statue of His Highness the late Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur and of half a lakh for the adjustment of outstanding charges in connection with the Delhi Camp. The programme of the year's operations therefore provides for an aggregate-extraordinary expenditure of nearly 34½ lakhs, while the revenue derived from special sources after meeting the cost of special establishments maintained for the purpose is about 28½ lakhs. Excluding these extraordinary items on both sides of the budget, the anticipated net result of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the year is a surplus of about a lakh.

Of the large projects undertaken, the First Installation, Cauvery Power, has been completed and is yielding us a handsome revenue. The Second Installation will shortly be completed and begin to pay from the second half of the current official year. The Gold Fields Water-supply Project is also practically complete and will ere long bring in the expected revenue. The major portion of the Bangalore Electric Lighting Works will be completed during the current year. In a year or two, the Marikanave and the Palace reconstruction works will be finished. With the completion of these projects, much of the extraordinary expenditure which is being now incurred will diminish and the net annual income realized from them, which will exceed 30 lakhs, will enable us to lay by substantial savings in future. It will be remembered that an invested surplus of 100 lakhs clear of debt heads and a working balance of 75 lakhs at the beginning of the official year were stated last year to be essential to place our financial position on a safe footing. Our revenue surplus balance on 1st July last was Rs. 44,24,953, which it will be our persistent aim to raise to the required level of a crore of rupees in a few years by incurring extraordinary expenditure with care and thereby conserving our surpluses. We may have however to direct our attention to the Railway development. Three different lines have been estimated for and out of these the Nanjangud-Erode line which promises to be useful may have to be taken up at an early date.

As for the amount required at the beginning of the year for working the treasuries it is satisfactory to note that our cash balance is in a fair way of regaining its normal proportion and the balance on 1st July last was Rs. 16,86,985 more than the minimum of 75 lakhs required on that date. Twenty-two lakhs of this amount have, I am glad to say, since been invested in the Government of India Securities.

*Local and Municipal Revenue.*—The receipts under all heads of Municipal income amounted to Rs. 8,33,680. Including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,58,825. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 7,60,645. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 1,80,530 on Conservancy, Rs. 14,585 on Registration of births and deaths, Rs. 2,05,391 on Public Works, Rs. 38,488 on Education, Rs. 50,568 on Lighting, Rs. 30,021 on Charitable Grants including Dispensaries, and Rs. 2,41,062 on Miscellaneous items.

The income under all heads from District Funds amounted to Rs. 6,84,857 and including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure was Rs. 10,54,840. The actual expenditure was Rs. 6,64,204 of which Rs. 5,17,058 was spent on public works, Rs. 20,873 on sanitation, Rs. 25,434 on medical aid, Rs. 24,064 on accommodation for travellers and the rest on miscellaneous items.

The income under the head of Local Funds General amounted to Rs. 1,06,391. Adding to this the opening balance of Rs. 3,03,928, the sum available for expenditure Rs. 4,10,319, of which an expenditure of Rs. 1,70,145 was incurred during the year.

*Insurance.*—The financial position of the State Life Insurance Fund was investigated and reported upon by an actuary in Edinburgh who found it to be very satisfactory. The more favourable rate of bonus guaranteed by this scheme, the extremely low rate of expenses of management, being but one-seventh of the average expense of the offices doing business in India, and the policy whereby the rate of interest earned by the fund has been fixed by Government at 3½ per cent per annum on each month's balance, are stated to be the main factors that have contributed to the excellence of the State Insurance system as compared with other systems. At the end of the year, the closing balance of this fund was Rs. 10,27,277-10-1.

*Rain-fall and Season.*—The average rainfall in Mysore for the year 1903-04 was 55·49 inches, which was 13·00 inches more than that for the preceding year and 10·17 inches more than the average for 31 years since 1870. The year is likely to remain ever memorable owing to the disastrous effects of the torrential rain which fell in the Kolar district and which swept away nearly the whole of the famous Palar series of tanks. In spite of these circumstances, the season was otherwise favourable. To relieve any possible distress in Kolar, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to grant a substantial donation from the privy purse.

The unfavourable reports of the withering of crops for want of rain during the past few weeks which were being received from all the districts were causing some anxiety. The timely showers, which have recently fallen have, I am glad to say, saved the situation and the prospects have everywhere now considerably improved and there is no reason to apprehend any large failure of crops.

*Agriculture, Industry and Trade.*—During the year under review, there was a net increase of 30,455 acres in the extent of land under occupation with an increase in assessment of Rs. 38,842. The net diminution under coffee was 1,940 acres with a net assessment of Rs. 489.

*Revision Settlement.*—As announced in my Address of last year, the Revision Settlement was introduced into the taluks of Davangere and Hiriur. The three taluks of Holalkere, Chitaldrug and Jagalur are now ready and the new rates will be announced next cold weather. The recently formed taluk of Hosdurga is made up of parts of Holalkere and Hiriur taluks.

The average increase of assessment on account of the Revision Settlement has been calculated to be 22 per cent for Davangere, 20 per cent for Hiriur, 15 per cent for Chitaldrug and 18 per cent for Holalkere.

The most noticeable effect of the new revision has been upon the garden rate, which has undergone considerable diminution. The average rate has been reduced in Davangere from Rs. 4-6-11 to Rs. 2-13-9 and in Chitaldrug from Rs. 3-14-5 to Rs. 2-8-2, there having been a corresponding decrease in the other taluks also. This is no doubt partly due to the large extent of dry lands (about 2,616 acres) which has been converted since the last Settlement into garden by means of well-irrigation, without any aid from Government water and on which only dry rates have been levied. There has also been a general equalizing of garden rates, all extremely high rates having been reduced; and it is believed, that this liberal policy will tend to stimulate garden cultivation. In the Holalkere taluk, already an extent of 1,015 acres of dry land has been converted into cocoanut gardens, without any artificial irrigation.

As the revision survey of the whole of the Chitaldrug district has now been practically complete, the results achieved show that the enhancement in revenue has been moderate. This was one of those districts which suffered most severely from the effects of the dreadful famine of 1876-77. Yet its natural fertility and recuperative power have been so great that in spite of its scanty rainfall, it has not only completely recovered from the effects of the famine but has entered upon a course of continuous prosperity as shown by its increasing population and the increase in the occupied area, while still possessing possibilities of future development. There has been an increase of prices all round of 35 to 40 per cent since last Settlement. The facilities for communication have also been vastly improved since then, and the opening of the railway has not only widened the market for its produce but has also helped in the development of its resources. With a view however to enable the tract to reap a full share of benefits which the course of events has brought to it and thereby secure its permanent progress unaffected by bad seasons and other adverse circumstances, the revised rates have as stated already, been adopted with much moderation.

The increase in the number of irrigation wells in the State is not quite so great as would be warranted by their importance, or the facilities which Government give, for their construction by advancing loans. Rs. 30,000 have been set apart for advances for this purpose during the present year also.

*Supari halat.*—The vexed question of affording relief to supari gardens to which I referred last year may now be said to be reaching a solution. The views of all those well acquainted with this industry have been before Government and an early announcement on the subject may be expected.

*Coffee.*—The prospects of coffee were slightly better, the prices realized being somewhat higher than have been obtained for some years past. Government have, after careful consideration and consulting experienced opinion, withdrawn the restrictions against cardamom cultivation being carried on within the margin of water courses, and have also reduced the minimum to 5 acres. These concessions will no doubt be highly appreciated by coffee planters to whom, the question of how to supplement their produce has through the unsteadiness of the coffee market, become important.

*Rubber Cultivation.*—Government note with satisfaction the endeavours that are made to introduce this cultivation into the State and have been doing their best to encourage the industry by favorable rates of tenure, and help in selecting proper lands in so far as they are not prejudicial to other interests of Government.

An extent of 250 acres has under certain conditions been lately given to Mr. Strickland in the Shimoga district for purposes of experimental cultivation. These experiments in rubber cultivation were first successfully carried on in Bangalore by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.

*Agricultural Chemist.*—The samples that were analysed by the Agricultural Chemist during the year consisted of a large variety of substances such as sugar-cane, jaggory, coffee, famine foods, fertilizers, etc. Of these 50 are coffee samples which are being analysed to find out the constituent which determines its quality and nearly an equal number of famine foods is being analysed to find out their food value.

Experiments with varieties of sugar-cane with different treatments in cultivation were made and the canes milled and boiled into jaggory of very good quality and colour which has withstood the monsoon effects. Three varieties of sweet potatoes and ground-nuts gave very good yield, out of which cuttings and seeds were distributed and sold to several landowners for cultivation. Experiments with varieties of ratoon crop of sugar-cane, ragi, cotton and castor are being carried on under different treatments. Several of the landowners have visited the experimental plots and seen the working of the improved implements and machines. Among the latter an American Hand Centrifugal and Spraying Pump has given good results.

Insect pests and plant diseases increased during the year. *Kole Roga* of arecanut and "Spike" disease of sandalwood are under investigation by the Cryptogamic Botanist and the Entomologist to the Government of India and the Botanist of the Government of Madras who visited the affected parts last year.

Three students have been working in the Laboratory during the year to undergo a course of training in Agricultural analysis and one of the subordinates has been sent to Poona to study the methods of experimental work carried on in the Government Farm of the Bombay Presidency.

*Cattle Census.*—A quinquennial census of agricultural stock was taken in September last.

*Measures for Agricultural improvement.*—In the last year's Address reference was made to certain measures calculated to impart a stimulus to agriculture in Mysore. Three such were introduced during the year, and the first was the introduction of the teaching of practical agriculture into the Normal School at Mysore at an annual cost of Rs. 5,132.

A farm bailiff, three ploughmen, and a herdsman under the Agricultural Lecturer, have been sanctioned for the purpose. Arrangements have been already made for acquiring the necessary farm lands, for the sinking of wells therein, for constructing the needful buildings and for the purchase of the requisite implements and machinery. The instruction, accompanied as it would be with actual performance of the cultivator's active duties, will cover the entire range of elementary practical agriculture. Batches of 4 to 5 students will be given an acre of land each on which they will themselves be required to perform every kind of work connected with cultivation. About 80 students will be given, in addition to scholarships, which they draw from the Normal School, a farm allowance of Rs. 3 each a month so as to enable them to take extra nourishment necessitated by the nature of the hard physical work they have daily to turn out. The Agricultural Chemist will inspect the farm occasionally and furnish suggestions for improvement.

Next, a scheme for the introduction of improved methods of cultivation in selected holdings in each taluk, such as may serve to the neighbouring raiyats as examples of model cultivation was sanctioned during the year, the essential principle of the scheme being the promotion of private enterprise supported and guided by the Government. Every Amildar has to select about half a dozen intelligent holders, one on an average to each hobli, possessing estates of decently fair size and willing to cultivate their lands as model holdings for the year. The Deputy Commissioners will help them in the matter of procuring good seed, manure, etc., while Dr. Lehmann and Mr. Cameron will be ready to advise them free. Without exercising any undue control over the holders or interfering with the holdings themselves, it is incumbent on the Revenue officers to frequently inspect the areas and to endeavour to sustain the interest of the landowners in these experiments and to rouse it among the neighbouring raiyats. An account of these operations will be kept, so that reliable statistics thereof may be available.

The third measure provides for the holding, in the current year, of a show of agricultural and dairy produce, of local agricultural implements of improved pattern, and of breeds of cattle, at some of the selected district head-quarters. At these shows, it will be open to the owners of model holdings and others to exhibit their articles and suitable prizes will be awarded by the Government for the best exhibits.

*Exemption of building sites from groundrent.*—Rule 47 of the Revenue Rules was amended so as to annul the authority it contained for the levy of groundrent on agricultural lands appropriated for building sites. The Bombay system on which ours is based provides for the levy of groundrent in such cases. But in Mysore all such sites on which houses are built enjoy exemption. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja considered therefore that much hardship to the agriculturists was inevitable from a partial imposition of such tax only on all lands that might hereafter be diverted from agricultural purposes.

*Garden Shraya Rules.*—The rules for the grant of lands on *shraya* for garden cultivation were revised so as to make the terms more liberal and to remove the inelasticity which, to a certain degree, had rendered the former rules inoperative. Where delay is prejudicial, the Deputy Commissioner himself can grant the lands applied for, reserving for settlement the rate of garden assessment imposable. He is empowered to include under these rules lands unoccupied for more than three years preceding the date of application for the land. The grant of still more liberal concessions by Government where deemed necessary in such cases is also provided for.

*Payment of Revenue.*—Lastly, to afford convenience to the raiyats, Rule 91 of the existing Land Revenue Rules was amended so as to allow of payments of revenue, either in cash or by means of postal order, being made, at the option of the payers, into the treasuries of the taluks in which the lands on which the revenue is due are situated, or, with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner concerned, into any other taluk treasury in the district or into the district treasury.

*Shekdari service.*—Another measure which I stated as engaging the attention of Government has recently been sanctioned and the improvement in the Shekdari service is expected to be largely helpful to the Land Revenue Administration of the country. The low scale of remuneration prevailing hitherto precluded really competent men from coveting these appointments. Government have now introduced a scheme by which not only have the prospects of shekdaras who practically constitute the pivot upon which the Revenue Administration hangs, been considerably improved, but also by prescribing a certain standard of training they will be better qualified to discharge their multitudinous duties. The scheme is to be brought into effect gradually as qualified men become available, and when in full force the maximum additional cost will amount to Rs. 62,520 per annum.

*Agricultural Banks.*—One of the four agricultural banks in the Kolar district, *viz.*, that at Subbanahalli in the Goribidnur taluk went into liquidation during the year; owing to the fraudulent conduct of the agent and the incapacity or unwillingness of the members to manage the affairs of the bank, the Government was obliged to order the withdrawal of the loan of Rs. 26,000 granted to the bank.

A scheme for the recovery by easy instalments of the sum of Rs. 7,52,104 advanced to 59 banks other than the two coffee banks has been in operation since

1900-01. The total instalments due under it up to the end of June last was Rs. 2,83,470, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,04,155 was collected.

The working of these banks has been as explained in my former Addresses far from satisfactory. The banks are being inspected biennially by officers of local influence, with, however, no appreciable improvement in their general condition on account of the indifference and lethargy of the directors and of the general body of members. The Government had to order after repeated warnings the withdrawal of the sums advanced to five other institutions, viz., those at Satanur, Mudavatta, Kyathasandra, Manchakalkuppe and Malebennur. It was also directed that in each bank a register should be maintained showing the credit of each member based on reliable data obtained after necessary investigation and another register for noting the results of enquiry as to the use made of the loans obtained by the members. Under the scheme sanctioned in November 1902 for making advances to the two coffee banks to enable their members to meet the working expenses of their estates, a sum of Rs. 60,069 was advanced during the year; but the results obtained have by no means been encouraging.

The Government of India have after long consideration and much discussion lately passed a measure known as the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act and have also issued a Resolution explaining the considerations that influenced them in framing the various provisions of the enactment and indicating the principles according to which they desire that the Act should be worked. The measure avoids any initiation of the movement on too large a scale and the grant of subventions by Government indiscriminately,—defects, which have as I have more than once said, been fatal to the Agricultural Banks of Mysore. According to the Government of India enactment, in the earlier stages of the rural societies, some limited assistance is to be given but this is not to exceed the total amount of money subscribed and deposited or of share capital paid up by the members, or Rs. 2,000 in any case. The action taken by the Government of India to organize credit places at our disposal wider knowledge and larger experience than singly we should have been able to obtain. It has therefore to be considered whether an enactment of the kind framed by the Government of India may not be adopted for Mysore also. In any case, without the interested sympathy and initiation of the leading men of the country, the movement cannot succeed, and it is for you gentlemen to influence and advise the people to move forward and to benefit by the benevolent intentions of Government.

*Technical Education.*—You will be interested to know how the scheme of technical training outlined in my Address of last year has been carried out. The Engineering School started in July 1903 at Mysore made very satisfactory progress in the first year of its existence. The Mysore Industrial School was re-organized and its work has been improved in every department. It has been recently placed under a Superintendent who did excellent work elsewhere and whose services are also utilized for inspecting the other Industrial Schools in the State. The Melkote Industrial School was able to send excellent specimens of silk and cotton cloths woven in the school to the Madras Exhibition of last December. The Hole-Narsipur weaving institute, which has lately been aided, made excellent progress in the fly-shuttle hand-loom industry, and its Superintendent was able to invent several mechanical contrivances for warping, sizing and other processes which are suitable for use in small hand-loom factories. At Channapatna a school was opened for the revival of the decaying local manufactures of steel, musical wires, and lacquer work articles for which the town was once famous. A weaving school with carpentry and drawing classes was established at Dodballapur which is reported to be making good progress. Other weaving schools have lately been opened at Chik-nayakanhalli and Molakalmuru. An Industrial School was newly established at Chitaldrug for carpentry, drawing and blacksmiths' work, and a carpentry school was opened in Hole-Narsipur. The Wesleyan Mission has lately appointed an European Superintendent to develop their Industrial School at Tumkur, for which purpose the grant was raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 165. The old established schools at Kolar and Hassan did good work.

The first batch of five village schoolmasters who are trained in Sericulture in Mr. Tata's Silk Farm have been appointed as Inspectors to visit the villages where silk rearing prevails and help the villagers to breed healthy worms. Two of them

have been sent to the Bangalore district, one to Kolar, one to Mysore and one to Tumkur.

A full-time drawing master has been appointed in the Mysore Normal School and drawing has been for the present introduced into the F. A. Classes of the Maharaja's College.

*Madras Exhibition.*—The Mysore Government took part in the Madras Industrial Exhibition and His Highness the Maharaja presided on its opening. The articles of Mysore were exhibited in a separate Court and attracted much attention. A number of medals and prizes were awarded by the Exhibition Committee on account of the excellence of the Mysore exhibits.

*Excise.*—The main features of the departmental reform are the formation of the taluks of Tarikere and Bagepalli into independent ranges as a relief to the heavy ones of Kadur and Goribidnur, respectively, and the placing on a permanent basis of the temporary establishment entertained in connection with the introduction of the tree-tax system.

The number of cases of importation, and sale of contraband liquor rose from 13 to 43, and it is evident that the traffic in illicit liquors is still going on in spite of persistent efforts to suppress it, indicating that more systematic preventive measures are needed and that the establishment possibly requires strengthening.

The increase of Rs. 72,000 in Excise revenue is due to the rise of 5 per cent in the consumption of arrack on account of the greater prevention of smuggling and of general prosperity in the country. The consumption during the year of arrack was 349,826 gallons, which however was 60,410 gallons less than the average consumption per annum of 410,236 gallons of the quinquennium previous to 1896-97 noticed in my last Speech. But the total quantity of country fermented and foreign liquors consumed during the year shows a net decrease of 567,613 gallons as compared with 11,136,620 gallons consumed during 1902.

The retail price of ganja was raised from 1 to 2 annas per tola.

*Forest.*—The area of the State Forest was increased by 82,780 acres or about 13 square miles, the total area now being 1,950 against 454 in 1881 when the Rendition took place. This extent is exclusive of 1,200 square miles of Ghaut Forest and 183 square miles of *Kan* Forest.

Nine blocks with an aggregate area of 98,000 acres were notified under the Forest Regulation for Settlement and 13 blocks with an aggregate area of 86,076 acres were finally settled and notified. About 124 miles of new demarcation lines were cut. Besides 30 miles of preliminary lines and 740 miles of old lines were recleared. An aggregate area of 600 acres was pitted and stocked, besides the vacancies in previous plantings being filled up to a large extent. Cultural operations were carried out over an area of about 11,000 acres.

The area placed under fire conservancy aggregated 1,826 square miles, of which 1,658 square miles were successfully protected; the percentage of success was 97.2 against 92.8 in the previous year.

The forest surveyors who have been employed for more than 14 years past were found to have turned out very little work, a special survey party was therefore organized late in the year with Mr. Claudius, a retired Topographical Survey Officer of the Government of India at its head. The preparation of accurate maps with sufficient topographical details has been ordered to be taken in hand. About 50 square miles in the Begur and Kakankote State Forests were traversed and plane-tabled by this survey party. The old surveyors also traversed about 195 linear miles in the Shimoga and Kolar districts. With the progress of this survey, the preparation of accurate working plans will be facilitated.

For speedily effecting the numerous Forest Settlements now pending and also to secure uniformity in them, a Provincial Settlement Officer, has recently been appointed, a revenue officer of experience having been advisedly chosen for the place to safeguard the interests of the raiyat population.

The remaining three chapters of the Departmental Code were passed during the year and the whole Code was brought into force from the beginning of the current year. The audit of Forest accounts was transferred to the State Account Department under the Comptroller to the Government.

The realizations under Timber amounted to Rs. 2,55,500, and under Sandalwood Rs. 10,22,900. The revenue derived from other sources was Rs. 2,96,300. The surplus revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 10,76,000 against Rs. 10,04,000 of the previous year. The gross receipts are again the highest on record. The increase is chiefly attributed to the higher prices realized from sandalwood and larger sales of timber.

A large quantity of dead sandalwood lying in the interior and somewhat inaccessible places was collected during the year owing to the increased attention paid to its collection. The quantity thus collected is steadily on the increase and there is no danger therefore of the supply in future being materially diminished by growing trees being overworked. The prevalence of *Spike* disease which has been discovered in parts of the Mysore district has been a cause of concern to Government. The affected tracts were traversed by a special party and all diseased trees uprooted. The subject as I have already said is under scientific investigation.

The demand for timber being hitherto almost purely local and some of our best forests being far away from the railway stations, which added considerably to transport charges, there used to remain a large quantity of timber annually unsold and the prices realised were not quite so good as the quality of timber demanded. In the Kolar Gold Field, a considerable local market has been found for the surplus timber through the medium of Mr. Haji Ismail Sait who has offered fair terms and whose interest it is to exploit the market to the fullest extent. This supply consists of those species of wood which were hitherto not much worked and they thus give relief to *teak*, *honne* and one or two other kinds.

The scope existing for further extension of forests is under investigation. In this connection, gentlemen, you are aware that Government have introduced a series of rules with special reference to the agricultural classes giving them several privileges and have always been ready to take into consideration any circumstances which may call for exceptional treatment. I trust, therefore, I shall not be appealing to you in vain to secure the co-operation of every one to preserve the forests without detriment to their recuperative capabilities.

*Geological Department.*—During the year, revised rules for the grant of mining leases and exploring and prospecting licenses in Mysore were issued.

The renewal of the leases to the older Companies to which the Government had in a way been committed from 1888 took place as you know in December 1901. Representations had been made on more occasions than one that the Companies required additional working capital, which capitalists declined to supply until they were assured of the terms of the renewal of the leases, and that therefore the progress of the industry was being much checked.

Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer had at first offered a sliding scale of royalty varying from 2 or 12 per cent graduated according to the quantity of gold produced, but he abandoned it, as such a scale, in his opinion, and rightly also, when based on net profits was likely to lead to differences of opinion between the Government and the Companies, and when based on declared dividends might lead to manipulation of the capital. He subsequently proposed another sliding scale based upon an assumed constant relation between the gold produced and net profits. The Government of India found that they could not accept the proposition that net profits increased with the increase of gold production in a fairly regular manner and they also considered that the proposed sliding scale had a tendency to place an unreasonable burden upon such Companies as might after many vicissitudes and great outlay be able to develop their mines to some pitch of productiveness and prosperity. They therefore recommended for acceptance the following scheme proposed by Mr. LeMarchant, a member of the India Council:—

- (a) to maintain the existing royalty on gross profits ;
- (b) to maintain the 5 per cent rate of that royalty as a maximum, but to graduate it downwards, so as to press less heavily on mines with a low average of returns ; and
- (c) to impose a charge of about 2½ per cent on dividends with exemption or abatement for companies whose dividends were below some fixed sum, such as £25,000 a year.



It looked as if this scheme of the Government of India was largely influenced by considerations relating to the then pending renewals of the Kolar leases and by apprehensions lest any revised scheme for levying royalty on future leases might be made to apply also to the renewed leases of a few rich properties on the Kolar Gold Field. It was therefore deemed expedient to keep the two questions apart, the one involving a declaration of general policy, and the other being a matter of negotiation and mutual agreement. On the Hon'ble Mark Napier arriving in India in December 1901, negotiations were opened with him, and on behalf of the Mining Companies he offered 5 per cent on net proceeds and one per cent on dividends. The ultimate results of the negotiations were however that more profitable terms were obtained and the Kolar leases were renewed with effect from 22nd March 1910, on which date the earliest lease was to expire, for a period of 30 years, the rate of royalty being 5 per cent on the gross output and in addition 2½ per cent on all dividends.

This prior settlement of the Kolar leases facilitated the early issue of the revised Prospecting and Mining Rules in supersession of those issued in 1898. The very uncertain character of the enterprise needed a large margin of profits to be left to the Mining Companies. It was also necessary that the terms to be imposed should bear as lightly as possible on Companies which were starting operations and as much as possible of the money subscribed should be left free for conducting development work. The levy of a fine on assignment or under-lease sometimes led to an irksome scrutiny of the transaction between the lessee and his assignees, besides very probably, if carried out in its entirety necessitating the acceptance by the Government of paid-up shares as part payment of the fine. The creation of joint interest on the part of Government was of questionable propriety and often resulted in losses. Accordingly, in April 1902, a new scheme was proposed the principal features of which were—

- (1) the encouragement of the mining industry in its earlier stages by the abolition of all royalty so long as the work was not profitable;
- (2) the simple and easily levied tax of 5 per cent on the gross value of the product; and
- (3) in the case of the more successful mines, an additional tax of 5 per cent of any net profit in excess of £25,000 per annum.

This scheme which secured the approval of the Government of India has the merit of treating new and struggling concerns with liberality, while at the same time safe-guarding the revenue interests of the State in the event of the industry, as a whole, proving decidedly successful. Various other improvements were also effected in the new scheme. Formerly a licensee could take up not more than 10 square miles for prospecting and was required to pay a fixed fee of Rs. 500. In the new rules the area is not limited except by the discretion of Government and the fees consist of a deposit of not less than Rs. 100 and a rent of Rs. 50 per square mile. The length of the mining block from end to end in any direction has been reduced from two miles to one mile. The prospecting licensee has been given six months in which to start operations instead of one month as under the old rules. During the past twenty years the levy of land revenue assessment on mining blocks had given rise to much trouble and correspondence, and ultimately resulted in the major portion of it being remitted. It had caused great delays in granting leases and had created confusion in the village accounts. A uniform rate of one rupee per acre was therefore substituted in place of the assessment fixed by the Settlement Department.

The number of mines actually at work at the end of the year was 13 as against 11 in June 1903, the increase being due to the start of development operations on the Ballara Block in the Tumkur district and on the Bodimardi Block in the Chitaldrug district.

The total quantity of bar gold produced in all the mines during the official year was 612,777 ozs. of the value of Rs. 350,32,866, as against 576,837 ozs. of the value of Rs. 330,21,817. The total amount of royalty due to Government for the year 1903-04 was Rs. 17,51,643 as against Rs. 16,51,090 for the year 1902-03, being an increase of Rs. 1,00,553.

Owing to the rapid increase in the work of inspection of mines an additional



inspector was, as you are already aware, appointed last year. The need for a further increase to the staff has been urged upon the Government.

A set of rules was prescribed for the guidance of engine-men and boiler attendants in mines and certain additional rules were also issued under the Mysore Mines Regulation to provide for the safety and discipline of coolies working underground in mines.

The Geological Survey was carried on in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts and resulted in the discovery and mapping of an entirely new belt of schists extending along the eastern side of the Chitaldrug belt for a distance of 60 miles with a maximum width of 8 miles, the rocks of which are in many respects similar to those of the Kolar Gold Field.

In the Shimoga district, an area of 570 square miles was geologically surveyed and several promising outcrops of manganese ores were located in the jungles on the Shankargudda Range, south of Aiyannur.

*Public Works Department.*—The total expenditure incurred on works of all descriptions during the year 1903-04 amounted to Rs. 59,62,671, inclusive of the English payment of Rs. 3,67,604 made on account of the second installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme. Of this amount, Rs. 1,80,000 was out of the Civil List.

The restoration of the breached tanks in Kolar, on which a large revenue is dependent, was promptly undertaken, and they were repaired so as to store water for this year's crops.

As in previous years, the progress made on the Marikanave works was very satisfactory. A revised estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 44,67,211 including the cost of the two irrigation channels and head works. The dam was raised from R. L. 86.75 to R. L. 109.40, or by 22.65 feet. Half the length of the subsidiary anikat for the channels was raised six feet above the river-bed, and considerable progress was made in the excavation of the channels. During the flood season of 1903, there was a maximum discharge of 2½ feet over the temporary weir which had been fixed at R. L. 80.00. There were 19,833 units stored in the reservoir at the end of June 1904.

The construction of the new Chikdevarayasagar anikat was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,03,319 and a good start was made during the working season of the year.

Good progress was secured on the following more important works—the restoration of the Madore tank above the Hessarghatta tank in the Bangalore district; of the Chillapalli, Holali Somambudi Agrahara and Chendandur tanks in the Kolar district; of the Agrahara tank, of the Kittur anikat and channels in the Hassan district; and the construction of the Mayattur new tank in the Tumkur district and of the new Kalhalli, Chikmadore and Ranikere tanks in the Chitaldrug district. Her Highness the Maharani, late Regent, graciously consented to the popular desire to this last tank being named after her.

The works noted below are reported to have been practically completed during the year—the improvement of the irrigation channel of the Ramsagara tank, and the opening out of the right bank channel from the Ramasamudram new tank in the Kolar district, the restoration of the Kyathagankere tank in the Tumkur district and the construction of the new aqueduct on the Chikdevarayasagar channel in the Mysore district.

I referred in my last speech to the preparation of a number of famine protective projects. The Engineer on special duty completed 17 projects during the year, estimated to cost Rs. 59,03,708; of these, 5 projects, *viz.*, tank near Bidadi across an affluent of the Vrishabhavati, at Gudigekunte across Sukkehalla in the Jagalur taluk and near Hunsur across the Vodli, opening out left irrigation channel from Kudlur anikat, and extending south channel from Sriramadevaru dam, aggregating Rs. 6,06,680, have been sanctioned and the remainder are still under consideration. The preparation of these projects having approached completion, serial maps and tank registers, the necessity for which had long been felt but to prepare which no systematic efforts had been made, were taken in hand. These were practically completed in the rough for all tanks in the Arkavati and the South Pennar Basins. In the North Pennar Basin, preliminary registers for tanks in the Nelamangala taluk were completed. In the Shimsha Basin, most of the tanks have been inspected, and information as to capacities, atchkat, revenue and other particulars obtained.

*Civil Works—Civil Buildings.*—Under Civil Buildings, the principal works in hand during the year were improvement and additions to the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore; the construction of the new hospital and quarters for medical officers at the Kolar Gold Fields; the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore, and the construction of a Durbar Hall in the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund.

*Communications.*—Under Communications, the following works were practically completed—the widening of the Ooregum Gold Fields Railway feeder; the opening out of the Balaghat-Marikuppam new loop road; the metalling of the Gundlupet-Sultan's Battery road; the construction of bridges in the Hiriur-Marikanave road, and on the Ananthapur-Tirthahalli roads. Considerable progress was made in the following works—the opening out of the remaining sections of the Hanbal Deva-runda and the Saklespur-Gonibid roads, the improvement of the Bisle ghat on the Sukravarasante-Subramanya road; the construction of the bridges over the Lokapavani river at Honakere on the French Rocks Station-Nelligere road; the bridges over the Amblekehalla Stream on the Tarikere-Mangalore road; the bridge over the Hemavati at Anjur on the Anemahal-Mudgere road; and the reconstruction of the damaged bridge across the Palar river on the Kolar-Venkatagirikote road.

The Gold Fields Water-supply Project, which was commenced during the previous year on an estimate of 11 lakhs, was practically completed; and had it not been for the breaching of the Bethamangala tank, the water service to the Gold Fields could have been given during the year. This year, the water service will be commenced as soon as the tank fills to the required extent.

The Chamarajendra Reservoir and the Kakol tank immediately above it sustained considerable damage from the floods in November last; but the reconstruction of the damaged weirs and other improvements sanctioned have all been completed most satisfactorily and promptly.

The drainage scheme for the Malleswaram extension in Bangalore was sanctioned and some progress was made. The old standing question as to the incidence of the annual maintenance charges of the Chamarajendra Water Works was definitely settled during the year, the entire actual proceeds of the revenue from water tax and tolls only being assigned from the Municipal Funds for the purpose and the balance required being borne by the State.

The Second Installation for an additional 2,000 Horse Power at the Cauvery Falls applied for by the Gold Fields progressed rapidly. The outlay on this work during the year was Rs. 6,44,968 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 13,10,000. All new buildings were ready and nearly all the plant were brought to site.

Sanction was lately given at an estimated cost of six lakhs of rupees to the scheme for the electric lighting of the Bangalore City and of the Civil and Military Station, and for the supply of reserve power for industrial purposes from surplus power available after supplying the demands at the Gold Fields. This work was started and the survey of the transmission line into Bangalore was completed; the required buildings are ready to receive the apparatus when it arrives.

In view of the efficient conservancy of the existing channels and their extension and improvement, a new Channel Division has been recently constituted.

The Tank Committee appointed some time ago having completed their deliberations and sent up a report, action was thereupon taken and I may now sketch to you the policy of Government in this direction. It has been found that the rules of 1873 regarding the liability of raiyats to do earth-work to the tanks require hardly any alteration. An addition has been made to Rule 3 that for purposes of fixing the proportion of work to be done, one rupee of the dry or mohatarfa assessment is to be regarded as one-third of a rupee of wet and garden assessment. In order to give legal effect to what is now enforced as a custom with regard to contributions of labor, a Regulation is intended to be passed. The Inamdar's liability to maintain river channels has been defined as not to exceed that of the revenue-paying raiyats and this liability will accordingly be restricted only to the removing of weeds and will not extend to silt-clearing. The arrears of cost due from them on account of the maintenance undertaken by Government will be remitted.

The next important subject is the restoration and maintenance of what are called minor tanks. At present, a distinction is maintained between tanks paying Rs. 300 and under and those paying Rs. 100 and under. For the latter, Government was hitherto incurring no expenditure, while for the former it undertook the

masonry and stone-work provided the raiyats did the earth-work. Hereafter, this distinction will be abolished and all masonry and stone-work will be done by Government under the condition specified. In special cases, however, when the amount of earth-work imposes an unreasonable burden on the raiyats or exceeds the proportion of two to three, discretion is given to the Deputy Commissioner to allow some relaxation. In cases of hardship, loans will also be advanced to raiyats by Government to be recovered from them in easy instalments. For the restoration of minor tanks on the lines indicated by me, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to sanction a special grant of a lakh of rupees for the current year. Unless the District and other local officers bestir themselves and earnestly give practical effect to these measures, no real improvement can be effected. It is hoped that the people also will accord their full co-operation in preserving from deterioration our great heritage of tanks, the usefulness of which cannot be over-rated.

*Railways.*—The percentages of net earnings to capital outlay on the Railways works out as follows:—

|                                  | 1902-03 | 1903-04 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Mysore-Harihara ... ..           | 3'62    | 3'74    |
| Bangalore-Hindupur ... ..        | 3'50    | 4'88    |
| Mysore-Nanjangud ... ..          | 1'79    | 2'21    |
| Birur-Shimoga ... ..             | 0'95    | 1'10    |
| Kolar Gold Fields Railway ... .. | 6'73    | 6'96    |

The percentages of working expenses to gross earnings were 60'80 during the year as compared with 63'77 in 1902-03.

A preliminary report with an abstract estimate for constructing the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway has been received from that Railway Company. It is a good work undertaken by a local company and deserves encouragement. The matter is under reference to the Government of India.

*Legislation.*—The following were the principal Regulations passed during the year:—

- (1) *II of 1903.*—This is nothing more than a measure to give formal effect to the provision contained in Article 24 of the Memorandum of Association to levy the unpaid balance due to Government as arrears of revenue.
- (2) *III of 1903.*—This Regulation gives legal form and provides proper administrative machinery for carrying out the sanitary improvements to the Mysore City, which I sketched in my Address of last year. A Trust Board has been created under it with special powers to administer the funds placed at their disposal and generally to carry out the necessary works of improvement. The Board has been advisedly made to include some of leading non-official members to secure the sympathy of the people.

In the course of the execution of these improvements, it was found necessary to abate overcrowding of houses and Regulation IV of 1904 provides for this purpose.

The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code were on the legislative anvil for several years past and it is a matter of satisfaction that they were passed during the year. Several desirable modifications and improvements have been introduced and the law as contained in these Regulations is up-to-date and is on a par with the British Indian Law.

Two other Regulations that were passed were the amendment of the Chief Court Regulation and the Whipping Regulation.

Rules under the Local Boards Regulation were published in September 1903. There are at present constituted under the new Regulation eight District Boards, one in each district, 77 Taluk Boards, one in each taluk or sub-taluk and 38 Unions. All these Unions were formerly minor municipalities and they were converted into Unions, as they contained a population of less than 3,000 each.

There were a number of Draft Regulations and Rules under consideration at the end of the year, and of considerable importance and interest, and of these, the Mysore Municipal and the Police Regulations may be specially mentioned. The first Regulation is ready to be issued and awaits the approval of the Government

of India. Its distinctive features are that in the first place, it replaces the Municipal Law that is in force in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, and that has proved unsuitable to their growing needs. Secondly, it provides the various minor municipalities in the State with a law that clearly defines their duties and powers, recognizes their legal existence as corporations, renders them efficient factors in the administration of sanitary matters and above all, leads to such a constitution of the Boards as ensures the non-official members taking a sufficiently active interest and part in the discharge of Municipal duties. When this legislative measure is sanctioned it may well be looked upon as a land mark in the history of Municipal Administration. It supplies a want which has been felt and the remedy for which has been under consideration for more than two decades.

The Police Draft Regulation is being revised by a special committee of experienced officers and will be soon taken up for consideration by Government.

*Judicial.*—In civil cases, the total number of original suits and small causes filed was respectively 10,190 and 8,567 during the year as against 10,919 and 7,613 in 1902-03, with an increased total percentage of 1'21. The total number disposed of during the year was 18,901 which was 377 more than the number of the previous year and 144 more than the number filed during the year. The number pending at the end of the year was 6,050 as compared with 6,194 in the previous year.

The number of regular appeals including second appeals filed was 1,260 against 1,166. The number disposed of was 1,186 against 1,044 and the number pending was 1,691 against 1,617 of the previous year showing an increase of 74.

A new Munsiff's Court was established at the Kolar Gold Field, with jurisdiction over the taluks of Malur, Bowringpet and Mulbagal, these taluks being removed from the jurisdiction of the Kolar Munsiff.

The number of heinous and ordinary offences and the number of persons involved were 11,009 and 22,638 respectively as against 13,375 and 27,692 in 1902-03, showing a decreased percentage of 17'68 in offences and 18'25 in the number of persons.

*Police.*—The number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 5,211 or 871 less than that of the previous year.

The resident criminal gangs were as usual watched by the Village Police in conjunction with the Regular Police. Some gangs in the Bangalore District and about 100 families in the Chitaldrug District were exempted from the operation of the gang rules, as they had taken to peaceful avocations as farm labourers and agriculturists. The time seems now to have come for attempting a systematic colonization of these criminal tribes by settling them on some large areas of cultivable land wherever available in Mysore. The practical aspects of the question however require careful consideration and it is intended to take up this question shortly.

*Registration.*—A scheme for the reorganization of the Department and for providing better prospects of pay to the special Sub-Registrars and the opening of special Sub-Registry offices at Shikarpur, Nagar, Sorab and Alur were sanctioned at an additional maximum cost of Rs. 8,220 per annum. To secure efficient inspection, the services of Assistant Commissioners have been utilized as Inspectors of Registration Offices.

*Education.*—The percentage of both boys and girls at school to the total population of school-going age showed a slight decline of '87, but it has been found that the decline is not due to any permanent causes.

Three Mahomedan students passed the newly established Moulvis' Examination for the first time during the year.

The question of the extension and improvement of primary education engaged the serious attention of Government during the year also. In my last Address, I mentioned to you that in order to increase the educational funds, the grant from the Local Funds General had been raised from 25 to 33 per cent. At the same time, the Village School Fund was relieved of the charges of Normal Schools and other institutions to the extent of about Rs. 30,000. Another step taken to obtain larger receipts for this purpose was the revision of the rates of fees levied in schools and colleges. This subject which was under consideration from 1895, demanded a pressing solution. The scale of pay for the Lower Secondary and Primary teachers, which was fixed more than 30 years ago, was found inadequate for their present

needs on account of the increase in the prices of articles of food, and that to provide funds for increasing their pay, if for no other reason, it was necessary to levy adequate fees in Lower Secondary and Primary Schools. After much consultation and anxious consideration, the Government decided to introduce a new scale of fees from January last. In the F. A. and B. A. classes of Colleges, the rates were raised by a rupee each and in the High School classes by half a rupee. There was an increase of four annas in the Lower Secondary classes. In the Taluk Vernacular Schools, the increase was only by one anna in each class and for the first time, a fee of one anna and two annas were ordered to be levied in the Upper Primary and Middle School Classes of village schools. In every case, the fees are to be levied by the month only instead of by half-yearly terms. In the case of the village schools, the levy is only above the Lower Primary Standard up to which the instruction is free. It is too early to gauge the effect of this increase but the measure, however, has the advantage of affording scope for private enterprise which is at present extremely backward, to start schools with the help of a grant-in-aid from Government.

The Inspecting staff requires to be placed on a better footing and the matter requires early consideration.

*Muzrai.*—The endowments of six temples at Salagam and five other places, which had been resumed during the Inam Settlement on account of their dilapidated condition were restored during the year, as the Institutions were reported to have been since thoroughly repaired and *puja* revived therein.

For many years past, there had been no satisfactory auditing of Muzrai accounts in the Comptroller's office, the results being that the correct balances in favor of Institutions were not readily ascertainable; and the figures of the District Treasuries were found not in accord with those of the Comptroller's office. These and several other defects connected with the audit of accounts have been set right and suitable measures sanctioned to ensure an efficient check in the Muzrai Secretariat and a satisfactory audit in the Comptroller's office.

*Medical and Sanitary.*—The total number of patients treated in the several hospitals and dispensaries was 1,131,250 against 993,176. There were in Mysore at the end of the year a total number of 136 hospitals and dispensaries giving an average of one to a population of 41,032 and an area of 205 square miles. The average number of patients treated was 8379 for every institution.

The total number of births during the year was 84,626 as against 95,155 in the preceding year; and that of deaths was 120,918 as against 109,496. The average ratio of births per mille of the population in Mysore is 18.53 and that of deaths 17.12.

Under cholera, small-pox and plague, the number of deaths underwent a considerable diminution. There were only 121 deaths from cholera against 202 of the previous year and 1,261 deaths from small-pox against 4,216. The number of deaths from fever rose from 44,879 to 52,384, which was only less than the highest figures of 58,907 in 1897-98. There is no doubt that in Mysore fever is the cause of great mortality, the averages for the past two quinquennium being 44,053 and 43,300 respectively. The number of plague attacks and deaths was 26,893 against 36,088 and 20,014 against 26,573 respectively. The diminution in attacks was more than 9,000 while that in deaths was more than 6,000, giving a diminished percentage of .17 and .12 respectively to the total population as compared with the previous year.

The people of Mysore both in rural parts as well as cities have now become so used, as you know, to the course of plague that on the first symptoms of an outbreak or reappearance of it, they feel no panic but voluntarily evacuate the infected places and live in sheds outside, in numerous instances constructed at their own cost. The next efficacious remedy, *viz.*, disinfection, is everywhere resorted to, but it is by the comparatively cheap method of desiccation and white-washing instead of by costly chemicals as was the case in the early years of the outbreak, which experience has shown to be impracticable. In 1899-1900 which is the first full year when plague measures were in complete operation, the expenditure amounted to the large sum of more than 4½ lakhs, and an analysis of the figures shows that no less a sum than 1½ lakhs was spent in the maintenance of large establishments for purposes of direction and supervision. With increased knowledge and ready adoption on the part of the people of precautionary and remedial measures combined with the

experience and familiarity gained by the officials also in dealing with the malady, it became possible to effect large savings in the salaries and allowances given formerly and to transfer a large portion of this work to the permanent establishment. The expenditure has thus naturally decreased, and the present amount is  $\frac{3}{4}$  lakh under these heads. For the same reason, there has been a large saving of more than four-fifths of the amount in the expenditure incurred in providing segregation camps, some of which have been constructed as permanent structures, as people merely ask at present for the supply of shed materials, which are given free to the poor and at concession rates to others. The resort to disinfection by desiccation and lime-washing for all ordinary mud houses and the use of chemicals only for brick-built houses has reduced the expenditure on this account by nearly a half, while the cost of the examination of railway passengers which was a large item in the earlier years shows considerable diminution. In these ways, the plague expenditure in 1903-04 amounted to Rs. 1,15,000, of which about Rs. 12,000 was spent on the demolition of houses and other sanitary improvements in rural parts.

This amount, however, does not represent the whole of the expenditure on sanitary improvements. The total amount provided for expenditure from District Funds on wells, drains, village conservancy, filling in insanitary pits, sanitation on occasions of *jatras* and other festive gatherings, construction of latrines, and removal of prickly pear and other works was about Rs. 74,000. The mofussil municipalities executed sanitary works costing about Rs. 75,000, of which about Rs. 53,000 was for drains, about Rs. 12,000 for improvement of water-supply and the rest on Miscellaneous Public Works. The Government also granted out of the Local Funds General about Rs. 44,000 for wells, water-supply and other sanitary improvements. The expenditure from State Funds on sanitary works undertaken by the Public Works Department, such as the repair and maintenance of water-supply reservoirs, drainage, new extensions and roads, etc., amounted to more than  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs. The total amount thus spent on sanitary improvements in places outside the cities of Mysore and Bangalore amounted to about four lakhs.

As you are already aware, an annual sum of three lakhs is allotted for the improvement of the Mysore City out of which Rs. 1,12,000 was spent by the Trust Board, and His Highness the Maharaja has also been graciously pleased to sanction an annual grant of a lakh of rupees for the next five years for a similar purpose for the Bangalore City. These municipalities have also been exonerated from the payment of loans due to the State amounting to nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees mainly incurred on account of sanitary improvements. The long-pending question of the adjustment of the annual working expenses of the Bangalore City Chamarajendra Water-works amounting to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs to the end of 1902-03 was also decided in a manner most favorable to the municipality by Government waiving their claim to the amount so that the resources thus set free might be utilized for more improvements. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was also spent by Government in Bangalore and Mysore on drainage and water-supply. Recently, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was granted for the improvement of the Shimoga town.

While I believe it may, under the circumstances mentioned by me, be presumed that we have not been wanting in earnest efforts to struggle with this disease, I cannot help calling your attention to the fact that the disease is in its seventh year in India and as described by His Excellency Lord Curzon is "defying analysis, defeating the utmost efforts of medical skill and administrative energy, inscrutable in origin, merciless in its ravages, sweeping off very often thousands in a day and tens of thousands in a week." It will not do to slacken our vigilance in any way. In Bombay, for instance, where the utmost efforts have been made to stamp out this dreadful malady, there was an increase both in the number of attacks and deaths, the percentages being 12 and 18 respectively to the population. While the average rate of death in Mysore from plague was 2.46 per mille of the population, in Bombay it was 4.19. In Madras also, the number of attacks and deaths has been increasing from year to year during the past five years in spite of all the efforts made to keep out the enemy. I appeal to you, gentlemen, as the representatives of the people and as persons possessing local influence to give your fullest co-operation and counsel and persuade each and every individual within the sphere of your influence to put forth his or her best exertion to eradicate this dire disease which has become a common enemy to the whole Indian population, and the ravages of which sometimes grow alarmingly in extent in spite of all preventive efforts till now on the part of the several Governments in India.

While on this subject, I may mention that Mr. Bore, one of our Assistant Engineers, has been deputed to England to make a special study of Sanitary Engineering as prevailing in Europe.

*Conclusion.*—Such, gentlemen, is a summary of the main events of the second year of His Highness' Administration. The number of cases that engaged the attention of His Highness amounted to more than 1,100 showing an increase of more than 370 over that of last year and this beneficent exercise of His Highness' personality over all the important business of the State affords a tangible proof of His Highness' great interest in the welfare of his subjects. It is difficult to calculate the extent of obligation under which the Administration is placed to His Highness' inspiring example. The extent of the hold, which His Highness and the Members of the Ruling Family have established on the affection of the people of Mysore received, as you know a signal confirmation on the occasion of the recent illness of the Yuvaraja, when every heart in Mysore turned with the keenest anxiety to his sick bed at Ajmere, and when, under the blessings of God, he was restored to health, greeted his return to this country with an unique outburst of joy and with festive demonstration.

P. N. KRISHNA MURTI,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

## Receipts.

| Heads of Receipts   | Final<br>1902-03 | Preliminary,<br>1903-04 | Difference | Remarks   |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------|---|
| Land Revenue ... ..   | 100,29,661       | 98,20,622               | - 2,09,239 | The decrease was due to the collection being less by a lakh, transfer of Rs 73,000 to mohatarfa and diminution by Rs. 33,066 in the sale proceeds of pied lands.  |
| Salt ... ..   | 21,722           | 21,041                  | - 681      | Increase due chiefly to duty recovered on stamps and sufficiently stamped documents.  |
| Stamps ... ..   | 7,15,886         | 7,36,246                | + 20,860   |   |
| Excise—   |                  |                         |            | Increase due chiefly to still head duty on arrack   |
| (a) Arrack ... ..   | 18,15,984        | 18,84,484               | + 68,500   |   |
| (b) Toddy ... ..  | 17,05,162        | 17,07,481               | + 2,319    |   |
| (c) Miscellaneous ... ..  | 1,80,577         | 1,81,859                | + 1,282    |   |
| Total Excise ... ..   | 36,51,723        | 37,23,624               | + 72,101   |   |
| Sayer ... ..  | 4,00,159         | 3,52,590                | - 47,569   | Decrease due to less realizations from supari halat   |
| Mohatarfa ... ..  | 2,05,499         | 2,44,693                | + 39,194   |   |
| Forests—  |                  |                         |            | There was an increase of nearly 1½ lakhs under Sandalwood and Timber and a fall of Rs. 45,000 under Other Forest items and Kheddass, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 79,247.   |
| (a) Sandalwood ... ..   | 9,82,384         | 10,43,068               | + 60,684   |   |
| (b) Timber and Fuel ... ..  | 1,86,254         | 2,49,694                | + 63,440   |   |
| (c) Other Forest items ... ..   | 3,18,187         | 2,99,708                | - 18,484   |   |
| (d) Kheddass ... ..   | 27,651           | 1,256                   | - 26,395   |   |
| Total Forests ... ..  | 15,14,476        | 15,93,723               | + 79,247   |   |
| Registration ... ..   | 1,07,273         | 1,11,985                | + 4,712    | Decrease due to less realizations under sale of Amrit Mahal bulls   |
| Amrit Mahal ... ..  | 46,527           | 36,924                  | - 7,603    |   |
| Law and Justice—  |                  |                         |            | Decrease due to less realizations under Fees, Forfeits and Fines  |
| Courts ... ..   | 56,359           | 50,121                  | - 6,238    |   |
| Jails ... ..  | 33,083           | 26,558                  | - 6,525    |   |
| Total Law and Justice ... ..  | 89,442           | 76,679                  | - 12,763   | Decrease due to less realizations under Proceeds of Jail labor and manufacture.   |
| Police ... ..   | 26,848           | 60,320                  | + 33,472   | Increase due to contributions paid by Mining Companies for detective police at the Kolar Gold Fields be more by Rs. 13,379 and to there being an abnormal credit of Rs. 23,289 for Railway Police from 1st April 1896 to end of March 1903 refunded during the year by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company  |
| Education ... ..  | 1,01,040         | 1,03,200                | + 2,160    | Increase due to levy of increased school fees.  |
| Medical ... ..  | 41,304           | 68,279                  | + 26,975   | Increase due to sale of Lanoline lymph (Rs. 2,385), contributions from Municipal Funds (Rs. 30,980), a cost of maintenance of Civil and Military Stations lunatics and lepers (Rs. 1,963) while under value medicines sold, there was a fall of Rs. 8,353.  |
| Scientific and Minor Departments ... ..                                 | 9,864            | 13,875                  | + 4,011    |   |
| General Administration—   |                  |                         |            | Decrease due mainly to the adjustment made in 1902-03 to credit to Miscellaneous of Rs. 1,01,780 the expenditure incurred in connection with the Bangalore City Improvements from the commencement of operations to end of June 1902, by debit to Municipal loans and also to the large credit in 1902-03 of unclaimed deposits   |
| Stationery and Printing ... ..  | 6,000            | 5,889                   | - 111      |   |
| Receipts of Government Houses ... ..                                    | 4,004            | 367                     | - 3,637    |   |
| Public Works ... ..   | 24,925           | 30,650                  | + 5,725    |   |
| Other items ... ..  | 2,74,758         | 1,65,281                | - 1,09,477 |   |
| Total ... ..  | 172,70,811       | 171,68,188              | - 1,02,623 |   |
| State Investments and Bank Deposits—                                    |                  |                         |            | The net increase under State Investments and Bank deposits is only Rs 714. The large fall under Interest on Government securities was due to the reduction in the amount of Government of India securities to the extent of Rs. 21,69,700 sold in previous year for repayment of the Mysore Railway Debentures and also for resource purposes. The increase of Rs. 40,102 in the interest realized on Bank deposits was due to the revival during the year of the agreement with the Bank of Madras |
| (a) Interest on Government Securities ... ..                            | 1,90,332         | 1,51,435                | - 38,897   |   |
| (b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank ... ..                      | ....             | 40,102                  | + 40,102   |   |
| (c) Profit, etc., on Government of India Securities sold ... ..         | 491              | ...                     | - 491      |   |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue ... ..                         | 71,368           | 57,518                  | - 13,850   | Due chiefly to decrease in the amount of interest realized on loans to encumbered Jagirdars and to Municipalities, in the former case, on account of large outstanding and, in the latter, to the reduction in the amount of loans  |
| Total ... ..  | 2,62,191         | 2,49,055                | - 13,136   |   |
| State Railways—   |                  |                         |            | Increase due to better earnings on all the lines and also to the fact that the earnings of the second half-year of 1902-03 of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, which could not be credited in the accounts for that year, having been adjusted during the year along with those of the two half-years of 1903-04.   |
| Revenue Account ... ..  | 5,63,256         | 7,08,796                | + 1,45,540 |   |
| Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ... ..                 | 11,85,148        | 14,71,220               | + 2,86,072 | Increase due to larger consumption of power by the Mining Companies.  |
| Gold Mining—  |                  |                         |            | Increase due to increased production of gold during the year  |
| (a) Five per cent Royalty ... ..  | 14,93,796        | 18,20,049               | + 3,26,253 |   |
| (b) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted, etc. ... .. | 88,313           | 18,755                  | - 24,558   |   |
| Total Gold Mining ... ..  | 15,32,099        | 18,38,804               | + 3,01,705 |   |
| Total ... ..  | 85,42,694        | 42,62,875               | + 7,20,181 |   |
| Grand Total ... ..  | 208,18,505       | 214,81,068              | + 6,17,558 |   |



## Expenditure.

| Heads of Expenditure  | Final<br>1902-03  | Preliminary<br>1903-04 | Difference               | Remarks   |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Subsidy ... ..  | 85,00,000         | 85,00,000              |                          |   |
| Civil List ... ..   | 14,00,000         | 16,00,000              | + 2,00,000               | Increase due to the Civil List having been increased from 14 to 16 lakhs.   |
| Pensions to the Members of the Maharaja's Family ... ..                                 | 2,40,000          | 2,40,000               | ...                      |   |
| Political Pensions including allowance in lieu of Jahgirs ... ..                        | 86,828            | 84,560                 | - 2,268                  |   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>   | <b>52,26,828</b>  | <b>54,24,560</b>       | <b>+ 1,97,732</b>        |   |
| Refunds and Drawbacks—  |                   |                        |                          |   |
| Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue ... ..   | 1,56,444          | 1,56,444               | ..                       | * This is a fluctuating item and calls for no special remarks.  |
| Other items ... ..  | 89,643            | 56,413                 | - 34,230†                | † The net decrease of Rs. 23,123 is due chiefly to less expenditure under temporary and permanent remuneration to Village Officers (Rs. 14,154) and under Miscellaneous (Rs. 12,706) on account of the non-recurrence of an abnormal charge in previous year on account of compensation for land taken up for revenue purposes. There were also slight increases under other heads amounting in all to Rs. 8,745.   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>   | <b>2,46,087</b>   | <b>2,11,857</b>        | <b>- 34,230</b>          |   |
| Land Revenue Charges—   |                   |                        |                          |   |
| Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ... ..  | 1,89,392          | 1,93,563               | + 4,171                  | a The increase was chiefly under conservancy and works. There was however a slight decrease under establishment   |
| Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments ... ..                                       | 24,062            | 15,205                 | - 8,857                  | b The decrease of Rs. 15,007 was due chiefly to the abolition during the year of the appointment of one of the Councillors (Rs. 11,502) and to the savings which occurred in the General and Revenue Secretariat (Rs. 4,086) in the pay of the Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja less than that of the Private Secretary to His Highness (Rs. 9,107), in the Agricultural Banks establishment (Rs. 6,946) and also under other items (560). There was however increase under Revenue Commissioner due to the appointment of a separate officer for that office (Rs. 14,798), and also under Scholarships (Rs. 2,196) on account of fresh scholarships sanctioned. |
| Assistant Commissioners and Establishments ... ..                                       | 85,330            | 92,956                 | + 7,626                  |   |
| Taluk Establishments ... ..   | 4,01,947          | 4,03,395               | + 1,448                  |   |
| Survey and Settlement ... ..  | 1,87,415          | 1,66,541               | - 874                    |   |
| Inam ... ..   | 7,908             | 8,181                  | + 223                    |   |
| Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers. Miscellaneous ... ..          | 7,90,229          | 7,66,075               | - 14,154                 |   |
|   | 56,761            | 44,055                 | - 12,706                 |   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>   | <b>17,13,044</b>  | <b>16,89,921</b>       | <b>- 23,123</b>          |   |
| Stamps ... ..   | 27,400            | 26,943                 | - 457                    |   |
| Excise ... ..   | 3,26,476          | 3,27,691               | + 1,215                  |   |
| Sayer ... ..  | 14,413            | 15,537                 | + 1,124                  |   |
| Forests including Elephant Kheddas ... ..   | 4,81,290          | 5,21,982               | + 40,692 <sup>a</sup>    |   |
| Registration ... ..   | 79,897            | 81,427                 | + 1,530                  |   |
| Amrit Mahal ... ..  | 31,799            | 30,439                 | - 1,360                  |   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>   | <b>9,61,275</b>   | <b>10,04,019</b>       | <b>+ 42,744</b>          |   |
| General Administration ... ..   | 4,96,378          | 4,81,371               | - 15,007 <sup>b</sup>    |   |
| Law and Justice { Courts ... ..   | 9,06,668          | 9,09,984               | + 3,326 <sup>c</sup>     |   |
| { Jails ... ..  | 1,08,661          | 98,232                 | - 10,429 <sup>d</sup>    |   |
| Police ... ..   | 10,13,477         | 9,78,052               | - 35,425 <sup>e</sup>    |   |
| Education ... ..  | 6,96,167          | 7,26,062               | + 29,895 <sup>f</sup>    |   |
| Muzrai ... ..   | 3,27,702          | 3,23,486               | - 4,216 <sup>g</sup>     |   |
| Medical ... ..  | 4,97,137          | 5,67,055               | + 69,918 <sup>h</sup>    |   |
| Government Houses ... ..  | 96,154            | 1,13,767               | + 17,613 <sup>i</sup>    |   |
| Scientific and Minor Departments ... ..   | 2,83,272          | 2,68,988               | - 19,284 <sup>j</sup>    |   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>   | <b>44,30,606</b>  | <b>44,66,997</b>       | <b>+ 36,391</b>          |   |
| Miscellaneous charges—  |                   |                        |                          |   |
| Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc. ... ..  | 3,69,967          | 4,24,460               | + 54,493 <sup>k</sup>    |   |
| Stationery and Printing Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro Notes purchased ... .. | 1,48,402          | 1,68,657               | + 20,255 <sup>l</sup>    |   |
| Other items ... ..  | 57,303            | 4,203                  | - 53,100                 |   |
|   | 11,32,344         | 9,67,270               | - 2,26,074 <sup>m</sup>  |   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>   | <b>17,68,016</b>  | <b>15,64,590</b>       | <b>- 2,03,426</b>        |   |
| Plague ... ..   | 1,10,351          | 1,15,061               | + 4,710                  |   |
| Famine Relief ... ..  | 7,945             | 408                    | - 7,537                  |   |
| Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works ... ..                                   | 26,73,182         | 40,23,219              | + 13,50,037 <sup>n</sup> |   |
| Army ... ..   | 14,48,729         | 13,21,843              | - 1,26,886 <sup>o</sup>  |   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>   | <b>185,86,063</b> | <b>193,22,475</b>      | <b>+ 12,36,412</b>       |   |
| Interest—   |                   |                        |                          |   |
| Interest on Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs ... ..                                    | 56,801            | 1,675                  | - 55,126 <sup>p</sup>    |   |
| Interest on Savings Bank Deposits ... ..  | 2,14,870          | 2,37,778               | + 22,908 <sup>q</sup>    |   |
| Interest on Charity Fund ... ..   | 16,910            | 17,091                 | + 181                    |   |
| Interest on Insurance Fund ... ..   | 26,058            | 29,696                 | + 3,638 <sup>r</sup>     |   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>   | <b>3,14,639</b>   | <b>2,86,440</b>        | <b>- 28,199</b>          |   |
| State Railways—   |                   |                        |                          |   |
| Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harhar line ... ..        | 6,47,665          | 5,93,332               | - 54,333 <sup>s</sup>    |   |
| Other Railways Capital Account ... ..   | 39,748            | 1,27,028               | + 87,280                 |   |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>   | <b>6,87,413</b>   | <b>7,20,360</b>        | <b>+ 32,947</b>          |   |
| Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ... ..                                 | 8,08,266          | 10,49,814              | + 2,41,548 <sup>t</sup>  |   |
| Gold Mining ... ..  | 18,245            | 17,370                 | + 4,125                  |   |
| <b>Grand Total ... ..</b>   | <b>204,09,626</b> | <b>218,96,459</b>      | <b>+ 14,86,833</b>       |   |

## Local Revenue.

| No. | Items               | Income           |                        |            | Expenditure      |                        |            | Remarks |
|-----|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|---------|
|     |                     | 1902-03<br>Final | 1903-04<br>Preliminary | Difference | 1902-03<br>Final | 1903-04<br>Preliminary | Difference |         |
| I   | District Funds ..   | 6,62,798         | 6,84,857               | + 22,059   | 5,53,101         | 6,64,204               | + 81,103   |         |
|     | Balance ...         | 2,90,286         | 3,69,983               | + 79,697   | 3,69,983         | 3,90,636               | + 20,653   |         |
|     | Total ...           | 9,53,084         | 10,54,840              | +1,01,756  | 9,53,084         | 10,54,840              | +1,01,756  |         |
| II  | Local Fund General  | 1,10,432         | 1,06,392               | — 4,040    | 50,504           | 1,70,145               | +1,19,641  |         |
|     | Balance ...         | 2,44,000         | 3,03,928               | + 59,928   | 3,03,928         | 2,40,175               | — 63,753   |         |
|     | Total ..            | 3,54,432         | 4,10,320               | + 55,888   | 3,54,432         | 4,10,320               | — 55,888   |         |
| III | Village School Fund | 2,25,844         | 2,36,686               | + 10,842   | 2,67,471         | 2,41,328               | — 26,143   |         |
|     | Balance ...         | 1,97,784         | 1,56,157               | — 41,627   | 1,56,157         | 1,51,515               | — 4,642    |         |
|     | Total ...           | 4,23,628         | 3,92,843               | — 30,785   | 4,23,628         | 3,92,843               | — 30,785   |         |
| IV  | Municipal Funds ... | 7,46,342         | 8,33,680               | + 87,338   | 7,52,251         | 7,60,645               | + 8,394    |         |
|     | Balance ...         | 3,31,054         | 3,25,145               | — 5,909    | 3,25,145         | 3,98,180               | + 73,035   |         |
|     | Total ...           | 10,77,396        | 11,58,825              | + 81,429   | 10,77,396        | 11,58,825              | + 81,429   |         |

## BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1904-05.

| Heads of Receipts   | Accounts,<br>1902-03 | Revised<br>Estimate<br>1903-04 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1904-05 | Heads of Expenditure  | Accounts,<br>1902-03 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1903-04 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1904-05 |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|   | Rs.                  | Rs.                            | Rs.                            |   | Rs.                  | Rs.                             | Rs.                            |
| <b>Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>                        |                      |                                |                                | <b>Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                             |                      |                                 |                                |
| I. Land Revenue ...                                       | 100,29,861           | 99,25,000                      | 99,06,000                      | 1. Refunds and drawbacks ...                                      | 89,643               | 2,85,000                        | 2,40,000                       |
| II. Mining Royalty and Leases ...                         | 15,32,099            | 18,00,000                      | 17,00,000                      | Charges in respect of collection, etc.—                           |                      |                                 |                                |
| III. Forest ...   | 16,14,476            | 14,88,000                      | 16,58,000                      | 2. Land Revenue ...   | 18,69,488            | 17,03,000                       | 18,33,000                      |
| IV. Excise ...  | 86,51,723            | 87,25,000                      | 86,77,000                      | 3. Forest ...   | 4,81,290             | 4,88,000                        | 6,09,000                       |
| V. Assessed Taxes ...                                     | 2,05,499             | 2,15,000                       | 2,15,000                       | 4. Excise ...   | 3,26,476             | 3,22,000                        | 3,35,000                       |
| VI. Sayer Customs ...                                     | 4,00,159             | 4,00,000                       | 3,65,000                       | 5. Assessed Taxes ...   | ..                   | ..                              | ..                             |
| VII. Salt ...   | 21,722               | 19,000                         | 19,000                         | 6. Sayer Customs ...  | 14,418               | 13,000                          | 15,000                         |
| VIII. Stamps ...  | 7,15,986             | 7,29,000                       | 7,56,000                       | 7. Salt ...   | ..                   | ..                              | ..                             |
| IX. Registration ...                                      | 1,07,273             | 1,13,000                       | 1,12,000                       | 8. Stamps ...   | 27,400               | 27,000                          | 22,000                         |
|   |                      |                                |                                | 9. Registration ...   | 79,897               | 83,000                          | 86,000                         |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>181,78,198</b>    | <b>184,14,000</b>              | <b>184,02,000</b>              | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>28,88,607</b>     | <b>28,71,000</b>                | <b>31,46,000</b>               |
| <b>Interest—</b>  |                      |                                |                                | <b>Interest—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                |
| X. Interest ...   | 71,368               | 75,000                         | 1,15,000                       | 10. Interest on ordinary debt ...                                 | 56,801               | 2,000                           | 10,000                         |
| XI. Profit or loss ...                                    | 1,90,823             | 1,93,000                       | 2,96,000                       | 11. Interest on other obligations ...                             | 2,57,838             | 2,57,000                        | 2,70,000                       |
|   |                      |                                |                                | 12. Profit or loss ...  | 57,303               | 5,000                           | 6,000                          |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>2,62,191</b>      | <b>2,68,000</b>                | <b>4,11,000</b>                | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>3,71,942</b>      | <b>2,64,000</b>                 | <b>2,86,000</b>                |
| III. Mint ...   | ..                   | ..                             | ..                             | 13. Mint ...  | ..                   | ..                              | ..                             |
| <b>Receipts by Civil Departments—</b>                     |                      |                                |                                | <b>Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—</b>                |                      |                                 |                                |
| III. General Administration ...                           | 10,004               | 6,000                          | 6,000                          | 14. General Administration ...                                    | 7,40,934             | 7,60,000                        | 7,84,000                       |
| IV. A. Law and Justice—                                   |                      |                                |                                | 15. Palace ...  | 14,00,000            | 16,00,000                       | 16,00,000                      |
| Courts of Law ...   | 56,359               | 54,000                         | 54,000                         | 16A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...                            | 9,06,658             | 9,09,000                        | 9,58,000                       |
| IV. B. Law and Justice—Jails ...                          | 33,083               | 22,000                         | 51,000                         | 16B. Law and Justice—Jails ...                                    | 1,08,661             | 96,000                          | 1,18,000                       |
| XV. Police ...  | 26,848               | 59,000                         | 15,000                         | 17. Police ...  | 10,13,477            | 9,73,000                        | 10,81,000                      |
| VI. Education ...   | 1,01,040             | 1,05,000                       | 1,23,000                       | 18. Education ...   | 7,09,588             | 7,42,000                        | 8,06,000                       |
| VII. Medical ...  | 41,304               | 1,00,000                       | 1,08,000                       | 19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions ...           | 3,27,702             | 3,29,000                        | 3,28,000                       |
| III. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...           | 56,391               | 51,000                         | 43,000                         | 20. Medical ...   | 4,97,137             | 5,86,000                        | 6,35,000                       |
|   |                      |                                |                                | 21. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...                    | 3,06,650             | 2,92,000                        | 2,83,000                       |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>3,25,029</b>      | <b>3,97,000</b>                | <b>4,00,000</b>                | <b>Total</b>  | <b>60,10,807</b>     | <b>62,87,000</b>                | <b>65,43,000</b>               |
| <b>Miscellaneous—</b>                                     |                      |                                |                                | <b>Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                               |                      |                                 |                                |
| IX. Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions ...        | 2,783                | 3,000                          | 3,000                          | 22. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ... | 38,26,828            | 38,25,000                       | 39,29,000                      |
| XX. Miscellaneous ...                                     | 2,50,126             | 1,49,000                       | 1,26,000                       | 23. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...                    | 3,69,967             | 4,15,000                        | 3,73,000                       |
|   |                      |                                |                                | 24. Miscellaneous ...   | 13,23,885            | 8,69,000                        | 7,60,000                       |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>2,52,909</b>      | <b>1,46,000</b>                | <b>1,29,000</b>                | <b>Total ..</b>   | <b>55,20,680</b>     | <b>51,09,000</b>                | <b>50,61,000</b>               |
| XI. Military ...  | 21,849               | 49,000                         | 37,000                         | 25. Military ...  | 14,48,729            | 13,10,000                       | 13,93,000                      |
| XII. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ... | 11,85,143            | 14,60,000                      | 15,00,000                      | 26. Famine Relief ...   | ..                   | 1,000                           | 1,000                          |
| III. State Railways—                                      |                      |                                |                                | 27. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...          | 8,08,266             | 11,80,000                       | 11,90,000                      |
| Revenue Account ...                                       | 5,63,256             | 6,21,000                       | 5,61,000                       | 28. State Railways ...  | 6,87,413             | 7,95,000                        | 8,33,000                       |
| IV. Public Works ...                                      | 24,925               | 25,000                         | 25,000                         | 29. Public Works ...  | 25,73,182            | 38,00,000                       | 35,22,000                      |
| <b>Total Receipts ...</b>                                 | <b>208,13,505</b>    | <b>213,80,000</b>              | <b>214,65,000</b>              | <b>Total Expenditure ...</b>                                      | <b>204,09,626</b>    | <b>216,17,000</b>               | <b>219,75,000</b>              |

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

ON 11th OCTOBER 1905.

GENTLEMEN,

Before proceeding to the business of the day I cannot help recalling to mind the mournful event that afflicted the ruling family since we met on the last occasion. The second Maharaja Kumari passed away in November last, while still young, after a long illness, and the whole country at the time mingled its sorrow with that of those dear to her. From our place here, when we meet for the first time after the sad event, we can but offer our tribute of respectful sympathy and sorrow for the loss of so amiable a member of the family.

By command of His Highness the Maharaja, I shall now place before you an account of the past year's administration.

*Rainfall and Season.*—The year, as many of you are already aware, was not very favourable to agricultural operations.

The average rainfall was 29·16 inches, which was 24·53 inches less than that for the preceding year and 16 inches less than the average since 1870. According to monsoons the South-West showed a deficiency of about 8 inches and the North-East of about 11 inches. The rains after *Mrigasira* and *Aridra* were a great disappointment, much to the injury of growing crops. Ragi, paddy and other food-crops suffered considerably, and the yield from *Kartika* harvest especially was much less than usual. His Highness the Maharaja in his tour in the T.-Narsipur and Nanjangud taluks personally noticed the poor condition of ragi, horse gram and other dry crops in some of the parts of these taluks.

*Drought.*—On account of the drought, various measures were adopted for the relief of men and cattle. Permission was granted to the raiyats of the Chitaldrug district and of the taluks of Sira, Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli in the Tumkur district, and of Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks in the Hassan district to cut and remove date leaves. The free grazing of cattle in some of the State Forests and Amrit Mahal kavals was allowed. Special attention was drawn to the provision for granting tank beds for temporary cultivation; and in the Kolar and Tumkur districts this concession was largely availed of.

I may also say that in the months of July and August last, in parts of the Kolar district a crisis appeared to be approaching. The tracts most affected were the Kolar taluk, portions of the Malur and Bowringpet taluks, the Mulbagal and Bagepalli taluks and the Gudibanda sub-taluk. The cattle appeared to be suffering more than men. Besides the concessions referred to above, various others were ordered to be shewn to the raiyats. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for granting loans to encourage the sinking of wells in suitable areas for growing fodder and for securing drinking water supply and to assist the importation of fodder and the purchase of seed grains by the raiyats. Additional funds were sanctioned for carrying out the restoration of minor tanks on a more comprehensive scale. But the necessity to open test works or poor houses was happily averted by a copious rainfall towards the end of August.

On the occasion of my recent visit to the Shimoga district I found the standing crops in some places suffering from want of rain, and suitable instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioner regarding the matter.

*Finance.*—The total income and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 216,10,486 and Rs. 216,84,799, respectively. There was thus a small excess of Rs. 74,313 in expenditure over the receipts against a deficit of Rs. 4,49,716 in the previous year and of an estimated deficit of Rs. 5,10,000 in the budget of the year under review.

The receipts included Rs. 3,18,977, being the interest on investments, Rs. 7,90,003 from Railways, Rs. 16,90,660 from Gold Mining and Rs. 12,10,886 from Cauvery Power Scheme.

The receipts were better than those of the previous year by Rs. 52,000. The statement in your hands shows the fluctuations in the several items. The decrease under "Land Revenue" is shown as Rs. 1,31,590; a little more than Rs. 42,000 of this, however, is only nominal on account of the tax on vacant building sites having been transferred, as explained last year, to the head of "Mqhatarfa." The season being, as you know, unfavorable to agricultural operations, the decrease due to relinquishments of lands amounted to about Rs. 28,000, while the same cause affected the sales of occupancy of lands and of proceeds under "Amarayi" to the extent of about Rs. 37,000. The collections of revenue also had to be somewhat relaxed in the interests of the agricultural population.

Under "Gold mining" almost the whole of the decrease shown was due to the credit during the year of the Royalty from two of the mines, on the production of only 11 months as against 13 months in the previous year. The decrease under Cauvery Power Scheme, *viz.* Rs. 2,60,354, is accounted for, by some of the Companies not having paid the cost of Power supplied to them during March last till after the close of the year, and by the recovery in 1903-04, under the terms of the contract with the Companies, of the cost of Power for 4 months at £29 and for the remaining months at £18 as against the uniform rate of £18 during the year. Against this has to be set off an increase of Rs. 42,000 from a new source of revenue, *viz.*, the cost of water supplied to the Gold Mines for 4 months from Bethamangala Water-works. The receipt would have been more but for the breaching of the tank in the previous year due to heavy rains, and its not filling on account of the long drought that subsequently prevailed.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,18,153 under "Arrack," but there were decreases under "Toddy and Beer" amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000. The revenue under "Toddy," however, would have been more but for the assignment of the 1/17th share of the toddy shop rental amounting to Rs. 72,492, to Local Funds General. The net increase under "Excise" was a little more than Rs. 92,000.

The increase of Rs. 1,27,000 under "State Investments" and "Bank Deposits" was due to an additional investment of 22 lakhs and to the Madras bank having credited the interest due for the year on the last day of June instead of on the 1st July of the succeeding year as was the case in previous years.

Now taking the expenditure, there was on the whole a decrease of Rs. 3,23,339 as compared with that of the previous year. The decrease of 3 lakhs under Public Works was mainly due to a smaller grant. The absence during the year of any heavy charges of an unusual nature account for the large decrease we notice under the head "Miscellaneous." *Per contra* there was an increase of one lakh on account of pension to the Yuvaraja. The increase of Rs. 63,550 in the Land Revenue charges is partly to be accounted for by the transfer to this head of the charges amounting to Rs. 41,483 on account of the Revenue Commissioner and his establishment from the head of "General Administration," and is partly due to the promotions in the usual course of some of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and the increase under salaries and establishments in the Revenue Survey Department.

The increase of Rs. 1,95,128 in the expenditure under "Cauvery Power Scheme" was chiefly on account of the Bangalore Electric Lighting.

The opening balance on the 1st July last was Rs. 142,50,958 against Rs. 134,74,685 in the previous year. Of the former balance, Rs. 64,87,700 was in Government of India Securities and the rest in cash, Rs. 37,38,531 being in the State Treasuries, Rs. 38,22,677 in the Madras Bank and Rs. 2,02,050 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London. The Government surplus was Rs. 43,66,320.

According to the Budget Estimates of the current official year, the total receipts are estimated to amount to Rs. 227,43,000 and the total expenditure to Rs. 213,40,000,

leaving a surplus of Rs. 14,03,000. The large expenditure of Rs. 213,40,000 contains several extraordinary items, such as contribution to the Mysore Trust Board, Rs. 3,00,000; Shimoga drainage, Rs. 30,000; Plague charges, Rs. 1,25,000; and reception of important personages, Rs. 1,50,000. Under Public Works may be mentioned, Rs. 3,75,000 for Marikanave Project, Rs. 3,00,000 for Palace reconstruction, Rs. 1,20,000 for the Bangalore City Improvement, Rs. 50,000 for the Victoria Hospital, Rs. 1,00,000 for the restoration of Ramasagara tank, and Rs. 1,00,000 for minor Irrigation works.

You remember that in my Address of 1903, I have analysed the circumstances affecting our finance and have stated that there was need to exercise economy in ordinary expenditure, and to embark with caution on large outlays. The question has since been examined by the Comptroller, and his report has just reached Government. It largely confirms what I said two years ago that the increase of expenditure has been somewhat disproportionate to the increase of revenue. The Government, however, are quite alive to the importance of maintaining the expenditure well within the means. The completion of almost all the large projects in hand has already enabled us to turn our attention to gradually build up a sufficient reserve, and a beginning has been made in this direction by securing a surplus of 14 lakhs this year.

*Savings Bank.*—The deposits of the year amounted to Rs. 41,39,359 and the withdrawals to Rs. 33,62,322. The opening and closing balances were Rs. 78,78,573 and Rs. 89,04,800, the latter including Rs. 2,49,000 being the interest which accrued during the year. There was an increase of 2,586 in the number of depositors, the total number in the beginning of July last being 22,800. It is under contemplation to restore the limit which existed prior to 1893 on future deposits.

*State Life Insurance.*—During the year, 1,408 proposals were dealt with, and 1,018 effective policies were issued, assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,56,704 for a monthly premium of Rs. 1,650.

The closing balance at the credit of this fund at the end of the year was Rs. 11,41,132-2-6. The benefits of Insurance were extended to the employees on the Palace permanent establishment.

*Local Funds.*—Seven new village Unions were formed in the course of the year.

The income under District Funds amounted to Rs. 7,03,935-8-1, and including the opening balance of Rs. 4,56,206-15-11, the sum available for expenditure was Rs. 11,60,142-8-0. The actual expenditure was Rs. 7,47,492-14-9, of which Rs. 5,49,779 was on Public Works, Rs. 34,174 on Sanitation, Rs. 87,211 on Medical aid, Rs. 23,070 on accommodation for travellers, and the rest on miscellaneous items.

The income under *Local Funds General* amounted to Rs. 1,60,303, and the opening balance was Rs. 2,32,551. Out of the total of Rs. 3,92,854, Rs. 2,30,728 was spent; chiefly,—on Public Works, Rs. 1,79,830; Industrial schools, Rs. 33,795; Engineering schools, Rs. 7,983; Vaidyasalas and Unani Hospitals, Rs. 3,772; and maintenance of Agricultural Farms, Rs. 4,828. Of the amount under Public Works, the expenditure on wells was Rs. 44,800 and on drains, Rs. 16,900.

*Municipal.*—The number of municipalities was 87 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 8,18,408. Including the opening balance, out of a total of Rs. 10,37,082 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,91,063, of which Rs. 1,72,105 was on Conservancy and Sanitation, Rs. 14,492 on the Registration of Births and Deaths, Rs. 53,573 on Lighting, Rs. 21,411 on Water-supply; Rs. 35,311 on the construction of drains, etc., Rs. 1,51,073 on roads and other public works; Rs. 46,131 on the maintenance of Dispensaries, Hindu and Unani Vaidyasalas and Midwives; and Rs. 36,393 on Education. A grant of Rs. 13,425 was also given from the Local Funds General for sanitary improvements in Chitaldrug and certain other municipalities in that district.

The levy of a subsequent duty on unsold articles taken to another municipality after the duty had been levied in one municipality had hitherto formed a source of constant trouble to the trading classes, and there was also much discussion on the subject in this Assembly in the past year. It has now been ordered that in the case of cloths which alone are easily identifiable, no duty should be subsequently levied by any other municipality within a period of three months from the date of

first payment of duty, but that a transfer of the duty may be obtained from the first municipality.

*Agriculture, Industry and Trade.*—An experiment is being tried with some success in the Kunigal Stud Farm of introducing Patna rice and also some fine Guzerat rice.

Rubber and fibre plants were extensively propagated in the Lal-Bagh at Bangalore to meet the growing demands for the same from different parts of India. Of the fibre plants, the introduction of caravonica cotton from Australia is noteworthy.

The establishment of an experimental farm consisting of about 30 acres near the Hebbal village in the Bangalore taluk has been taken in hand by the Agricultural Chemist. Notwithstanding the comparatively uniform nature of the soil, it is likely that there is considerable difference in the present productiveness of the various plots, owned as they were by several people who had necessarily treated their fields differently, and in order to test the extent of these differences a portion of the area, is under a trial crop. On the rest of the area, different varieties of garden crops, and paddy are being grown; also some *cholam* for fodder.

On the experimental plot in the Laboratory compound at Bangalore, principally ragi and sugar-cane were grown. The sugar-cane was a ratoon crop and although it lodged much more than it did last year, the crop was about as good. The chief part of the experiment in sugar-cane lay in the manufacture of jaggory and raw sugar. Some very good samples of raw centrifugalled sugar were produced, one of these contained 98½ per cent of cane sugar and less than ½ per cent of reducing sugar instead of 70 to 75 per cent of cane sugar and 7 to 12 per cent of reducing sugar usually contained in Mysore jaggories. This sample of raw sugar was very light in color and in all respects appeared to be an exceptionally good sample.

A plant house, in which pot cultures are to be carried on, is in course of construction, and a building containing a room for permanently exhibiting agricultural implements is nearly complete.

A Mycologist and Entomologist for the investigation of insect pests and plant diseases has been selected in Canada, and the sanction of the Government of India sought for. Two Probationary Assistant Chemists have also been appointed.

In this connection, it is necessary to say a word of caution as regards Scientific Agriculture. It has yet to grow in India, and the principles settled in European countries and America cannot be bodily imported into India on account of differences of climate, soil and other conditions. Yet these principles are not without value to us, and their successful application to the various soils in Mysore naturally presupposes a great deal of experiment and original work requiring much time and thought. I make these observations merely with a view to obviate unnecessary disappointments at the results achieved.

Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. have been granted about 5,000 acres of land under the Marikanave Reservoir, under the ordinary Kandayam tenure. On this land, the Company intend to grow sugar-cane applying the methods of high scientific farming. It is expected that these methods will serve as an object lesson to the people of Mysore and in other ways also benefit them. The Marikanave is thus already showing its practical usefulness.

You will also be interested to hear how the experiment of rubber cultivation which this enterprising firm is making in the Shimoga district, and to which I referred last year, is progressing. The plantation is situated on the bank of the Bhadra river, 17 miles from Shimoga, and I had the pleasure of visiting it recently. It covers an area of 250 acres, out of which 200 acres contain *ceara* rubber, 10 acres mulberry and one acre cotton. The planting operations were commenced in January 1904 and many of the plants appear already to have come up very well. Mr. Strickland who supervises the operations in behalf of the Company believes *ceara* will prove itself to be the variety best suited to the conditions of Mysore. The experiment is full of possibilities, being useful as a model to the surrounding raiyats.

Another rubber plantation of a different species which also I saw is that at Hebbe near Yedahalli in which 2,000 *para* rubber plants have recently been planted by the Forest Department.

*Revision Settlement.*—Revision Settlement was introduced during the year into the three taluks of Jagalur, Holalkere and Chitaldrug. The increase in assessment on occupied lands in Jagalur taluk was only 24 per cent, being much below the maximum limit of 33 per cent prescribed by Government. The increases in the average dry and wet rates were from Re. 0-6-2 to Re. 0-8-0, and from Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-0-11 respectively; while the garden average decreased from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 1-11-3. This taluk was first settled in 1867, and at the time of the Revision Settlement, the population had increased by about 17,000 and the occupied area by about 33,000 acres. The increase in the number of cattle was 10,000. There was no re-classification of the soil, the water classification alone of wet and garden lands being revised.

The increase on the former assessment in the Holalkere taluk was about 18 per cent. There were indications of similar prosperity in this taluk also but the great famine of 1877-78 had committed the greatest havoc in this tract and it was found to have recovered from the depression only during the last ten or twelve years. The low percentage of increase is intended to give a further impetus to agricultural expansion for which there is very great scope here.

In the Chitaldrug taluk, the increase of assessment was only 15 per cent, and this must be regarded as exceedingly moderate allowing the agricultural classes to enjoy a good portion of the advantages arising from the increased value of land and higher prices resulting from the increased facilities of communication.

The taluks of Challakere, late Budihal, and Sorab are now ready to have the rates announced next cold weather.

The form of Survey Guarantee was revised so as to define in clearer terms the customary obligations of the raiyats in regard to irrigation works.

The procedure of inviting objections, if any, to the grouping of villages and the maximum rates of assessment to be levied, within two months before a Revision Settlement is formally introduced, was found to give to the raiyats no clear ideas as to how their holdings were individually affected. It has therefore been ordered that appeals may be submitted to Deputy Commissioners within three months from the introduction of the Revised Settlement. These appeals will be considered by Government after report by the Deputy Commissioner and after reference, if necessary, to the Survey Commissioner. This modification has the merit of pointing out to the raiyat the exact position in which he stands, before he makes any representation.

*Revenue.*—The scheme for the improvement of the Shekdari service has been fully introduced into the Kolar district, and is in various stages of introduction in the other districts, the new hoblis having been constituted throughout the State.

*Agricultural Banks.*—The loans granted during the year amounted to Rs. 62,080 and the recoveries to Rs. 1,10,837. Out of a total of 23½ lakhs, there still remains a debt of 13½ lakhs due to Government which has to be gradually recovered.

In my Address of last year I referred to the advances granted to the members of Coffee Banks at Saklespur and Chikmagalur for meeting the working expenses of their estates. As all efforts to revivify these Banks and keep them in existence failed, they have been wound up. Excepting a few estates which it is hopeless to maintain, all have been left to be worked by their owners who have individually undertaken to pay their share of the debt due to Government in equal instalments within a period of twenty years.

The loans granted to thirteen other Agricultural Banks were ordered to be collected, two in Kolar, eight in Shimoga and three in Mysore. The total amount due from these Banks was Rs. 1,51,958, out of which only Rs. 50,395 had been recovered, leaving still Rs. 1,01,562 to be recovered. Although time was given for payment in easy instalments, there was much indifference on the part of the members and Government had to resort to coercion though with reluctance. In all these Banks, the office bearers themselves were found mostly to be the greatest borrowers and the greatest defaulters. At Issur and Gogga in Shikarpur taluk, the president, agent and one or two members were found to have taken all the money borrowed from Government. Similarly at Mandya, the ill-success of the Bank was due to the questionable conduct of the agent. The remaining Banks have been



paying up their dues with fair punctuality, although as working institutions they are far from fulfilling their primary objects.

*Co-operative Societies.*—In this connection, I may mention that the Co-operative Societies Regulation to which I referred in my last Address was passed in June this year. The Regulation is intended to be helpful to all classes of people for the furtherance of thrift and providence among them. To the agriculturists and artizans especially, the Regulation affords an easy means of combination by which they can obtain the credit they need for their business and derive benefit in other ways also. The Society can act in behalf of the members for the supply to them of raw material, seed or manure, for the purchase of articles of consumption or of animals, implements or other stock required in agriculture or industry, for the purchase of machinery and its use in common, for the building of houses or purchase of lands, for the carrying out of agricultural and industrial improvements or for any other approved object calculated to promote their economic benefit.

The minimum number of members required to start a Society is ten, and it can be on a basis of limited or unlimited liability. The funds are to be derived from shares, from deposits and from loans. No share or interest of a member in the capital of the Society is liable to attachment or sale under decrees of civil courts. Subject only to any prior claim of Government in respect of land revenue or similar dues, a Society is entitled to priority in enforcing its claim upon the crops or other agricultural produce of a member. Similarly, the Society has a prior claim upon any cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or raw material for manufactures supplied by it or purchased with money lent by it. The Society also has a charge upon the shares, deposits or other sums belonging to a member and can set off any debt due to itself from such member.

No charges are made for registering a Society and it is open to Government to exempt any Society or class of Society from taxation, stamp duty, and fees under the Registration Act. The Regulation also provides for the appointment of a Registrar with large powers for the control and guidance of these Societies. He will audit the accounts of each Society free of charge once at least in every year. The Registrar may be empowered by Government to settle any disputes touching the business of a Society, or refer them to arbitration.

The advantages of this enactment, if properly utilized, are manifold. The problems of agricultural and industrial indebtedness and of the material advancement of our cultivators and artizans have come to be recognised as too important to be left to themselves in these days, and intelligent guidance has become an absolute necessity. An experienced and earnest officer has been appointed Registrar, chiefly to bring home to the minds of the people the advantages of the new enactment. I must, however, repeat, gentlemen, what I said last year, that in any case, without the interested sympathy and initiation of the leading men of the country, the movement cannot succeed, and it is for you who are the trusted leaders of the people, to advise and guide them to move forward, and to profit by this benevolent measure of Government.

The new Registrar has also been charged with the duty of acquainting himself with the present condition of the various industries in the State and seeing in what ways they can be developed. There is at present scanty information in the possession of Government regarding the trade of the country. The Registrar will also, therefore, collect and systematise commercial statistics for the information of Government and for the use of business people.

*Technical Education.*—The Engineering school at Mysore made good progress. Several of the pupils of the institution obtained high places at the Madras Technical Examinations. Some of the subjects taken up were building, drawing and estimating, mensuration, earthwork and road making, carpentry, bridge-work, free-hand and model-drawing, and in these subjects some of the successful students occupied the foremost places in the list. The Mysore Industrial school has considerably improved in efficiency, and the pottery department has been able to turn out at cheap rates roofing and flooring tiles which within a short time may lay claim to be equal in quality to the best productions of that kind. The Industrial school at Melkote and the Weaving school at Dodballapur were able to send to the Exhibition held at Bombay in the beginning of this year excellent specimens of silk and cotton cloths which won medals and diplomas. The Weaving school at

Hole-Narsipur has now been provided with a small laboratory and dye-house, and experiments have been successfully carried out to dye cloths cheaply with vegetable and artificial dyes. Altogether, there were eighteen industrial schools, of which six were weaving schools. Some of the subjects taught in the other schools were carpentry, blacksmith's work, drawing, rattan work, pottery and modelling, brick-laying and rope-making. All these schools did good work.

During the year, ten village schoolmasters who were trained in Mr. Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore were appointed as Sericultural Inspectors in the mulberry-growing taluks of the State to instruct the people in improved methods of silk-worm rearing and mulberry planting.

In addition to the usual Medical and Engineering scholarships, 27 technical scholarships were granted. Of the scholarship-holders, 10 are studying Mechanical Engineering and 15 Electrical Engineering in the Victoria Institute of Bombay. Of the remaining two, one is studying engraving and the other metal-work and engraving in the School of Arts at Madras. There were also 5 scholars studying in the Veterinary College of Bombay and 2 in that of Madras.

Demonstration Farms for imparting instruction in practical agriculture were established in connection with eight Government schools in different parts of the State. His Highness the Maharaja visited one of these gardens in his tour in November last and remarked that, to be of practical value, a garden should contain more than poor specimens of common country vegetables, and that the encouragement of a taste for flower gardening in non-cultivators and the demonstration of improved methods and results to cultivators would be valuable. The teaching of practical agriculture was inaugurated in the Mysore Normal school in order to enable teachers of Primary and Lower Secondary schools to have gardens and farms in connection with their schools.

*Bombay Exhibition.*—A separate Mysore section was organized in connection with the Bombay Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in December last. The number of articles exhibited was 727, of which 329 articles obtained a ready sale on the spot. Six gold, 11 silver and 7 bronze medals and 6 certificates of merit were secured. A number of exhibitors and artizans from some of the chief centres of manufacture were sent to Bombay to study the exhibits and the working of some of the Industrial Institutions there. A few influential raiyats were also sent from the Shimoga district to acquaint themselves with the several improved patterns of agricultural implements exhibited there.

You remember, I referred last year, to a measure for the holding of agricultural shows at selected places in the State. A cattle and agricultural show was held at Hiriyur in the Chitaldrug district on the occasion of the last Thyara Malleswara Jatra. Besides the local cattle and articles produced in the district, paddy from Seringapatam, silk and silk cocoons from Closepet and Tumkur, areca-nut from Birur were exhibited. The Indian Fibre Company of Pavagada exhibited fibre and the agent of Messrs. Binny & Co. at Davangere sent specimens of Egyptian, American and other varieties of imported cotton. A simple machine for extracting plantain fibre was exhibited from Molakalmuru and worked in the exhibition. There was also a collection of several varieties of manure the composition and nature of which the exhibitor explained to the visitors. At the ploughing competition different kinds of ploughs were at work and much interest was manifested in their success. *Kapile* gear was fully exhibited and there was also a *Kapile*-driving competition. A blacksmith from Bommagondanakere in the Molakalmuru taluk sent a number of iron and steel implements used in agriculture. It is reported that the assembled raiyats seemed to enter into the spirit of the undertaking and appreciate its advantages.

In January next, it is proposed to hold an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore. This exhibition is intended to convey a fairly accurate idea of the agricultural and industrial arts of Mysore and of the resources we possess for their further development. I trust, gentlemen, in your own spheres, you will use your influence to make known the objects of the Exhibition, secure a representative collection of exhibits and make the exhibition a success worthy of the name of Mysore.

*Excise.*—The retail arrack shops were 923 against 931, but the consumption rose from 348,087 gallons to 367,106 gallons. This increase was chiefly in the

Kolar and Shimoga districts. In the former, it was due to the diminution in the consumption of beer and to greater success in the prevention of smuggling. In the latter, the detection of many cases of illicit distillation of arrack by Lumbanias and the close watch kept against such distillation have evidently suppressed clandestine manufacture and led to the greater consumption of illicit arrack. Even with this increase the consumption was well within the annual average (410,900 gallons) of the quinquennium previous to 1896-97.

There were six toddy shops less than in the previous year. The toddy trees tapped in and outside the State for the local shops numbered 450,530 as against 422,855 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly in the Kolar, Kadur, and Chitaldrug districts. In Kolar, it was due partly to the indifferent working of the beer shops, and partly to the execution of a number of public works. The number of trees tapped in Mysore for British shops was 25,359 as against 14,923 of last year.

Country-made foreign spirits of weaker strength were introduced during the year to meet the requirements of the people who were found in their absence to have recourse to inferior foreign stuff, but the new liquor has to compete with the great cheapness of the European article. The quantity of *ganja* consumed inclusive of *majim* was 8,331 seers against 15,595. This large fall by nearly one-half was due to the doubling of the retail price of 1 anna per tola.

The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was 11 annas against 10 annas and 9 pies in the previous year.

*Forests.*—The area of State Forests was increased by the addition of six blocks with an extent of 40·3 square miles. Two blocks, about 12½ square miles were newly notified, and these as well as 15 others previously notified in all measuring 82·26 square miles, were brought under Settlement. About 356 miles of new demarcation lines were cut, and about 905 miles of old lines were maintained in order or widened to the standard width of 66 feet. An aggregate area of about 1,100 acres was pitted and planted chiefly with teak in the high forests of Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga districts. Besides, indigenous species to provide nurses for sandal were planted over a total area of 596 acres in the Maidan districts. Cultural operations chiefly consisting of dibbling of sandal seeds were carried out in exploited coupes and scrub jungles over an area of 11,350 acres.

The area of State Forests and Plantations attempted to be protected from fire was 1,832 square miles, of which 1,686 are reported to have been successfully protected.

The Special Forest Survey party referred to in my Address of last year surveyed 7 State Forests in the Mysore district and 16 in the Bangalore district, of the extent of 720 square miles. The cost amounted to Rs. 20,247 or Rs. 28 per square mile. Considerable sums were also spent on roads, buildings, demarcation and planting and sowing.

The ghaut forests had hitherto remained unexplored, unworked and unutilized except by the Kumri cultivators. Their examination has now been taken up systematically in hand. All of them, with the exception of a few in the extreme north of the Shimoga district, have been explored in order to ascertain their timber resources. It is proposed to work out the present mature and exploitable stock within the next 15 or 20 years.

For the renovation of the valuable teak and mixed forests of Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga a system of periodical fellings on a rotation ranging from 40 to 60 years according to the condition of the stock, has been introduced. During each period only a fixed proportion of the unsound and unpromising stock will be exploited. The selection of exploitable trees is carefully scrutinised by the higher officers of the department and no trees that are not above certain prescribed girths will be permitted to be felled. After the extraction of marketable timber is completed, all unpromising poles and saplings will be coppiced in order to secure healthy shoots; all inferior trees interfering with the growth of teak and other valuable timber will be destroyed by girdlings; and climbers entwining trees will be cut, the whole area being then planted up with nursery-raised teak seedlings. The method of treatment in the case of Maidan forests is to coppice with standards on a rotation of 30 years. The exploited coupes are closed against grazing, rigidly fire-protected, and dibbled with sandal.

At the same time the importance of preparing regular working plans for these valuable forests has not been lost sight of. The collection of statistics for the Heggaddevankote forests is nearly completed, and the compilation of plans will be taken in hand as soon as the maps, which are now under preparation, are ready. Statistics for the same purpose are being collected in the Lakkavalli Forest also.

Efforts to combat the spike disease in sandal trees were continued and 17,500 diseased trees were uprooted chiefly in the Mysore district, where, notwithstanding the drastic measures, the disease continues to make progress, though it is not very virulent in the previously affected tracts, and is reported to be confined to localities where the soil is unfavorable to the vigorous growth of vegetation.

Under the arrangement with Mr. Haji Ismail Sait, mentioned last year, timber of the value of Rs. 1,72,196 was sold to him for supply at the Gold Field, which was mainly extracted from the remote and hitherto unexploited forests of Shimoga and Kadur. Nearly the whole of this timber had absolutely no local demand hitherto, and had remained unworked except by villagers and iron-smelters for their own consumption. About one-fourth of this supply consisted of dindiga (*Anogeissus latifolia*) which, owing to the absence of demand, had hitherto been suffered to crowd out the more valuable species of timber in the forests.

The Conservator who is bringing much vigilant attention, knowledge and experience to bear upon this work is quite alive to the importance of effectually conserving these forests. It is only the mature trees which would otherwise decay that are removed so as to derive revenue, and it is believed that under his able and intelligent direction, the character and composition of the forests will be greatly improved.

Two forest scholarships were granted last month, and two students have now gone to England to undergo a course of Forestry in the Oxford University. After two years, they will proceed to Germany for a year's training in that country.

A better redistribution of the grades of Forest Rangers was lately sanctioned. The service, for sometime past, is being recruited by a better class of men than formerly, and as an incentive to continued good work it became necessary to improve their prospects. The number of appointments in the higher grades has therefore been increased by 7, while a corresponding diminution has been made in the lower grades.

#### GEOLOGICAL.

Five Mining, 18 Prospecting and 4 Exploring licenses were granted during the year under the new rules. Five applications for Mining leases still await the completion of the necessary formalities in regard to Survey and Demarcation of the Mining blocks.

The number of Mining Companies actually at work at the end of the year was 11 as against 13, the Road Block and Nine Reefs having temporarily ceased to work. The number of those that paid dividends rose from 5 to 7.

Development operations are being vigorously carried on on the newly-granted prospecting and mining blocks by the lessees and license-holders.

The total quantity of bar gold produced in all the mines was 607,574 ozs. of the value of Rs. 348,47,745, as against 598,519 ozs. of the value of Rs. 342,61,080.

The total number of persons employed in the mining industry was 29,495 as against 27,355. The death rate per 1,000 persons was 1.52 as against 2.52.

For more effective control and supervision of the mining area, it was found necessary to recast and amend the provisions of the Mining Regulation in several important respects, and a draft of this Regulation is now under the consideration of Government.

The new Schist belt discovered last year in the Chitaldurg and Tumkur districts was traced further towards the north to the borders of Mysore, and in the south was found a continuation of it south of Kunigal-Nelligere road. It consists of a great bulk of rock with about 50 per cent of iron, and as it is very thick and situated within 45 miles of Sivasamudram, the conditions appear favourable to the establishment of a steel industry. The quartz reefs in this area all show gold, the rocks of the new belt being similar to those of Kolar. Preliminary Geological Survey of Kunigal and portions of Mandya and Malvalli Taluks was also conducted

with a view to locating bodies of iron-ore and a very large mass of it was discovered. A large area in the north of Chitaldrug was mapped with great detail. The survey of Shimoga District, commenced last year, was continued to the Kadur District. The manganese ores of the Shimoga district were worked and the licensees have already collected more than 5,000 tons of the ore. They are now met with the difficulty of finding sufficient carrying power to transport the collection, and are contemplating to have a steam tramway for a distance of 18 miles from the Shimoga Railway Station to the mineral tract. Numerous short excursions in connection with building stones, mica, corundum and green quartzite were made and their occurrence located. The entire lateritic area in Bangalore and Kolar districts was examined and mapped, and some analyses are being made to see whether the percentage of aluminium is sufficiently large to be of economic importance.

The total number of assays and analyses of minerals and rock specimens, etc., made in the Chemical Laboratory was 88 as against 56 and numerous microscopical examinations were also made of the various specimens previously collected by the officers of the department.

*Public Works.*—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,11,500, of which about Rs. 18,00,000 was on irrigation works, about Rs. 32,00,000 on civil works, and about Rs. 12,00,000 on Cauvery Power Scheme.

The restorations of breached tanks in the Kolar Division which were in progress were practically completed during the year, with the exception of those of the terminal Ramasagara tank and a few others which are now in rapid progress.

On the Marikanave Project, the main dam at Marikanave was raised from R. L. 109'40 to R. L. 135'00. The water level in the reservoir is now at R. L. 84'00. The subsidiary anikat at Katrikenahalli was practically completed and there was good progress on the channels therefrom. The outlay during the year was Rs. 3,75,000.

The reconstruction of the Hemagiri anikat in the Krishnarajpete taluk was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 97,000, and the dam was raised to full height in one working season, and water given for irrigation this year. The work was done by task work agency at low rates and a saving of Rs. 39,000 was effected on the estimated cost.

The reconstruction of the Chikdevarayasagara anikat in the Mysore district was practically completed. The other works including civil buildings and communications mentioned in my previous Addresses made satisfactory progress, and require no special mention.

Referring to Famine Protective Irrigation Projects, surveys and levels in connection with the two alternative projects for reservoirs on the Nugu river were taken. Three of the projects already completed, *viz.*, of tanks at Thippaganahalli in the Goribidnur taluk, at Nidsale in the Kunigal taluk, and at Sowlanga in the Honnali taluk, estimated to cost in the aggregate Rs. 2,93,586, were sanctioned, the remaining projects being still under scrutiny.

Serial maps and tank registers were completed in the rough for all tanks in the North Pennar and Shimsha basins. In the Vedavathi basin, maps were all completely prepared and three-fourths of the number of tanks were inspected. Roughly speaking, it may be stated that till now, maps and registers have been completed for one-half of the State.

The special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 given for restoration of minor tanks was worked out as below :—

|                  | <i>District.</i> |     |     |     | <i>Allotment.</i> | <i>Expenditure.</i> |
|------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
|                  |                  |     |     |     | Rs.               | Rs.                 |
| 1. Kolar         | ...              | ... | ... | ... | 18,000            | 18,004              |
| 2. Hassan        | ...              | ... | ... | ... | 15,000            | 13,259              |
| 3. Tumkur        | ...              | ... | ... | ... | 15,000            | 10,479              |
| 4. Mysore        | ...              | ... | ... | ... | 10,000            | 8,068               |
| 5. Chitaldrug... | ...              | ... | ... | ... | 10,000            | 6,550               |
| 6. Bangalore     | ...              | ... | ... | ... | 15,000            | 5,254               |
| 7. Kadur         | ...              | ... | ... | ... | 7,000             | 3,097               |
| 8. Shimoga       | ...              | ... | ... | ... | 10,000            | 36                  |
|                  |                  |     |     |     | 1,00,000          | 64,747              |

You will observe that in the Kolar district the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Puttanna Chetty was most successful in securing the hearty co-operation of the raiyats and working out the whole of the allotment. The result is doubtless very satisfactory. In the Hassan and Tumkur districts also the operations may be said to be encouraging. In the Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Kadur districts, there existed much scope for improvement. In the Shimoga district, the operations were a complete disappointment. This allotment has again been repeated this year, and I trust, gentlemen, that there will be no lack of effort on your part to induce the people concerned to come forward early and obtain the full benefit of the gracious concession of His Highness the Maharaja.

The supply of water to the Kolar Gold Field from the Bethamangala tank was commenced in January last, but the quantity given hitherto was only half of that stipulated for. From this month, however, the full supply of one million gallons per day is being given.

The Electric Lighting Scheme for the Bangalore City having been completed, the inaugural ceremony was performed by the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett, Member of the Viceroy's Council, in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry, on the 3rd August last. You will be glad to hear that the Hon'ble Gentleman who believed that Bangalore was the first city in India to be lighted by electricity, highly complimented His Highness' Government for "the far-seeing intelligence and wisdom which" as he said "have marked the administration of the Mysore State." I need not say that it should be our endeavour to continue to deserve this compliment by further developments of our natural resources.

It is gratifying to note that other industries also have begun to utilize electric power for their purposes. Among these may be mentioned the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company and Mr. Haji Ismail Sait's Saw Mill at the Gold Field.

#### RAILWAYS.

The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 65·7 against 60·80. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 8,07,093 as against Rs. 8,52,795. The percentages of net earnings after deduction of expenditure to capital outlay work out as follows:—

|                            | 1903-04 | 1904-05 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Mysore-Harihar ... ..      | 3 74    | 3 35    |
| Bangalore-Hindupur . . . . | 4 88    | 5 75    |
| Mysore-Nanjangud ... .     | 2 21    | 2 14    |
| Birur-Shimoga ... ..       | 1 10    | 1 03    |
| Gold Field Railway ... ..  | 6 96    | 6 39    |

The percentage of net earnings on all the Railways to capital outlay was 3·49 against 3·71. But if account is taken of the payment of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of divisible profits payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway for their management, and of interest on the sterling loan of £1,200,000 raised in England, the result will be an excess charge during the year of Rs. 3,02,349 on the general revenues of the State against Rs. 2,55,256 of the previous year.

Detailed plans and estimates for constructing the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway were received from the Company, and are now under the consideration of Government. Proposals for constructing a Metre Gauge line to connect the Kolar Gold Field with Marmugao were received from the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and after consideration Government have authorised him to proceed with the necessary surveys, and to collect traffic statistics for a line from the Kolar Gold Field *via* Kolar town, Vemgal, Jangamkote, Devanhalli and Dodballapur to Dodbele Station. It is under contemplation to make an annual allotment from the State revenue for railway extensions.

#### MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT.

The Trust Board of Mysore expended Rs. 4,66,470 on various works of improvement. A set of rules for the grant of loans to persons, not being Government servants, to enable them to build houses and make other improvements was framed. The rules provide for the recovery of the loans advanced by quarterly instalments of easy payments, extending up to a maximum period of 10 years. The stamp

duty on documents executed by applicants for loans under these rules has been remitted and the registration fee also reduced. The loans granted during the year amounted to Rs. 5,180. It is expected that the facilities created by these rules will enable the poorer inhabitants of the city to build for themselves suitable houses without having to pay usurious rates of interest, and possibly involving themselves in inextricable debt.

A set of bye-laws relating to the construction of houses was also sanctioned.

#### JUDICIAL.

The total number of Civil Original and Small Cause suits filed was 9,796 and 8,458 respectively as against 10,190 and 8,567 of the previous year, showing a decline of 2·6 per cent. The total number disposed of were:—Regular 10,034, Small Cause 8,603, total 18,637 against 18,757 being slightly more than the number filed, though less than the disposals of the previous year.

The total number of regular and second appeals filed was 1,096 and the number pending was 993. The number disposed of was more than the number filed, being 1,311 against 1,186.

The Chief Court Regulation was amended in order to make it clear that a single Judge could deal with cases in which there were applications for revision by the parties as well as with those initiated by the court itself.

Two Second Additional Munsiffs' Courts were temporarily established, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore, with jurisdiction concurrent with the Principal and Additional Munsiffs of those places, in order to relieve the congestion of work in their courts.

The Civil jurisdiction over the taluk of Mulbagal was transferred for the convenience of the people of that taluk from the Munsiff's Court of Kolar Gold Fields to that of Kolar. Experience also showed that a Sub-Judge's Court was more needed at Shimoga than at Chitaldrug to assist the District Judge, the transfer of appeals to the Sub-Judges of Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur being attended with much inconvenience, delay and expense. The people of Davangere taluk also had been put to inconvenience as they had to cross the Tungabhadra river to attend the Munsiff's Court at Honnali. The Sub-Court at Chitaldrug was therefore transferred to Shimoga with original Civil jurisdiction over the districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug and with reduced Small Cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 100 and the Munsiff's Court at Honnali took the place of the Sub-Court at Chitaldrug. The Sub-Judge at Shimoga was also invested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge as a tentative measure, his jurisdiction being confined to the Shimoga district.

The Central Nazirs and their establishments were placed under the direct control of the District Judges and other improvements in their working were effected.

The number of heinous and ordinary offences that came up before the courts and the number of persons involved were 12,243 and 25,554 respectively, as against 11,009 and 22,638, showing an increased percentage of 11·20 in offences and 12·88 in persons.

*Police.*—The number of cases reported to the Police was 5,600 as against 5,211 or 7·4 per cent more than in the previous year. The increase was mostly under minor offences against property and under the Arms Act, Village Police Rules, etc. The constant evacuation of villages on account of plague also afforded facility for this increase. A few dacoities occurred in the Mysore district, but the prompt preventive measures adopted were effective in checking the crime from spreading.

The whole of the Special Reserve Police was concentrated at Bangalore instead of being scattered at five different places, as hitherto. Detachments will be sent to Mysore, Shimoga and Kolar Gold Fields periodically and to other districts as occasion arises. The new scheme is expected to secure increased efficiency of the force.

The absence of a proper prosecuting agency before Magistrates having been much felt, 8 Prosecuting Inspectors, one for each district, were appointed.

A scheme for the re-arrangement of the Police force in the Shimoga district, was also lately sanctioned. The main features of this scheme are an increase in

the number of investigating centres, and a better redistribution of the men. It has been ruled that no officer drawing less than Rs. 20 a month should be placed in charge of an investigating centre or empowered to investigate cognizable crimes,—a reform on which the Police Commission in British India have laid much stress.

*Registration.*—The total number of documents registered was 59,989 against 56,900 in the year previous.

Some additional duties were entrusted to Sub-Registrars during the year, such as charge of lock-ups, and inspection of Agricultural Banks and Joint Stock Companies. They were also made members of Municipal and Taluk Boards.

The free minimum of 300 words was abolished and a reduced uniform charge of two annas per 100 words ordered to be levied. The fee for the retention of documents was reduced from one rupee to eight annas. This reform is the result of the representations made by the members of this Assembly.

*Education.*—Last year, I referred to a slight fall that had taken place in the number of pupils attending schools, and said that the decline did not appear to be due to any permanent causes. I am now glad to say that this belief has been confirmed by the rise in the strength of the schools which we notice. The percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age rose from 21·28 to 22·68 and that of girls from 4·05 to 4·31. The number of all institutions increased and the rise in their strength shows that the revised scale of fees brought into force from January 1904 has not had any discouraging effect on the growth of education.

The Shimoga College was reduced to the status of a High School from January of this year. The F. A. classes were small and the students who were not all of the Shimoga district, could obtain superior education in the First Grade Colleges of Bangalore and Mysore, which are now within easy reach and have excellent hostels. To lessen any possible hardship from the change, Government have established ten district scholarships tenable in Bangalore or Mysore to be given to poor students.

The grants-in-aid of the three Mission High Schools of the State were increased to enable the managers to alter the working hours from morning to mid-day a change which was greatly desired for the efficiency of these schools. The construction of a Students' Home for the Tumkur High School was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 14,437.

In accordance with the policy to encourage private efforts in the field of education, the Marimallappa's School which hitherto was a Lower Secondary Institution was recognized as a High School and an increased grant given.

The education of widows had till recently been helped by scholarships from the Devaraja Bahadur Fund. To give further encouragement, thirty scholarships, under the direct control of the Education Department, were sanctioned, costing Government Rs. 2,736 a year.

A general educational conference was held at Bangalore for the first time in the month of March last which was attended by some of the distinguished educationists of the State. Many important questions tending to promote the cause of sound education were discussed and the Report of the Conference is now under the consideration of Government.

The Inspecting staff which stood in need of strengthening and improvement was reorganized by the appointment of two Circle Inspectors and of eight additional Assistant Deputy Inspectors. This strengthening of the staff will, it is hoped, render inspection and control more effective than hitherto, and further improve the state of primary and secondary schools.

Eight Mahomedan boys of respectable families in the State have, as a special case, been granted liberal scholarships tenable in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, where they are receiving High School or College education.

The question of granting one-fifth of the income from the Damodar Dass Charity Fund which yields annually about Rs. 20,000, for scholarships to Gujarati students was taken up this year; and the Vaisya Sabha of Ahamadabad, the Hon'ble G. K. Parekh of Bombay, and Mr. C. T. Dalal, Rajasabhabhushana, who is now Chief Engineer of Baroda, were consulted, with the result that rules were issued in May last granting annually 11 scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. Nine of these scholarships are to be given to those studying for the Bombay University Examinations, one to a student studying for Engineering or



Agriculture, and one for Medicine. The selection of students is entrusted to a committee of *Khadayata* gentlemen to be appointed from time to time. The rules for granting post graduate scholarships out of the remaining four-fifths are under revision. A scholarship of £265 annually for a period of three years has been granted to a Mysore student N. S. Subba Rao, B.A., who had a distinguished University course here, to study for History and Economic Tripos in the Cambridge University, and he very recently left for England.

A scholarship of £100 annually for three years was granted from State Funds to J. V. Karve, son of Mr. V. H. Karve of the Mysore Public Works Department, to study for M. B. and C. M. of the Edinburgh University. While at the University, this student has been asked to devote special attention to practical microscope work in which our staff is said to require strengthening.

In this connection, it will give you pleasure, I hope, to hear that it is settled that the Tata Institute is to be established in Bangalore ere long. His Highness the Maharaja has, in consideration of the high usefulness anticipated of the Institute, been pleased to raise the annual grant from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000.

*Muzrai.*—The number of local committees appointed to supervise the working of Muzrai institutions was 15. Scales of expenditure were revised in the case of nine institutions, and fixed according to present requirements. Repairs were sanctioned to 104 institutions at a cost of more than Rs. 89,000. A special grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the reconstruction of the *Annachattram* at Agumbi on the road to Udipi, one of the important places of pilgrimage in Southern India. New cash grants were made in favor of two institutions, and land endowments which had been resumed or attached owing to the disrepaired condition of the buildings were restored in the case of five institutions.

The scale of expenditure in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's charities at Tirupati was improved. The repairs immediately required to the *Chattram* buildings and to some of the costly paraphernalia offered to the deity by the former Maharajas of Mysore were ordered, and sanction given for the construction of additional buildings for the accommodation of non-Brahmin Hindu pilgrims.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 per mensem was sanctioned to the Hindu orphanage at Mysore which is under the management of some of the leading men of the city.

*Medical and Sanitary.*—The total number of patients treated was 1,165,610 as against 1,131,250 of last year, showing an increase of 34,360 patients. The number of midwives who were at work was 115 as against 93. The total number of cases performed by the vaccinators in the State was 70,393 against 57,376 in the year previous.

The total number of births was less by 4,991 and the total mortality showed a satisfactory diminution of 11,893. While there was an increase in the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox, 445 and 2,170 respectively, the decrease in the number of deaths from fever was no less than 7,597. The number of plague cases and deaths diminished from 26,851 and 19,972 to 24,375, and 17,503 respectively.

The Railway Stations at Mysore and Bowringpet were continued as Inspection Stations.

The rat tribe being considered as the principal agency for disseminating plague, special measures were adopted for their extirpation in Mysore.

A special contact camp was constructed on the Kolar Gold Fields for the use of Europeans and Eurasians.

General sanitation which is known to be the foremost preventive and remedial measure to be resorted to in combating plague and which is also so essential to the growth and health of human life, engaged the earnest consideration of Government. Each district has now a Medical and Sanitary Officer. A Personal Assistant has also been appointed to help the Sanitary Commissioner. A special sanitary staff, having professional training, has been ordered to be employed. In the municipal cities of Bangalore and Mysore there are to be a Chief Inspector and four or five Sanitary Inspectors. In other municipal towns, if the population exceeds 5,000, there are to be a Sanitary and an Assistant Sanitary Inspector; if below 5,000, there is to be a Sanitary or an Assistant Sanitary Inspector. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers of Mysore and Bangalore are to be the

Sanitary Officers of the respective municipalities. In every other municipal town where there is a Medical Officer located, he is to be the Sanitary Officer. Every Taluk Board is also to employ a Sanitary Inspector. The Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors before appointment should have passed at least the Matriculation examination and undergone training in Sanitation and Engineering. A number of men are already under training in the King Institute at Madras.

*Conclusion.*—Before concluding, I am commanded by His Highness the Maharaja to announce to you the happy news of the gracious acceptance by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales of His Highness' invitation to honor this State with a visit. This is the first time that Mysore will have the proud privilege and satisfaction of welcoming the Heir-apparent to the British Throne and his Royal Consort. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive towards the end of January next and spend about ten days here. His Majesty the King-Emperor has, by according his gracious sanction to this visit, given us a signal proof of his love to Mysore and its people. We cannot be too grateful for these acts of great condescension. The British Throne, as you know, gentlemen, is the symbol of unity and progress for the Empire, and His Highness the Maharaja is sure that, while in the cordiality of welcome, Mysore will be second to none, it will always occupy a foremost place in the sincerity and intensity of its loyalty to that Imperial Throne.

P. N. KRISHNA MURTHI,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

## Receipts.

| Heads of Receipts   | Final for<br>1903-04 | Preliminary for<br>1904-05 | Difference<br>+1904-05 better<br>-1904 05 worse | Remarks  |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Land Revenue .. .. .  | 97,09,989            | 96,68,399                  | -1,81,590                                       | Decrease of about Rs. 42,000 due to transfer of assessment on vacant building sites from this head to "Assessed Taxes," (Mohatarfa) about Rs 28,000 to relinquishments of lands, Rs. 37,000 owing to less income from sales of lands and <i>Amarayt</i> on account of drought.   |
| Salt  | 21,070               | 16,402                     | -4,668  |  |
| Stamps—   |                      |                            |   | Decrease is chiefly under "Duty on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents" and "Court fees,"   |
| (a) General Stamps ..                                       | 2,44,557             | 2,50,906                   | +6,349  |  |
| (b) Court Fee Stamps ..                                     | 4,38,315             | 4,29,949                   | -8,366  |  |
| (c) Miscellaneous .. .. .                                   | 53,351               | 84,960                     | -18,391   |  |
| Total, Stamps   | 7,36,223             | 7,15,815                   | -20,408   |  |
| Excise—   |                      |                            |   | Increase, chiefly under "Arrack," due to increased consumption.  |
| (a) Arrack .. .. .  | 18,84,483            | 20,02,636                  | +1,18,153                                       |  |
| (b) Toddy .. .. .   | 17,07,525            | 16,81,646                  | -25,879   |  |
| (c) Miscellaneous .. .. .                                   | 1,32,389             | 1,32,483                   | +94   |  |
| Total, Excise   | 37,24,397            | 38,16,765                  | +92,365   |  |
| Sayer   | 3,52,588             | 3,63,877                   | +11,289   | Increase due to larger sales of Sandalwood and Timber.   |
| Mohatarfa .. .. .   | 2,68,334             | 3,01,207                   | +42,373   |  |
| Forests—  |                      |                            |   |  |
| (a) Sandalwood .. .. .                                      | 10,42,939            | 12,19,006                  | +1,76,067                                       |  |
| (b) Timber .. .. .  | 2,50,522             | 3,95,419                   | +1,44,897                                       |  |
| (c) Other Forest items ..                                   | 3,01,342             | 3,05,540                   | +4,198  |  |
| (d) Kheddass .. .. .  | 1,265                | 2,139                      | +874  |  |
| Total, Forests  | 15,96,121            | 19,22,104                  | +3,25,983                                       |  |
| Gold Mining—  |                      |                            |   | Decrease due to the credit of Royalty on the production of only 11 months as against 13 of the previous year   |
| (a) Five per cent Royalty ..                                | 18,20,049            | 16,79,760                  | -1,40,289                                       |  |
| (b) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted. | 13,755               | 10,900                     | -2,855  |  |
| Total, Gold Mining  | 18,33,804            | 16,90,660                  | -1,43,144                                       |  |
| Registration  | 1,11,985             | 1,18,498                   | +6,513  | Decrease due to fall in the sale of Bulls  |
| Amrit Mahal   | 39,003               | 23,575                     | -15,428   |  |
| State Investments and Bank Deposits—                        |                      |                            |   | Increase due (1) to the additional investment of 22 lakhs and (2) to the Madras Bank having credited the interest due for the year on the last day of June instead of on the 1st July of the succeeding year, as was the case in previous years.   |
| (a) Interest on Government Securities                       | 1,51,435             | 2,29,677                   | +78,242   |  |
| (b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank                 | 40,102               | 89,300                     | +49,198   |  |
| (c) Profit on Government of India Securities sold, etc ..   |                      |                            | ....  |  |
| Total, State Investments and Bank Deposits                  | 1,91,537             | 3,18,977                   | +1,27,440                                       |  |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue                    | 62,968               | 72,904                     | +9,946  |  |
| Law and Justice—  |                      |                            |   |  |
| (a) Courts .. .. .  | 50,144               | 49,819                     | -325  |  |
| (b) Jails .. .. .   | 27,108               | 25,120                     | -1,988  |  |
| Total Law and Justice                                       | 77,252               | 74,939                     | -2,313  |  |
| Police  | 62,554               | 16,838                     | -45,716   | Decrease due to the abnormal credit, in the previous year, of (1) the arrears of contribution from the Mining Companies on account of the Kolar Gold Field Police, and (2) the refund by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company of 7-10th share of the Railway Police.  |
| Education   | 1,03,863             | 1,12,797                   | +8,934  | Increase due to the contribution from Municipal and District Funds on account of Dispensary charges.   |
| Medical   | 72,018               | 1,29,603                   | +57,585   |  |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments                      | 13,875               | 16,950                     | +3,075  |  |
| General Administration—                                     |                      |                            |   |  |
| (a) Stationery and Printing                                 | 6,107                | 5,629                      | -478  |  |
| (b) Receipts of Government Houses                           | 367                  | 178                        | -189  |  |
| Total, General Administration                               | 6,474                | 5,807                      | -667  |  |
| Public Works  | 30,650               | 72,781                     | +42,131   | Increase due to cost of water supplied to the Mines from the Kolar Gold Field Water-works between December 1904 and March 1905.  |
| Other items   | 2,86,060             | 1,50,709                   | -1,35,351                                       | Comprises (1) "Military" and (2) "Miscellaneous." Decrease of Rs. 14,000 under (1) was chiefly due to sale of a smaller number of foals during the year and of about Rs. 1,28,000 under (2) due to non-adjustment during the year of unclaimed and lapsed "deposits" and "Bills" and to certain refunds in connection with the Delhi camp, etc |
| Grand Total   | 193,81,265           | 196,09,617                 | +2,28,352                                       |  |
| State Railways—Revenue Account ..                           | 7,05,937             | 7,90,008                   | +84,066   | Increase due to general growth of Railway traffic earnings   |
| Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ..         | 14,71,220            | 12,10,866                  | -2,60,354                                       | Decrease due to some of the companies not having paid the cost of power supplied in March 1905 till after the close of the year, and to the recovery during the year of the cost of power at £18 uniformly as against the rates of £29 for four months and £18 for the remaining months of the previous year.                                  |
| Grand Total   | 215,58,422           | 216,10,486                 | +52,064   |  |

## Expenditure.

| Heads of Expenditure   | Final<br>1903-04 | Preliminary<br>1904-05 | Difference | Remarks  |
|--|------------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| sidy ... ..  | 85,00,000        | 85,00,000              | .. ..      |  |
| il List ... ..   | 16,00,000        | 16,00,000              | .. ..      |  |
| sion to the Members of the Ruling<br>Family ... ..   | 2,40,000         | 3,40,000               | +1,00,000  | Increase due to the grant of an annual pension of one lakh to the Yuvaraja   |
| tical Pensions including al-<br>lowances in lieu of Jahgirs ...  | 85,521           | 82,625                 | -2,896     |  |
| Total ..   | 54,25,521        | 55,22,625              | +97,104    |  |
| unds and Drawbacks—<br>Irrigation Cess merged in Land<br>Revenue .. ..                                 | 1,56,444         | 1,56,444               |            |  |
| Other items .. ..  | 57,881           | 59,920                 | +4,039     |  |
| Total ..   | 2,12,325         | 2,16,364               | +4,039     |  |
| id Revenue Charges—<br>Deputy Commissioners and<br>Establishments .. ..                                | 1,86,898         | 1,98,119               | +6,281     | Increase partly to be accounted for by the transfer to this head of the charges amounting to Rs. 41,483 on account of the Revenue Commissioner and his establishment from the head of "General Administration," and partly due to the promotions in the usual course of some of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and the increase under Salaries and Establishments in the Revenue Survey Department |
| Assistant Commissioners and<br>Establishments .. ..  | 1,05,753         | 1,14,185               | +8,432     |  |
| Taluk Establishments .. ..   | 3,92,058         | 3,89,420               | -2,638     |  |
| Contingencies and Supplies and<br>Services .. ..   | 27,298           | 31,513                 | +4,215     |  |
| Miscellaneous .. ..  | 87,641           | 84,495                 | -3,146     |  |
| Remuneration to Shanbhogs and<br>Patels .. ..  | 7,66,075         | 7,67,472               | +1,397     |  |
| Survey and Settlement .. ..  | 1,66,541         | 1,74,204               | +7,663     |  |
| Inam .. ..   | 8,131            | 7,934                  | -197       |  |
| Revenue Commissioner .. ..   |                  | 41,483                 | +41,483    |  |
| Total ..   | 16,90,275        | 17,53,825              | +63,550    |  |
| mps .. ..  | 26,943           | 26,756                 | -187       | Increase chiefly due to extensive timber operation by Departmental agency, to the preparing of a greater quantity of sandalwood for sale   |
| use .. ..  | 3,27,691         | 3,32,324               | +4,633     |  |
| er .. ..   | 15,517           | 12,890                 | -2,627     |  |
| ests .. ..   | 5,23,198         | 6,47,128               | +1,23,930  |  |
| d Mining .. ..   | 18,370           | 15,385                 | -2,985     |  |
| istration .. ..  | 81,427           | 85,563                 | +4,136     |  |
| rit Mahal .. ..  | 31,090           | 31,955                 | +865       |  |
| Total ..   | 10,24,236        | 11,52,001              | +1,27,765  |  |
| erest—<br>Interest on Mysore Debenture<br>Loan of 20 lakhs .. ..                                       | 1,675            | 50                     | -1,625     | The chief cause of excess was the increased amount of interest paid on Savings Bank Deposits and the Life Insurance Fund   |
| Interest on Savings Bank Depo-<br>sits .. ..   | 2,37,795         | 2,51,973               | +14,178    |  |
| Interest on Charity Fund .. ..   | 17,091           | 15,885                 | -1,206     |  |
| Interest on Insurance Fund .. ..   | 29,896           | 33,894                 | +3,998     |  |
| Refunds .. ..  |                  | 591                    | +591       |  |
| Total ..   | 2,86,457         | 3,01,833               | +15,376    |  |
| eral Administration .. ..  | 4,81,298         | 4,96,662               | +15,364    | The formation of a separate Secretariat for the Muzrai Department, and the appointment of a new Tutor to the Yuvaraja account partly for this increase.  |
| v and Justice { Courts of Law .. ..  | 9,10,001         | 9,40,947               | +30,946    | Increase due principally to leave allowances and officiating appointments.   |
| { Jails .. ..  | 99,544           | 1,01,214               | +1,670     |  |
| ice .. ..  | 9,78,093         | 9,75,640               | -2,453     | Increase due to additional scholarships, grants-in-aid, etc  |
| ication .. ..  | 7,48,527         | 7,67,818               | +19,291    |  |
| zrai .. ..   | 3,28,662         | 3,27,547               | -1,115     |  |
| ical .. ..   | 5,69,488         | 5,70,478               | +990       |  |
| overnment Houses .. ..   | 1,13,767         | 1,21,078               | +7,311     |  |
| entific and other Minor Depart-<br>ments .. ..   | 2,55,737         | 2,45,916               | -9,821     |  |
| Total ..   | 44,85,117        | 45,47,350              | +62,233    |  |
| ellaneous Charges—<br>Civil Furlough Allowances .. ..  |                  | 29                     | +29        | Decrease due to the absence, during the year of such charges as the subscription to the Victoria Memorial Fund, the Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Fund, the Delhi Camp charges, the Installation charges, etc.   |
| Superannuation Pensions and Gra-<br>tuities, etc .. ..   | 4,25,128         | 4,12,624               | -12,504    |  |
| Stationery and Printing .. ..  | 1,68,657         | 1,51,285               | -17,372    |  |
| Premia, etc., on Government of<br>India Pro-Notes purchased .. ..                                      | 4,203            | 8,974                  | +4,771     |  |
| Other items .. ..  | 10,95,179        | 6,24,057               | -4,71,122  |  |
| Total ..   | 16,93,167        | 11,96,969              | -4,96,198  |  |
| gue .. ..  | 1,21,606         | 1,16,686               | -4,920     | Decrease mainly due to a smaller grant   |
| nine Relief .. ..  | 408              | .. ..                  | -408       |  |
| olic Works .. ..   | 89,79,341        | 86,49,384              | -3,29,957  |  |
| ny .. ..   | 13,45,426        | 13,14,930              | -30,496    |  |
| Grand Total ..   | 2,02,63,879      | 1,97,71,967            | -4,91,912  |  |
| te Railways—<br>Interest on expended portion of<br>Railway capital of the Mysore<br>Harihar line .. .. | 7,10,165         | 7,15,483               | +5,318     |  |
| Railways—Capital Account .. ..   | 57,089           | 25,216                 | -31,873    |  |
| Total ..   | 7,67,254         | 7,40,699               | -26,555    |  |
| very Falls Electric Power Trans-<br>mission Scheme—<br>Revenue Account .. ..                           | 1,99,304         | 2,17,203               | +17,904    | Increase chiefly on account of the Bangalore Electric Lighting   |
| Capital Outlay .. ..   | 7,77,701         | 9,54,925               | +1,77,224  |  |
| Total ..   | 9,77,005         | 11,72,128              | +1,95,123  |  |
| nd Total including Railways, etc. .  | 2,20,08,138      | 2,16,84,739            | -3,23,399  |  |

## LOCAL REVENUE.

| No. | Items                              | Income           |                             |            | Expenditure      |                             |            |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
|     |                                    | 1903-04<br>Final | 1904-05<br>Prelimi-<br>nary | Difference | 1903-04<br>Final | 1904-05<br>Prelimi-<br>nary | Difference |
|     |                                    | Rs.              | Rs.                         | Rs.        | Rs.              | Rs.                         | Rs.        |
| I   | District Funds ...                 | 7,56,429         | 7,03,936                    | — 52,493   | 6,70,205         | 7,47,493                    | + 77,288   |
|     | Balance ...                        | 3,69,983         | 4,56,207                    | + 86,224   | 4,56,207         | 4,12,650                    | — 43,557   |
|     | Total ...                          | 11,26,412        | 11,60,143                   | + 33,731   | 11,26,412        | 11,60,143                   | + 33,731   |
| II  | Local Funds General ...            | 1,06,485         | 1,60,303                    | + 53,818   | 1,77,863         | 2,30,728                    | + 52,865   |
|     | Balance ..                         | 3,03,929         | 2,32,551                    | — 71,378   | 2,32,551         | 1,62,126                    | — 70,425   |
|     | Total ...                          | 4,10,414         | 3,92,854                    | — 17,560   | 4,10,414         | 3,92,854                    | — 17,560   |
| III | Village School Fund ...            | 2,39,305         | 2,63,650                    | + 24,345   | 4,44,141         | 2,50,115                    | —1,94,026  |
|     | Balance ..                         | 1,56,157         | 48,679                      | —2,04,836  | 48,679           | 35,144                      | + 13,535   |
|     | Total .                            | 3,95,462         | 2,14,971                    | —1,80,491  | 3,95,462         | 2,14,971                    | —1,80,491  |
| IV  | Municipal Funds ...                | 8,51,340         | 8,18,408                    | — 32,932   | 9,57,815         | 6,91,063                    | —2,66,752  |
|     | Balance ...                        | 3,25,149         | 2,18,674                    | —1,06,475  | 2,18,674         | 3,46,019                    | +1,27,345  |
|     | Total ...                          | 11,76,489        | 10,37,082                   | —1,39,407  | 11,76,489        | 10,37,082                   | —1,39,407  |
| V   | Mysore City Improve-<br>ment Fund. | 3,03,016         | 3,81,820                    | + 78,804   | 1,37,607         | 5,09,858                    | +3,72,251  |
|     | Balance ...                        | ...              | 1,65,409                    | +1,65,409  | 1,65,409         | 37,371                      | —1,28,038  |
|     | Total ...                          | 3,03,016         | 5,47,229                    | +2,44,213  | 3,03,016         | 5,47,229                    | +2,44,213  |

## BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1905-06.

| Heads of Receipts.                                     | Accounts,<br>1903-04 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1904-05 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1905-06 | Heads of Expenditure   | Accounts,<br>1903-04 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1904-05 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1905-06 |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>                     | Rs                   | Rs.                             | Rs                             | <b>Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                                  | Rs.                  | Rs                              | Rs.                            |
| I Land Revenue   | 97,99,989            | 98,20,000                       | 99,50,000                      | 1. Refunds and Drawbacks<br>Charges in respect of<br>Collection, viz — | 2,30,695             | 2,40,000                        | 2,36,000                       |
| II. Mining Royalty and<br>Leases                       | 18,38,804            | 17,55,000                       | 17,62,000                      | 2. Land Revenue  | 16,90,275            | 17,40,000                       | 18,10,000                      |
| III. Forest  | 15,96,121            | 18,00,000                       | 18,00,000                      | 3 Forest   | 5,23,198             | 6,00,000                        | 7,00,000                       |
| IV. Excise   | 37,24,397            | 37,50,000                       | 38,50,000                      | 4 Excise   | 3,27,691             | 3,35,000                        | 3,46,000                       |
| V. Assessed Taxes                                      | 2,58,894             | 3,00,000                        | 3,06,000                       | 5. Assessed Taxes  |                      |                                 |                                |
| VI. Sayer Customs                                      | 3,52,588             | 2,71,000                        | 3,66,000                       | 6 Sayer Customs  | 15,517               | 15,000                          | 15,000                         |
| VII. Salt  | 21,070               | 20,000                          | 20,000                         | 7 Salt   |                      |                                 |                                |
| VIII. Stamps<br>Registration                           | 7,36,223             | 7,27,000                        | 7,34,000                       | 8 Stamps   | 26,943               | 27,000                          | 26,000                         |
|  | 1,11,985             | 1,10,000                        | 1,08,000                       | 9 Registration   | 81,427               | 86,000                          | 88,000                         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>184,35,011</b>    | <b>185,23,000</b>               | <b>188,96,000</b>              | <b>Total</b>   | <b>28,95,746</b>     | <b>30,43,000</b>                | <b>32,21,000</b>               |
| <b>Interest—</b>                                       |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Interest—</b>   |                      |                                 |                                |
| X Interest   | 62,968               | 68,000                          | 1,42,000                       | 10. Interest on ordinary debt  | 1,675                |                                 | 2,000                          |
| XI Profit or loss                                      | 1,91,537             | 2,92,000                        | 2,56,000                       | 11. Interest on other obligations                                      | 2,84,782             | 3,07,000                        | 3,32,000                       |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>2,54,505</b>      | <b>3,60,000</b>                 | <b>3,98,000</b>                | 12. Profit or Loss   | 4,208                | 10,000                          | 7,000                          |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total</b>   | <b>2,90,660</b>      | <b>3,17,000</b>                 | <b>3,41,000</b>                |
| XII Palace   |                      |                                 |                                | 13. Palace   | 16,00,000            | 16,00,000                       | 19,40,000                      |
| <b>Receipts by Civil Depts —</b>                       |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Salaries and Expenses of Civil<br/>Departments—</b>                 |                      |                                 |                                |
| XIII General Administration                            | 6,474                | 6,000                           | 6,000                          | 14 General Administration  | 7,63,722             | 8,17,000                        | 8,32,000                       |
| XIVA. Law and Justice—<br>Courts of Law.               | 50,144               | 46,000                          | 54,000                         | 16A Law and Justice—Courts<br>of Law                                   | 9,10,001             | 9,35,000                        | 9,45,000                       |
| XIVB. Law and Justice—Jails                            | 27,108               | 32,000                          | 28,000                         | 16B Law and Justice—Jails  | 99,544               | 1,04,000                        | 1,10,000                       |
| XV. Police   | 62,554               | 20,000                          | 32,000                         | 17. Police   | 9,78,093             | 9,80,000                        | 9,97,000                       |
| XVI. Education   | 1,03,863             | 1,15,000                        | 1,22,000                       | 18. Education  | 7,48,527             | 7,62,000                        | 7,69,000                       |
| XVII. Medical  | 73,018               | 1,16,000                        | 1,27,000                       | 19. Muzrai or Religious and<br>Charitable Institutions.                | 3,28,662             | 3,28,000                        | 3,43,000                       |
| XVIII. Scientific and other<br>Minor Departments       | 52,878               | 41,000                          | 38,000                         | 20 Medical   | 5,69,488             | 5,71,000                        | 6,36,000                       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 21. Scientific and other Minor<br>Departments                          | 2,86,827             | 2,84,000                        | 2,96,000                       |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,75,039</b>      | <b>3,76,000</b>                 | <b>4,07,000</b>                | <b>Total</b>   | <b>46,84,864</b>     | <b>47,81,000</b>                | <b>49,48,000</b>               |
| <b>Miscellaneous—</b>                                  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                                    |                      |                                 |                                |
| XIX Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions         | 2,727                | 3,000                           | 3,000                          | 22 Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements           | 38,25,521            | 39,26,000                       | 35,90,000                      |
| XX Miscellaneous                                       | 2,37,275             | 1,60,000                        | 1,50,000                       | 23. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.                            | 4,25,128             | 4,20,000                        | 4,20,000                       |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>2,40,002</b>      | <b>1,63,000</b>                 | <b>1,53,000</b>                | 24 Miscellaneous   | 12,16,785            | 7,00,000                        | 7,84,000                       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total</b>   | <b>54,67,434</b>     | <b>50,46,000</b>                | <b>47,94,000</b>               |
| XXI. Military  | 46,058               | 34,000                          | 37,000                         | 25 Military  | 13,45,426            | 13,33,000                       | 13,62,000                      |
| XXII Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme. | 14,71,220            | 12,75,000                       | 18,00,000                      | 26 Famine Relief   | 408                  |                                 |                                |
| XXIII. State Railways—Revenue Account                  | 7,05,937             | 7,94,000                        | 7,25,000                       | 27. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme.                  | 9,77,005             | 11,77,000                       | 4,54,000                       |
| XXIV Public Works                                      | 30,650               | 54,000                          | 3,27,000                       | 28 State Railways  | 7,10,165             | 7,16,000                        | 7,20,000                       |
| <b>Total Receipts</b>                                  | <b>215,58,422</b>    | <b>215,79,000</b>               | <b>227,43,000</b>              | 29. Public Works   | 40,36,430            | 37,98,000                       | 35,60,000                      |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total Expenditure</b>   | <b>220,08,138</b>    | <b>218,11,000</b>               | <b>213,40,000</b>              |

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

1st OCTOBER 1906.

GENTLEMEN,

In welcoming you to this session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, and before proceeding to deliver the usual Address by command of His Highness the Maharaja, allow me to take the occasion of my first meeting the members of the Assembly in the capacity of Dewan of Mysore, to say how highly I value the privilege of presiding over this gathering. You are aware that almost ever since the Assembly was started, I have been greatly interested in its growth and progress, and have watched with pleasure its development into a useful and well-recognized feature of the administration.

2. Established just twenty-five years ago, the Representative Assembly has now become a time-honoured, and one may almost say a historic institution. That it flourishes in full vitality here, affording a model for other Native States on which to fashion their own popular Assemblies, is not to be wondered at, when it is realized how well it fulfils its allotted function in the economy of the State; namely, that of enabling the Government of His Highness the Maharaja on the one hand to place before the people through representative citizens an account of the administration of the country during the past year and the measures contemplated during the coming year, and, on the other, to ascertain through the same means the wants and wishes of the people at large in regard to matters affecting the general well-being. Its own sphere of usefulness is, consequently, unaffected by any changes in the *personnel* of the Government or in the arrangements necessary for the conduct of the administration of the State.

3. *Administrative changes.*—The term of the appointment of Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., as Dewan having expired in March last, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to entrust me with the high and responsible office of the Chief Minister of the State. At the same time, Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., and Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty were appointed as First and Second Councillors respectively in the place of Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. Sreenivasiengar and Rao Bahadur Mr. C. Madiiah, who retired on the expiry of the term of their office.

4. The Rules of Business of the Council have also since been modified so as to provide for the Councillors being invested with a certain measure of administrative responsibility, the lack of which was felt to be the chief reason why the Council of August 1902, which was a purely consultative body with powers of inspection but without any executive powers, failed to fulfil the objects with which it was constituted. Under the revised Rules, the Members of Council, though not possessing any executive powers as such, are empowered, in their respective departments, to pass final orders in the name of Government, instead of merely recording their opinions, on all ordinary matters which are not of sufficient importance to require reference to the Dewan or to the Council. This does not of course in any way affect the personal control of His Highness the Maharaja over all the Departments of the State, all important matters being as heretofore submitted for the orders of His Highness.

5. *The Revenue Commissioner.*—Another important change is that relating to the position and powers of the Revenue Commissioner. This office was first constituted in the year 1902, for the more effective supervision and control of the

Revenue Department. The experience of the last four years has shown that the usefulness of the office could be considerably enhanced by a larger delegation of powers to the Revenue Commissioner. The reservation to Government of certain powers which should have been assigned to the Revenue Commissioner, when the office was first created, has had the effect of restricting the usefulness of that office and has been found prejudicial to the efficient administration of the Revenue Department. For instance, the Revenue Commissioner had no jurisdiction in matters relating to the collection of revenue and the proceedings taken for its recovery. He had no jurisdiction in deciding claims to hereditary offices and the emoluments attached thereto, thereby having no adequate control over a most important class of revenue officials. With a view to remove these defects, the Land Revenue Code has recently been amended so as to make the Revenue Commissioner the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority subject, of course, to Government. His position now more nearly corresponds to that of a Commissioner in Bombay. His decision on appeal in matters falling under the Revenue Code is final except where a question of law or usage having the force of law is involved, in which case a further appeal to Government is allowed.

6. The Revenue Commissioner is as heretofore Director of Statistics as well. Under the revised Famine Code recently issued, he is also *ex-officio* the Famine Commissioner, until a whole-time Famine Commissioner is appointed, when necessary.

7. Various other powers of Government in connection with the sanction of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation and under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, the allotment and distribution of grants for the restoration of minor tanks, remissions of land revenue, alienations of lands, and such other matters, have also been delegated to him.

8. In pursuance of the same policy of decentralisation, it is under contemplation to invest certain other Heads of Departments with enhanced powers in matters relating to their charge.

9. It is His Highness' hope that the above changes will be found to be conducive to the more speedy and efficient disposal of the business of the State.

10. I may also refer here to certain other measures adopted for securing greater efficiency in the administrative machinery.

11. *Civil Service.*—The question of the recruitment of officers to the higher grades of the service has been exhaustively considered with the result that revised rules were issued in June last laying down the principles that should govern such recruitment, and defining the cadres of the various non-technical Departments of the State. Under these rules, the Competitive Examination for the Mysore Civil Service, which was in abeyance for some years, has been revived, and certain modifications have been made in the original scheme. These changes, while ensuring the introduction to a limited extent of the pick of University men into the service, allow ample and assured prospects of promotion to those who, by merit or good work done in the lower ranks of the service, have established a claim to be admitted to the graded service. Under the new rules, officers of not only the Revenue and Judicial, but also of the Police, Survey, Excise and Accounts Departments can now aspire to the highest positions in the State.

12. *Amildars.*—Revised rules have been issued for the selection of eligible candidates as Amildars and Deputy Amildars. Hitherto, subordinate officers in all departments, including Public Works, Medical and other branches of the service which afford no adequate training for the responsible position of Amildar or Deputy Amildar, sought to be appointed to these offices. Under the rules as now revised, candidates for these appointments will be selected only from the Revenue, Police, Judicial, Registration, Excise, Survey and Inam Departments, and the General and Revenue Secretariat. A list of candidates eligible by character and qualifications will be maintained, and appointments of Amildars and Deputy Amildars will as a rule be made from this list.

13. *Probationers.*—In order to define clearly the principles that will regulate selection in future for appointment as Revenue or Judicial Probationers, it has been laid down that the appointments in question are intended solely to meet the exceptional cases of persons who, besides being in themselves duly qualified for entering the public service, are also the descendants of men that have rendered



distinguished service to the State in the past, and who are therefore, in His Highness' opinion, deserving of being started in the public service otherwise than through the ministerial ranks.

14. *Other measures.*—Other reforms recently introduced to improve the *personnel* of the service are the following:—

(1) *Revenue Department.*—Revised rules have been issued to regulate the appointment and promotion of ministerial officers in the Revenue Department. The chief features of the new rules are that the qualifications required for the different kinds of appointments are definitely indicated; that clerks in the taluk offices are given prospects of promotion to the office establishments of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners; that a number of appointments of Taluk Sheristadars are reserved for qualified taluk head gumastas and shekdars; that in giving promotions preference is accorded to those who have passed the prescribed tests; and that Heads of offices are required to maintain registers of applications for admission to the service. Similar rules in regard to subordinate appointments in other departments are under consideration.

(2) *Shekdars.*—An important modification has been made in regard to the recruitment to the subordinate Revenue Executive service, *viz.*, the grade of shekdars (corresponding to Revenue Inspectors in British India). While insisting that all candidates shall be physically fit and shall have also passed the prescribed tests before being appointed as shekdars, a relaxation has been made in regard to the general educational qualifications necessary for admission to the training school in surveying and drawing. The Matriculation examination which was prescribed as a qualification for all candidates for admission to the school having been found to be too high a standard for the educationally backward classes of Mahomedans and others, in their case a pass in the Lower Secondary examination has been declared to be sufficient for admission to the training school. A similar relaxation in the case of the Police training school when it was started in 1892, has been attended with the best possible results in the way of securing for the service a fair proportion of the classes who possess a natural aptitude for executive work. The new rules also provide for the existing shekdars qualifying for admission to the new grades.

(3) *Shanbhogs or Village Accountants.*—A standard of qualification, comprising certain easy tests, has been prescribed for shanbhogs. It is hoped that this will shut out the very inefficient from this important office.

(4) *Travelling allowance to Taluk Officers.*—Orders have recently been passed sanctioning the grant of travelling allowance to Amildars and Deputy Amildars when touring within their taluks, which hitherto they were not receiving. This measure, it is expected, will tend to improve the efficiency of this important branch of the executive service, by inducing greater attention being paid to out-door work and by temptation for drawing supplies from the raiyats being removed.

15. I refrain from dwelling at more length upon the various measures already adopted as above set forth, since full information about their scope and the necessity for them is as a rule furnished in the explanatory orders either published in the Gazette from time to time, or placed in the newly established Press Room at Bangalore at the disposal of the Press generally.

16. *Retrenchments.*—Another matter which His Highness' Government have taken in hand is the effecting of all possible economies in the various Departments with a view to reducing the expenditure therein to the minimum compatible with efficiency. The whole financial position is now under careful review in connection with the disproportionate growth of expenditure in previous years, and a Committee, consisting of the two Members of Council, has been appointed to consider and suggest reductions in expenditure in consultation with the heads of departments concerned. Certain departments have already been dealt with by the Committee, and their proposals in regard to them are now ripe for submission to Government; other departments will be similarly taken up; and I hope to be in a position, when we meet next year, to point to material retrenchments as the result of their recommendations.

17. I may, at the same time, add that reductions have already been effected, or virtually decided upon, in certain directions; such as the abolition of the appointment of a separate Forest Settlement Officer; and the amalgamation of the office

of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts with that of the Comptroller. This last is a reform which has been advocated by such competent authorities as Messrs. Hudson, Biddulph and Kiernander, as calculated to ensure efficiency and independence of audit. The change will come into effect from the 1st January next, and a local officer is being trained in the system of Public Works Accounts to work under the orders of the Comptroller. The Archæological Department having finished its labours it has been found possible to effect considerable reductions in it, retaining only a small establishment absolutely necessary for present wants.

18. *Finance.*—I turn next to the general subject of the finances of the State, and here I shall, according to the usual practice, begin by summarising the salient features of the accounts of the year 1905-06.

19. The Budget Estimates of the year showed a total revenue of Rs. 227,43,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 213,40,000, so as to leave a surplus of Rs. 14,03,000. The approximate accounts now made up, the usual details of which are given in the statements (Appendix A) placed in your hands, show a total revenue of Rs. 241,18,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 231,26,000, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9,92,000. I would here explain that a change in the accounting of Railway transactions has effected the gross figures on both sides of the accounts in 1905-06. Hitherto, only the net receipts from the Railways were being shown on the Revenue side of the estimates and accounts; but as this was not found to be a satisfactory way of accounting, the gross receipts and working expenses have in this year's accounts been shown as Revenue and Expenditure respectively. Owing to the above change, the Revenue and Expenditure figures were both increased by Rs. 17,31,000. This source of difference being eliminated, the total revenue shows a falling off as compared with the Budget Estimate by Rs. 3,56,000 and the expenditure shows a small increase of Rs. 55,000.

20. The chief falling off in revenue has been under the head of Land Revenue, the collections being short of the original estimate by no less than Rs. 8,46,000 owing to remissions and postponements given on account of the drought and unfavourable season of last year. The loss was counterbalanced to some extent by a general improvement under other heads, notably, Forests (Rs. 2,79,000), Railways (Rs. 1,59,000) and the Cauvery Power Scheme (Rs. 75,000).

21. On the Expenditure side, as I have already stated, the increase on the total was Rs. 55,000. The original estimates have been generally well maintained, except that the expenses connected with the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were somewhat higher than the amount entered in the estimates. There has been some unavoidable delay in the settlement of these accounts, and the whole of the charges were not paid in 1905-06, some of them having had to be met in arrears during the current year.

22. The noticeable features in a comparison of the accounts of the two years 1904-05 and 1905-06 were as follows:—

In 1905-06 the land revenue collections were less by Rs. 5,60,000 owing to the unfavourable seasonal conditions. Excise revenue showed only a small increase of Rs. 26,000 owing to the same reason.

Stamp revenue somewhat revived, showing an increase of Rs. 73,000.

The Forest revenue was better by Rs. 1,55,000 of which about Rs. 88,000 represented the sale proceeds of elephants in the Khedda Department.

The Gold Mining receipts were higher by Rs. 87,000, this being due chiefly to adjustments of outstanding balances during the year.

In the Public Works receipts there was a substantial increase of Rs. 1,54,000 in consequence of the supply of water from the Bethamangala Tank to the Kolar Gold Fields having been for the first time given throughout the year.

There was an increase of Rs. 7,30,000 in the Cauvery Power Installation account, due partly to the recovery of arrears and partly to the income from the Bangalore Electric Lighting and Power Supply Scheme.

On the expenditure side, there were important decreases of Rs. 8,53,000 on the capital account of the Cauvery Power Scheme and Rs. 2,14,000 in ordinary Public Works expenditure. Against these decreases, there was an increase of Rs. 3,06,000 in Railway Capital Account; of Rs. 3,00,000 in the expenditure of the various Civil Departments; and of Rs. 1,36,000 in the expenditure of the Forest Department, a lakh out of which was on account of Khedda operations during the Royal Visit.

On the whole, the surplus realized in 1905-06 was very nearly 10 lakhs against the deficit of Rs. 92,000 in the preceding year.

23. *Surplus.*—The year 1905-06 opened with a balance of Rs. 43,49,000 to the credit of the Government. Adding to this the surplus of nearly 10 lakhs realized during the year, the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 53,41,000. This is what is usually referred to as the Government surplus on that date. This surplus does not necessarily represent the actual cash held in the treasuries or invested in securities, so as to be available to meet any emergent needs. It is simply the net result of the State's liabilities and assets, not including in the latter the very considerable amounts spent on reproductive works. The position at the commencement of the year 1905-06 may be thus stated:—

| ASSETS—  |        | Rs         |
|--|--------|------------|
| 1. Working cash balance                                      | ... .. | 70,00,000  |
| 2. Reserve cash and investments                              | ... .. | 72,01,000  |
| Total cash and investments                                   |        | 142,01,000 |
| 3. Loans to cultivators and others                           | ... .. | 27,17,000  |
| 4. Departmental deposits and advances                        | ... .. | 15,23,000  |
| Total Assets   |        | 184,41,000 |
| LIABILITIES—   |        |            |
| 1. Savings Bank deposits                                     | ... .. | 89,16,000  |
| 2. State Life Insurance Fund                                 | ... .. | 11,41,000  |
| 3. Local Funds and various other State departmental deposits | ... .. | 40,35,000  |
| Total Liabilities  |        | 140,92,000 |
| SURPLUS  |        | 43,49,000  |

The position corresponding to the above at the beginning of the year 1898-99 was as follows:—

| ASSETS—  |        | Rs.        |
|--|--------|------------|
| 1. Working cash balance                                      | ... .. | 61,33,000  |
| 2. Reserve cash and investments                              | ... .. | 129,03,000 |
| Total cash and investments                                   |        | 190,36,000 |
| 3. Loans to cultivators and others                           | ... .. | 23,30,000  |
| 4. Departmental deposits and advances                        | ... .. | 76,04,000  |
| Total Assets   |        | 289,70,000 |
| LIABILITIES—   |        |            |
| 1. Savings Bank deposits                                     | ... .. | 31,06,000  |
| 2. State Life Insurance Fund                                 | ... .. | 3,23,000   |
| 3. Local Funds and various other State Departmental deposits | ... .. | 95,88,000  |
| 4. Mysore Railway Loan of 1882                               | ... .. | 20,00,000  |
| Total Liabilities  |        | 150,17,000 |
| SURPLUS  |        | 139,53,000 |

24. It will be seen from a comparison of the figures in the above tables that what has taken place in the seven years from 1898-99 to 1904-05 is, that the State's liabilities have considerably increased under Saving Bank deposits, and perceptibly under the Insurance Fund, while simultaneously the cash and invested reserves have been considerably reduced. The former result is due to the acceptance of Savings Bank deposits without limit, and the expansion of business under the Insurance rules. The latter, that is, the depletion of the reserves, is due to the fact that in these years the Government have spent a large part of their accumulated surplus on such works as—the Cauvery Power Installation Scheme, Marikanave Reservoir, the Bethamangala Water-supply project, and the reconstruction of the Mysore Palace. The question, to what extent Savings Bank deposits should be allowed to accumulate, has been considered, and I shall presently speak of the decision come to. Meanwhile, in view chiefly of the heavy liabilities incurred since 1897-98 and the considerable reduction in the cash and invested reserves, the question of how best to build up the depleted reserve and to provide funds for productive and protective works is engaging the attention of Government.

25. *Budget for 1906-07.*—This brings me to the consideration of the figures of the Budget Estimates of 1906-07. (Appendix B.) These estimates provide for a total revenue of Rs. 247,92,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 247,72,000, closing with a small surplus of Rs. 20,000 as against the realized surplus of about 10 lakhs in the preceding year. This falling off in 1906-07 is apparent and not real, since the total expenditure of 247 lakhs odd includes a sum of Rs. 14,35,000 being the net earnings from the Cauvery Power Scheme set apart towards strengthening the cash reserve, and a further sum of 2 lakhs provided for famine relief, the seasonal conditions appearing unfavourable when the budget was framed. Thus the real surplus revenue in the estimates for 1906-07 compared with the similar figures in the past years is Rs. 16,55,000. We have been able to secure this result chiefly because the Cauvery Installation revenue is now at its highest—the charge to the companies being now made at £ 24 and £ 18 respectively per Horse Power, while in another two or three years the charge will be reduced to a uniform rate of £ 10 per Horse Power.

26. It has been observed that to some extent the variations in the revenue surplus of Mysore from year to year are due to the mixing up of important capital transactions connected with commercial services with the regular service charges of Government. To prevent any misapprehension, I have had prepared a statement of accounts and estimates in a special form which gives the net figures of revenue and expenditure by services for the last three years and the budget estimate of the current year. (Appendix C.) The statement shows at a glance the figures under the various departments divided under the several services. For the purposes of sound financial arrangements, there should not only be an equilibrium between the ordinary revenue received from rent and taxation and the normal expenses on the Public Service departments, but there should be in the total account a substantial surplus to provide, as far as may be necessary, for interest and sinking fund on Railway debt, if any should be incurred in future, for Famine Insurance, and for the average annual liability for heavy special expenditure occurring at irregular intervals.

27. The Mysore State has a special asset in the mining revenue, and although present indications are favourable to its continuance for years to come, it is difficult to say how long this source will be available. But for purposes of a sound financial arrangement, it is desirable, if possible, not to depend upon these receipts for the normal expenses of the administration. If the item of "Mining Royalty" be removed from the category of principal heads of revenue, the charges connected with the Gold Fields should also be removed from the expenditure side, and the real position will then be clearly understood. A return of the true net income from the Gold Fields is under preparation.

28. The statement of net revenue and expenditure shows satisfactory progress in placing the finances on a sound footing. The revenue heads are expected to come up to the estimates in the current year, while the expenditure is kept well in hand.

29. As I said before, the whole financial situation is now under careful review, and I hope next year to be able to tell you what steps have been taken or are contemplated to further strengthen our financial position.

30. *Savings Banks.*—Prior to the year 1899, Savings Bank deposits were received in the Government Treasuries up to a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 on each individual account. In August of that year, it was announced that until further orders deposits would be received in the Savings Banks without any limitation as to amount. This withdrawal of all limit to the deposits led to their steady increase, and they rose from 38 lakhs on the 30th June 1899 to over 95 lakhs on the 31st December 1905. There is evidently serious risk in permitting such heavy increases in liabilities at call; and as the final outcome of the discussion on the subject, a Government Notification was recently issued on the 15th of August 1906, in which it was announced that in future a depositor should not be allowed to deposit more than Rs. 2,000 in any one financial year, and that the total amount that a depositor may have at his credit at any time must not exceed Rs. 5,000.

31. With regard to existing accounts it was also notified that with effect from 1st October 1906, amounts in deposit in excess of Rs. 5,000 should bear interest at 2 per cent, instead of 3½ per cent as heretofore. When the above decision was arrived at, it was of course realized that Government should be

prepared to meet a maximum withdrawal from the Savings Banks of all excess over Rs. 5,000 in individual accounts. The number of accounts having balances in excess of Rs. 5,000 on the 30th June 1906 was 417, and the total deposit at credit of the accounts was about 49 lakhs. Accordingly, the maximum amount of withdrawals for which the Government had to be prepared was about 28 lakhs. This amount would in the ordinary course have been met by selling the Government of India Securities held by the State.

32. *The four per cent loan.*—While this subject of alteration in the Savings Bank Rules was under consideration, the question of setting up a Third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme came up before Government and pressed for a decision. The scheme was considered on its merits as one of productive expenditure. But in view of the heavy liabilities for Savings Bank deposits, it was not considered possible to find the money out of the rather low reserve the Government had at their disposal, and it was deemed expedient to obtain the required funds by means of a loan.

33. Instead of simultaneously discharging the Savings Bank debt on the one hand by the sale of Government securities, and, on the other hand, calling for tenders for a new loan, it was considered expedient to offer the loan in the first instance to Savings Bank depositors, who would otherwise decide to withdraw their deposits under the new rules. Accordingly, by the Notification of 15th August 1906, option was given to Savings Bank depositors having balances in excess of Rs. 5,000 to receive Promissory Notes of the New Loan in lieu of withdrawing such excess in cash. The amount of the loan was fixed at 20 lakhs, and the tenderers were permitted to exercise the option by the 15th September.

34. Of the 417 depositors with balances in excess of Rs. 5,000 each, 185 depositors having a total deposit of Rs. 28,31,478 have exercised the option, and have applied for Rs. 21,62,200 on account of the new loan; Rs. 17,86,100 out of the tenders have been accepted, and orders will soon be passed for the issue of Promissory Notes and the necessary adjustment in the Savings Bank accounts. The remaining amounts of the tenders (*viz.*, Rs. 3,76,100) are under investigation, as the tenders are not strictly in accordance with the terms of the Government Notification, but a considerable portion of these will probably be accepted.

35. *Ways and Means.*—I shall close this portion of my Address with a statement of the financial Ways and Means of the year. As already stated, it is expected that, when the accounts of the year 1905-06 are finally closed, the Revenue surplus realized will be found to be about Rs. 9,92,000. The Savings Bank deposits in the year increased by Rs. 6,21,832, giving a total increase in the cash balances on these two accounts of Rs. 16,13,832. The actual opening balance in the year was Rs. 77,63,259 and the closing balance Rs. 99,00,653. The balances throughout the year were much in excess of the working balances, but, owing to the high price of Government of India Securities, no investments could be made in the year. A new  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent loan of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  crores was issued by the Government of India on the 31st July 1906; the Mysore State tendered for 28 lakhs, the whole of which has been accepted at an average rate of Rs. 97-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  as. per cent. The State already holds Government of India Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 64,87,700, and of the 28 lakhs now purchased Rs. 25,12,300 will be transferred to the State account making a total of 90 lakhs. Even after this investment, we expect to close the current year with a closing cash balance of Rs. 77,69,000 after providing for all ordinary requirements. The only requirements that have not been specially provided for in the estimates are the withdrawals in cash of Savings Bank deposits and the expenditure on the proposed Third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme. This was because orders had not issued regarding the new Savings Bank rules at the time the Budget Estimates of 1906-07 were framed, and the Third Installation has not yet been formally sanctioned.

36. *State Life Insurance.*—During the year, 1,334 proposals were dealt with, and 1,036 effective policies were issued, assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,46,493 for a monthly premium of Rs. 1,538. The balance to the credit of the fund on the 30th June 1906 was Rs. 13,69,587. It is satisfactory to note that the total mortality among the insured, which was steadily on the increase from 1898-99 when plague first appeared in the Mysore State, decreased during the year 1905-06, the number of deaths reported among the insured being only 46 as against 76 in the previous year.

37. *Seasonal conditions.*—The year that has passed was one of considerable anxiety. The average rainfall was almost the lowest on record since 1870, being only 27½ inches against 37 inches, the average for the past 35 years. It was ill-timed and ill-distributed, so that both the South-West and the North-East Monsoons practically failed. Almost everywhere the crops suffered considerably, and in some areas they completely failed. The estimated outturn of the staple food grains, paddy and ragi, for the whole State was only 8 annas and 6 annas respectively—a normal crop being taken as 16 annas. In the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, and in parts of Shimoga, where the drought was most severe, the average outturn was only about 5 annas, and in some areas it was as low as 2 annas. Following, as this did, on a year of deficient rainfall and poor harvests, there was a rapid rise in the prices of food grains. Rice of very ordinary quality was in some places sold at 7 seers a rupee, the average rate being over 10 seers. Ragi, the staple food of the ordinary raiyats and the labouring classes, was sold in some parts at 11 and 12 seers per rupee, the average rate being generally over 20 seers. What with the high prices of food grains and the want of sufficient employment, the condition of the poorer classes was such as to cause the gravest concern. The usual early rains were anxiously looked for, but they also failed and the outlook became more and more gloomy. A further disquieting feature was that the supply of drinking water for men and cattle was running short. The condition of cattle was fast deteriorating for want of fodder, and the mortality increased.

38. In the meantime, the Government had taken all possible precautionary measures to be prepared to meet a period of distress. An effective system of intelligence being one of the most important preparations against famine, the Government had early in the year directed that a special inspection of the crops in all villages throughout the State should be conducted, and the results reported to Government, so that they might be in possession of accurate information as to the extent of the failure of crops in different localities. The Deputy Commissioners were required to submit special season reports every ten days, and they and their Assistants were instructed to frequently tour about in their charges and keep themselves in touch with the condition of affairs in every locality. One of the Councillor and later the Revenue Commissioner, toured in the parts that were most affected.

39. *Measures of Relief.*—On the recommendations of the District Officers, the following measures of relief were adopted :—

(1) To meet the scarcity of fodder for cattle, some of the State Forests and plantations and the Amrit Mahal Kavals (which are pasture lands specially set apart for Government cattle) were thrown open for free grazing of the village cattle, and grass and leaves were allowed to be cut and removed free of charge. Permission was also freely given to cut and remove leaves of date trees in Government date groves to be used for fodder.

(2) To meet the difficulty for water for men and cattle, which was keenly felt in many places, a sum of Rs. 42,000 was sanctioned for sinking wells,—Rs. 19,000 from District Funds and Rs. 23,000 from Local Funds General.

(3) With a view to afford employment to the poorer classes, a large number of ordinary public works was started in the affected parts. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was sanctioned for opening test works, Rs. 29,500 for loans to agriculturists for sinking irrigation wells, Rs. 15,500 for loans for executing other works of land improvement; and in addition to the grant of one lakh of rupees from the Public Works Budget for the restoration of minor tanks, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned in the Kolar district for the same purpose.

(4) Under the rules in force, the raiyats have to do the earthwork necessary for the maintenance or restoration of minor tanks, the Government doing the stone and masonry work. But in the circumstances of last year, this rule was relaxed, and even the earthwork of several minor tanks was done at Government cost. In other cases, the cost of the earthwork was advanced to the raiyats to be repaid by them in easy instalments. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 13,000 was sanctioned. That a concession was greatly appreciated as it not only provided timely labour for

31. poorer classes, but was also useful in permanently improving the condition of from 1st Gks.

interest at 5) The above measures, however, were not such as to reach the raiyats of decision whose resources are soon exhausted, . . . . .  
ected to

leave their homes and go to work for wages. The relief that people of this class require consists of help to provide fodder for their cattle, and in cases where their cattle have died money for buying new stock, loans for the purchase of seed grain, and, in extreme cases, money for the support of themselves and their families. A sum of Rs. 43,150 was sanctioned for the grant of loans to this class of people, for these purposes.

(6) Besides the above, it was found necessary in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and parts of Shimoga and Kadur to show substantial concessions in the matter of the payment of assessment. You are aware that the system of settlement in Mysore does not contemplate the granting of remissions for partial or total failure of crops, but the circumstances of the year were so exceptional that it was decided to remit in the areas mentioned above half the wet assessment on lands on which no crop was raised, or the crop outturn fell short of 4 annas. In these areas, the grazing fees were also entirely remitted. Besides this, the Deputy Commissioners of the Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur districts were authorised to postpone the collection of the last two instalments of dry assessment in selected localities. Altogether, a sum of Rs. 4,54,112 was wholly remitted, and the collection of another sum of Rs. 1,32,333 was ordered to be postponed.

40. But no measures of relief that might possibly be adopted by Government could, as long as the rains held off, inspire hope in the raiyat or bring much comfort to his heart. The months of May, June, and nearly the whole of July passed, and yet there was no rain worth mentioning. Meanwhile, prices went up higher and higher. In the beginning of July last, the prices were higher than at any time before during the year. There was a perceptible deepening of the distress among the poorer classes of the people. In the Nanjangud taluk, it was found actually necessary to start relief works. But at last, when anxiety had risen to the pitch of despair, the welcome rains set in and by their copiousness made up for the previous deficiency. Many of our tanks have filled to overflowing, and, in a few cases, the bunds have even breached. Now all our apprehensions have been happily removed, and there is every hope that the outturn of crop will be a normal one.

41. *Agriculture.*—Owing to the unfavourable seasons, there was a decrease of 32,592 acres in the area of land under occupancy.

42. The continued depreciation in coffee and the growing demand for rubber have induced planters and others to devote considerable attention to the cultivation of rubber in the State. On behalf of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Mr. Strickland obtained about 500 acres of land for rubber cultivation in selected localities in the Shimoga and Kadur districts in 1904, and since then he has been followed by other applicants. Nearly two thousand acres have in all been given out for rubber cultivation. The conditions imposed in these cases were only tentative, and some of them (especially that in regard to the reservation of trees to Government and the prohibition to fell them except in so far as the removal of undergrowth might be required for *bona fide* purposes of cultivation), were found by experience to be inconvenient and even irksome to planters and detrimental to the interests of Government. With a view to elicit the views of all persons interested in the rubber industry, a conference was held at Bangalore in August last, and as a result thereof the rules have been modified and the conditions better defined, so that while on the one side the action of the planter will be less hampered, on the other, Government interests will be adequately protected. The rules apply, of course, to both Native and European planters.

43. The work in connection with the Marikanave Reservoir has so far progressed that water can now be supplied for irrigation, and the Government have under consideration the best method of regulating the distribution of water and other allied questions. Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. have already taken up 5,000 acres under the right channel for sugar-cane cultivation on improved methods. Five hundred acres have been given to Mahratta workmen to encourage the settlement of that class of labourers in the country. In all, 14,575 acres are already under occupation, and 11,923 acres more will become available for cultivation.

44. *Veterinary Aid.*—An Inspector of Cattle Diseases has been appointed, whose duties are to investigate the nature of epidemic diseases among cattle, to visit localities where such diseases are prevalent and to adopt measures for checking their ravages. He will also devote his attention to improve veterinary knowledge

in rural parts by organizing and encouraging local effort, and by instructing the rural cattle-doctors and large cattle owners in a scientific diagnosis of cattle diseases and a proper application of easily available indigenous drugs. Government have also under consideration a simple and practical scheme for improving the condition of cattle generally and for affording prompt veterinary aid, particularly when epidemics prevail.

45. *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*.—It is under contemplation to issue a fortnightly Gazette in the vernacular, called "the Revenue and Agricultural Gazette," under the immediate supervision of the Revenue Commissioner. It is intended to convey to the village officers and the people generally, information in matters relating to land revenue, appeals in revenue cases, important orders relating to communal pasture lands, the outbreak of cattle diseases and their treatment, agricultural experiments, co-operative societies, instructions on sanitary matters, and such other information as will have a value for the raiyat and the village officer.

46. *Agricultural Chemist*.—The Experimental Farm at Hebbal was kept up, and Laboratory experiments and analyses were carried on as usual, the more noteworthy of them being experiments in nitrogen-fixing Bacteria, and pot-culture tests regarding the use of bonemeal, in which, however, definite results have not as yet been obtained.

47. *Agricultural Banks*.—In 1905-06 a sum of Rs. 21,096 was advanced on account of working expenses of the estates mortgaged to the late Coffee Bank at Saklespur. The amount repaid by the several Agricultural Banks was about a lakh, and there is still a heavy balance of 13 lakhs, including interest, to be recovered. During the year, the Government loan was ordered to be withdrawn from 11 banks which were found to be badly managed and incapable of improvement. With a view to safeguard the interests of Government on the one hand, and afford the members the benefit of official guidance and support, on the other, it has been decided to entrust the supervision of the banks to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who has, for this purpose, been appointed Inspector of Agricultural Banks as well in subordination to the Revenue Commissioner.

48. Before I leave the question of Agricultural Banks, you will permit me to say that there is much to be learnt from the facts and figures which have just been presented to you. The history of these Banks is typical of the evils resulting from misplaced philanthropy on the one hand and the defects of national character on the other. From time to time statements have been made in the press that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have done little or nothing to encourage local industries and commercial enterprises. These statements have apparently been made upon inadequate information and imperfect knowledge of what has been done in the past. If you turn to the Dasara Addresses of previous years you will find that almost from the time of the Rendition, encouragement in the way of subsidies and special concessions was being given to persons who wished to start iron works, cotton mills, weaving factories and so forth. One of the latest instances of the State's solicitude for promoting the welfare of the people was the advancing of very large sums of money amounting to nearly 17 lakhs for helping the agricultural industry and particularly the coffee industry carried on by Native planters. But in the present condition of Native society this form of help has not proved the blessing which it was expected to be. The advances which were so liberally made and so eagerly taken up have proved to be a source of loss to the State, on the one hand, and of utter demoralisation to the people, on the other, and have taken away all spirit of self-help from the Native coffee planters and made their position worse than before. The European coffee planters who have had no such adventitious help have somehow managed to hold their own in spite of adverse seasons and are now turning their attention to new planting industries. And what is the cause of this well-meant action of the Government failing to achieve the object with which it was taken? It is, to my mind, nothing short of the absence in us of a spirit of self reliance, mutual trust, and co-operation for objects of common good, and until this defect is removed, Government may place the whole of their resources at the disposal of the people without its resulting in much practical and permanent good to them or benefit to the State. It is here that you, gentlemen, may bring your intelligence and public spirit to bear in seconding the efforts of Government in promoting the well-being of the people. If this spirit of mutual trust, co-operation



and self-sacrifice, which is the true cause of the success of the Agricultural Banks in European countries, had animated the leaders of the people in the rural tracts in Mysore the history of these Banks would have been more encouraging than it has been. But we have all to learn wisdom by experience.

49. *Co-operative societies.*—I will now turn from the subject of these Agricultural Banks to the new direction in which Government have recently moved in regard to promoting co-operative effort. The co-operative societies started on the model adopted in British India after careful consideration are still in their infancy in Mysore but promise better results than the Agricultural Banks, both as an educative agency and as promoting the material well-being of the raiyats and of the industrial classes.

50. Seven co-operative societies, all with limited liability, have so far been registered, namely, at Bangalore City, Hole-Narsipur, Mysore City, Koppa, Hiriyur, Kotta (Sira taluk) and Sira.

51. The society at Bangalore is a purely urban society, and the one at Hole-Narsipur is mainly intended for the benefit of the weavers of that taluk. The bank at Kotta is a grain bank, in which the capital subscribed by the members and the loans issued are in the shape of grain. The society at Koppa aims at introducing improved methods of cultivation, and has shown much activity in growing sugar-cane by improved methods. The remaining societies are intended chiefly for the benefit of the agriculturists and artizans of the taluks concerned. All the societies are still in the early stages of development.

52. *Revision Settlement.*—Re-survey operations were commenced in the State in the year 1901.

53. Revision Settlement was introduced last year into the Challakere taluk and the late Budihal taluk, now part of the Chiknayakanhalli taluk. The increase in the assessment in these taluks has been extremely moderate, being only 12 per cent in the former and as low as 4 per cent in the latter. The smallness of the increase in the latter was due to the special character of the tract, in which both wet and dry cultivation, especially the former, remains more or less stationary. The tract affords special facilities for garden cultivation, but in accordance with the principles adopted in the rules of 1902 the garden assessment has generally been reduced.

54. Re-survey operations have been completed in respect of the taluks of Channagiri, Bangalore, Molakalmuru, Sorab and the Sringeri Jahgir. In the case of Channagiri, Bangalore and Molakalmuru, Government hope to be able to announce the new rates during the ensuing cold weather.

55. As regards the Sorab taluk and the Sringeri Jahgir, the question is more or less intimately connected with that of the abolition or retention of the *halat* or duty on arecanut. The condition of arecanut garden owners is reported to have steadily declined owing to bad seasons, the spread of the disease called *koleroga*, the heaviness of the garden assessment, and the evils incidental to a tax like the *halat*. That the garden owners stand in need of some relief is admitted on all hands, but the question is in what shape and to what extent this relief should be given. I may mention that opinion is practically unanimous about the desirability of doing away with the *halat*, and that the final settlement of the question is retarded chiefly by considerations connected with the finances of the State. Even apart from the *halat*, it is probable that the malnad raiyat needs some relief by way of reduction in the garden assessment. To investigate the matter in all its bearings, Government have decided to place Colonel Grant on special duty with effect from the beginning of January next to carefully study the condition of the malnad tract, so that before he leaves the Mysore Service in July next Government may have the benefit of his experience in the settlement of this difficult question.

56. *Forests.*—The area of the State Forests was increased during the year by the addition of 14 blocks with an extent of 157½ square miles. Seven blocks with an aggregate area of about 50 square miles were newly notified for settlement, and one block with an area of a little more than 2 square miles was notified as partially reserved. Judged by its financial results, the year was a prosperous one. The revenue from timber extracted by departmental agency amounted to Rs. 3,65,905; and sandalwood contributed Rs. 12,64,790. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 13,26,639, which is the largest on record. The demand for local timber has

steadily risen, timber worth Rs. 1,54,907, having been supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields alone. To meet this demand, the areas that were hitherto untapped are being worked, and you may rest assured that while on the one hand our Forest resources are being properly exploited, their scientific conservation is not neglected on the other.

57. The system of issuing licenses through middlemen to facilitate the sale and removal of forest produce, which has been tried in several parts of the State, and found to promote both public and departmental convenience, has been introduced tentatively for two years throughout the State.

58. In connection with the Royal Visit, Khedda operations were organized at an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,000 and resulted in the capture of 87 elephants. Of these, 58 were sold for Rs. 79,815; 21 of the value of Rs. 34,400 were otherwise disposed of and 8 died.

59. Government have deputed two students with State scholarships for the study of Forestry at the Oxford University for a term of three years. They have also deputed five students to the Forest College at Dehra Dun.

60. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure incurred on Public Works amounted to Rs. 50,81,223, of which Rs. 15,50,984 was on Irrigation Works; Rs. 31,64,888 on Civil Works; Rs. 20,873 on Military Works; and Rs. 3,44,478 on the Cauvery Power Scheme.

61. *Irrigation.*—Good progress was made on the Marikanave project, the outlay during the year being Rs. 3,72,000. The dam was raised to the full sanctioned height, *viz.*, R. L. 142'00. The channel on the left bank was practically completed for the first 15 miles, and the greater portion of the earthwork was completed for another seven miles. The right channel was practically completed for the first 11 miles. Water was let down the left channel up to the 7th mile on the 11th June, and down the right channel up to the 11th mile on the 30th June. Water in the Reservoir rose to a height of R. L. 86'60 during the year.

62. Good progress was also made on other irrigation works, the more important of which were—

The restoration of the Ramasagara, Mudvadi and Chendandur tanks in the Kolar district; the construction of new tanks at Kalhalli and Ranikere in the Chitaldrug district; the improvement of the Devaraya Channel in the Mysore district, and of the north channel from the Sriramadevardam in the Hassan district.

63. Works that were practically completed during the year were—

The restoration of the Somambudhi and Chillapalli tanks in the Kolar district; and of the Agrahara tank in the Tumkur district; and the construction of a new tank at Chikmadure in the Chitaldrug district.

64. Seven projects for Famine Protective Works, estimated to cost in the aggregate Rs. 10,24,746, were sanctioned during the year. These were the construction of tanks—

- (1) on the Maralvadi stream in the Kankanhalli taluk,
- (2) at Gabbur in the Nelamangala taluk,
- (3) at Kamasandra in the Bowringpet taluk,
- (4) at Rajamakalhalli, also in the Bowringpet taluk,
- (5) at Singadahalli in the Chitaldrug taluk,
- (6) at Donehalli in the Jagalur taluk, and
- (7) at Vedasamudra in the Seringapatam taluk.

The construction of a new tank at Sowlunga in the Honnali taluk, for which an estimate of Rs. 1,14,027 was sanctioned in January 1905, was started as an ordinary work during the year by departmental agency, and fairly good progress has been made.

65. *Minor Tanks.*—As in the previous year, a grant of one lakh was allotted for the restoration of minor tanks under the control of the Revenue Department, and the operations during the year may be considered on the whole to have been fairly satisfactory.

66. *Tank Maps and Registers.*—Tank Registers were prepared in the rough for seven series, one in the Vedavati, three in the Palar and three in the Cauvery basins. Serial maps were prepared for 22 series; and an index map was prepared

for the whole State. Briefly, out of the 30 series into which the State has been divided, 19 series have been dealt with more or less completely, and the mapping work was finished for the whole of the 30 series.

67. You will be interested to learn that investigations are in progress under a special establishment for the construction of a large reservoir on the Cauvery River.

68. *Civil Works and Civil Buildings.*—Under “Civil Buildings” the principal works in progress during the year were—improvements and additions to the Victoria Hospital; the construction of the Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall; the new Municipal School at Bangalore; the buildings for the Experimental Agricultural Farm; the additional buildings to the Bacteriological and Agricultural Laboratories at Bangalore; the construction of the Palace; the new Hospital and Medical Officer’s Quarters at the Kolar Gold Fields; and the sandal *kotis* at Chikmagalur and Tarikere. The first and second Maharaja Kumaris’ Mansions at Mysore and the new Durbar Hall at the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund—which are being constructed from Palace funds—were also under progress.

69. *Communications.*—Under “Communications,” the following works were in progress—the opening out of the remaining section of the Saklespur-Arehalli road in the Hassan district; the extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road in the Shimoga district; the widening of the Kotigehar-Kalasa road in the Kadur district; and improvements to the Shimoga-Mangalore road, and the Bisle ghat road.

70. The bridge over the Lokapavani river at Honnakere on the French Rocks Station-Nelligere road was completed; and the bridges over the Hemavati river at Anjur on the Saklespur-Mudgere road, and over the Bhadra river at Magundi on the Kotigehar-Balehonnur road, were nearly completed. The remaining section of the Hanbal-Devarunda road was opened out completely during the year. Thousand nine hundred and thirty-four miles, of Provincial and 3,495 miles of District Fund roads were maintained during the year at an average mileage rate of Rs. 128.

71. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Under the head “Miscellaneous Public Improvements” the more important works in progress were—widening the main drain in the Bangalore City, and forming roads and constructing drains in its new extensions; formation of the Curzon Park at Mysore; and the Memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja at Seringapatam and at Calcutta.

72. *Cauvery Power Scheme.*—Under the Cauvery Power Scheme there were no new works in hand during the year; but as I have already mentioned, it is under contemplation to have a third Installation for an additional 2,000 H. P. This is intended to enable Government to have the first call on all the power required for Government purposes, such as the lighting of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, the Belagola water-works, etc. The gross revenue realized during the year from the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 16,34,572; the working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,41,289; and the net income was Rs. 13,93,283. Had it not been for the shortage of water-supply in the river during March, April, May and June 1906, a further sum of about Rs. 2,32,000 would have been realized.

73. *Railways.*—The total net earnings on the open lines of Railway owned by the State aggregated Rs. 10,99,143 against Rs. 8,07,102 in the previous year. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1906 being Rs. 2,32,40,495, the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·73 against 4·59 in 1904-05. The percentages for the several lines work out as follows:—

|                                  | 1904-05. | 1905-06. |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Mysore-Harihar ... ..            | 3·35     | 4·79     |
| Bangalore-Hindupur... ..         | 5·75     | 6·70     |
| Mysore-Nanjangud ... ..          | 2·15     | ·43      |
| Birur-Shimoga ... ..             | 1·03     | 1·71     |
| Kolar Gold Fields Railway ... .. | 6·39     | 6·46     |

The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 58·22 during the year as compared with 65·80 in 1904-05.

74. *Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.*—The question of a guarantee by the Government on the capital cost of the construction of this line was under consideration. You may remember that this is the first co-operative effort by a purely indigenous agency in embarking on a commercial undertaking on a large scale, and you will be glad to hear that a guarantee of 4 per cent has since been provisionally sanctioned.

75. *Steam Tramway from Shimoga to Kumsi.*—The Madras-Mysore Mining Syndicate have applied for a concession to construct and work a steam tramway to facilitate the transport of manganese ore from the mines at Kumsi to the Shimoga Railway Station. The Government have introduced a Tramways Regulation in the State, and the question of granting the concession asked for under this Regulation is now engaging their attention.

76. *Dharmapuri-Palkodu-Bangalore Light Railway.*—The Madras Railway Company were authorised by the Railway Board to carry out a traffic survey of this narrow gauge line, and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have agreed to it.

77. *Local Funds.*—The income under Local Funds consists chiefly of the one anna local cess collected on several items of revenue. Seventy-six per cent of the local cess on land revenue is credited towards the funds of the District Board of the district in which the revenue is collected, and is expended within the district, through the agency of the District and Taluk Boards and Unions. The balance of 24 per cent of the local cess on land revenue, together with 33 per cent of the local cess on Abkari and other items of revenue, goes to a fund called the Village School Fund, which is administered by the Education Department, and is spent entirely on primary education. The remaining 67 per cent of the local cess on Abkari and other items of revenue exclusive of land revenue, is credited towards what are called Local Funds General, which are administered by Government and are spent anywhere in the State, irrespective of the district from which the cess was collected. Local Funds General are spent mostly on roads, wells and sanitary works, and grants are also made from these funds to such institutions as the Engineering School at Mysore, Industrial Schools throughout the State and the indigenous hospital at Mysore. With this explanation, you will be better able to understand the figures showing receipts and expenditure, which I now proceed to give.

78. *District Funds.*—The receipts under District Funds amounted to Rs. 7,31,590; the opening balance was Rs. 4,09,892. Out of the total of Rs. 11,41,482, the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 8,02,620. Of this, Rs. 6,10,837 was spent on public works, Rs. 38,118 on sanitation, Rs. 73,065 on medical aid, and Rs. 23,713 on accommodation for travellers.

79. *Local Funds General.*—The receipts under Local Funds General amounted to Rs. 1,64,261; the opening balance was Rs. 1,62,313. Out of the total of Rs. 3,26,574, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,34,989. Of this, the amounts spent on public works executed by the Public Works Department, and the contributions made for sinking wells and executing sanitary works through the Revenue agency, came to Rs. 1,62,929. Of the other items of expenditure the chief were a sum of Rs. 50,518 spent on Industrial Schools; Rs. 7,572 on the Engineering School; Rs. 2,824 on the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore; and Rs. 2,482 towards the pay of Sericultural Inspectors. The figures given above include the sums of Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 23,000, respectively, to which I have already alluded as having been sanctioned from District Funds and Local Funds General, for relieving the distress that existed in several parts on account of the want of drinking water during the season of drought.

80. Under the District Boards three more Village Unions were formed during the year. The question of forming some more of the bigger villages into Unions so as to enable the District Boards to give greater attention to their sanitation, water-supply and other conveniences, is under consideration.

81. *Municipal Funds.*—The number of Municipalities in the State was 87, the same as in the last year. The Draft Municipal Regulation, which has been under consideration for some time, has just been approved by the Government of India and will soon be promulgated with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja. When the new Regulation comes into force, it may be expected that the efficiency of the Municipal Boards will be greatly increased. The opening balance at the credit of the Municipalities was Rs. 3,03,518. The receipts during the year were Rs. 8,62,599, making a total of Rs. 11,71,117. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 7,61,948, of which Rs. 1,74,004, was on conservancy and sanitation; Rs. 12,983, on the registration of births and deaths; Rs. 56,492, on lighting; Rs. 30,841, on water-supply; Rs. 43,034, on the construction and repairs of drains; Rs. 1,58,537, on roads and other public works; Rs. 25,484, on dispensaries, Hindu and Unani Vaidyasalas and midwives; and Rs. 36,495 on education.

82. *Mysore City Improvements.*—The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board expended a sum of Rs. 3,74,415 on various works of improvement. The underground drainage or pipe system for the whole town has been completed during the year. A large septic tank near the Idga Extension and a combined septic tank and intermittent streaming filter on the Doddapetta Road were constructed to purify the sewage tapped in the northern portions of the City before issuing it for cultivation. A Stoddart's Aerobic Filter was also constructed at the Jalapuri Extension to deal with the drainage of that area. The new Doddaholagere was completely formed and drained during the year, and 640 families displaced in old Doddaholagere were housed therein. People of the *Jalagar*, *Budi Budike* and *Mante Holeyar* castes have been located in portions of the New Idga Extension in separate blocks suitably formed and drained. An estimate for Rs. 54,490 for the further enlargement of this extension was sanctioned during the year.

83. *Plague.*—It is gratifying to note that the Mysore City remained practically free from plague during the year, there being only 7 attacks and 5 deaths. This satisfactory result must, to a great extent, be attributed to the sanitary improvements effected by the Trust Board. The expenditure incurred in connection with the rat killing scheme introduced in July 1905 was Rs. 2,670 approximately, the number of rats killed being 23,000. A campaign against rats, similar to that carried on in the Mysore City, has been set on foot in the Bangalore City also.

84. The total number of plague attacks and deaths throughout the State was 3,031 and 2,135 respectively, the lowest figures recorded since the first outbreak of the epidemic. The district of Shimoga suffered most, with 808 attacks and 563 deaths.

85. The total expenditure incurred in connection with plague preventive measures in the State during the year was Rs. 1,04,965 approximately.

86. Speedy evacuation of infected areas was as usual encouraged by the grant of hutting materials and advances of pay. In the case of Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. 10 and under, free supplies of shed materials were authorised.

87. *Public Health.*—Public health was generally good, but towards the end of the year cholera broke out in several taluks. The disease first made its appearance in the Shimoga district, and wrought considerable havoc there. Since then it has spread to Chitaldrug and even to Mysore. Latterly there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of cases, and with the sanitary precautions that are being adopted, there is every hope of the disease disappearing in a short time. As the usual sources of water-supply in villages are tanks or rivers which freely admit surface drainage, it is not easy in seasons of epidemics to prevent their contamination. It is claimed that what are called Abyssinian or Norton's tube wells in suitable localities ensure a supply of water which cannot be contaminated. These wells are cheap, and the attention of Municipal and Local Boards has been invited to their use. Some tube wells have very recently been put down in Mandya taluk, and the results are reported to be satisfactory.

88. Regarding small-pox, I am glad to say that vaccination was more largely resorted to during the last year than was the case heretofore. The number of vaccinations performed was 94,245 against 70,395 in the previous year. A Regulation enabling Government to make provision for compulsory vaccination in areas to be specified by notification was passed during the year. This has been brought into force tentatively in the Bangalore City and in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Circle.

89. The heaviest mortality however is from fevers and particularly from malarial fever. To enable all villagers to readily obtain quinine, arrangements have recently been made by which patels and shanbhogs of villages more than 4 miles distant from dispensaries will be supplied with 5 grain quinine packets to be sold at 2 pies per packet.

90. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The total number of patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of the State was 1,249,025 against 1,165,610 during the last year. The number of hospitals and dispensaries was 135, the same as in the last year. There were 99 midwives employed, the number of labour cases attended by them being 5,901.

91. *Vital Statistics*.—The total number of births recorded during the year was 95,543 as against 79,635 in the preceding year. The number of deaths was 81,495 as against 109,025.

92. *Mining*.—The year 1905-06 was notable in the mining history of Mysore, in that attention was prominently attracted to manganese, chrome and other minerals which were located in several tracts during the operations of the Geological Survey made by the officers of the State. In all 38 prospecting licenses, 11 exploring licenses and 4 mining leases were granted during the year. Of these as many as 25 prospecting licenses and 4 exploring licenses were for manganese, chrome and magnesite. It is noteworthy that 11 out of the 25 prospecting licenses were issued to Native capitalists. Active operations in connection with manganese and chrome are going on in the districts of Shimoga and Tumkur. Corundum is also being worked to some extent. A few applications for mica and asbestos were received. A prospecting license for green quartzite was also issued. In connection with licenses for manganese and chrome it may interest you to learn that Government have, on the application of one of the companies formed by Native capitalists, lent them the services of a Geological apprentice.

93. *Gold Mining*.—The gold industry continues to flourish, the output during the year being 595,291 oz. of an estimated value of £2,274,786 as against 611,737 oz. valued at £2,341,869 in 1904-05. The royalty due to the Government on the year's production is estimated at £113,736 against the sum of £117,093 realized in 1904-05.

94. In order to provide for the safety and well-being of the employees of mines and for preventing theft of and illicit traffic in mining materials including gold in various stages of extraction, a Regulation had been passed in 1897 known as the Mysore Mines Regulation. Being an enabling law, its local extent was stated to comprise the whole of Mysore, but certain sections imposing special restrictions on goldsmiths, etc., were applied only to a limited tract of country round the Gold Fields in the Bowringpet taluk. Gold Mining operations on any large scale are not carried on anywhere in India except at the Kolar Gold Fields, and the legislation that was adopted in 1897 was necessarily tentative and experimental in character. The Regulation worked satisfactorily so far as it went, but it was found to be defective in that, as soon as a gold thief converted amalgam or sponge gold into bar gold, for which great facilities exist in and around the area, the Regulation became powerless to bring him to justice. The necessity for bringing 'unwrought gold' or bar gold within the purview of the Regulation thus forced itself on the notice of Government, and last year the draft of a new Regulation was submitted to the Government of India. The sanction of the Government of India to the Regulation was received with certain modifications. With these modifications the new Regulation was recently promulgated, and the clauses which are specially restrictive have been brought into operation in the same limited area in which the corresponding provisions of the old Regulation were in force. As just explained, the principal change introduced is, that the presumption under the old Regulation, that property of the description peculiar to the mining industry when found in the possession of individuals in the mining area was illegally come by, until the contrary was proved, has been extended to unwrought gold. This is undoubtedly a material extension of the old law; but the necessity for it was, after careful consideration, accepted by His Highness' Government when undertaking the new legislation. In other countries where similar provisions for the repression of gold thefts exist, they have not, so far as Government are aware, been found to operate prejudicially on honest and law-abiding people, and there is no reason why they should do so here. It should also be remembered that the provisions of the old Regulation were never felt to be unduly harsh by the people of the area to which it extended. The local Magistracy and the District Superintendent of Police may be relied on to see that the provisions of the new Regulation in question are worked with due discrimination and care. I may assure you, at the same time, that if in actual working the new Regulation is found to be necessarily fraught with injury to the law-abiding population, a contingency which there is every reason to hope will not arise, then His Highness' Government will not be slow to do all that is necessary to suitably amend the law as experience might dictate.

95. The discovery of the minor minerals and the large number of applications received for them have brought to notice the necessity for making some changes

in the rules regarding licenses and leases. The rules of 1914, although purporting to provide for all classes of minerals, were chiefly meant for gold, which was then the only metal sought for. Some changes in the rules and conditions have been introduced, and some more are under consideration. Quite recently a conference of persons interested in manganese and chrome was held, and Government were able to ascertain their views in respect of the changes that have become necessary. Revised terms and conditions in respect of licenses for these minerals will be announced very shortly.

96. *Legislation.*—In addition to the Regulation to provide for compulsory vaccination already referred to, Regulations to amend the Military Regulation, the Merchandise Marks Regulation and the Land Revenue Code were passed during the last year. Since the commencement of the present official year, Regulations to amend the Excise Regulation and the Civil Procedure Code were passed, in addition to the Tramways Regulation, the Mines Regulation, and the Regulation further to amend the Land Revenue Code, to which I have already alluded. During the last year Rules under the Co-operative Societies Regulation were framed. New Rules under the Arms Regulation were also issued, under which among other things members of District Boards have been exempted from taking out licenses for the possession of fire-arms.

97. *Judicial.*—During the year there were several changes in regard to the jurisdiction of courts. The Sub-Judge of Shimoga was invested with jurisdiction to try small cause suits up to Rs. 100 in value, the small cause jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Shimoga being at the same time withdrawn. The Sub-Judge was also invested with powers to dispose of applications under the Minors' Rules, applications under the Succession Certificate Regulation, and insolvency applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code. He was also made an Assistant Sessions Judge. The Sub-Judge of Bangalore was invested with power to dispose of applications under the Succession Certificate Regulation. The Sub-Judges of Hassan and Chikmagalur were empowered to entertain appeals direct from the decrees and orders of the Munsiff of Hole-Narsipur and Yedahalli respectively. With a view to afford relief to the District and Sessions Judge of Mysore, the Sub-Judge of Mysore was empowered to dispose of cases under the Land Acquisition Regulation and Insolvency applications. He was also made an Assistant Sessions Judge. The small cause jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge was extended to the taluks of Yedatore and Heggaddevankote. There was a slight increase in civil litigation, the total number of original, regular and small cause suits filed being 19,408, against 18,254 during the previous year. The number of disposals was 18,716 against 18,637 in 1904-05. The total number of regular and second appeals filed was 1,199, and the number disposed of was 1,124 against 1,311 in the previous year.

98. *Police.*—There was an increase of 22 per cent in the number of offences reported and 12 per cent in those brought to trial.

99. The total number of cases dealt with by the Police during the year was 10,061; of these 5,655 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 4,406 cases pending with the Police and before the Courts. The percentage of convictions to the total number of disposals was 72·8 as against 74·3 last year. The percentage of property recovered to that lost was 35·8 as against 28·5.

100. The grades of Police Inspectors, Jamadars and Dafadars were revised during the year. The strength of the regular police force on the last day of June 1906 was 888 officers and 5,116 men, being 8 officers and 8 men less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the redistribution and re-allocation of the Police Force in the Shimoga district, in connection with the Investigation Centre Scheme introduced as a tentative measure into that district. The principal feature of this scheme is that no cases reported to the Police are to be investigated by an officer who is lower in rank than a Jamadar or draws a pay of less than Rs. 20.

101. *Registration.*—Owing to the subsidence of plague and the consequent improvement in trade, the total number of registrations rose from 59,989 to 74,174 or by nearly 24 per cent, and the receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 1,19,731 to Rs. 1,58,317 or by more than 32 per cent. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 87,509 which was about 56 per cent of the total receipts, leaving a net balance of Rs. 70,808.

102. *Excise*.—In the Excise Department the districts of Hassan and Chitaldrug were constituted into separate Excise Divisions under the charge of Excise Assistant Commissioners, so that now there is an Excise Assistant Commissioner for each district. The necessity for placing a check on the unrestricted sale of cocaine having been felt, this article was brought under the provisions of the Excise Regulation, and its possession and sale are now regulated by the issue of licenses.

103. Seventeen arrack shops and 153 toddy shops were closed during the year. The revenue from toddy was much higher than in the previous year, while in the case of arrack the fall in revenue was appreciable. The number of shops licensed to sell foreign liquor was also reduced from 68 to 56.

104. *Archæological Department*.—All the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica were finished, thus completing the publication of all the important inscriptions in the State. Mr. L. Rice, C.I.E., Director of Archæological Researches, retired at the end of the year after a long service of 35 years in the State.

105. *Education*.—The number of educational institutions in the State increased from 3,828 at the end of 1904-05 to 4,093 at the end of 1905-06, and their strength from 111,045 to 123,057. The percentages of boys and girls at school to those of school-going age rose from 22·7 and 4·3 to 25 and 4·9 respectively. On the representation of certain members of this Assembly, the fees for private candidates for the Lower Secondary Examination in English were reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7. Pupils belonging to the depressed castes, such as *Nandras*, *Holeyas*, *Korachas*, etc., have been permanently exempted from payment of school fees in the Taluk Vernacular schools, Branch schools and Hobli schools. Rules were passed for the grant of the Damodar Dass Charity Scholarships for advanced Scientific Research and Technical Education, and these scholarships will be awarded from January 1907.

106. Female education continued to make progress. You will all have heard with pleasure of the success of two Hindu lady students from the Maharani's College at the last B. A. Degree Examination.

107. Government have availed themselves of the opportunity of Mr. Bhabha's going to Europe on furlough to depute him to study the system of what is known as Manual training in Europe and America, with a view to its introduction in Mysore.

108. *Technical Education*.—Technical and Industrial education made fairly good progress during the year. Additional grants for expenditure were sanctioned for the Industrial and the Engineering schools in Mysore and the six other quasi-Government Industrial and Weaving schools in the State. New monthly grants were also sanctioned in aid of the private Industrial schools at Bagepalli and Srinivasapur. A new Commercial school was opened by the Wesleyan Mission at Mysore, and Government sanctioned a lump sum grant of Rs. 900 for apparatus required for the school. The students of the Mysore Engineering school were authorised to be taken out by their teachers occasionally to important Engineering works in the State with a view to give them better practical training. Fourteen technical scholarships were granted to Mysore students for undergoing training in the technical and industrial institutions of Bombay and Madras.

109. A special grant of Rs. 300 was sanctioned by Government for starting a small demonstration farm in connection with the Anglo-Vernacular school at Dodballapur for teaching practical agriculture to the students. The Mahal Garden at Chitaldrug and a plot of ground measuring 2 acres to the east of it were permitted to be leased out to the Superintendent of the Industrial School, on condition that the land would be used as a model garden and an experimental farm.

110. The appointment of two drawing masters was sanctioned to teach drawing in the Normal and High Schools at Kolar and Shimoga.

111. The Government had under consideration the question of how best to utilize the experimental silk farm at Bangalore started by the great philanthropist, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, with a view to improving the methods of sericulture. The first idea was to purchase the farm and manage it entirely by Government agency, but on further consideration, the Government came to the conclusion that the Farm would be better conducted by the present agency and on the present lines; and in order not to impose additional burden on the proprietors, and at the same time with a view to developing its practical side and making it a training ground for selected



persons interested in sericulture, an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned for the institution.

112. *Muzrai*.—Repairs to 64 Muzrai institutions were sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 80,000, which included a State grant of Rs. 15,000. Annual cash grants for the support of four institutions were newly sanctioned, and the grants for four other institutions were increased, at a total cost of Rs. 1,962 per annum.

113. The allotment for feeding pilgrims in His Highness the Maharaja's chattram at Tirupati in the North Arcot District during certain festivals and for feeding Brahmins in His Highness' chattram at Mysore during the Dasara festival having been found insufficient, an increased grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum was sanctioned to each of these institutions.

114. The system of distributing cooked food in chattrams instead of raw rations has been revived. Certain changes were made in the location of chattrams in the Shimoga district as necessitated by the opening of the Railway, and the grants to the chattrams were revised in accordance with present requirements.

115. The succession to the High Priestships of the *Sri Uttaradi* and *Sri Ahobala Matts* was recognized by Government, and the endowments attached to the *Ahobala Matt*, which had been taken under Government management pending the election of a Guru, were restored to the *Matt*.

116. *The Royal Visit*.—I have reserved to the end the most important event of the year, the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Mysore in January last. The reception of the Royal Visitors was on a scale befitting the occasion, and the Khedda operations organized in connection therewith were pronounced on all hands to have been an unqualified success. To afford Their Royal Highnesses an opportunity to see the products of the Arts and Industries of Mysore and its resources, an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the Exhibition and evinced much interest in the exhibits. Further proof of His Royal Highness' interest in the Arts and Industries of the country, and of his solicitude for the welfare of the artizan was afforded in the speech he made on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, when he expressed his "delight in taking part in a ceremony which might lead to the amelioration of one of the most deserving and most important classes of the Indian people." At Bangalore the Prince unveiled the statue raised to the memory of our late beloved Queen-Empress Victoria the Good.

117. It is unnecessary for me to enter further into the details of the Royal visit. I am sure that many of you had the privilege of seeing Their Royal Highnesses either at Mysore or Bangalore, and could not but have been impressed, in common with our brethren in other parts of the Empire, with the gracious manner of our august Visitors, and the genuine sympathy and solicitude for the welfare of people, which marked all their utterances and their actions.

118. It is a source of sincere gratification to His Highness the Maharaja that, in welcoming the Royal Visitors, there have been such spontaneous demonstrations of joy and devotion from his subjects in all parts of the State. His Highness is personally sensible of the great privilege of having been the first of his House to welcome and entertain the Heir to the great British Empire, to which both the State and the Dynasty owe so much.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

**APPENDIX A.**  
**RECEIPTS.**

| Heads of Receipts  | Final<br>1904-05 | Preliminary<br>1905-06 | Difference | Remarks   |
|--|------------------|------------------------|------------|---|
| Land Revenue   | 96,63,976        | 91,03,999              | -5,59,977  | Decrease due to remissions and postponement of collection.  |
| Salt   | 16,402           | 11,414                 | -4,988     | Increase due to larger sales of General Stamps and Court-fee Labels   |
| Stamps   | 7,15,633         | 7,83,418               | +72,685    |   |
| Excise—  |                  |                        |            |   |
| (a) Arrack   | 20,02,692        | 18,78,325              | -1,24,367  | Decrease due chiefly to less demand for this liquor in the Kolar and Shimoga districts.<br>Increase was the result of high shop-rent and large consumption.                             |
| (b) Toddy  | 16,80,632        | 18,49,500              | +1,68,868  |   |
| (c) Miscellaneous  | 1,32,418         | 1,14,196               | -18,222    |   |
| Total, Excise  | 38,15,742        | 38,42,021              | +26,279    |   |
| Sayer  | 3,63,873         | 3,25,550               | -38,323    |   |
| Mohatarfa  | 3,06,140         | 3,24,154               | +18,014    |   |
| Forests—   |                  |                        |            |   |
| (a) Sandalwood   | 12,19,012        | 12,64,790              | +45,778    | Increase due to larger sales of sandalwood and timber and the sale of elephants.  |
| (b) Timber   | 6,85,313         | 7,09,181               | +23,868    |   |
| (c) Other Forest items                                     | 17,703           | 15,773                 | -1,930     |   |
| (d) Kheddas  | 2,139            | 89,750                 | +87,611    |   |
| Total, Forests   | 19,24,167        | 20,79,494              | +1,55,327  |   |
| Gold Mining—   |                  |                        |            |   |
| (a) Five per cent Royalty                                  | 16,79,760        | 17,74,993              | +95,233    | Increase due to collection of arrears   |
| (b) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted | 25,353           | 16,884                 | -8,469     |   |
| Total, Gold Mining   | 17,05,113        | 17,91,877              | +86,764    |   |
| Registration   | 1,18,498         | 1,57,846               | +39,348    | Increase due to the levy of a uniform rate for every 100 words and fractions thereof  |
| Amrit Mahal  | 23,553           | 48,409                 | +24,856    | Increase due to better realization under sale of bulls  |
| State Investments and Bank Deposits—                       |                  |                        |            |   |
| (a) Interest on Government Securities                      | 2,29,677         | 2,30,060               | +383       | Decrease due to the credit of only one year's interest in 1905-06 against two years in 1904-05  |
| (b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank                | 89,300           | 62,230                 | -27,070    |   |
| (c) Profit on Government of India Securities sold, etc     |                  |                        |            |   |
| Total, State Investments and Bank Deposits                 | 3,18,977         | 2,92,350               | -26,627    |   |
| Interest on Loans and arrears of Revenue                   | 85,078           | 86,010                 | +932       |   |
| Law and Justice—   |                  |                        |            |   |
| (a) Courts   | 49,890           | 52,660                 | +2,770     |   |
| (b) Jails  | 27,564           | 19,404                 | -8,160     |   |
| Total, Law and Justice                                     | 77,454           | 72,064                 | -5,390     |   |
| Police   | 21,138           | 32,144                 | +11,006    | Decrease was under contribution from District Funds   |
| Education  | 1,12,933         | 1,20,116               | +7,183     |   |
| Medical  | 1,31,788         | 1,00,687               | -31,101    |   |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments                     | 22,344           | 15,114                 | -7,230     | Increase due to the supply of water from the Bethamangala tank throughout the year<br>Increase due to the special receipt by the sale of the old Taluk Cutcherry building at Bangalore. |
| Stationery and Printing                                    | 6,252            | 6,592                  | +340       |   |
| Public Works   | 74,749           | 2,28,758               | +1,54,009  |   |
| Other items  | 1,71,214         | 2,00,972               | +29,758    |   |
| Grand Total  | 1,96,75,224      | 1,96,27,989            | -47,235    |   |
| State Railways—  |                  |                        |            |   |
| Revenue Account  | 9,76,245         | 26,14,533              | +16,38,288 | Gross earnings including working expenses are shown this year   |
| Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme           | 11,45,014        | 18,75,355              | +7,30,341  | Increase due to collection of arrears, and income from the Bangalore Electric Lighting and Power Supply Scheme  |
| Total  | 2,17,96,483      | 2,41,17,877            | +23,21,394 |   |

## Expenditure.

| Heads of Expenditure  | Final<br>1904-05 | Preliminary<br>1905-06 | Difference  | Remarks  |
|---|------------------|------------------------|-------------|--|
| Subsidy   | 85,00,000        | 85,00,000              | ...         |  |
| Civil List  | 16,00,000        | 16,00,000              | ..          |  |
| Pensions to Members of Ruling Family  | 8,40,000         | 8,40,000               | ..          |  |
| Political Pensions including allow-<br>ances in lieu of Jagirs                                      | 85,848           | 84,642                 | -1,201      |  |
| Total   | 55,26,848        | 55,24,642              | -1,201      |  |
| Refunds and Drawbacks—<br>Irrigation Cess merged in Land<br>Revenue.                                | 1,56,444         | 1,56,444               | ...         |  |
| Other Items   | 59,808           | 78,119                 | +18,311     |  |
| Total   | 2,16,252         | 2,34,563               | +18,311     |  |
| Land Revenue Charges—<br>Deputy Comrs. & Establishments   | 1,98,167         | 1,89,978               | -8,189      |  |
| Assistant Comrs. & Establishments   | 1,14,186         | 1,14,925               | +739        |  |
| Taluk Establishments  | 8,89,498         | 4,02,686               | +13,188     |  |
| Contingencies and Supplies and<br>Services  | 31,518           | 28,942                 | -2,576      |  |
| Miscellaneous   | 34,575           | 26,859                 | -7,716      |  |
| Remuneration to shanbhogs and<br>patels   | 7,67,472         | 7,06,955               | -60,517     |  |
| Survey and Settlement   | 1,74,204         | 1,82,008               | +7,804      |  |
| Inam  | 7,994            | 7,973                  | +21         |  |
| Revenue Commissioner  | 40,688           | 40,242                 | -446        |  |
| Total   | 17,53,237        | 17,00,568              | -52,669     | Decrease due to corresponding decrease in collection.  |
| Stamps  | 26,756           | 26,286                 | -470        |  |
| Excise  | 8,32,736         | 8,26,840               | -5,896      |  |
| Sayer   | 12,890           | 15,685                 | +2,795      |  |
| Forests including Forest Kheddas  | 6,47,209         | 7,83,519               | +1,36,310   | Excess due to special expenditure on Khedda opera-<br>tions and increased working expenses as the result<br>of more extensive operations of the department                             |
| Gold Mining   | 15,385           | 16,401                 | +1,016      |  |
| Registration  | 85,564           | 87,166                 | +1,602      |  |
| Azmit Mahal   | 32,389           | 33,887                 | +1,498      |  |
| Total   | 11,52,929        | 12,88,784              | +1,35,855   |  |
| Interest—<br>Interest on Mysore Debenture<br>Loan of 20 lakhs                                       | 50               | 50                     |             |  |
| Interest on Savings Bank Deposits   | 2,67,021         | 2,89,980               | +22,959     | Increase due to payment of interest on larger Savings<br>Bank deposits and Insurance Fund balances   |
| Interest on Charity Fund  | 15,885           | 15,060                 | -825        |  |
| Interest on Insurance Fund  | 33,394           | 37,268                 | +3,874      |  |
| Refunds   | 587              | 1,114                  | +527        |  |
| Total   | 3,16,937         | 3,43,472               | +26,535     |  |
| General Administration  | 5,12,648         | 5,21,540               | +8,892      |  |
| Law and Justice { Courts of Law   | 9,40,685         | 9,48,042               | +7,357      |  |
| { Jails   | 1,02,510         | 1,21,751               | +19,241     |  |
| Total, Law and Justice  | 10,43,195        | 10,69,798              | 26,598      |  |
| Police  | 9,76,390         | 9,92,168               | +15,778     |  |
| Education   | 7,72,365         | 7,70,710               | -1,655      |  |
| Muzras  | 3,27,663         | 3,47,363               | +19,700     |  |
| Medical   | 5,71,933         | 5,91,166               | +19,233     | Increase due to expenses in connection with the visit<br>of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess<br>of Wales   |
| Government Houses<br>Scientific and other Minor Depts   | 1,23,746         | 2,90,891               | +1,67,145   |  |
| Total   | 2,53,248         | 3,01,572               | +48,324*    | * Excess due chiefly to increased expenditure on<br>Experimental Farm, the appointment of a Regis-<br>trar of Co-operative Societies and to the holding of<br>the Exhibition at Mysore |
| Miscellaneous Charges—<br>Superannuation Pensions and<br>Gratuities                                 | 4,21,598         | 4,60,401               | +38,803     | Increased due to growth of pension charges   |
| Civil Furlough Allowances   | 99               |                        | -99         |  |
| Stationery and Printing   | 1,51,603         | 1,82,177               | +30,574     | Special purchase of type and press materials was the<br>cause of the increase  |
| Premia, etc., on Govt of India<br>Pro-Notes purchased   | 8,974            | 6,293                  | -2,681      |  |
| Other Items   | 6,00,941         | 5,34,815               | -66,126     | Decrease due chiefly to less special charges in the year.  |
| Total   | 11,83,145        | 11,83,686              | +541        |  |
| Plague  | 1,21,559         | 1,04,965               | -16,594     |  |
| Famine Relief   |                  | 5,000                  | +5,000      | Decrease mainly due to smaller grant   |
| Public Works  | 36,15,370        | 34,01,149              | -2,14,221   |  |
| Army  | 13,27,295        | 13,32,820              | +5,525      |  |
| Grand Total   | 1,97,97,755      | 2,00,04,847            | +2,07,092   |  |
| State Railways—<br>Interest on expended portion of<br>Railway Capital of the Mysore-<br>Harhar line | 8,92,853         | 7,16,202               | -1,76,651†  | † Decrease due to adjustment in the previous year of 15<br>months' interest against 12 months' interest in<br>1905-06.   |
| Revenue Account   |                  | 17,30,974              | +17,30,974‡ | ‡ Increase due to the inclusion of working expenses.   |
| Railway—Capital Account   | 25,216           | 3,31,313               | +3,06,097§  | § Purchase of new engines and capital outlay met from<br>revenues account for this increase  |
| Total   | 9,18,069         | 27,78,489              | +18,60,420  |  |
| Cauvery Falls Electric Power Trans-<br>mission Scheme—<br>Revenue Account                           | 2,16,630         | 2,40,248               | +23,618     |  |
| Capital Outlay  | 9,55,379         | 1,02,435               | -8,52,944   | Decrease due to less capital outlay in the year  |
| Total   | 11,72,009        | 3,42,683               | -8,29,326   |  |
| Grand Total   | 2 18,87 833      | 2 81,26 019            | +12 38,186  |  |

**APPENDIX B.**  
**BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1906-07.**

| CIVIL HEADS  | Accounts,<br>1904-1905 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1905-1906 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1906-1907 | CIVIL HEADS   | Accounts,<br>1904-1905 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1905-1906 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1906-1907 |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>A—Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>                           | Rs.                    | Rs.                               | Rs.                              | <b>A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                         | Rs.                    | Rs.                               | Rs.                              |
| I Land Revenue ..  | 96,63,976              | 90,50,000                         | 99,20,000                        | 1 Refunds and Drawbacks ...                                     | 2,31,637               | 2,36,000                          | 2,40,000                         |
| II Mining Royalty and Leases ..                                | 17,06,113              | 18,59,000                         | 18,12,000                        | Charges in respect of collection, <i>vis</i> —                  |                        |                                   |                                  |
| III Forest ..  | 19,24,167              | 20,00,000                         | 19,00,000                        | 2 Land Revenue ..   | 17,53,233              | 17,41,000                         | 17,99,000                        |
| IV Excise ..   | 33,15,742              | 39,00,000                         | 39,00,000                        | 3 Forest ..   | 6,47,209               | 7,75,000                          | 7,21,000                         |
| V Assessed Taxes ..  | 3,06,140               | 3,40,000                          | 3,38,000                         | 4. Excise ...   | 3,32,736               | 3,32,000                          | 3,40,000                         |
| VI Sayer Customs ..  | 3,63,874               | 3,41,000                          | 3,60,000                         | 5. Assessed Taxes ..  | ...                    | ...                               | ...                              |
| VII Salt ..  | 16,402                 | 18,000                            | 17,000                           | 6. Sayer Customs ..   | 12,890                 | 15,000                            | 15,000                           |
| VIII Stamps ..   | 7,15,888               | 8,00,000                          | 8,00,000                         | 7. Salt ..  | ...                    | ...                               | ...                              |
| IX Registration ..   | 1,18,498               | 1,50,000                          | 1,50,000                         | 8 Stamps ..   | 26,756                 | 25,000                            | 25,000                           |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 9 Registration ..   | 85,563                 | 87,000                            | 90,000                           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,86,29,745</b>     | <b>1,84,53,000</b>                | <b>1,91,97,000</b>               | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>30,90,029</b>       | <b>32,11,000</b>                  | <b>32,30,000</b>                 |
| <b>B—Interest—</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>B—Interest—</b>  |                        |                                   |                                  |
| X Interest ..  | 85,078                 | 81,000                            | 1,49,000                         | 10. Interest on ordinary debt                                   | 50                     | ..                                | 1,000                            |
| XI Profit or Loss ..   | 3,18,977               | 2,98,000                          | 2,81,000                         | 11. Interest on other obligations ..                            | 3,16,887               | 3,45,000                          | 3,60,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 12 Profit or Loss ..  | 8,974                  | 5,000                             | 7,000                            |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>4,04,055</b>        | <b>3,74,000</b>                   | <b>4,30,000</b>                  | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>3,25,911</b>        | <b>3,50,000</b>                   | <b>3,68,000</b>                  |
| <b>D—Receipts by Civil Depts—</b>                              |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>C—13. Palace</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  |
| XIVA Law and Justice—  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—</b>            |                        |                                   |                                  |
| Courts of Law ..   | 49,890                 | 52,000                            | 51,000                           | 14 General Administration ...                                   | 6,36,395               | 8,54,000                          | 6,40,000                         |
| XIVB Law and Justice—  |                        |                                   |                                  | 16A Law and Justice—  |                        |                                   |                                  |
| Jails ..   | 27,564                 | 21,000                            | 33,000                           | Courts of Law ..  | 9,40,685               | 9,39,000                          | 9,49,000                         |
| XV Police ..   | 21,138                 | 32,000                            | 22,000                           | 16B Law and Justice—Jails ..                                    | 1,02,510               | 1,24,000                          | 1,26,000                         |
| XVI Education ..   | 1,12,933               | 1,20,000                          | 1,29,000                         | 17 Police ..  | 9,75,390               | 9,73,000                          | 10,02,000                        |
| XVII Medical ..  | 1,31,788               | 1,26,000                          | 1,21,000                         | 18. Education ..  | 7,72,365               | 7,74,000                          | 8,34,000                         |
| XVIII Scientific and other Minor Departments                   | 45,896                 | 68,000                            | 50,000                           | 19 Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions .            | 3,27,663               | 3,48,000                          | 3,41,000                         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,89,209</b>        | <b>4,19,000</b>                   | <b>4,06,000</b>                  | 20 Medical ..   | 5,71,993               | 6,00,000                          | 6,80,000                         |
| <b>E—Miscellaneous—</b>  |                        |                                   |                                  | 21. Scientific and other Minor Departments                      | 2,90,637               | 3,35,000                          | 3,05,000                         |
| XIX Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions                 | 2,503                  | 4,000                             | 3,000                            | <b>Total ..</b>   | <b>46,17,578</b>       | <b>49,47,000</b>                  | <b>48,77,000</b>                 |
| XIXA Stationery and Printing ..                                | 6,252                  | 6,000                             | 6,000                            | <b>E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                           |                        |                                   |                                  |
| XX Miscellaneous ..  | 1,28,625               | 1,31,000                          | 1,50,000                         | 21A Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ..                   | 29                     | ..                                | ..                               |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,37,380</b>        | <b>1,41,000</b>                   | <b>1,59,000</b>                  | 22 Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements .. | 35,85,843              | 35,86,000                         | 35,87,000                        |
| <b>EE—XXI Military</b>   | <b>40,086</b>          | <b>30,000</b>                     | <b>35,000</b>                    | 23. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..                   | 4,21,598               | 4,30,000                          | 5,14,000                         |
| <b>Total Civil Heads</b>                                       | <b>1,96,00,475</b>     | <b>1,94,17,000</b>                | <b>2,02,27,000</b>               | 23A. Stationery and Printing ..                                 | 1,51,603               | 1,84,000                          | 2,41,000                         |
| <b>G—XXII—Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme</b> | <b>11,45,014</b>       | <b>18,50,000</b>                  | <b>18,60,000</b>                 | 24 Miscellaneous ..   | 7,22,500               | 6,82,000                          | 5,97,000                         |
| <b>H—XXIII State Railways—Revenue Account</b>                  | <b>9,76,245</b>        | <b>*26,00,000</b>                 | <b>*24,50,000</b>                | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>48,61,573</b>       | <b>48,82,000</b>                  | <b>49,39,000</b>                 |
| <b>K—XXIV Public Works</b>                                     | <b>74,749</b>          | <b>2,47,000</b>                   | <b>2,55,000</b>                  | <b>EE—25 Military</b>   | <b>13,27,295</b>       | <b>13,78,000</b>                  | <b>13,50,000</b>                 |
| <b>Total, Departmental Heads...</b>                            | <b>21,96,008</b>       | <b>46,97,000</b>                  | <b>45,65,000</b>                 | <b>F—Famine Relief and Insurance—</b>                           |                        |                                   |                                  |
| <b>Total, Revenue and Receipts...</b>                          | <b>2,17,96,483</b>     | <b>2,41,14,000</b>                | <b>2,47,92,000</b>               | 26. Famine Relief ..  | ....                   | 5,000                             | 2,00,000                         |
| <b>Deficit</b>   | <b>91,350</b>          | <b>.....</b>                      | <b>.....</b>                     | <b>Total Civil Heads</b>  | <b>1,61,62,386</b>     | <b>1,67,13,000</b>                | <b>1,69,04,000</b>               |
| <b>Grand Total</b>   | <b>2,18,87,833</b>     | <b>2,41,14,000</b>                | <b>2,47,92,000</b>               | <b>G—Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—</b>      |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 27A. Revenue Account ...  | 2,16,630               | 2,60,000                          | 3,00,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 27B. Appropriation for Re- payment of Capital ...               | ..                     | ..                                | 14,35,000                        |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 27C. Capital outlay, First Installation ..                      | -71,409                | -10,000                           | ..                               |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 27D. Capital outlay, Second Installation ..                     | 4,48,562               | 80,000                            | ..                               |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 27E. Capital outlay, Bangalore Lighting and Power Supply ..     | 5,78,225               | 46,000                            | 1,25,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>11,72,008</b>       | <b>3,76,000</b>                   | <b>18,60,000</b>                 |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>H—Railways—</b>  |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 28. State Railways—   |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Revenue Account ...   | 8,92,853               | †24,42,000                        | †23,92,000                       |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>J—Irrigation—</b>  |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 29. Major Works ...   | 13,59,536              | 11,21,000                         | 9,63,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 30 Minor Works ...  | 1,49,255               | 2,12,000                          | 2,08,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total ..</b>   | <b>15,08,791</b>       | <b>13,33,000</b>                  | <b>11,71,000</b>                 |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>K—Other Public Works—</b>                                    |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 31A. Civil Works ...  | 20,82,372              | 20,47,000                         | 19,85,000                        |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 31B Military Works ...  | 24,207                 | 23,000                            | 33,000                           |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 32. Construction of Railways.                                   | 25,216                 | 3,36,000                          | 4,27,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>21,31,795</b>       | <b>24,06,000</b>                  | <b>24,45,000</b>                 |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total, Departmental Heads ..</b>                             | <b>57,05,447</b>       | <b>65,57,000</b>                  | <b>78,68,000</b>                 |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total, Expenditure ...</b>                                   | <b>2,18,87,833</b>     | <b>2,32,70,000</b>                | <b>2,47,72,000</b>               |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Surplus</b>  | <b>.....</b>           | <b>8,44,000</b>                   | <b>20,000</b>                    |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Grand Total ...</b>  | <b>2,18,87,833</b>     | <b>2,41,14,000</b>                | <b>2,47,92,000</b>               |

\* Gross Receipts.

† Including Working Expenses.

Statement showing the actual net Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1903-04 1904-05, and 1905-06 and the Estimate for 1906-07.

D. A.

| Revenue                             | Actuals for 1903-04 | Actuals for 1904-05 | Preliminary actuals for 1905-06 | Estimate for 1906-07 | Expenditure  | Actuals for 1903-04 | Actuals for 1904-05 | Preliminary actuals for 1905-06 | Estimate for 1906-07 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>I. Revenue—</b>                  | Rs.                 | Rs.                 | Rs.                             | Rs.                  | <b>1. Cost of Revenue Collections—</b>               | Rs.                 | Rs.                 | Rs.                             | Rs.                  |
| 1. Land Revenue ... ..              | 96,36               | 94,99               | 89,42                           | 97,56                | 1. Land Revenue (excluding District Administration). | 9,52                | 10,01               | 9,49                            | 10,10                |
| 2. Mining Royalty and Leases ... .. | 18,16               | 16,90               | 17,76                           | 17,94                | 2. Forests .. .. .                                   | 5,23                | 6,47                | 7,94                            | 7,21                 |
| 3. Forests ... .. .                 | 15,95               | 19,24               | 20,77                           | 18,99                | 3. Stamps .. .. .                                    | 27                  | 27                  | 25                              | 25                   |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 4. Excise .. .. .                                    | 3,23                | 3,33                | 3,26                            | 3,40                 |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 5. Customs .. .. .                                   | 15                  | 13                  | 16                              | 15                   |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 6. Registration .. .. .                              | 81                  | 85                  | 87                              | 90                   |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | Total .. .. .  | 19,26               | 21,06               | 21,88                           | 22,01                |
| <b>Total</b> .. .. .                | <b>1,80,47</b>      | <b>1,81,13</b>      | <b>1,27,95</b>                  | <b>1,34,49</b>       | <b>2. Civil Services—</b>                            |                     |                     |                                 |                      |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 1. Palace .. .. .                                    | 16,40               | 19,40               | 19,40                           | 19,40                |
| <b>II. Taxation—</b>                |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 2. District Administration .. .. .                   | 7,89                | 7,52                | 7,51                            | 7,89                 |
| 1. Stamps ... .. .                  | 7,15                | 9,64                | 7,62                            | 7,76                 | 3. General Administration .. .. .                    | 5,94                | 6,23                | 6,06                            | 6,40                 |
| 2. Excise .. .. .                   | 86,98               | 87,87               | 87,97                           | 88,68                | 4. Law and Justice .. .. .                           | 9,32                | 9,65                | 9,98                            | 9,91                 |
| 3. Customs ... .. .                 | 3,53                | 3,64                | 3,25                            | 3,60                 | 5. Police .. .. .                                    | 9,16                | 9,54                | 9,60                            | 9,80                 |
| 4. Assessed Taxes .. .. .           | 2,59                | 3,06                | 3,24                            | 3,38                 | 6. Education .. .. .                                 | 6,45                | 6,53                | 6,60                            | 7,05                 |
| 5. Registration .. .. .             | 1,11                | 1,17                | 1,58                            | 1,49                 | 7. Muzrai .. .. .                                    | 3,23                | 3,28                | 3,47                            | 3,41                 |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 8. Medical .. .. .                                   | 4,97                | 4,40                | 4,31                            | 5,59                 |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 9. Scientific and other Minor Departments .. .. .    | 2,34                | 2,45                | 2,72                            | 2,55                 |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 10. Civil Works .. .. .                              | 89,27               | 85,16               | 81,44                           | 89,01                |
| <b>Total</b> .. .. .                | <b>51,96</b>        | <b>52,68</b>        | <b>53,66</b>                    | <b>54,91</b>         | Total .. .. .  | 1,06,53             | 1,04,16             | 1,03,59                         | 1,01,01              |
| <b>III. Debt Services—</b>          |                     |                     |                                 |                      | <b>3. Debt Services—</b>                             |                     |                     |                                 |                      |
| Interest, etc. (net) ... .. .       | ..                  | 78                  | 29                              | 62                   | Interest, etc (Net) .. .. .                          | 86                  | ..                  | ..                              | ..                   |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | <b>4. Miscellaneous—</b>                             |                     |                     |                                 |                      |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 1. Pensions .. .. .                                  | 5,03                | 5,05                | 5,41                            | 5,98                 |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 2. Stationery and Printing .. .. .                   | 1,63                | 1,46                | 1,76                            | 2,35                 |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 3. Famine relief .. .. .                             | ..                  | ..                  | 5                               | 2,00                 |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 4. Miscellaneous .. .. .                             | 9,59                | 5,98                | 4,67                            | 4,80                 |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | Total .. .. .  | 16,30               | 12,49               | 11,89                           | 14,63                |
| <b>IV. Commercial Services—</b>     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | <b>5. Army and Defence—</b>                          |                     |                     |                                 |                      |
| Revenue Account (net) ... .. .      |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 1. Subsidy to Imperial Government .. .. .            | 85,00               | 85,00               | 85,00                           | 85,00                |
| 1. Cauvery Power Scheme .. .. .     | 12,72               | 9,29                | 16,85                           | 15,60                | 2. Local Service and other regiments .. .. .         | 13,00               | 12,87               | 13,08                           | 13,15                |
| 2. State Railways .. .. .           | ..                  | 83                  | 1,67                            | 58                   | 3. Military Works .. .. .                            | 21                  | 24                  | 28                              | 38                   |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | Total .. .. .  | 48,21               | 48,11               | 48,81                           | 48,48                |
| <b>Total</b> .. .. .                | <b>12,72</b>        | <b>10,12</b>        | <b>18,02</b>                    | <b>16,18</b>         | <b>6. Commercial Services—</b>                       |                     |                     |                                 |                      |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | (a) Capital outlay—                                  |                     |                     |                                 |                      |
| <b>Total Receipts</b> .. .. .       | <b>1,94,55</b>      | <b>1,94,71</b>      | <b>1,99,92</b>                  | <b>2,06,20</b>       | 1. Railways .. .. .                                  | 57                  | 25                  | 3,31                            | 4,27                 |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | 2. Cauvery Power Scheme .. .. .                      | 7,78                | 9,56                | 1,02                            | 15,60                |
| <b>Deficit</b> .. .. .              | <b>4,50</b>         | <b>92</b>           | <b>..</b>                       | <b>..</b>            | (b) Revenue Account—                                 |                     |                     |                                 |                      |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | Railways (Net) .. .. .                               | 4                   | ..                  | ..                              | ..                   |
| <b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .          | <b>1,99,05</b>      | <b>1,95,63</b>      | <b>1,99,92</b>                  | <b>2,06,20</b>       | Total .. .. .  | 8,39                | 9,81                | 4,33                            | 19,87                |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | Total, Expenditure .. .. .                           | 1,99,05             | 1,95,63             | 1,90,00                         | 2,06,00              |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | Surplus .. .. .                                      | ..                  | ..                  | 9,92                            | 20                   |
|                                     |                     |                     |                                 |                      | Grand Total .. .. .                                  | 1,99,05             | 1,95,63             | 1,99,92                         | 2,06,20              |

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# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT MYSORE

ON 19TH OCTOBER 1907.

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GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you, in the name of His Highness the Maharaja, to another session of the Representative Assembly, and to lay before you, a short account of the administration of the State during the past official year and of the more important of the measures that are proposed to be taken up during the present year.

2. *Measures for improving Administrative Efficiency.*—In my last Address I referred to certain measures adopted in the earlier months of the official year 1906-07 for securing greater efficiency in the administration. These were (1) the revival of the system of competitive examinations for the Civil Service, (2) the laying down of rules for the selection of men for appointment as Amildars and Deputy Amildars, (3) modifications in the rules relating to the recruitment of Shekdars or Revenue Inspectors, (4) the issue of revised rules for regulating the appointment and promotion of ministerial officers in the Revenue department and (5) the grant of increased powers to the Revenue Commissioner. I shall now proceed to briefly describe the action that has since been taken in the same direction.

3. *School for Shekdars or Revenue Inspectors.*—A school for training Shekdars in surveying, drawing and minor engineering was opened at Bangalore. Forty-one students were trained and passed out of the school during the year, and a second batch of forty-six are now under training.

4. *Educational test for Patels or Village Headmen.*—A simple educational test has been prescribed for Patels or village headmen. The whole question of reconciling the hereditary principle in the case of village officers with the requirements of an efficient public service is under consideration in connection with the Village Offices Bill now before the Legislative Council.

5. Rules for regulating appointments and promotions in the ministerial branches of departments other than the Revenue Department have been drafted on the lines of the rules for the Revenue Department and are now under consideration.

6. The Civil Service Rules were further revised so as to equalize the prospects of persons appointed from the lower ranks of the public service with those of the men recruited by competition.

7. *Training of Assistant Commissioners in Treasury Work.*—A scheme has recently been sanctioned for giving a training to Assistant Commissioners in the details of treasury work and procedure before they are put in charge of treasuries. In regard to ministerial appointments in the treasury, the passing of the Accounts test has been prescribed as a necessary qualification.

8. *Training of Amildars in Survey Work.*—A scheme for giving a training in the elements of survey work to all candidates for appointment as Amildars and Deputy Amildars is under consideration. The re-survey operations which are now in progress have brought to light the fact that the systematic inspection and maintenance of survey boundary marks has been greatly neglected by Revenue Officers of all grades. This is to a great extent due to ignorance on the part of many Revenue Officers of the elements of surveying and to their inability to read the survey maps.

The rules for the training of Assistant Commissioners provide for their being trained in survey work; and in the Shekdari school, the Shekdars are also taught surveying. It is proposed that similar training should be given to Amildars and Deputy Amildars also.

9. *Sorting of Records.*—A set of rules had been laid down in the year 1903 for the sorting of records in taluk and district offices, and the work has been going on since then. But owing to the want of a guiding hand for co-ordinating the work of the different offices, the progress made has been slow and the work turned out unsatisfactory. An Assistant Commissioner has recently been placed on special duty for supervising this work in the several district and taluk offices.

10. *Commissioner of Stamps.*—In order to exercise supervision over the stamp revenue which has been showing a steady decline and to see to a stricter enforcement of the Stamp Laws than heretofore, a Commissioner of Stamps, and, under him Inspectors of Stamps have been appointed.

11. *Revenue Commissioner's control over Treasuries.*—The Revenue Commissioner, as the head of the Revenue department, has been made responsible for the efficient administration of the treasuries, the Comptroller's responsibility being, as in British India, confined to audit and accounts.

12. *Appointment of Financial Secretary.*—Towards the close of the year the Comptroller was appointed *ex-officio* Financial Secretary to Government. This has resulted in greater attention being paid to codal rules and closer scrutiny being exercised over the expenditure of public funds. In my last Address I referred to the amalgamation of the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts with that of the Comptroller. This arrangement has been in force since January last and has tended to greater independence of audit in connection with the working of the largest spending department of Government.

13. *Institution of a Legislative Council.*—I now come to the most important measure adopted during the past year and one affecting the constitution of the State, a measure also which had been frequently urged upon Government by the members of this Assembly; it is the institution of a Legislative Council for the State.

14. The elaboration of all legislative measures has hitherto formed a part of the duties of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja consisting of the Dewan and two Councillors, and though no doubt such measures have had in the past every consideration and attention bestowed upon them by successive Dewans and Councillors, it was felt that the character and composition of the Council, the smallness of its numbers and the want of publicity in its proceedings did not permit of legislative measures being considered as fully and from as many points of view as was desirable.

15. His Highness has accordingly been pleased to enlarge the Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations by associating with it a certain number of official and non-official gentlemen who could bring their practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to bear on the discussion of legislative measures.

16. I am aware that there is a strong feeling that the elective principle should have been recognized in the selection of non-official members for the Legislative Council, and that the Representative Assembly which has been in existence for over twenty-five years should have been given the privilege of electing members to the Council. I can assure you that this will not be long in coming, and that the same spirit of generosity in which His Highness has spontaneously instituted a Legislative Council will prompt him to give you this valued privilege in due time.

17. The Council came into existence on the 22nd June 1907. It has met twice since the beginning of the current year, and, as you are no doubt aware from the published Proceedings, several important bills are engaging its attention.

18. *Village Panchayets.*—I may here refer to another measure, the consideration of which His Highness has been pleased to sanction, and which, if worked successfully, will be the means of reviving the ancient system of village self-government, the decadence, and even disappearance, of which is being deplored on all sides. It is proposed, as a first step towards restoring village autonomy, to entrust

the repair and maintenance of village tanks and the control of the funds assigned for the purpose to Village Panchayets, composed of the village officials and members elected by the general body of villagers.

19. *Abolition of Halat or Excise Duty on Arecanut.*—You may remember that last year I referred to the question of abolishing the *Halat* being then under consideration. You are all aware that it has been found possible to order its abolition and to give effect to the measure from the beginning of this year. I need not recapitulate in detail the reasons that led the Government to make up its mind to abolish this tax. The decadence of the supari industry and the necessity for relieving it of the burden of this impost had been urged for many years past. The subject engaged the serious attention of Government about sixteen years ago, and as the outcome of the investigations made by the special officer deputed to study and report on the supari problem, some relief was given to the industry in the year 1896 by a reduction of assessment on supari gardens. But the *Halat* remained, and the relief could be only partial so long as this objectionable and burdensome impost continued. Various considerations, however, chief among which was the doubt as to the State's ability to forego 3½ lakhs of its ordinary revenue without causing serious dislocation in its finances, stood in the way of abolishing this tax. During the past year the financial situation was very carefully gone into on the lines indicated in my last Address, and it was found that after giving up the *Halat* revenue it was possible with economical management to balance the ordinary revenue and expenditure. His Highness the Maharaja was thus in a position to give effect to his long cherished desire to repeal this tax which had pressed so heavily on the chief industry of the malnad portions of the State.

20. The abolition of the *Halat* and the liberal policy that has been adopted during the revision of the Settlement, now in progress, in regard to the assessment on gardens, will, the Government trust, enable the areca grower to regain his lost position, and thus contribute to the prosperity of a considerable section of the population.

21. *Other Measures.*—Other measures of importance calculated to advance the well-being of the people, which were introduced during the past official year, or for which sanction has been accorded since the close of the year, will be dwelt upon in detail in their proper places, but I may briefly indicate them here. They are the constitution of a Department of a Public Health for the State; the formation of a Civil Veterinary Department; the raising of the pay of school masters in village schools all round with a view to bring it up within the next year or two to a minimum of Rs. 10; the introduction of Kindergarten and Manual Training in the schools of the State; and the abolition of fees in the Lower Primary and Upper Primary classes of Village Elementary Vernacular Schools throughout the State.

22. *Retrenchment.*—These useful measures entailing additional cost, as also the abolition of the *Halat* which has reduced the revenue by 3½ lakhs, have been rendered possible, to a great extent, by the economies effected and under contemplation in the various departments of Government. In my Address last year, I alluded to the appointment of a Committee to consider the possibilities of retrenchments in the various departments and to submit proposals for reducing expenditure to the minimum compatible with efficiency. The Committee had a very unpopular work to do, but they have done it fearlessly and with a single eye to promoting the best interests of the State and of the taxpayer. Orders have already been passed on the Committee's proposals in regard to the Judicial, Registration and Excise departments, and the retrenchments effected in these departments have resulted in a reduction of expenditure to the extent of more than a lakh of rupees. The Committee's proposals in regard to the Geological, Public Works and certain other departments are now before Government. The Revenue department has not yet been taken up, but it has already been found possible to reduce the number of Sub-Divisions or Assistant Commissioner's charges from 20 to 17, and thereby secure an annual saving of Rs. 16,000. Last year I referred to certain retrenchments made in the Archaeological department. Further reductions in the establishment of this department to the extent of Rs. 6,500 a year have been ordered during the year. The Retrenchment Committee have also been instructed to examine and report on the possibilities of increasing the revenue in the several departments. The measures proposed by them and accepted by Government in regard to the Registration and



Excise departments are expected to bring in an additional revenue of a quarter of a lakh a year.

23. *Finance—Accounts for 1906-07.*—I now come to the general subject of the finances of the State. The budget estimates of the year provided for a total revenue of Rs. 2,47,92,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,47,72,000, so as to leave a small revenue surplus of Rs. 20,000. The preliminary accounts of the year now made up show that the revenue was Rs. 2,86,800 more and the expenditure Rs. 80,600 less than what was anticipated, thus leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 3,87,400. This improvement was mainly contributed by (1) State Railways (Rs. 1,20,000), (2) sale of water to gold mines (Rs. 60,000), (3) Land Revenue (Rs. 1,11,000), (4) Excise (Rs. 77,000) and lapses of budget grants Rs. 2,54,000. These were counter-balanced to some extent by decreases under Forests (Rs. 15,000), Stamps (Rs. 42,000) and Mining Revenue (Rs. 1,65,000).

24. I have said that Rs. 3,87,400 was the revenue surplus. The real surplus of the year, however, was considerably larger, but a portion of it was set apart for a special purpose and has been shown in the accounts under the head of expenditure although it represents money actually saved. I refer to the net receipts from the Cauvery Power Scheme amounting to Rs. 15,54,000, which has been set apart towards strengthening the cash reserve, and the sum of rupees two lakhs set apart as a reserve against famine. Including these amounts the actual surplus was Rs. 21,41,000 against Rs. 10,55,000 in the preceding year.

25. Comparing the accounts of the year 1906-07 with those of the year 1905-06, you will see from the statements placed in your hands that the total receipts were Rs. 2,50,79,000 against Rs. 2,41,95,000 in 1905-06, and the total expenditure not including therein the appropriation of the net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme and the famine reserve grant, was Rs. 2,29,37,000 against Rs. 2,31,40,000. Thus the receipts were Rs. 8,83,000 more and the expenditure Rs. 2,03,000 less than in 1905-06.

26. Land Revenue brought in Rs. 9,29,000 more, a portion of the revenue suspended in the year 1905-06 and other arrears having been collected in addition to the normal demand; Excise gave an increase of Rs. 1,33,000. Sayer Customs Rs. 42,000, Bethamangala Water Works Rs. 75,000, State Railways Rs. 61,000 and the Cauvery Power Scheme Rs. 1,02,000, due to the increased rate of £24 per horse-power recovered in respect of power supplied from the First Installation during nine months of the year. Against these, Stamp Revenue has decreased by Rs. 30,000, the Mining Revenue by Rs. 1,45,000, owing to smaller output of gold in some of the mines, and the Forest Revenue by Rs. 2,06,000 of which Rs. 80,000 is under Timber, the operations not having been carried out to the full extent owing to the dearth of labourers in the manganese area. It is expected that when the final adjustments in the accounts have been made there will be some improvement in the figures under Forest Revenue.

27. On the expenditure side the decrease of Rs. 2,03,000 is mainly due to the Public Works grant in 1906-07 having been less than in the previous year and to savings in the grant. The other important variations are, an increase of Rs. 1,33,000 under Land Revenue due to payment of *potgi* in arrears and some additional charges under Establishment; a decrease of Rs. 1,32,000 under Forests, due to the absence of Khedda charges in 1906-07 and to restriction of timber operations; a decrease of Rs. 1,37,000 under Government Houses, owing to the absence of special expenditure, such as that incurred in 1905-06 in connection with the Royal Visit, and an increase of Rs. 76,000 under charges for pension.

28. *Government Surplus.*—The nature of the Government surplus and the causes of its depletion in recent years were fully explained in my Address to you last year. Briefly, it is the excess of the assets of the State over the liabilities, not including in the former the considerable outlay on public or reproductive works. The balance at the beginning of 1905-06 was Rs. 43,49,000, which increased to Rs. 54,04,000 at the close of that year. The balance at the close of 1906-07 according to the preliminary accounts stood at Rs. 75,47,000, which shows a saving of 32 lakhs in two years.

29. *Budget Estimates for 1907-08.*—The budget estimates for 1907-08 provide for a total revenue of Rs. 2,44,40,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,44,00,000, including under this head a famine grant of two lakhs and the appropriation of the

Cauvery Power surplus. This leaves a small revenue surplus of Rs. 40,000. The figures will be best understood by a reference to Appendix C, in which, for facility of comparison, only net figures have been taken for the Cauvery Power Scheme and Railways, special items of expenditure have been separated from the ordinary Civil expenditure and the loss of Land Revenue in 1905-06 has been allowed for on the charge side. It will be seen from this statement that the total estimated revenue of the year is less than that of the two previous years by eight lakhs. There is a deficiency of Rs. 1,34,000 under the ordinary revenues, but when it is remembered that from the beginning of 1907-08, the Government have remitted the supari *Halat* which brought in Rs. 3,68,000 in 1906-07, it is really a matter for congratulation that the deficiency is not much more. This favourable result is due in part to temporary causes, such as the expected collection of a portion of the suspensions granted in 1905-06 and of ordinary arrears if the seasonal conditions continue to be favourable, and the realization in the current year of certain sums of interest which were due last year. If these temporary causes are eliminated, the deficiency in the ordinary revenue will be Rs. 3,41,000, which indicates an improvement of Rs. 27,000 in the heads of revenue other than Sayer Customs. There is a large decline of Rs. 5,30,000 in the net income from the Cauvery Power Installations, as the period of high contract rates for the supply of power expired with 1906-07. The revenue from this source is, however, expected to recover to some extent when the Third Installation which is now in progress has been completed. There has been a gradual fall in the Mining revenue since 1905-06. As most of the special items of expenditure incurred by Government in the shape of contributions to Municipalities, capital outlay on railways and other useful public works are now met from this source, the contraction of this revenue, if it should continue, will be a matter for some anxiety. Further retrenchments in expenditure are, however, possible, and the steady development of the mineral and other resources of the State may fairly be counted on to more than counterbalance this temporary falling off.

30. On the expenditure side there is a special item of Rs. 3,99,000, which includes Rs. 2 lakhs out of the promised grant of five lakhs to the Tata Research Institute, one lakh for the completion of the Statue and Busts of His Highness the late Maharaja, and Rs. 41,000 for starting Kindergarten and Manual Training in the State. Further capital outlay on the State Railways has claimed three lakhs and a half. As most of the important extraordinary Public Works undertaken in recent years have now been practically completed, it has been found possible to reduce the Public Works grant by three lakhs. The total Civil expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 2,30,000 in comparison with the previous year's figures, but a large portion of this excess is due to the margin of safety which must be allowed between accounts and budget figures; there has also been a progressive increase of expenditure under certain heads of account due to their natural growth.

31. The special feature of the budget is, however, the provision of funds for inaugurating the new schemes to which I have already referred, *viz.*, the constitution of a Health department and a Veterinary department, the improvement of the pay of Primary School teachers, and the abolition of fees in Primary classes of Village schools. The total amount provided for these schemes in the current year is Rs. 60,000. It is gratifying to the Government to have been able to take the initial steps in these directions this year in spite of the remission of the supari *Halat*. When full effect is given to these schemes they will involve an annual additional expenditure of two lakhs.

32. *Cash Balance.*—The opening cash balance of the year was Rs. 99,06,000, out of which Rs. 14,64,000 was invested in the beginning of the year in Government of India securities of the nominal value of Rs. 15 lakhs. Provision has been made for the grant of the usual loans and advances, including loans to Municipalities. The amount that the Government can advance to local bodies to assist them in carrying out schemes of sanitation and other useful projects is necessarily limited and must depend to a great extent upon the punctuality with which these bodies discharge their existing obligations, so that the funds set free in one direction may be made available in another. It is a matter for regret that this obligation on the part of our debtors is not fully recognised, and that they often come up with applications, which Government are naturally not in a position to entertain, to be excused the repayment of the loans obtained by them.

33. The third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme will be completed this year out of the balance of the four per cent loan raised in 1906-07. The year is expected to close with a Cash Balance of Rs. 93,50,000.

34. *General Condition of Finances.*—The liability of the State on account of Savings Bank Deposits has been reduced by the operation of the changes made in the rules last year, from Rs. 95,34,000 on the 1st July 1906 to Rs. 70,04,000 on the 1st July 1907. The liability on account of the State Life Insurance Fund has slightly increased, from Rs. 13,70,000 to Rs. 14,61,000. In my Address last year I explained how, during the seven years preceding the year 1905-06, on account of the acceptance of Savings Bank deposits without limit and the expansion of the Insurance business, the State's liabilities under these heads had risen from about 34 lakhs to over a crore, and how on the other hand, on account of the large outlay on such works as the Cauvery Installation Scheme, the Bethamangala Water-Supply, the Marikanave Reservoir, and the reconstruction of the Mysore Palace, the Government surplus had dwindled down from Rs. 1,39,53,000 on the 1st July 1898, to Rs. 43,49,000 on the 1st July 1905. On the latter date it may be said that the Government had barely sufficient funds of their own to carry on the ordinary Treasury transactions, and there was hardly any surplus fund to meet any such emergent demand as famine relief or the other heavy periodical charges which the State has to meet from time to time. An approach to financial stability has now been made by limiting the extent of the liability on account of Savings Bank Deposits and by adding 32 lakhs to the reserve funds during the past two years. For a few years to come, the Government have decided to lay by two lakhs of rupees a year as an insurance against famine, and the net income from the Cauvery Power Installations, amounting to about ten lakhs, towards the replenishment of the balance, so that it may not be necessary to resort to borrowing when the State is called upon to meet a heavy demand in future either for famine relief or for reproductive expenditure such as for the construction of railways.

35. From what I have said you will see that the main features of the financial policy of the State at present are, first, the adoption of measures for improving the revenue; secondly, measures for checking the expenditure; and thirdly, strengthening the reserves by setting apart for the purpose, for a few years, the net receipts from the Cauvery Power Scheme, and laying by a certain sum every year as a reserve against famine.

36. *Agriculture, Season and Rainfall.*—I now turn to the subject of agriculture, season and rainfall. The year 1905-06 was one of very low rainfall, and even in the beginning of 1906-07 considerable anxiety was felt as the rains held off for a time; but there were unusually heavy showers in the months of August and September, which more than made up for the deficiency. Although the rains were not quite seasonable, the agricultural outlook was far better than in the preceding two years and the outturn of crops showed corresponding improvement. Nevertheless, prices have not fallen but have remained practically stationary. This apparently strange phenomenon is not peculiar to the State, and is attributable to economic causes of far-reaching influence. It must, however, have been of benefit to the agriculturist and compensated him to some extent for the deficient harvests of the previous years.

37. Owing to the favourable character of the seasons, the area under occupation, which had been reduced by 32,592 acres in the previous year, again rose from 6,735,115 acres to 6,774,764 or by 39,649 acres.

38. This year the rainfall from the South-west monsoon has been more than the average but not very well distributed, the heavy showers at the beginning of the season having been succeeded by very deficient rainfall. This caused some anxiety, but the rains we had last month and in the beginning of this month have averted what threatened to be a serious situation.

39. The Marikanave works are practically complete, and water can now be supplied to all the lands. Government have tentatively sanctioned for this tract a system of levying differential water rates with reference to the nature of the crops which the occupants desire to raise and the quantity of water required for such crops. From the nature of the soil and the fact that the ryots of this tract are unaccustomed to wet cultivation, it will be some time before wet cultivation establishes itself in the whole of the irrigable area.

40. *Fruit Culture.*—You will be interested to learn that Mr. M. J. Paul, a fruit-grower from Victoria in Australia, has been granted two pieces of land near Bangalore, measuring altogether about 34 acres, for fruit culture. The whole area has been planted up with vines, oranges, peaches, apricots, figs, cherries and plums of superior varieties. The prospects of this enterprise appear so encouraging that Mr. Paul has already been able to induce a syndicate, consisting mostly of Indian gentlemen, to take up the concern; and if it succeeds, as it promises to do, it will be of great value to the fruit-growing industry which is so conspicuous a feature of Bangalore, by introducing foreign varieties of fruit and demonstrating improved methods of fruit culture. The syndicate has also been granted about 600 acres of land under the Marikanave tank for the same purpose.

41. *Minimum Area of Land for Coffee Cultivation.*—In regard to the grant of lands for coffee cultivation, an important change in the rules has been recently ordered. It had been often urged on the attention of the Government by the ryots in the malnad, both at the meetings of this Assembly and on other occasions, that the rule fixing the minimum area of lands to be given out for coffee cultivation at 15 acres was attended with hardship in the case of the poorer ryots. After careful consideration the Government have decided that the minimum may, subject to certain conditions, be reduced to 5 acres.

42. *Sericulture.*—Special attention is being paid to the silk industry for which, I think, there is a great future in the State. The system of employing Sericultural Inspectors who, after receiving a training at Tata's Silk Farm, were required to visit the different silk growing centres and instruct the growers in improved methods of silk-worm rearing, has not proved quite as successful as was anticipated, and has been given up. It was considered that a better system would be to get men actually engaged in the silk industry to attend Tata's farm for receiving a course of instruction there. Arrangements will accordingly be made to build a lecture and demonstration hall in connection with the Farm, to provide the pupils with accommodation and to give scholarships to such of them as show an aptitude for learning. The Sericultural Inspectors have been reverted to the Education department, but they are required to train, out of school hours, the silk worm rearers in the locality.

43. *Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.*—Another measure calculated to promote the improvement of the indigenous arts and industries, is the holding of an annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore during the Dasara season, at which agricultural and industrial products of the State and of places outside the State will be exhibited; and the use of the machinery and implements connected therewith will be demonstrated and explained. A cattle show, and if possible, a pony show, will also be held in connection with the Exhibition every year. This year's Exhibition was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 5th instant, and I hope that all of you, gentlemen, have visited the exhibition and profited by it. The building known as the Special Reserve Police Lines has been fitted up for the Exhibition; the notice was however too short to admit of its complete adaptation as a permanent exhibition building, but next year we hope to effect the necessary improvements and additions so as to make the structure one befitting the object for which it is intended.

44. An exhibition of agricultural produce was held some months ago at Hoskote. It is worthy of note that it was got up and managed entirely by the local ryots under the guidance of the taluk officers.

45. *Cattle Shows.*—Cattle shows were organized and held during the year at Ghati Subrahmanya in the Bangalore district, at Nandi in the Kolar district, at Chunchinkatte in the Mysore district, and at Kudli in the Shimoga district, in connection with the *Jatras* or annual festivals held at these places; and prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle.

46. In December last, the Revenue Commissioner was deputed to visit the Exhibition at Calcutta with a view to study the working of the agricultural and other implements exhibited there and to collect information regarding crops and vegetable products, likely to be of use to the State. As a result of his visit several varieties of paddy and other produce have been procured for trial.

47. *Agricultural Chemist.*—The Agricultural Chemist has, during the year, continued his experiments in regard to the improvement of sugar production. By

these experiments he claims to have demonstrated that both the quality of the sugar manufactured and the quantity of the yield may be so greatly improved as to enable Indian sugar to successfully compete with the foreign article. The result of Dr. Lehmann's experiments will shortly be published in the form of a bulletin. The utilizing of these results in the field of practical industry is, however, eminently a matter for private enterprise; but the Government will be prepared to give all possible help and expert advice to any persons who are willing to engage in the business.

48 *Well-boring Instruments.*—With a view to obviate the loss that is often caused by the selection of unsuitable sites for wells for irrigation and other purposes, it has been decided that instruments for making trial-borings should be made available to the ryots. A set of well-boring instruments has been sanctioned for the Kolar district where the conditions are most favourable for such experiments.

49. *Constitution of a Civil Veterinary Department.*—As I told you last year the beginnings of a Civil Veterinary Department were laid in 1905-06 by the appointment of an Inspector of Cattle Diseases. During the year that has passed the scheme was further developed, and it has been decided to organize a regular Veterinary Department in the State. The scheme when fully introduced will cost Rs. 50,000 per annum, and will provide for dispensaries in all taluk headquarters and other important centres and also for a staff of itinerating Veterinary Assistants who will be able to move amongst the people and advise them as to the proper treatment of their cattle and the methods of housing them. There is, however, a dearth of duly qualified men for appointments in the department. The scheme has therefore to be introduced gradually as qualified men become available and the demands for their services increase. As a first instalment, the opening of four hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore, Chikmagalur and Anantapur and four dispensaries at Gubbi, Kolar, Hassan and Holalkere has been sanctioned during the current year.

50. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—During the year the Sringeri Jahgir was brought under Settlement. The Settlement involved the consideration of complicated questions of rights and tenures and its completion to the satisfaction alike of the superior and inferior landholder is chiefly due to the unrivalled local knowledge and experience of Colonel Grant. With the announcement of the rates of assessment in the Sringeri Jahgir, the original Survey and Settlement operations in the whole State will have been completed. The Re-survey work was completed during the year in respect of the late Gudibanda and Anantapur taluks and parts of the Shimoga and Belur taluks. The original Settlement was revised in the taluks of Molakalmuru, Channagiri and Bangalore, including the late Kengeri taluk. Revised rates have been sanctioned for the Sorab and Sagar taluks, and the proposals of the Survey and Settlement Superintendent in regard to the revision of the Settlement of the Shikarpur taluk are under the consideration of Government.

51. As a result of the revision, the assessment has been increased by 5 per cent in the Molakalmuru taluk, by 21 per cent in Channagiri, 14 per cent in Sorab and 14 per cent in Bangalore. Considering the great advance that has taken place in the material prosperity of these tracts the increase in the assessment has been very moderate. The rates were capable of greater increase, but they have been kept down by reducing the garden assessment in accordance with the principles laid down in the rules of 1902. In the Sagar taluk the effect of the revision is actually a reduction of 5 per cent in the total assessment and considerable reduction in the average garden and wet rates. The gardens in this taluk and in the Sorab taluk have been treated with exceptional liberality, so as to give them all the advantages which a light assessment can afford; and the Government hope that this liberal treatment, and the removal of the *Halat* duty with its attendant evils, will restore the supari industry of this tract to its former thriving condition.

52. *Forests.*—The area of the State Forests was increased during the year by the addition of ten new blocks of an aggregate extent of 86 square miles. Attempts are being made by the Forest department to open markets for Mysore timber outside India. A consignment lately sent to Egypt has realised very good prices, and arrangements are under contemplation to regularly export timber to Egypt. The revenue from Sandal was Rs. 12,38,219 against Rs. 12,52,633 in the previous year. The net revenue of the Forest department during the year amounted to Rs. 12,27,440 as against Rs. 13,01,786 in 1905-06.

53. The system of disposal of bamboos and other forest produce by means of licenses through middlemen, which has yielded such satisfactory results in the Mysore district, has been introduced tentatively for two years throughout the State, and is expected to greatly add to the convenience of the public by enabling them to get the licenses readily, while allowing forest officials to devote more time to their legitimate work of forest conservancy.

54. The Government have under consideration the question of enlisting the sympathy of landholders in the growth and preservation of Sandal trees on their holdings by giving them a direct pecuniary interest in the trees, and of affording them reasonable facilities for the removal of Sandal trees which cause obstruction to their agricultural or other operations.

55. A special reward of Rs. 10,000 has been offered to any one who will discover a remedy for spike disease in Sandal trees.

56. *Agricultural Banks.*—It is a matter for regret that the management of Agricultural Banks shows no signs of improvement. The amount repaid by the Banks during the year was about Rs. 90,000, and there is still a balance of nearly 12 lakhs to be recovered. Owing to their persistent default, the Government loans to the Banks at Talya and Tavarekere have been ordered to be withdrawn. To facilitate the recovery of Government loans the Inspector of Agricultural Banks was authorized to exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under Chapter XI of the Land Revenue Code so far as may be necessary for the purposes of such recovery.

57. *Co-operative Societies.*—Turning now from the subject of Agricultural Banks to that of Co-operative Societies, we find an encouraging record of progress. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to show his personal interest in these Societies by grants of money from his private purse. The Government have, besides granting the Societies exemption from Stamp and Registration fees, passed rules to facilitate the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the business of a society by arbitration, and have also recently decided to set apart a sum of fifteen thousand rupees to be given as advances to these Societies.

58. There are now 15 Societies working in the State as against 7 during the last year. Two of the societies are grain banks. Two work for the benefit of weavers, and one of them, that at Saligram, deputed one of its members to Baroda to study the improved processes of weaving introduced in the weaving institute there.

59. In accordance with the Resolutions adopted at the Co-operative Conference at Simla, Government have sanctioned the appointment of an Honorary Organizer of Co-operative Societies, and Mr. M. S. Narayana Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, has been selected for the work.

60. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works amounted to Rs. 47,28,828, of which Rs. 13,12,202 was spent on Irrigation, Rs. 27,92,960 on Civil works, Rs. 27,961 on Military works and Rs. 5,95,705 on the Cauvery Power works.

61. *Irrigation.*—Satisfactory progress was made on the Marikanave project, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,73,000. The dam is practically complete. The irrigation channels have been excavated to almost their full sanctioned length and the masonry works on them are in progress. Water is being now supplied to the ryots for cultivation in the first 14 miles of the left channel and up to the 13th mile of the right channel. Equally good progress was made on the other irrigation works on hand. The usual grant of a lakh of rupees was allotted for the restoration of minor tanks, out of which a sum of Rs. 68,000 was spent on actual work carried out. A sum of Rs. 12,600 has been advanced to the ryots for doing their share of earthwork.

62. Two projects for Famine Protection works were sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,76,492. They are the opening out of a channel from the Naganna anikat to feed the Tarikere valley tanks, and the construction of a reservoir across the Nugu river near Beerval in the Mysore district. The projects for constructing tanks near Channapatna and on the Suvarnavati river in the Mysore district were abandoned as being either not remunerative or otherwise not desirable to undertake.

63. *Communications*.—Under “Communications” the following were the chief works in progress during the year:—the opening out of the remaining section of the Saklespur-Arehalli road, improvements to the Bisle ghat road, the opening out of the Sorab-Anavatti road, the extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road and the improvement of the Shimoga-Mangalore road. Two bridges were completed during the year, one over the Hemavati at Anjur and the other over the Bhadra at Magundi.

64. *Cauvery Power Scheme*.—The total expenditure on the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 5,95,705, of which Rs. 2,83,362 was spent on the Third Installation. The gross revenue realized during the year was Rs. 20,11,554. Deducting the working expenses, the net revenue was Rs. 17,51,893, which was Rs. 1,92,000 more than the budget estimate.

65. *State Railways*.—The total net earnings on the open lines of railway owned by the State aggregated Rs. 10,67,644 against Rs. 10,99,143 in 1905-06. There was a rise in the gross receipts from Rs. 26,30,765 to Rs. 26,79,282, but the working expenses exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 80,016. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1907 was Rs. 2,36,81,370. The percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4.50 as compared with 4.73 during the last year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 60.15 against 58.22.

66. *Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway*.—A guarantee of four per cent was sanctioned to the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company upon the capital cost of the line. The project received from the Company for the construction of the line has been forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India.

67. *Steam Tramway in the Shimoga District*.—During the year the Government granted to the Mysore Manganese Company the concession to construct a Steam Tramway from the mines at Kumsi to the Shimoga Railway Station. The line is under construction.

68. *Unions*.—At the commencement of the year there were 47 Village Unions under the District Boards. During the year 198 villages each containing more than 300 houses or 1,000 inhabitants were constituted as Unions.

69. *Municipalities*.—There are now 88 Municipalities in the State, one more than during last year. The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, was passed into law during the year and now governs the Bangalore and Mysore Municipal Councils. Government intend to bring under the new Regulation all District head-quarter towns and other Municipal towns containing a population of more than 5,000.

70. A project for the supply of water to the Harihar town at a cost of Rs. 16,790 was sanctioned during the year. A project for the improvement of Melkote is ready. It is proposed to constitute the town into a Municipality under the new Municipal Regulation and to ask the Municipal Council to contribute towards the cost of improvements by the imposition of a small tax on pilgrims. A drainage project for Chikmagalur and drainage and water supply projects for Shimoga and Seringapatam are also under preparation.

71. The Vani Vilas water works of the Mysore City were transferred to the management of the Public Works department, the Municipal contribution for maintenance being fixed at Rs. 12,000 a year. Arrangements have been made to improve the supply of water by installing an additional steam plant. It is intended to work the plant with electricity when the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme is completed. When this is done an abundant and cheap supply of water will be ensured.

72. In connection with the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, a project costing Rs. 4,40,000 has been sanctioned for lighting the Mysore City with electricity, and the Municipality has agreed to pay a contribution of Rs. 10,000 a year.

73. The total sum at the disposal of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, during the year, including the State grant of Rs. 3,82,710, was Rs. 4,32,545. The total sum expended on various works of improvements was Rs. 3,61,697.

74. *Plague*.—During the year there were 5,969 attacks and 4,278 deaths from plague, as against 3,033 attacks and 2,136 deaths in the previous year. The Bangalore district suffered the most and the Chitaldrug district the least, the former



reporting 1,771 attacks and 1,165 deaths and the latter only 3 imported cases and 3 deaths. The largest number of cases occurred in the month of October, and the smallest number in July.

75. The preventive measures adopted during the year were the same as in previous years, *viz.*, (i) evacuation of infected localities, (ii) disinfection and (iii) campaign against rats. Prompt evacuation of infected houses followed by thorough desiccation is reported to have had, in most cases, the effect of stamping out the disease. In pursuance of the policy which has been followed from the first appearance of plague in the State, every facility was afforded for evacuation, by supplying shed materials free of cost to the deserving poor and at cost price to others, and by making provision for the safe custody of property in the evacuated villages. Recent investigations have shown that the medium of transmission of plague from rat to rat and from rat to man is the rat-flea. The campaign against rats set on foot in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in 1905-06 was vigorously continued and was extended to a few places in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures in the State was Rs. 77,000.

76. *Formation of a Department of Public Health.*—As you are aware, the State has spent very large sums of money in combating the plague from the time the disease first broke out. At the same time, the Government have felt that for the successful prevention of plague, cholera and other epidemics it was essential that a properly equipped Health department should be organized. They have accordingly sanctioned the constitution of a department of Public Health for the State, with a properly qualified staff.

77. The department, as constituted under orders passed on the 10th August last, consists of a Sanitary Commissioner, a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 3 Divisional Sanitary Officers, 3 Health Officers, 8 District Sanitary Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators.

78. The Senior Surgeon will continue to be *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner and, as such, will be directly responsible for the administration of the department. As he has other duties, both numerous and exacting, attached to his office, he will be given a full-time Deputy who will practically control the department. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will also be Inspector of Vaccination. The State will be divided into three divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Sanitary Officer. For the eight districts there will be eight District Sanitary Officers. Taluk Boards and Municipalities will have Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Health Officers will be appointed for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields.

79. Advisory Sanitary Boards have also been constituted, a Central Sanitary Board for the State and District Sanitary Boards for each district. The Central Sanitary Board consists of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer. Its duty is to consider all schemes submitted to it by the District Sanitary Boards and advise Government as to their desirability. The District Sanitary Board will consist of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, the Divisional Sanitary Officer, the District Engineer, the District Medical Officer, the District Sanitary Officer and two Municipal or Local Board members. The duty of these Boards is to advise Municipal and District Boards in regard to all schemes for sanitary improvements not involving an expenditure of over Rs. 1,000. More costly schemes will be submitted to the Central Sanitary Board.

80. In connection with the Health department there will also be a Public Health Institute with a Laboratory attached to it.

81. As the present Vaccinators have been found to be unsatisfactory as a class, they will be replaced by a smaller number of better qualified and better paid men who will also be mounted and will thus be able to do the work done by two or three of the present class of men. The Vaccinators will be placed under the control of the District Sanitary Officers.

82. The scheme will be brought into operation gradually, as duly trained and qualified men become available for the several appointments.

83. The annual expenditure of the department when fully brought into operation will be Rs. 79,620. Deducting the sum of Rs. 25,188 that the Government



is now spending on Sanitary and Vaccination establishments the net additional expenditure involved will be Rs. 54,432. The Government have every hope that the work of the department will bear fruit in the prevention of epidemics like the plague, small-pox and cholera, and in the removal of various preventible causes that now contribute to increase the rate of infant and adult mortality. The Government also trust that the labours of the department will meet with the hearty co-operation of the people, which is essential to the success of any scheme of general amelioration, and it rests with you, gentlemen, as men of intelligence and influence, to exert yourselves to bring about this desirable result.

84. *Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births recorded during the year was 88,295 as against 95,543 in the preceding year. The number of deaths was 113,839 as against 81,495. Cholera prevailed largely in the Mysore and Shimoga districts and accounted for nearly one-tenth of the mortality.

85. *Mining.*—The year was one of remarkable activity in connection with mining operations, owing chiefly to the rapid increase of prospecting work for minerals. No less than 136 prospecting licenses and 71 exploring licenses were granted during the year. Forty-two existing Prospecting Licenses were also renewed.

86. *Gold.*—The total output of gold during the year was about 535,370 ounces, of an estimated value of £2,068,970, as against 595,291 ounces, valued at £2,274,786, in 1905-06. The royalty due to Government on the production of the year was Rs. 15,53,526 as against Rs. 17,16,513 last year. This decrease was chiefly due to the diminished returns from the Champion Reef Mine, which at the beginning of 1906 was the largest gold producer on the Kolar Field, but which during the past eighteen months has been obliged to reduce its output by nearly 40 per cent. This, though a matter for regret, is not a cause for serious alarm. There is no reason to suppose that the limits of the zone of paying ore have been reached, or that ore bodies of increasing value will not be found at greater depth. In fact the Mysore Mine, which is adjacent to the Champion Reef passed through a very extensive zone of poor ore; but now it has got into rich ore and is working very satisfactorily. As regards the smaller mines, I regret to say that the Coromandel mine has practically closed down, and that the Tank mine is about to do so.

87. Outside the Kolar Gold Fields, the Woolagiri mine near Nanjangud produced 171 ounces from some experimental crushings in the course of prospecting development work.

88. Vigorous prospecting for gold is being carried on in several localities. None of these have as yet reached a producing stage, but there are promising prospects on several of them.

89. *Manganese.*—Increased attention was paid during the year to prospecting for manganese ores, and many fresh deposits were discovered. The success of the Mysore Manganese Company, Ltd., caused a great rush for manganese lands; but it was felt that as that Company was the pioneer of an industry new to the State it required some protection. The Government accordingly decided to withhold the issue of further licenses in the Shimoga district until the conditions of successfully working the mineral were recognised. In December 1906 this restriction was limited to an area of 13 miles round Ayanur, and the rest of the Shimoga district was thrown open to prospectors. As a tentative measure it was also decided to permit manganese to be mined under prospecting licenses for a period of three years without insisting on mining leases being taken out. A further consideration of the matter has shown that where actual mining operations have to be undertaken, involving a large outlay of capital, the issue of long period leases will be desirable, and that the tying up of large areas under prospecting licenses is undesirable. It is under contemplation, therefore, to provide for the issue of suitable leases for manganese mining and to set free the large areas now held under prospecting licenses.

90. The following statement shows the approximate quantities and value of manganese ore already obtained:—

| Year    | Ore obtained | Ore sold   | Value<br>Rs.  | Royalty<br>Rs. |
|---------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1905-06 | ... 20,278   | ... 15,050 | ... 3,21,185  | ... 5,643      |
| 1906-07 | ... 63,181   | ... 50,247 | ... 10,37,901 | ... 20,209     |

91. *Chrome*.—A number of licenses for working the various deposits of chrome ore have also been issued, and prospecting operations are in progress in several blocks. Large quantities of a rather low grade ore have been located in the Hassan district. This ore will require concentration for export, and an experimental plant for effecting this is in course of erection near Tagadur.

92. *Judicial*.—In an earlier part of the Address I have referred to the retrenchments in the Judicial department. As a consequence of these measures, several important changes were effected during the year. The District and Sessions Court at Bangalore, and the second Additional Munsiff's Courts at Bangalore and Mysore were abolished; so also were the Munsiff's Courts at Yedahalli and Dodballapur, and the Sub-Judge's Courts at Hassan and Chikmagalur. In place of the last two, Munsiff's Courts were established at Hassan and Chikmagalur.

93. Owing to these changes the territorial jurisdiction of some of the courts has been altered or extended with due regard to public convenience. The Munsiff of Hassan exercises jurisdiction over the Hassan, Belur, Arsikere and Manjarabad taluks; and the Munsiff of Chikmagalur exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the Kadur district with the exception of the Yedahalli sub-taluk, which has been added to the territorial jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Shimoga. The jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge of Mysore has been extended over the Revenue District of Hassan.

94. In consequence of the abolition of the District and Sessions Court at Bangalore, the Chief Court was invested with the original Civil and Criminal work of the District Court and unlimited Civil jurisdiction was conferred on the Sub-Judge of Bangalore.

95. *Divesting Amildars of Magisterial functions*.—Another important change recently sanctioned by His Highness is the relieving of the Amildars of Kolar, Hassan, Maddagiri, Hole-Narsipur and Sagar of their magisterial functions and investing the Munsiffs at these stations with the powers of magistrates of the second class. Similarly the Amildars of Bangalore and Mysore have been instructed not to exercise their magisterial powers and their magisterial duties have been assigned to the respective City Magistrates.

96. *Police*.—I am glad to say that there has been a steady decrease in heinous crimes, such as dacoity, robbery and serious house-breaking and theft. In my Address last year, I referred to the Investigation Centre Scheme which had been tentatively introduced into the Shimoga district and of which the chief features are a better distribution of the Police force and the assignment of the duty of investigating cases reported to the Police, to responsible officers of and above the rank of Jamadar. The scheme is reported to be working satisfactorily in the Shimoga district, and it is proposed to reorganize the Police force in the other districts also on a similar basis.

97. *Excise*.—On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee certain changes were made in the Excise department. The office of the Deputy Excise Commissioner was abolished. The appointment of a separate District Excise Officer for each district was finally decided upon. In 4 out of the 8 districts, the District Excise Officer will be an officer of the grade of Assistant Commissioner, while in the remaining 4 districts, where the work is light, the District Excise Officer will be an officer of the grade of Amildar. The rates of tree-tax on *date* and *bagani* trees were increased by annas 4 and 8 respectively, while the separate levy of local cess on tree-tax and on the rental of toddy shops was discontinued. The duty on *ganja* was raised to Rs. 5. And finally, it was decided to introduce the system of Government bonded warehouses in the several taluk headquarter stations on the lines formulated by the Indian Excise Committee.

98. *Education*.—The number of educational institutions in the State fell from 4,093 to 3,932, the decrease being confined to private institutions.

99. *Scholarships for depressed classes*.—With the object of providing greater facilities for the education of the depressed classes, eight scholarships of Rs. 2 each per mensem were instituted, chiefly for the benefit of *Lambani* and *Begari* pupils. The number of district scholarships of Rs. 5 each to Shimoga students in the Central and the Maharaja's Colleges was raised from 10 to 12. In addition to the usual Engineering and Medical scholarships, ten technical scholarships were also awarded.

100. Several important changes have been introduced in the working of the Education department. A revised code of rules was passed for the guidance of Inspecting Officers of schools. A Text-book Committee was organized. The question of re-arranging the Colleges in the State to suit the requirements of the new University Regulations is before Government. A number of professors and teachers were deputed to Madars to attend the lectures on Experimental teaching in Mathematics. The Inspector-General of Education and a number of teachers were also deputed to visit the recent Madras Educational Exhibition.

101. *Raising the pay of Village School Masters.*—The necessity of raising the pay of village school masters to a minimum of Rs. 10 has long been recognized by Government. The question engaged the serious attention of Government during the year and orders have now been passed raising by one rupee the pay of all school masters drawing less than Rs. 10, as a first step towards raising their pay to Rs. 10 within the next year or two.

102. *Abolition of Fees in Primary Vernacular Classes.*—Another important question that engaged attention was the abolition of fees in village schools. In order to place the benefits of Elementary education within the reach of the poorest classes in rural parts, it has been decided to abolish the levy of school fees in the Lower and Upper Primary classes of Village Elementary Schools.

103. *Introduction of Kindergarten and Manual Training.*—Another very important measure which Government have recently sanctioned is in connection with Kindergarten and Manual Instruction. A good system of education for boys and girls should have for its object the training of all their faculties, particularly their powers of observation and exact description. This element is wanting in the system of education now in force, and the scheme recently sanctioned aims at removing this defect and developing those faculties of the mind which are essential to all branches of modern scientific study. The services of an English lady expert in Kindergarten and of an American expert in Manual Training have been secured for a period of six months. They will give teachers a training in Kindergarten methods and principles, nature study, school gardening and manual instruction of various kinds. They will also organize a scheme of instruction in these subjects as well as in drawing, designing, painting and clay modelling. Six Manual Training and Art Instructors will also be employed temporarily. The cost of the whole scheme will come to about Rs. 45,000.

104. *Female Education.*—Female education is making steady progress. During the year, one Brahmin lady teacher of the Maharani's College passed the History branch of the B. A. Degree Examination, one Eurasian lady passed the F. A. Examination and a Brahmin lady passed the Matriculation Examination.

105. *Technical Education.*—The Industrial and Commercial schools of the State did good work. The Superintendents of some of them were deputed to attend the Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta.

106. You will be glad to hear that the construction of the buildings for the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore will be taken up shortly and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 out of the Rs. 5,00,000 promised by the Government has been provided in the budget.

107. *Vokkaligar Sangha.*—Before I conclude I should like to make a reference to the Vokkaligar Sangha which was started last year and which has this year begun its second Conference under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja. The Sangha aims at ameliorating the condition of the cultivating classes who form the bulk of the population and the backbone of its agricultural and industrial prosperity. They have hitherto been rather backward in regard to education, but some of the public spirited young men of the community who have benefited by modern education have for some time been endeavouring to improve the condition of their fellowmen and have started this association to promote the material, intellectual and moral interests of the great Vokkaliga population. It is most gratifying to see the readiness with which all sections and grades of the community have responded to the appeal of the leaders of the movement and co-operated with them in promoting the objects of the Sangha.

108. I shall close my Address by briefly referring to the visit paid by His Highness the Maharaja to Calcutta during the last cold weather at the invitation

of His Excellency the Viceroy. At Calcutta, His Highness the Maharaja was the guest of His Excellency, and while there he visited the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in connection with the National Congress. It was while His Highness was in Calcutta that the intelligence was received that His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor had been pleased to confer on His Highness the title of G.C.S.I., with which he was invested later, on the historic occasion of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan to Agra. This event was, as you are aware, received with demonstrations of joy by all classes of His Highness's subjects, and the enthusiastic reception accorded to His Highness during his recent tour through parts of the Mysore and Bangalore districts and through the Kolar district, afforded a further proof of the feelings of affectionate loyalty and personal devotion which His Highness has inspired in the minds of the people.

V. P. MADHAVA 'RAO,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

APPENDIX A.  
RECEIPTS.

| Heads of Receipts   | Final<br>1905-06 | Preliminary<br>1906-07 | Difference | Remarks  |
|---|------------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| Land Revenue .. .. .  | 91,02,029        | 1,00,31,205            | + 9,29,176 | Increase due to collection of suspense instalments of 1905-06.   |
| Salt .. .. .  | 11,411           | 18,638                 | + 7,227    |  |
| Stamps .. .. .  | 7,88,352         | 7,58,289               | - 30,069   |  |
| <b>Excise—</b>  |                  |                        |            |  |
| (a) Arrack .. .. .  | 18,78,431        | 20,01,512              | + 1,23,081 | Increase due to larger consumption   |
| (b) Toddy .. .. .   | 18,49,471        | 18,66,950              | + 17,479   |  |
| (c) Miscellaneous .. .. .   | 1,15,798         | 1,08,440               | - 7,358    |  |
| Total, Excise .. .. .   | 38,43,700        | 39,76,902              | + 1,33,202 |  |
| Sayer .. .. .   | 3,25,550         | 3,67,677               | + 42,127   |  |
| Mohatarfa .. .. .   | 3,24,432         | 3,29,675               | + 5,243    |  |
| <b>Forests—</b>   |                  |                        |            |  |
| (a) Sandalwood .. .. .  | 12,52,633        | 12,88,219              | - 14,414   | Decrease due to the difficulty in carting timber for want of sufficient labor and of the required number of waggons. |
| (b) Timber .. .. .  | 4,31,058         | 3,50,610               | - 80,448   |  |
| (c) Other Forest items .. .. .                                      | 3,16,883         | 2,95,686               | - 21,197   |  |
| (d) Kheddass .. .. .  | 90,069           | ..                     | - 90,069   |  |
| Total, Forests .. .. .  | 20,90,663        | 18,84,515              | - 2,06,148 |  |
| <b>Mining—</b>  |                  |                        |            |  |
| (a) Five per cent Royalty .. .. .                                   | 17,74,993        | 16,01,493              | - 1,73,500 | Decrease due to diminished output.   |
| (b) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases, granted .. .. . | 16,884           | 45,422                 | + 28,538   |  |
| Total, Mining .. .. .   | 17,91,877        | 16,46,915              | - 1,44,962 |  |
| Registration .. .. .  | 1,57,832         | 1,43,640               | - 14,192   |  |
| Amrit Mahal .. .. .   | 48,323           | 4,450                  | + 6,127    |  |
| <b>State Investments and Bank Deposits—</b>                         |                  |                        |            |  |
| (a) Interest on Government Securities .. .. .                       | 2,30,060         | 2,24,559               | - 5,501    |  |
| (b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank .. .. .                 | 62,290           | 37,455                 | - 24,835   |  |
| (c) Profit on Government of India Securities sold .. .. .           | ..               | ..                     | ..         |  |
| Total, State Investments, etc .. .. .                               | 2,92,350         | 2,62,014               | - 30,336   |  |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue .. .. .                    | 95,570           | 72,567                 | - 23,003   |  |
| <b>Law and Justice—</b>   |                  |                        |            |  |
| (a) Courts of Law .. .. .   | 52,798           | 52,830                 | + 32       |  |
| (b) Jails .. .. .   | 21,786           | 23,323                 | + 1,537    |  |
| Total, Law and Justice .. .. .                                      | 74,584           | 76,153                 | + 1,569    |  |
| Police .. .. .  | 24,480           | 33,613                 | + 9,133    | Increase due to the supply of water being sufficient to meet the demand  |
| Education .. .. .   | 1,21,135         | 1,29,840               | + 8,705    |  |
| Medical .. .. .   | 1,02,600         | 79,289                 | - 23,311   |  |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments .. .. .                      | 15,113           | 20,781                 | + 5,618    |  |
| Stationery and Printing .. .. .                                     | 7,231            | 8,245                  | + 1,014    |  |
| Public Works .. .. .  | 2,40,618         | 3,15,000               | + 74,382   |  |
| Other Items .. .. .   | 2,09,141         | 1,78,361               | - 30,780   |  |
| Total .. .. .   | 1,96,66,941      | 2,03,87,713            | + 7,20,772 |  |
| <b>State Railways—</b>  |                  |                        |            |  |
| Revenue Account .. .. .   | 26,18,748        | 26,79,620              | + 60,872   | Increase due to growth of traffic.   |
| Cauvery Power Scheme .. .. .  | 19,09,454        | 20,11,554              | + 1,02,100 | Increase was owing to the high contract rate per horse power and to more demand for power.                           |
| Grand Total .. .. .   | 2,41,95,143      | 2,50,78,887            | + 8,83,744 |  |

## EXPENDITURE.

| Heads of Expenditure  | Final<br>1905-06  | Preliminary<br>1906-07 | Difference        | Remarks   |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Subsidy   | 35,00,000         | 35,00,000              |                   |   |
| Civil List  | 16,00,000         | 16,00,000              |                   |   |
| Pensions to the Members of the Ruling Family                                | 3,40,000          | 3,40,000               |                   |   |
| Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs                  | 86,436            | 83,842                 | - 2,594           |   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>55,26,436</b>  | <b>55,23,842</b>       | <b>- 2,594</b>    |   |
| Refunds and Drawbacks—  |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue                                      | 1,56,444          | 1,56,444               |                   |   |
| Other Items   | 78,068            | 57,850                 | - 20,218          |   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2,34,512</b>   | <b>2,14,294</b>        | <b>- 20,218</b>   |   |
| Land Revenue Charges—   |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Revenue Commissioner  | 40,243            | 54,470                 | + 14,227          |   |
| Deputy Commissioners and Establishments                                     | 1,89,972          | 1,87,658               | - 2,314           |   |
| Assistant Commissioners and Establishments                                  | 1,14,925          | 1,13,216               | - 1,709           |   |
| Taluk Establishments  | 4,13,558          | 4,25,582               | + 12,024          |   |
| Contingencies, and Supplies and Services                                    | 17,618            | 20,116                 | + 2,498           |   |
| Miscellaneous   | 26,859            | 31,774                 | + 4,915           |   |
| Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels  | 7,06,901          | 8,11,778               | + 1,04,877        | Increase due to the corresponding increase in collection.   |
| Survey and Settlement   | 1,82,069          | 1,80,686               | - 1,383           |   |
| Inam  | 7,973             | 8,193                  | + 220             |   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>17,00,118</b>  | <b>18,33,473</b>       | <b>+ 1,33,355</b> |   |
| Stamps  | 26,286            | 25,667                 | - 619             |   |
| Excise  | 3,26,741          | 3,16,995               | - 9,746           |   |
| Sayer   | 15,685            | 14,058                 | - 1,627           |   |
| Forests including Kheddas   | 7,88,877          | 6,57,075               | - 1,31,802        | Decrease chiefly due to restricted timber operations for want of labor  |
| Mining  | 16,401            | 14,935                 | - 1,466           |   |
| Registration  | 87,166            | 85,542                 | - 1,624           |   |
| Amrit Mahal   | 93,388            | 29,827                 | - 63,561          |   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>12,94,544</b>  | <b>11,44,099</b>       | <b>- 1,50,445</b> |   |
| Interest—   |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Interest on 4 per cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07                         |                   | 8,722                  | + 8,722           |   |
| Interest on Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs                               | 50                | 675                    | + 625             |   |
| Interest on Savings Bank Deposits   | 2,85,827          | 2,50,000               | - 35,827          | Decrease mainly due to conversion of Rs 20 lakhs into the 4 per cent loan.  |
| Interest on Charity Fund  | 16,175            | 16,167                 | - 8               |   |
| Interest on Insurance Fund  | 87,268            | 42,095                 | + 45,173          |   |
| Refunds   | 1,113             | 400                    | - 713             |   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>3,40,433</b>   | <b>3,18,059</b>        | <b>- 22,374</b>   |   |
| General Administration  | 5,25,358          | 5,44,288               | + 18,930          |   |
| Law and Justice—  |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Courts of Law   | 9,47,049          | 9,28,279               | - 18,770          |   |
| Jails   | 1,21,881          | 1,27,960               | + 6,079           |   |
| Police  | 9,92,467          | 9,86,830               | - 5,637           |   |
| Education   | 7,72,549          | 8,02,406               | + 29,857          |   |
| Muzrai  | 3,47,209          | 3,41,016               | - 6,193           |   |
| Medical   | 5,92,314          | 6,57,049               | + 64,735*         | * Increase due to higher rate of pay drawn by the permanent Senior Surgeon, to the appointment of an acting Senior Surgeon, to the Maternity Hospital charges being borne by Government, and to a special building grant of Rs 25,000 |
| Government Houses   | 3,08,516          | 1,71,451               | - 1,37,065†       | † Decrease due to absence of special expenditure on account of the visit of T R H the Prince and Princess of Wales, which was special to the previous year  |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments                                      | 3,02,572          | 2,60,517               | - 42,055‡         | ‡ Decrease due to retirement of Mr. Rice, to less expenditure on experimental farms, etc.   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>49,09,915</b>  | <b>48,19,796</b>       | <b>- 90,119</b>   |   |
| Miscellaneous Charges—  |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities                                      | 4,55,763          | 5,32,145               | + 76,382§         | § Increase due to the expansion of the pension list   |
| Civil Furlough Allowances   |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Stationery and Printing   | 1,82,658          | 1,93,117               | + 10,459          |   |
| Premium on Govt of India Pro-Notes purchased                                | 6,293             | 6,216                  | - 77              |   |
| Other items   | 5,56,491          | 5,55,365               | - 1,126           |   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>12,01,205</b>  | <b>12,86,843</b>       | <b>+ 85,638</b>   |   |
| Plague  | 1,10,174          | 76,958                 | - 33,216          | Decrease mainly due to smaller grant  |
| Famine Relief   | 5,000             | 2,00,000               | + 1,95,000        |   |
| Public Works  | 33,75,336         | 31,66,155              | - 2,09,181        |   |
| Army  | 13,51,040         | 13,34,187              | - 16,853          |   |
| State Railways—   |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihara line | 7,12,828          | 7,13,000               | + 172             |   |
| Revenue Account   | 17,03,195         | 17,88,933              | + 85,738          |   |
| Railways—Capital Account  | 3,30,593          | 2,60,004               | - 70,589          |   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>27,46,556</b>  | <b>27,61,937</b>       | <b>+ 15,381</b>   |   |
| Cauvery Power Scheme—   |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Revenue Account—  |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Working Expenses  | 2,41,413          | 2,59,661               | + 18,248          |   |
| Interest on debt  |                   | 11,844                 | + 11,844          |   |
| Redemption of Loan  |                   | 1,33,333               | + 1,33,333        |   |
| Capital Outlay  | 1,02,961          | 52,682                 | - 50,279          |   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>3,44,374</b>   | <b>4,57,020</b>        | <b>+ 1,12,646</b> |   |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>281,39,643</b> | <b>281,36,663</b>      | <b>- 2,980</b>    |   |
| Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue—                                      |                   |                        |                   |   |
| Cauvery Power Scheme Third Installation                                     | 228               | 2,83,362               | ..                |   |

APPENDIX B.  
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1907-08.

| Heads of Receipts  | Accounts,<br>1906-06 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1906-07 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1907-08 | Heads of Expenditure   | Accounts,<br>1905-06 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1906-07 | Budg<br>Estim<br>1907- |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>A—Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>   | Rs                   | Rs                              | Rs                             | <b>A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                                | Rs                   | Rs.                             | Rs                     |
| I. Land Revenue  | 91,02,029            | 99,50,000                       | 99,50,000                      | 1. Refunds and Drawbacks .   | 2,34,512             | 2,17,000                        | 2,22,                  |
| II. Forest ...   | 20,90,663            | 19,80,000                       | 20,50,000                      | Charges in respect of collec-<br>tion, viz.—                           |                      |                                 |                        |
| III. Excise ..   | 88,43,700            | 88,80,000                       | 89,00,000                      | 2. Land Revenue  | 17,00,118            | 17,69,000                       | 17,98,                 |
| IV. Assessed Taxes ...   | 3,24,432             | 3,20,000                        | 3,30,000                       | 3. Forest  | 7,88,877             | 6,80,000                        | 7,93,                  |
| V. Sayer Customs   | 3,25,550             | 3,65,000                        | ..                             | 4. Excise  | 3,26,741             | 3,40,000                        | 3,18,                  |
| VI. Salt ...   | 11,411               | 18,000                          | 16,000                         | 6. Sayer Customs   | 15,685               | 14,000                          | 1,                     |
| VII. Stamps ...  | 7,88,862             | 7,70,000                        | 7,85,000                       | 8. Stamps  | 26,286               | 25,000                          | 26,                    |
| VIII. Registration...  | 1,57,882             | 1,44,000                        | 1,37,000                       | 9. Registration  | 87,166               | 86,000                          | 85,                    |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,66,43,969</b>   | <b>1,74,27,000</b>              | <b>1,71,68,000</b>             | <b>Total</b>   | <b>31,79,385</b>     | <b>31,81,000</b>                | <b>31,83,</b>          |
| <b>AA—Mining Revenue—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>AA—10 Charges against Mining Revenue</b>                            | 16 401               | 16,000                          | 18,                    |
| IX. Mining Royalty and Leases  | 17,91,877            | 15,80,000                       | 15,50,000                      | <b>B—Interest—</b>   |                      |                                 |                        |
| <b>B—Interest—</b>   |                      |                                 |                                | 11. Interest on Ordinary Debt  | 50                   | 21,000                          | 11,                    |
| X. Interest ...  | 95,570               | 1,09,000                        | 1,16,000                       | 12. Interest on other obliga-<br>tions                                 | 3,40,383             | 3,29,000                        | 2,93,                  |
| XI. Profit or Loss   | 2,92,350             | 2,67,000                        | 4,86,000                       | 13. Profit or Loss   | 6,293                | 6,000                           | 11,                    |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,87,920</b>      | <b>3,76,000</b>                 | <b>5,52,000</b>                | <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,46,726</b>      | <b>3,58,000</b>                 | <b>3,15,</b>           |
| <b>D—Receipts by Civil Depts—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>C—14. Palace</b>  | 19,40,000            | 19,40,000                       | 19,40,                 |
| XIIA. Law and Justice—Courts<br>of Law   | 52,798               | 54,000                          | 52,000                         | <b>D—Salaries and expenses of Civil<br/>Departments—</b>               |                      |                                 |                        |
| XIIB. Law and Justice—Jails.   | 21,786               | 24,000                          | 25,000                         | 15. General Administration   | 8,33,875             | 7,66,000                        | 6,72,                  |
| XIIC. Police   | 24,430               | 31,000                          | 25,000                         | 16A. Law and Justice—<br>Courts of Law                                 | 9,47,049             | 9,18,000                        | 8,86,                  |
| XIV. Education   | 1,21,135             | 1,30,000                        | 1,20,000                       | 16B. Law and Justice—Jails   | 1,21,881             | 1,26,000                        | 1,25,                  |
| XV. Medical  | 1,02,600             | 1,00,000                        | 1,03,000                       | 17. Police   | 9,92,467             | 9,79,000                        | 9,92,                  |
| XVI. Scientific and other<br>Minor Departments   | 63,436               | 74,000                          | 72,000                         | 18. Education  | 7,72,549             | 8,04,000                        | 10,83,                 |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,86,185</b>      | <b>4,13,000</b>                 | <b>3,97,000</b>                | 19. Muzrai or Religions and<br>Charitable Institutions                 | 3,47,208             | 3,42,000                        | 3,35,                  |
| <b>E—Miscellaneous—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                | 20. Medical  | 5,92,314             | 6,54,000                        | 6,70,                  |
| XVII. Receipts in aid of Super-<br>annuation Pensions  | 4,046                | 2,000                           | 2,000                          | 21. Scientific and other Minor<br>Departments                          | 3,35,960             | 2,90,000                        | 3,37,                  |
| XVIII. Stationery and Printing   | 7,231                | 9,000                           | 8,000                          | <b>Total</b>   | <b>49,43,303</b>     | <b>48,79,000</b>                | <b>51,00,0</b>         |
| XIX. Miscellaneous   | 1,75,194             | 1,37,000                        | 1,37,000                       | <b>E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                                  |                      |                                 |                        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,86,471</b>      | <b>1,48,000</b>                 | <b>1,47,000</b>                | 22. Civil Furlough Allowances  |                      |                                 |                        |
| <b>EE—XX Military</b>  | <b>29,901</b>        | <b>30,000</b>                   | <b>50,000</b>                  | 23. Allowances and Assign-<br>ments under Treaties and<br>Engagements. | 35,86,436            | 35,87,000                       | 35,87,0                |
| <b>H—Railways—</b>   |                      |                                 |                                | 24. Superannuation Allowan-<br>ces and Pensions                        | 4,55,763             | 5,17,000                        | 5,82,0                 |
| XXI. State Railways—Revenue<br>Account   | 26,18,748            | 26,50,000                       | 26,25,000                      | 25. Stationery and Printing  | 1,82,658             | 2,38,000                        | 2,20,0                 |
| <b>K—XXII. Public Works</b>  | <b>2,40,618</b>      | <b>2,96,000</b>                 | <b>3,71,000</b>                | 26. Miscellaneous  | 6,66,664             | 6,45,000                        | 5,13,0                 |
| <b>I. - XXIII. Cauvery Power Scheme</b>  | <b>19,09,454</b>     | <b>18,60,000</b>                | <b>16,00,000</b>               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>48,91,521</b>     | <b>49,87,000</b>                | <b>49,02,0</b>         |
| <b>Total Revenue and Receipts</b>  | <b>2,41,95,143</b>   | <b>2,47,80,000</b>              | <b>2,44,40,000</b>             | <b>EE—27. Military</b>   | 13,51,040            | 13,60,000                       | 13,76,0                |
| <b>Deficit</b>   |                      |                                 |                                | <b>F—Famine Relief &amp; Insurance—</b>                                |                      |                                 |                        |
| <b>Grand Total</b>   | <b>2,41,95,143</b>   | <b>2,47,80,000</b>              | <b>2,44,40,000</b>             | 28. Famine Relief  | 5,000                |                                 |                        |
| <b>Balance of the loan raised on ac-<br/>count of 3rd Installation,<br/>Cauvery Power Scheme</b> |                      | 20,00,000                       | 18,94,000                      | 29. Reduction or avoidance of<br>Debt                                  |                      | 2,00,000                        | 2,00,00                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total Civil Heads</b>   | <b>5,000</b>         | <b>2,00,000</b>                 | <b>2,00,00</b>         |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>H—Railways—</b>   |                      |                                 |                        |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 30. State Railways—<br>Revenue Account                                 | 24,15,963            | 25,15,000                       | 25,52,00               |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>J—Irrigation—</b>   |                      |                                 |                        |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 31. Major Works  | 10,67,631            | 8,73,000                        | 6,12,00                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 32. Minor Works  | 2,10,734             | 1,93,000                        | 2,01,00                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total</b>   | <b>12,78,365</b>     | <b>10,66,000</b>                | <b>8,13,00</b>         |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>K—Other Public Works—</b>   |                      |                                 |                        |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 33A. Civil Works   | 20,77,173            | 21,37,000                       | 20,24,00               |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 33B. Military Works  | 19,799               | 28,000                          | 27,000                 |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 34. Construction of Railways..   | 3,30,593             | 2,67,000                        | 3,50,000               |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total</b>   | <b>24,27,565</b>     | <b>24,32,000</b>                | <b>24,01,000</b>       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>L—Cauvery Power Scheme—</b>   |                      |                                 |                        |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 35. Revenue Account—<br>Working Expenses                               | 2,41,419             | 2,90,000                        | 3,21,000               |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Interest on Debt   |                      | 14,000                          | 70,000                 |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Redemption of Loan   |                      | 1,33,000                        | 1,33,000               |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Appropriation for Repay-<br>ment of Capital                            |                      | 13,53,000                       | 10,34,000              |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 36. Capital Outlay—<br>I. Installation                                 | -10,617              | -18,000                         |                        |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | II. Installation   | 53,772               |                                 |                        |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Bangalore Lighting and<br>Power Supply                                 | 54,806               | 88,000                          | 42,000                 |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,44,374</b>      | <b>18,60,000</b>                | <b>16,00,000</b>       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total Expenditure</b>   | <b>2,31,39,643</b>   | <b>2,47,44,000</b>              | <b>2,44,00,000</b>     |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Surplus</b>   | <b>10,56,500</b>     | <b>36,000</b>                   | <b>40,000</b>          |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Grand Total</b>   | <b>2,41,95,143</b>   | <b>2,47,80,000</b>              | <b>2,44,40,000</b>     |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>N—Capital outlay not charged to<br/>Revenue—</b>                    |                      |                                 |                        |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 37. Cauvery Power Scheme—<br>III. Installation                         | 228                  | 3,56,000                        | 13,94,000              |

## APPENDIX C.

In thousands of rupees.

|  | Accounts<br>1905-06 | Accounts<br>1906-07<br>preliminary | Budget<br>1907-08 |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Receipts.</i>   |                     |                                    |                   |
|  | Rs.                 | Rs.                                | Rs.               |
| Gross Ordinary Revenue, excluding Mining Revenue,<br>Cauvery Power Scheme, Public Works and Railways...  | 1,83,61             | 1,84,56                            | 1,83,22           |
| Cauvery Power Scheme (net) ... ..  | 15,65               | 16,07                              | 10,76             |
| Mining Revenue ... ..  | 17,92               | 16,47                              | 15,50             |
| Railways (net) ... ..  | 2,03                | 1,78                               | 73                |
| Public Works—Sale of water ... ..  | 2,14                | 2,85                               | 3,43              |
| <b>Total<sup>a</sup> ...</b>   | <b>2,21,35</b>      | <b>2,21,73</b>                     | <b>2,13,64</b>    |
| <i>Expenditure.</i>  |                     |                                    |                   |
| Total Civil Expenditure excluding Public Works, Special<br>expenses, Contribution and Capital Outlay ... | 1,60,56             | 1,61,87                            | 1,64,18           |
| Contribution to Municipalities ... ..  | 3,20                | 3,93                               | 2,17              |
| Public Works ... ..  | 33,73               | 31,66                              | 28,64             |
| Cauvery Power Scheme Capital Outlay charged to Revenue   | ...                 | 53                                 | 42                |
| Railway Capital Outlay ... ..  | 3,31                | 2,60                               | 3,50              |
| Loss of Revenue due to drought ... ..  | 7,00                | ...                                | ...               |
| Special expenditure ... ..   | 3,00                | 1,72                               | 3,99              |
| <b>Total ...</b>   | <b>21,080</b>       | <b>2,02,31</b>                     | <b>2,02,90</b>    |
| <b>Total Surplus + or deficit— ...</b>   | <b>+ 10,55</b>      | <b>+ 19,42*</b>                    | <b>+ 10,74*</b>   |

\* Does not include famine reserve of 2 lakhs.



# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

### AT MYSORE

8th OCTOBER 1908.

GENTLEMEN,

I am happy to meet the representatives of the people once again in this session of the Dasara Representative Assembly, and, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja and his Government, I accord to you a most hearty welcome.

2. In my Addresses to the Assembly in 1906 and 1907, I described to you the different measures adopted by the Government for improving the efficiency of the administration, for effecting retrenchments in expenditure in certain directions, for placing the finances of the State on a secure footing and for ameliorating the condition of the people by the reduction of taxation, by the spread of education and by organizing a scheme for public sanitation. During the past year, the same policy has been pursued, and I shall refer to the more important of the measures adopted during the year, in the course of my Address.

3. *Retrenchment Committee.*—The Retrenchment Committee continued its labours during the year and dealt with the Prisons, Excise and Public Works departments as well as with the menial establishments of certain offices. The reductions made till now during the past two years are expected to realize a saving of Rs. 1,48,000 a year. Besides these, considerable economies are in course of being effected in the Public Works department, the largest spending department of the State.

4. *Interest on Charitable Endowments.*—Before proceeding to the subject of the State Finances, I shall refer to a matter in which, I feel no doubt, you are all keenly interested. You are aware that the Government of His Highness the late Maharaja, so far back as 1892, had, with a view to encourage endowments for charitable objects, allowed monies to be deposited in the Government Savings Bank at a favourable rate of interest. As a consequence, several charitably-inclined persons took advantage of the concession and many useful institutions were established. For certain reasons, the concession was withdrawn in 1895. Representations were however being made from time to time, both in the Representative Assembly and elsewhere, for the re-introduction of the system. The subject engaged the careful consideration of Government in reviewing the financial condition of the State, and, in February 1908, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to approve of the rules of 1892 being again brought into operation with a slight modification. Under these rules, permanent deposits of sums not less than three thousand or more than a lakh of rupees will be accepted on behalf of benevolent and charitable institutions of a kind which may be considered legitimate objects of public expenditure, and interest at 4 per cent will be paid on them to be utilized for the purpose of the endowments.

5. The following gentlemen have availed themselves of the new rules and made the deposits noted against their names:—

- |  |      |      |      |            |
|--|------|------|------|------------|
| (1) Mr. Sowcar Gubbi Totadappa, Dharmapravarta, for the maintenance of a choultry for travellers and other charities | .... | .... | .... | Rs. 70,100 |
| (2) Mr. Sowcar Doddanna Chetty, Janopakari, for the maintenance of a free school                                     | .... | .... | ..   | „ 30,000   |
| (3) The President of the Lingayet Fund, for educational purposes   |      |      | „    | 13,000     |

6. *Finance.—Financial Results of 1907-08.*—The year 1907-08 has been financially, a prosperous one. Before announcing the results of the year, I should mention a change made in showing the Railway figures. During the last two years, the Railway Revenue and Expenditure including the working charges were given in the accounts and the estimates, with a view to show the gross transactions. But this arrangement was considered unsatisfactory, as it tended to a misleading and unnecessary inflation of the figures, giving a false view of the State's total Revenue and Expenditure; and it was therefore decided to revert to the old system of showing the net traffic receipts, which alone represent the true earnings of the Railways.

7. *Surplus, 1907-08.*—After excluding the working expenses of the railways, amounting to Rs. 18,32,000, from both the receipt and disbursement sides, the budget estimates for the year 1907-08 which I presented to you last year provided for a total Revenue of Rs. 226,08,000 and a total Expenditure of 213,34,000, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 12,74,000, of which Rs. 10,34,000 represented the net income from the Cauvery Power Scheme; Rs. 2,00,000 the amount set apart every year on account of famine insurance and the balance of Rs. 40,000, the surplus in the ordinary account. These anticipations have been, I am glad to be able to say, more than realized, and the result according to the preliminary accounts shows a very satisfactory improvement over the budget estimate. The accounts for the year now provisionally made up, show that we realized a total revenue of Rs. 240,26,000. Out of this, we met all the expenditure of the year, and were able to set aside a sum of Rs. 12,31,000, being the net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme, for replenishing the cash balance, the annual famine reserve of Rs. 2 lakhs and the usual sum of Rs. 1,33,000 for the sinking fund for liquidation of the loan of 20 lakhs raised in 1906-07. After setting aside these sums, we were able to secure the handsome surplus of Rs. 13,82,000. This surplus was the net result of an improvement of revenue of 12.60 lakhs and a reduction in expenditure of 82,000 as compared with the estimate. Almost all the important revenue heads contributed to the improvement, of which 4.25 lakhs were under "Land Revenue," 2.25 lakhs under "Forest," 2.50 lakhs under "Excise," 1 lakh under "Interest on State investments" and 2 lakhs under "Railways."

8. *Comparison with 1906-07.*—Comparing the year under review with the previous year 1906-07, you will see from the statement before you that, while the total expenditure in both the years was practically the same, the total Revenue of the year 1907-08 exceeded that of the previous year by about 6½ lakhs. You will observe from a detailed comparison of the figures in the statement, that this increase has been realised in spite of the loss of 3½ lakhs entailed by the abolition of the *Halat* on supari and of the falling off of over 3 lakhs under the Cauvery Power Scheme and Mining Revenues.

9. I shall now notice the chief differences in details disclosed by a comparison of the Revenue and Expenditure of the two years. First, as regards heads of Revenue that showed an increase—"Land Revenue" was better by nearly 3½ lakhs chiefly as the result of the recovery of the arrears of previous years. The Revenue from "Forest" was also better by 3½ lakhs and this was due to the high price which sandalwood fetched and to the disposal of a larger quantity of timber in the Kadur district. The head "Excise" continues to maintain its progressive tendency and yielded 1½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The Revenue from "Stamps," which for some time was stationary, is regaining its normal growing character and was Rs. 40,000 more than in 1906-07. The interest on "State investments" was better by 2½ lakhs, of which however nearly a lakh was on account of the arrears of the previous year. The balance of about 1½ lakhs was due to the investment of 12 lakhs in the Government of India Securities and to the higher rates of interest realized on the larger balances, kept in the Madras Bank. The Railway Revenue was also better by about three-quarters of a lakh owing to improved traffic on the Mysore-Harihara line.

10. Next, as regards the items that showed a decrease—noticeable decreases of revenue occurred under "Sayer Customs" (3½ lakhs) which has totally ceased by the abolition of the *Halat* on supari, under "Mining" (64,000) owing to diminished output by some of the Mines on the Kolar Gold Fields and under Cauvery Power Scheme (2½ lakhs) due to the expiry of the period of high contract rates.

11. Turning now to the expenditure side, the largest increase, 5½ lakhs, was under "Education," which is accounted for by the payment during the year, of the entire building grant of 5 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science and the cost of the Kindergarten and Manual training systems of instruction. The purchase of some new engines of improved type was the cause of the increase of 1½ lakhs under Railway Capital Expenditure. Large capital outlay during the year on the third installation chiefly contributed to the rise in the interest charge under the revenue account of the Cauvery Power Scheme. Purchase of materials and type and the expansion of the pension list account respectively for the increases under "Stationery and Printing" (33,000) and "Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities" (88,000). The increase under "Gold Mining" represents the transfer to this head of certain items of expenditure on courts, hospitals and police maintained on the Kolar Gold Fields, and there are accordingly corresponding decreases under "Law and Justice," "Medical" and "Police." As regards the heads of expenditure under which there was a decrease, some of the outstanding charges on account of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were adjusted in 1906-07 under "Government Houses" and "Other items," and the absence of such special charges in 1907-08 chiefly accounts for the decreases under these two heads. The decrease under "Army" is attributable to the savings under some of the minor heads under the Military department, while the large decrease of about 3½ lakhs under "Public Works Department" was mainly due to there being no extraordinary works involving heavy expenditure under this head during the year.

12 *Government Surplus*.—The year under review opened with a balance of Rs. 74,50,000 to the credit of Government and closed with a balance of Rs. 103,96,000, after the addition of the total surplus on the year's account of Rs. 29,46,000 (including the Famine reserve Rs. 2,00,000 and Sinking Fund, Rs. 1,33,000 already referred to). If however the amount spent on the third installation of the Cauvery Power Works during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 12,81,000, is treated as Government expenditure as it should be for ascertaining the financial position of the State, the real surplus of the year comes to Rs. 16,65,000 and the net Government surplus on the 30th June 1908 would stand at Rs. 91,15,000.

13. *Budget for 1908-09*.—The budget estimates for 1908-09 provide for a total Revenue of Rs. 228,15,000 and a total Expenditure of Rs. 227,99,000, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 16,000 in the ordinary account. The whole of the estimated net income (Rs. 10,31,000) from the Cauvery Power Scheme has again been left untouched in the budget programme of the year, which also provides a sum of 2 lakhs on account of the Famine Reserve. The total surplus on the estimates is therefore Rs. 12,47,000.

14. The Revenue estimates are all normal except that it has been considered necessary to estimate the income from "Mining Royalty and Leases" at a figure about 1½ lakhs below the actuals for the last year. Under Expenditure, the estimates provide not only for the ordinary requirements of all the departments but also for several useful and progressive measures, the chief among which are the following:—

- Increase of pay to village schoolmasters, and the abolition of fees for Elementary Education;
- Development and equipment of the Sanitary department;
- Development and equipment of the minor Scientific departments; and
- Provision for building the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

15. *General Financial position*.—At the beginning of 1905-06, the balance to the credit of Government was Rs. 43,49,000 and at the end of 1907-08 it was Rs. 91,15,000. In the three years therefore we have been able to save nearly 48 lakhs. With the anticipated saving of Rs. 12,47,000 on the current year's estimates, the total balance to the credit of Government will be nearly Rs. 104,00,000, which is only about 35 lakhs less than the surplus at the beginning of 1898-99, as you will see from the appended statement of Assets and Liabilities which compares the position at the beginning of the three years 1898-99, 1905-06 and 1908-09. You will of course understand that in speaking of Assets and Liabilities I am only

referring to the Cash Assets and Liabilities of Government, the enormous capital which we have laid out in past years on Public Works, Railways, Irrigation works and the Cauvery Power Project being entirely excluded.

16. You may remember what I said in this connection in my Address of the year before last. I said there that in the seven-years from 1898-99 to 1904-05, the State's liabilities had considerably increased under "Savings Banks Deposits" and the "Insurance Fund" while simultaneously the cash and invested reserves had considerably decreased, and that the balance to the credit of Government which stood at Rs. 139,53,000 at the beginning of 1898-99 had dwindled down to Rs. 43,49,000 on the 1st July 1905, rendering the financial position rather weak. The reduction of the liabilities and the building up of the reserve were therefore measures of the most pressing necessity and importance if the finances were to be placed on a sound footing. I am glad to be able to say that as the result of the steps taken to impose annual and aggregate limits on individual Savings Banks Deposits, the liability of Government in this respect has been sensibly reduced, while the substantial sum of 48 lakhs has been added to the Reserve Funds of the State. I should also mention another measure of the utmost importance about which a definite resolution has been arrived at and carried out from 1906-07. I refer to the maintenance of a reserve for meeting famine expenditure without dislocating the finances in the unfortunate event of the State being called upon to combat a famine. In a year of famine, while heavy expenditure will be necessary on relief measures, the revenue resources of Government will be crippled and, in the absence of a special provision for meeting the situation, Government would be forced to contract loans and to starve the administrative departments. The formation therefore of a separate reserve, which can be drawn upon in the event of a famine, is a matter of vital necessity and it has accordingly been decided since 1906-07 to secure every year a saving of Rs. 2 lakhs and to form a fund from these annual contributions. In pursuance of this policy, we have now saved a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs and a saving of two lakhs has also been provided for in the budget programme of the current year. It is a matter for gratification that all the above measures for securing financial stability have been carried out simultaneously with the undertaking of costly administrative reforms in several departments of the State. This satisfactory result is attributable to the elasticity of the important heads of revenue like the Land Revenue, Forest, Excise and Stamps and to the large income which the Cauvery Power Scheme and the Mining Royalty yield.

17. Of the reforms sanctioned during the last three years, I may mention the remission of the *Halat* on supari which entailed an annual sacrifice of revenue of 3½ lakhs, the organization of the Public Health and the Veterinary departments costing 1½ lakhs, the improvement of the methods of teaching by the introduction of Kindergarten and Manual training at a cost of half a lakh, the increase of the minimum pay of schoolmasters to Rs. 10 involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 63,000, the making of elementary education free, and the improvement of the collegiate courses of study by the adaptation of our Colleges to the new Regulations of the Madras University and by the institution of new branches of study at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs, of which one lakh is recurring expenditure. Excepting the last, the other reforms have all been practically carried out.

18. Capital outlay on the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year was Rs. 12,81,000 and the work is nearing completion.

19. *Cash Balance*.—The cash balance in Treasuries and Banks on the 30th June 1908 was Rs. 108,74,000, and of this Rs. 33 lakhs were invested in August last in Government of India Securities and other loans. The total amount at credit of the Surplus Investment Account on this date is Rs. 132 lakhs.

20. *Life Insurance*.—The State Life Insurance Fund is in a prosperous condition and has on its books 10,268 policies held by 5,402 persons, assuring a bonus of Rs. 54,65,000 for a monthly premium of Rs. 19,178. The closing balance of the fund on 30th June 1908 was Rs. 16,48,000.

21. We shall now turn to other branches of the administration.

22. *The Legislative Council*.—The Legislative Council has now been in existence for a little over a year and has met seven times in all during the period. Several important measures such as the Village Offices Bill, the Police Bill, the

Newspapers Bill, and Bills to amend the Court Fees and Stamp Regulations and the Civil Procedure Code, formed the subject of discussion in the Council, and the Newspapers Regulation and Regulations to amend the Court Fees and Stamp Regulations were passed into law. The Village Offices Bill has also been finally passed by the Council at its last sitting and will be promulgated as law after the assent of His Highness the Maharaja is accorded thereto. The other bills are in an advanced state of progress, and I expect that they will be finally considered and passed at an early date. Other important measures such as the Village Tank Panchayet Bill, Treasure Trove Bill and Poisons Bill have been taken up and will engage the attention of the Council in the immediate future.

23. The Proceedings of the Council, published in the Gazette both in English and Kanarese from time to time, will have placed you in full possession of the details of these measures and I need not detain you by entering into them now at length. I shall only refer here to the three measures which have been finally passed as law. The Regulations to amend the Stamp and Court Fees Regulations have been framed with a view to remedy certain hardships caused by the previous law, which were brought to the notice of Government on several occasions by members of the Representative Assembly.

24. *The Newspapers Regulation.*—The third Regulation that has been promulgated as law is the Mysore Newspapers Regulation. I find that this measure has not been received with approval by many of the newspapers in India. This was only to be expected, as newspapers outside Mysore cannot have a first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing in this State and can only discuss the question on abstract principles, as has actually happened. The papers published in the State, however, with the exception of the three papers which have chosen to stop publication, generally admit that a measure of the kind was necessary and do not think there is anything in the provisions of the Regulation to be alarmed about. As regards the present legislation, it is not contended that the Regulation gives more powers to the Government than were already inherent in His Highness the Maharaja. But objection has been taken by our critics to the power to refuse permission and withdraw it when once granted being reserved to the Executive Government. This objection however assumes that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja will exercise the power arbitrarily on the least provocation, and that the Press will be exposed to the “petty tyranny of officials dressed in brief authority.” Speaking on behalf of His Highness’ Government, I have already assured the public that the Government would always be glad to have their acts criticised with as much freedom as the critics liked, provided only that the criticisms stopped short of disseminating absolute falsehoods and deliberate perversions of facts, likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the State. The Government of His Highness have never shrunk from giving full publicity to their acts, and the opening of the Press Room and the public discussion of questions in this very Assembly, than which there is not a body in the whole of India better representing the people of a State, will convince you that such is their attitude.

25. There is a misapprehension still prevailing even in the minds of otherwise well-informed persons that the refusal or withdrawal of permission under the Regulation may depend upon the whims and caprice of individual officers. In regard to this, I may assure you that such a fear is quite groundless and that all such cases will be treated as scheduled cases under the Rules of Business, which have to be considered by the full Council and submitted to His Highness the Maharaja for his orders. This is what has been done in the past and this will invariably be done in the future also.

26. Now, turning to the results of the Regulation, you will find that none of the evils which had been so freely predicted have followed its enactment. Barring the three papers that have chosen to stop publication,—I say three, because the two English bi-weeklies with their Vernacular counterparts can really be counted as one each—all the other newspapers, twelve in number, both Vernacular and English some with larger circulation than the papers which have ceased to exist, have applied for and obtained the permission necessary under the Regulation. The only paper that applied for and was refused permission was a Vernacular fortnightly. The reasons for the refusal in that case have been given in the Government Proceedings already published.

27. Government would have been glad, if it was possible to do so, to lay down rules for regulating their action under the Regulation; but I think you will admit that it is extremely difficult to bring under rules all the circumstances that would justify Government taking action under the Regulation. All that it is possible to say is that the Regulation will not be put into force in regard to any newspaper unless the character of the publication is such that its continuance is undesirable in the interests of the State or in the cause of public morality.

28. *The Village Tank Panchayet Bill.*—Of the new measures of legislation before the Council, I would invite your special attention to the Village Tank Panchayet Bill which contains the germs of a complete system of self-government in the rural tracts; but, for the successful working of the scheme even in its elementary form, much patience and self-sacrifice on the part of the raiyats and sympathy and devotion to duty on the part of officials are required. We are in hopes that both will be forthcoming. I need not impress on you the greatness of the opportunity that is presented to you to work in the cause of the people and ensure the success of this first step towards real local self-government.

29. *Other Laws.*—Besides the laws passed by the Legislative Council, a Regulation to amend the Military Regulation has been passed by the Government under the powers reserved under the Legislative Council Regulation.

30. *Rules under Regulations.*—During the year, Government also framed rules under the Railways Regulation, the Mines Regulation, the Co-operative Societies Regulation, the Methylated Spirits Regulation, the Excise Regulation, the Stamp Regulation, the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, the Vaccination Regulation and the Legislative Council Regulation.

31. To only a few of these I need refer here. The rules under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation extend protection to certain kinds of game till 1911. Also, in response to the representations made in the Assembly last year and in order to enable cultivating raiyats to better protect their crops from the ravages of animals, the game license fee has been reduced to Rs. 2 to owners and occupiers of land residing in the Malnad portion of the State, and they have also been allowed to pursue such animals in the adjacent State and District Forests.

32. *Election of Members to the Legislative Council.*—The rules framed under the Legislative Council Regulation throw open two seats on the Council to election by the Representative Assembly and thus meet a legitimate desire widely expressed since the Council was constituted.

33. *Seasonal Conditions.*—The average rainfall in the State during the year 1907-08 was about 39 inches as against 44 inches in the previous year, the average for the 37 years, 1870 to 1906, being nearly 37 inches. Though the rainfall during the year was thus above the average, it was not evenly distributed, the districts of Hassan and Kadur getting much more than the average, while the other districts suffered to some extent from deficient rainfall. There was, almost everywhere in the State, a partial failure of the usual October rains. In parts of the Challakere taluk in the Chitaldrug district, the agricultural outlook was such as to cause some anxiety towards the beginning of December last, and Government sanctioned the Deputy Commissioner's proposal to utilise a sum of Rs. 2,000 for execution of earthwork to minor tanks in the affected parts of the taluk to provide labour for the needy. Only one tank work was however actually started. Permission was also given to cultivate with quick-growing crops the beds of 22 tanks in different parts of the district.

34. As a result of the ill-distributed and unseasonable rainfall, the outturn of crops during the year showed a perceptible decline as compared with the previous year; and the prices of food grains which were already high, rose slightly higher.

35. It was up to within the past few days a matter for concern that the seasonal prospects were not bright in certain parts of the State. The South-west monsoon had proved disappointing, particularly in the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. Though there is no great deficiency in the monthly average figures for the districts, the rainfall has not been timely or distributed evenly throughout the districts. In the Chitaldrug district, the situation was assuming rather a serious aspect and the people were eagerly looking forward to the early

advent of the North-east monsoon. Fodder was reported to be becoming scarce in these districts and the Deputy Commissioners had to grant permission for the free removal of *date* and *kamara* leaves from Government groves and State Forests for use as fodder. Rain was also badly wanted for the standing crops throughout the Bangalore and Kolar districts and parts of other districts except Shimoga. But the rains we have recently had in almost all parts of the State have improved matters to a great extent. The situation is however being carefully watched.

36. *Area under cultivation.*—The area under cultivation has increased from 6,774,764 acres to 6,841,954 acres, showing a rise of 67,190 acres.

37. While on the subject of cultivation, I may invite your attention to the orders passed by Government about encouraging *Kumri* cultivation in the Malnad under certain conditions as an experiment, for the temporary grant of portions of gomal land for gram cultivation, for the free grant of bamboos in the Malnad for a period of two years to the raiyat population and for the reduction of the scale of minima for the sub-division of survey numbers.

38. *Agriculture.*—During the year, attention continued to be paid to measures calculated to improve agriculture and industry. The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held during last Dasara was very successful and the Exhibition this year also promises to be equally useful.

39. *Cattle Shows.*—A special feature of agricultural activity in the year was the number of cattle shows held in several parts of the State in connection with *jatras* or fairs on the occasion of religious festivals. Eight shows were held in all, and these were well attended and appreciated.

40. *Agricultural Experiments.*—Experiments were made in the cultivation of certain quick-growing varieties of paddy and the results were encouraging. Endeavours are being made to bring these results to the notice of persons engaged in paddy cultivation.

41. Arrangements have been made to utilize the Government Gardens department as a centre of economic botany and experimental work is being organized in certain directions by its Superintendent Mr. Krumbiegel, whose services were engaged in January last. During the year, 317 kinds of plants new to Bangalore have been cultivated. Several kinds of yams and 25 varieties of potatoes have been tried and of the latter twelve are expected to prove suitable to local conditions in the State and enable us to replace the present deteriorated and diseased varieties. Two new fibre plants have been introduced, one of which called *Zapupe*, received from the British Consul in Mexico, is said to be superior to Sisal hemp. The Manicoba rubber which is said to be a serious competitor to the Ceara rubber is also being tried.

42. The various plots in the Hebbal Experimental Farm have been standardized and experiments have been planned to show how the raiyat can materially improve the present methods of cultivation. The work connected with sugar-making has been continued. During the year, several agricultural implements from Europe and America as well as a hand loom and some fodder cutters were obtained and their use demonstrated in various parts of the State. One of them, a thrashing machine, has been much appreciated by raiyats and several private persons have applied for such machines being obtained for them. Much interest has been shown in improved agricultural implements and there is some demand for small improved ploughs.

43. *Mycologist and Entomologist.*—As you are aware, the Government some years ago engaged the services of a scientist to study insect pests and fungoid diseases in the State. This gentleman, Dr. Coleman, took up his appointment in January last, and some preliminary experiments conducted by him to fight *Kole-roga* appear to be full of promise. He is also investigating a potato disease which is causing considerable damage and which is said to be new to science.

44. *Agricultural Chemist.*—While on this subject, I must not omit to refer to the decision of the Government not to re-engage the services of Dr. Lehmann, the Agricultural Chemist, on the expiry of the second term of his employment in December 1908. In the order issued on the subject in April last, which was placed at the disposal of the Press at the time, the considerations on which

Government arrived at this decision have been given and I do not propose to detail them now. It will suffice to say that Government, while continuing to take as great an interest as ever in agricultural development, are disposed to think that in starting with a fully equipped chemical laboratory and an Agricultural Chemist they began at the wrong end, and that owing to the raiyats' comparative ignorance, apathy and absence of a spirit of co-operation, Government action at the present stage would be more usefully directed in attempting to secure tangible progress on simple and practical lines, in directions in which much work has to be done before the highly specialized labours of an Agricultural Chemist can be turned to practical advantage by the cultivating classes. The revised scheme for agricultural improvement will soon be published.

45. *Sericulture*.—Government have devoted attention to measures for the improvement of the silk industry, but owing to various reasons it has not been found practicable to devise a suitable scheme. The question of utilizing Mr. Tata's Farm for giving sericultural instruction to those engaged in silk worm rearing, is under the consideration of Government, and in the meanwhile Government have arranged for Mr. Odzu, the Superintendent of Mr. Tata's Farm, visiting centres of silk industry under instructions from the Revenue Commissioner and giving advice on the selection of seed and the rearing of worms.

46. *The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*.—"The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette," to which I referred in my Address of 1906, is being published from November 1906 and has proved very useful as a medium for the communication of valuable information on agricultural and other matters to the raiyat population. It has now a circulation of 661 copies, exclusive of 550 copies sent free to Government officials and others. Besides articles in the journal, 11 supplements dealing with matters of varied agricultural interest have been issued. The anticipations of Government in starting the Journal have been fully realised, and Government have sanctioned its continuance for a further period of three years.

47. *Agricultural Banks*.—During the year, 11 Agricultural Banks were ordered to be wound up, and the total number of banks was thus reduced from 36 to 25. Of the banks in existence, only three have done any business, the others being in the same condition as in the past. It is, however, satisfactory to note that owing to the greater interest taken by Deputy Commissioners, the Inspector of Agricultural Banks and the Revenue Commissioner, the collection of the Government loans has amounted to Rs. 1,33,000 during the past year, an amount more than double the previous year's collection. It is also gratifying to find that this result has been in the majority of cases attained without resort to the extreme measure of selling up the properties of members.

48. As regards the late Coffee Banks at Saklespur and Chikmagalur, which are the heaviest debtors of Government, the system of granting advances for working expenses has been found to lead to no useful results, and many of the estates have been gradually deteriorating in spite of these advances. Government have therefore decided in their orders issued in January last to discontinue the system and to realize their dues as early as possible without causing any avoidable loss to the Government or to the owners of the estates concerned.

49. *Co-operative Societies*.—Co-operative Societies have made fair progress during the year. Their number has increased from 15 to 27, 8 of them being Agricultural Societies. I am given to understand that difficulty is felt everywhere in securing as managing members, proper persons possessing the requisite qualifications, and I appeal to you, gentlemen, who represent the intelligence and the influence of the country, to supply this want as far as lies in your power, for here is a field of activity which offers considerable scope for disinterested, if quiet, public work fraught with possibilities of much real benefit to the country.

50. The number of members of Co-operative Societies has risen from 1,191 to 2,451 and the share capital from Rs. 24,893 to Rs. 56,621. Government have framed rules for the grant of small loans to these societies to help them in their initial stage, and, for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Registrar. A loan of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned under these rules to the Zahir-ul-Islam Weaving Co-operative Society of Molakalmuru.



51. *Civil Veterinary Department.*—In my Address to you last year I touched upon the formation of a Civil Veterinary department. Though orders were passed early in the year it was some time before the necessary staff of qualified men could be got together, and it was only in January 1908 that a Veterinary Hospital was started in Bangalore and it was not before May 1908 that hospitals and dispensaries were opened at Mysore, Chikmagalur, Kolar and Hassan. Though these institutions were started so late in the year, 1,213 animals of all kinds were treated in them. Various epidemics such as anthrax, blackquarter, septicæmia, hæmorrhagica foot and mouth disease and sheep-pox had broken out during the year in a sporadic form throughout the State and the Veterinary Inspector and his assistants were able to render some help to the people. Rinderpest, which had disappeared from the State for years, appeared in an epidemic form in the Shimoga and Kolar districts and in parts of Kadur and Hassan. The method of preventive treatment by inoculation was adopted in many centres. The raiyats were so impressed with the efficacy of this treatment that there is now a general demand from many parts of the country for the services of the inoculator. As many as 4,855 cattle were in all inoculated. Sera and vaccines for other contagious diseases have also been indented for and kept ready for emergencies. The results achieved so far are on the whole very encouraging and lead us to hope that the department will be of great benefit to the people. The further expansion of the department is not so much a question of funds, as of the availability of men with the necessary training and qualifications.

52. *The Shekdari or Revenue Inspectors' School.*—The Shekdari school has continued to do good work and 79 students underwent training during the year 1907-08 and 40 more are under training at present. It is hoped that in the course of a few years the Shekdari service will wholly be filled by fully qualified men.

53. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—During the year, original revenue survey was carried out in 13 Inam villages, and re-survey operations embraced the Magadi and Nelamangala taluks and parts of the Shimoga, Belur, Chiknayakanhalli and the late Banavar taluks. Re-classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was made in the Shimoga and Honnali taluks.

54. With the announcement of the rates in the Sringeri Jahgir, the original Settlement of the whole State has been completed, and during the year, Revision Settlement was introduced into the Sagar and Sorab taluks. In my Address to you last year I went into the details of these Settlements and I need only add that the rates have been exceedingly well received by the raiyats. I shall be glad to learn from the Representative Members from these taluks as well as from the other representatives from the Malnad districts how far the liberal policy adopted with regard to the assessment of supari gardens and the abolition of the *Halat* have conduced or are expected to conduce to the prosperity of the Malnad raiyats.

55. During the year, revised rates have been sanctioned for the Shikarpur taluk and a moderate increase of revenue, *viz.*, 8·4 per cent, is expected.

56. Proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Pavagada, Sira and Tumkur taluks are expected from the Survey Superintendent and will soon engage the the attention of Government.

57. *Forests.*—Twelve blocks with an area of 105½ square miles were constituted into State Forests and 127 square miles were notified as reserved lands. The collection of sandalwood was confined purely to dead trees and 2,518 tons were sold and Rs. 14,18,000 realized during the year. The net revenue from the department was Rs. 16,35,000 against Rs. 12,74,000 in the previous year and was about double of what it was eight years ago.

58. In this connection, I must refer to various statements circulated from time to time in the newspapers to the effect that our forests are being recklessly denuded to swell present revenue. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that these statements are quite unfounded and that the exploitation of our forest resources is being carried on in a scientific manner having due regard to the permanent interests of the country and the needs of the future.

59. The scheme to which I referred last year for enlisting the co-operation of the raiyats in the preservation and growth of sandal trees by giving them a bonus on the trees removed from their holdings and by affording them facilities for the

removal of trees which are obstructive to cultivation has been further considered and I am now in a position to say that an early decision in the matter may be expected.

60. *Judicial*.—In my Address to you last year I referred to an experiment in the way of separation of Judicial and Executive functions made in certain parts of the State where the Amildars were divested of Magisterial functions and such functions assigned to Civil Judges and City Magistrates. The experiment has worked well so far as it has gone, but any further extension of its scope appears likely to entail additional expenditure and has on that account to be deferred for the present.

61. *Stamps*.—The revenue from stamps which was declining from 1900-01 has shown some appreciable increase in the last year, rising from Rs. 7,58,000 in 1906-07 to 7,98,000 as compared with Rs. 7,95,000 in 1900-01. Arrangements have been made to replace by a better kind of paper the present three-pie paper about the quality of which there have been numerous complaints both in and out of the Assembly.

62. *Police*.—It is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease in reported crime as compared with 1906-07 and that the percentage of convictions to cases decided has been higher. Two cases that occurred during the year were of more than usual interest and I shall refer to them briefly. The first was the serious riot that occurred in the Kolar Gold Fields from the 25th to 28th December 1907 owing to certain disputes between the Mine coolies and the Punjabi watchmen. At one stage the disturbance assumed a very serious aspect and the rioters had to be dispersed by armed force. I am, however, glad to say that the responsible local authorities kept their heads cool, and by forbearance and tact were able to quell the riot without any loss of life or damage to property. The chief offenders on both sides were tried and convicted in due course.

63. The other case is the series of atrocious murders committed in the City and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the past two years and more by a gang of young men with the aid of poison and the knife. The young men had received some education in English and belonged to respectable families. The crimes were very cleverly planned and the disposal of the bodies and of the gold ornaments, which were the chief object of the murders, showed a considerable amount of misdirected ingenuity. As you are all aware, the crimes came to light in a somewhat unexpected manner and the criminals have met their well-merited fate. The circumstances of this case indicate the absence of good home influences even in apparently respectable families and illustrate the evils of a partial and inadequate system of education in which there is no place for moral and religious training.

64. A departmental enquiry was held into the conduct of the police officers of the State connected with the investigation of the case in the City, and I am glad to say that these officers have been found to have acted in a uniformly upright and unexceptionable manner.

65. The Investigation Centre Scheme to which I alluded in my Address last year has recently been extended to the whole of the State and it is expected that it will result in the efficient disposal of police work.

66. To deal with organized crime and with criminals whose range of operations extends, in these days of rapid means of communication, to great distances and wide areas irrespective of local territorial boundaries, a suitably manned Criminal Intelligence Department is found to be very necessary, and the subject is engaging the attention of Government.

67. *Public Works*.—The total expenditure incurred on Public Works during the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 53,58,000, of which Rs. 10,55,000 was on "Irrigation Works;" Rs. 26,65,000 on "Civil Works;" Rs. 26,000 on "Military Works;" and Rs. 16,12,000 on "the Cauvery Power Scheme Works."

68. *Irrigation Works*.—The progress on the Marikanave Project was satisfactory, the outlay on the work during the year being Rs. 1,42,357. The main dam right bank channel was practically completed up to the 18th mile and the earthwork from the 20th to 25th miles was nearly finished. Water was let down up to the 18th mile. The left bank channel was completed with all masonry works up to

the 22nd mile, and water was let down to the 21st mile. The total outlay on the work up to the 1st July last was Rs. 33,42,723.

69. *Minor Tanks.*—A sum of Rs. 77,000 was spent by the Revenue Department on minor tanks and a sum of Rs. 13,000 was advanced to raiyats for carrying out their share of earthwork. Three hundred and eighty-five tanks were dealt with and 165 of these completely repaired during the year. The operations were on the whole satisfactory, and especially so in the Kolar district where 144 tanks were taken up for repairs and 56 of them completely restored during the year.

70. *The Cauvery Reservoir.*—The preliminary investigations in connection with the construction of a large reservoir across the Cauvery River near Belagola were completed and a project therefor has been prepared and is under the consideration of Government. I may say that while the project appears to be practicable and may be remunerative in course of time, the large outlay involved raises several difficult questions as to financing the scheme, and the Government may have, with due regard to all the aspects of the subject, to defer the further consideration of the project to a more favorable opportunity.

71. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Among the works of public improvement in progress during the year were the laying out and forming of roads in the Basavangudi and Malleswam Extensions of the Bangalore City, the laying out of a new extension between Chamarajendrapet and Basavangudi, the drainage of the Chamarajendrapet and Basavangudi Extensions, the widening of the main drain in the Bangalore City, improvements to the water-supply works at Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields and water-supply to the town of Harihar.

72. *Cauvery Power Works.*—The total expenditure on the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 16,12,145, of which a sum of Rs. 12,80,831 was spent on the Third Installation ; Rs. 75,528 on the Bangalore Lighting and Power Supply Scheme and Rs. 2,55,786 on working expenses and maintenance of the 1st and 2nd Installations. The gross revenue realized during the year was Rs. 17,58,346. Deducting the working expenses, the net revenue was Rs. 15,02,560 which was Rs. 3,23,000 more than the Budget estimate. Works for the sanitation of the settlement at Sivasamudram Bluff were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 24,819. Electric lighting to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was formally inaugurated on 1st January 1908, and Mysore has been lighted by electricity from the 26th September 1908.

73. *Railways.*—The total net earnings of the open lines of Railway owned by the State amounted to Rs. 11,37,000 as against Rs. 10,73,873 in 1906-07, and was 4.71 per cent of the capital outlay as against 4.53 in 1906-07. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 62.96 as against 60.11 in 1906-07.

74. The scheme for a light railway from Bangalore to Chikballapur has been dropped for the present as the estimate of capital cost first prepared was found to be too low, and the company which promoted the scheme has sought the permission of the Government to construct a Steam Tramway instead. It is understood that plans and estimates are under preparation.

75. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company have undertaken to make a reconnaissance survey of the Mysore-Hassan line.

76. *Geological.*—Mining and prospecting work was carried on actively in many parts of the State and 204 licenses, including renewals, were granted as against 247 in 1906-07. The fall in the price of Manganese has however considerably damped the previous enthusiasm for exploiting minerals.

77. *Gold.*—In my Address last year I referred to the large diminution in the output of gold in 1906-07 as compared with 1905-06. It is to be regretted that the falling off continued during 1907-08 also, and the value of gold extracted in 1907-08 was £2,045,108 as against £2,063,970 in 1906-07 and £2,274,786 in 1905-06.

78. The Mysore, Ooregaum and Nandydroog Mines have appreciably increased their output during the year, while the production of Champion Reefs has largely fallen off. I am however glad to say that taken as a whole the present position of these four mines, which are the chief gold producers of the State, may be regarded as satisfactory and that there appears to be no reason to apprehend for many years to come that the mines are approaching exhaustion.

79. As regards the smaller mines, the Balaghat Mine has reduced its output considerably and the Tank Block and Coromandel have both closed down. The Woolagiri Mine near Nanjangud which produced some gold last year has suspended work, and the Indian Mines Syndicate has practically abandoned work in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. The Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited, have not yet struck paying ore though encouraging prospects have been met with at several points.

80. *Manganese*.—During the year, the price of Manganese fell by nearly 5 per cent and the rush for Manganese lands has largely abated. Many licenses have been allowed to lapse and only the new Mysore Manganese Company has carried on operations on any large scale. The story of the industry during the past two years shows how, though the actual extraction of the ore from the shallow depths at which it is found is a simple enough matter, still, experience and skill in mining and ample capital resources are necessary for successful results being achieved. It is possible that without much actual working certain licensees were able to sell their blocks to others for somewhat fancy prices but speculative transactions such as these cannot be regarded as satisfactory from an industrial and economic aspect or from the point of view of the permanent interests of the country.

81. The following statement shows the quantity of ore extracted and sold and the royalty paid in 1907-08 as compared with 1906-07:—

| Year    | Tons<br>extracted | Tons<br>sold | Royalty    |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1906-07 | 63,181            | 50,247       | Rs. 20,209 |
| 1907-08 | 74,650            | 70,242       | Rs. 25,822 |

82. *Chrome*.—Chrome ore has also fallen in value and this has proved a bar to active progress in the industry. During the year 1,556 tons of ore have been sold out of 10,592 tons extracted and a royalty of Rs. 628 has been realized.

83. *Iron Ores*.—The abundance of very high class iron ores has long been a tradition in Mysore and representations have from time to time been made in the Assembly that Government should take the industry in hand and start iron work on a large scale. Investigations are being carried out in the Geological Department in regard to the supplies of iron ore available, but it will be sometime before it will be possible to furnish any trustworthy results. In many cases the results so far obtained have been disappointing though it is expected that some large and valuable deposits will yet be disclosed. During the year Dr. Smeeth was deputed to Turin to witness some trials proposed to be made by an Italian scientist in the smelting of iron ores with the electric furnace, but owing to a break down in the arrangements the proposed trials could not be made. Dr. Smeeth was however enabled to make some experiments in the smelting of iron ore and in the production of steel and his report is under preparation. It is understood that Dr. Smeeth's conclusions point to the feasibility of the development of an iron and steel industry in Mysore in the future. For the present, however, the production of pig iron and the cheaper forms of structural steel cannot be recommended, and work will have to be confined to the production of the higher priced classes of steel and ferro-alloys on a moderate scale.

84. *Excise*.—In my Address last year I referred to certain administrative changes made in the Excise department on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee during the early part of the year 1907-08, and I shall not reiterate them now. As you are aware, the direct taxes on toddy, *ganja* and opium realized in the shape of tree-tax and duty were increased, and there was some doubt as to how the changes in the rates would affect the revenue. The revenue returns, however, show that the direct taxation and the shop rental have adjusted themselves to the new conditions without any dislocation of the total revenue. As I have already told you, there was a total increase of a lakh and three-fourths under Excise Revenue; this was due almost entirely to the increased consumption of arrack in all parts of the State and chiefly in the Shimoga district, where the Manganese industry attracted a large number of labourers. Government cannot look upon this result with satisfaction. They have always kept in view the principle of the maximum of revenue with the minimum of consumption. Government

have, however, found that the present rates of taxation of indigenous liquors are as high as they can be, and that any further enhancement will lead not to any actual restriction of consumption, but to the substitution, for the comparatively wholesome arrack and toddy, of the relatively more noxious brands of cheap imported liquor.

85. *Public Health.*—The birth-rate was 14·98 per mille of population against 16·22 in 1906-07 and the death-rate 18·82 as against 20·88. The mortality under fevers was smaller than in the previous year as also that under cholera and small-pox. But unfortunately plague was very much more severe, the figures being 20,206 attacks and 14,750 deaths as against 5,983 and 4,287 in 1906-07. The district of Bangalore suffered the most and the Chitaldrug district the least, the former reporting 5,479 attacks with 4,080 deaths and the latter 202 attacks with 168 deaths.

86. In addition to the usual preventive measures of evacuation and disinfection, inoculation and rat destruction were largely resorted to during the year. The number of inoculations effected was 3,167. Rat destruction was carried on on a large scale in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. As recent scientific researches show that the rat and its attendant flea are the media of communication of the plague to man it is believed that a wholesale destruction of rats in a place liable to infection or already infected is likely to prevent an epidemic or at least mitigate its severity.

87. *Public Health Department.*—In my Address last year I described in some detail the organization of the department of Public Health which was started early in 1907-08. The department has not been fully organized owing to financial considerations and the paucity of specially trained hands. The three Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields have each been provided with a qualified Medical Officer of Health, and a Divisional Sanitary Officer has been appointed for the Western Circle comprising the Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts. One Medical graduate was sent to England to undergo a sanitary training and one to Madras. Five Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination were also deputed to Madras to be trained in sanitation.

88. Considerable difficulty has been felt in securing properly trained persons for employment as Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and to meet this want, it is proposed to start a training school for this agency. In this school instruction in sanitary matters will also be given to shekdars and schoolmasters.

89. As you are aware a Health Exhibition is held during the Dasara, and by this means as well as by means of lectures and distribution of leaflets in the Vernacular, attempts are being made to diffuse a knowledge of sanitary matters among the people.

90. Apart from the sanitary works executed in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities, the water-supply of Harihar and the Kolar Gold Fields and the drainage of Robertsonpet were undertaken during the past year. In the present year it is proposed to take up the following works, *viz.*, extension of Hiriya town, water-supply to Ganjam, Seringapatam, Shimoga and drainage and extension of Shimoga.

91. The reorganization of the Vaccination Department ordered in connection with the Health Scheme has not been brought into effect for want of specially qualified vaccinators. These are proposed to be trained in the Sanitary School.

92. What is called the Kurnool system of Vaccination was introduced in the rural areas in every district, and in urban areas vaccination was entrusted to medical subordinates. Vaccination was made compulsory in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and on the Kolar Gold Fields.

93. *Medical Aid.*—During the year, the staff of the Victoria Hospital was strengthened by the addition of one more Surgeon of high qualifications who is also a specialist in ear, throat and nose diseases. Government have under contemplation the erection of a suitable eye-hospital in close proximity to the Victoria Hospital, so as to make adequate provision for the large number of patients now seeking relief in Bangalore from all parts of Mysore and from outside its limits, for whose treatment the existing arrangements are found to be insufficient.

94. *Indigenous Medicine.*—While every thing possible is being done to extend medical aid to the people on lines approved by western science, and in fact the cost under "Medical" alone has more than doubled itself within the past 12 years, Government feel that they have a duty to discharge in regard to the indigenous systems of medicine. India was once famous for its medicine and surgery and the art was taken up and cultivated by the Arabs. Like other branches of Eastern knowledge, medicine according to the Ayurvedic and *Unani* systems has latterly fallen into disfavour mainly owing to want of encouragement. It was felt that the revival of this ancient system of medicine which had merits of its own fell within the sphere of the activities of a leading Native State like Mysore, and Government have accordingly passed a scheme for instruction in the Ayurvedic science and practice being imparted by duly qualified professors. Arrangements have also been made for the teaching of modern anatomy and physiology in the new school.

95. *District Funds.*—The income under all heads of District Funds amounted to Rs. 11,06,141 including the opening balances. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,67,468, namely, Rs. 5,52,007 on Public Works, Rs. 48,835 on Sanitation, Rs. 73,116 on Medical Aid and the remainder on Miscellaneous items.

96. At the end of 1906-07 there were 47 Unions in existence and 247 Unions were formed during the year. One Union, *viz.*, that at Siddapur in the Molakalmuru taluk, was abolished on the representation of the villagers and on the recommendation of the District Board. To supplement the resources of the Unions the surplus sale proceeds of cattle pounds were directed to be assigned to them with effect from the 1st July 1908.

97. With a view to improve the sanitation of villages, the Village Sanitation Rules were ordered to be introduced into all villages containing 25 houses and upwards.

98. *Municipalities.*—There were 88 Municipalities during the year as in the last year. In the case of 15 non-Regulation Municipal towns, preliminary action under Section 8 of the Municipal Regulation of 1906 was taken to bring them under the Regulation.

99. As I have already mentioned a new extension was laid out during the year between the Chamarajendrapet and the Basavangudi extensions of Bangalore. An extension called "Ramachandrapet" was formed in the Chintamani town. Action was taken by the Kolar Town Municipal Board for forming an extension of that town.

100. An estimate amounting to Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned out of the Mysore City Municipal Fund for the electrification of the Belagola Water Works. Of the amount required for this project a moiety will be treated as a loan to the Mysore City Municipal Council, repayable in five equal annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.

101. The income of all the Municipalities, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 13,44,422. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,72,401, of which the expenditure on Conservancy and Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,90,749 and Rs. 3,02,303, respectively.

102. *The Mysore City Improvements.*—A material change was effected during the year in the constitution of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore, this Board had since the date of its constitution a full-time Chairman presiding over it; but, with a view to promote co-ordination of action and to enlist the sympathy of the Mysore City Municipal Council in the operations of the Board and to economise expenditure on establishments as far as possible, the appointment of a full-time Chairman was abolished, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore district, who is also the President of the Mysore City Municipal Council, was, as a tentative measure, appointed Chairman, *ex-officio*. Certain other changes in the office establishments were also made. The revision has resulted in a saving of Rs. 20,000. Steps are being taken to place on the Board the Health Officer of the Mysore City Municipality and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. It has also been decided that all new works undertaken by the Trust Board should receive the professional scrutiny of the Chief Engineer in respect of their engineering features, all administrative operations being left entirely under the control of the Trust Board.

103. The annual grant for the Mysore City Improvement is with effect from the current official year 1908-09, fixed at three lakhs of rupees inclusive of the opening balance in favour of the Board and its income derived from properties.

104. In addition to the estimate for Rs. 1,89,000 sanctioned last year, another estimate for Rs. 2,79,585 was sanctioned during the year for acquisition and demolition of houses in No. III drainage area. The amount available for expenditure during the year by the Board was Rs. 3,48,124, of which the expenditure on improvement works amounted to Rs. 2,58,361.

105. The Board has now under its consideration (1) the question of proper house-connections with street drains and (2) improved methods of building construction in the city and its extensions.

106. *Government Press.*—The machinery, type and appliances of the Government Press have been greatly improved and, under the management of its capable Superintendent, work is now being done in an efficient manner. It is satisfactory to learn that certain employees of the Press appeared for and passed the Madras Government Technical Examinations in printing. It is proposed to select some educated young men as Press Probationers and train them in all branches of printing work.

107. *Muzrai.*—During the year 160 Muzrai Institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 34,000 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was contributed by the State. Annual *tasdikhs* amounting to Rs. 5,000 a year were newly sanctioned, the bulk of which—Rs. 4,200 a year—was for the conduct of daily worship and other charities at the Brindavan constructed in Calcutta in memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I. Dharmadarsis were appointed to supervise the affairs of 28 institutions, and the lands of the Majjigehalli Matt of Mulbagal were taken over under Government management at the request of the Swami.

108. Recently steps have been taken to amalgamate the Muzrai Secretariat with the General and Revenue Secretariat and to appoint a Muzrai Superintendent who will be able to tour about freely inspecting Muzrai Institutions, while at the same time somewhat larger powers and more responsibility have been delegated to the Deputy Commissioners.

109. *Archæology.*—The Sravanabelagola volume of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* is being revised and a general summary dealing with all the volumes and presenting the results in an easily accessible form has been prepared by Mr. Rice and will be published shortly. A general index, so necessary for the proper use of the volumes hitherto published, is also under preparation.

110. During the year 1907-08, Mr. R. Narasimhachar, now in charge of the Archæological department, has been able to bring 210 new inscriptions to light and also some interesting copper plates.

111. Among the manuscripts that have been obtained are a work on rhetoric by Sayana, the well-known Vedic commentator, and a commentary on the *Aptamimamsa* by a celebrated Jain scholar of the 8th century, A.D.

112. Arrangements have been made to start excavation work in some ancient sites near Chitaldrug and elsewhere, and it is hoped that valuable results will be obtained.

113. *Education.*—I now turn to the Education Department, the administration of which engaged a large share of the attention of Government during the year.

114. It is satisfactory to note that there was a considerable increase in the number and strength of schools during the year. The total number of public and private schools was 4,145 and the total attendance 1,23,106, the highest figures recorded in the history of the Education Department in Mysore. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,964 and 1,17,951, respectively. The percentage of children of school-going age who attended the schools was 15.06 as against 14.43 in the previous year.

115. *Abolition of Fees.*—Several changes of an important and far-reaching character have been introduced in the department during the year 1907-08 and

since the beginning of the current year. As I told you last year the levy of school fees was abolished in the lower and upper primary classes of Village Elementary schools from October 1907, and since then fees in the lower secondary classes of such schools and in the vernacular classes of Anglo-Vernacular schools have been abolished, so that elementary education in all Government schools is now entirely free. We are in hopes that the measure will bring the rudiments of education within the reach of the poorest classes in rural parts. The teaching of English has also been made compulsory in all Anglo-Vernacular schools from class III upwards.

116. *Increase of pay to Village School Masters.*—I shall now pass on to another measure calculated to increase the efficiency of elementary education by affording teachers a living wage which in many instances they have not hitherto had. As you are aware, the pay of all village school masters receiving less than ten rupees a month was raised by one rupee with effect from October 1907, and I am glad to say that it has been found possible to give full effect to the intentions of Government by raising the pay of all schoolmasters to Rs. 10 per month with effect from 1st July 1908.

117. *Reorganization of Colleges.*—In connection with Higher Education, the two first grade Colleges in the State are being reorganized to meet the requirements of the new Regulations of the Madras University. It is proposed to concentrate science teaching in the Central College, Bangalore, and to confine the teaching in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, to the literary subjects. It is expected that this will tend to greater efficiency and avoid an unnecessary reduplication of courses such as now exists. It is hoped that in the near future it may be possible to teach all the Science courses of the B. A. Degree Examination in the Central College, Bangalore, and all the literary subjects in the Maharaja's College, Mysore. Steps are being taken to erect the necessary laboratory and other buildings in Bangalore.

118. *The Indian Institute of Science.*—It is also a matter for gratification that the erection of buildings for the Indian Institute of Science founded by the late Mr. Tata, has been commenced on a suitable plot of ground near Bangalore granted by the State. As you may be aware the State has made a liberal building grant of five lakhs and also gives an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Institute. As I have already informed you when dealing with the Finances of the State, it was found possible to pay the whole of the building grant during the past year and the payment of the annual grant will come into operation during the current year along with similar grants by the Government of India and other bodies.

119. *Kindergarten and Manual Training.*—In my Address to you last year I referred to the action taken in the first months of 1907-08 in regard to the introduction of Kindergarten and Manual training in the State. As many of you may be aware, the services of Dr. Gustaf Larsson, Principal of the Sloyd Training School, Boston, U. S. A., and of Miss Latter, a distinguished Kindergarten specialist who had long been connected with the London School Board, were secured for a period of some months to organise the teaching in these subjects and to train teachers. Dr. Larsson was engaged on this duty from September 1907 to April 1908, and 22 teachers of High Schools were trained in the system. Dr. Larsson formed a very favourable opinion of the men deputed to undergo the training and found them to be most apt and willing pupils. He has left it on record that they made progress far beyond his expectations based on experience of similar teachers in America.

120. Miss Latter worked for some time in the Government girls' schools, Bangalore, and reformed and reorganised Kindergarten teaching in the lower primary classes on the latest principles, paying special attention to nature study. She also delivered a course of lectures on the principles of Kindergarten which were attended by about 50 teachers. During the short time she was in Bangalore she endeared herself to the little children in her charge, and her most unexpected and unfortunate death in November last was extremely regretted by everybody who knew her and her work. Her work has, however, been continued by Miss Williams and Miss Hart and a large number of teachers are being trained in the system.



121. As regards the future development of these courses of training, arrangements have already been made to open nine Sloyd centres in connection with the Government High Schools, in which boys of these schools as well as boys of other schools in the neighbourhood, of Forms II to IV, will be trained. Cardboard work will be introduced into the first three Anglo-Vernacular classes below Form II in a large number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Kindergarten handwork in the lowest classes.

122. *Educational Exhibition.*—In this connection I must refer to the Educational Exhibition held during the Dasara of 1907, when a large number of the most interesting exhibits from schools in London were on view.

123. *Technical Education.*—Technical and Industrial Education has been making substantial progress, and the various schools, especially the school in Mysore, did excellent work. Sanction has been accorded for opening a new school in Sagar. The work of acquiring land for the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was proceeded with last year and the erection of the necessary buildings will be taken up this year.

124. The rules for the Damodar Doss Scholarships were revised so as to secure persons of high education and intelligence as candidates for the scholarships as it was found that the former rules did not ensure this result.

125. Female education continued to make satisfactory progress. It has been felt that more progress could be made if a larger number of female teachers were employed in schools, and Government are taking steps to gradually replace male by female teachers in girls' schools.

126. *Compulsory Education.*—Government have also under consideration the question of making education compulsory in a few selected places as an experimental measure, and Mr. Bhabha will soon be deputed to study the working of the system in Baroda.

127. *Moral and Religious Instruction.*—You will be glad to hear that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accord his sanction to a scheme for imparting moral and religious instruction in all the Government schools in the State, which will be brought into operation from the 1st November next.

128. *The unrest in India.*—When there is so much talked about regarding unrest in India, I cannot close this Address without making some reference to it. I shall not attempt to enter into its causes; but that there is unrest in the country must be acknowledged by all. Its birth may be said to be almost coeval with the introduction of English education into India. Political aspirations based on the lessons of English history and English thought, however vague they may have been in the beginning, have taken root in India among the English-educated classes, and signs are not wanting that such ideas are penetrating, in some shape or other, surely if slowly, the non-English-knowing population also. It may be that these ideas of liberty and popular government thus transplanted from England are somewhat alien to Indian soil, and that they require time if they are to be fully acclimatised to conditions in this country. But every one cannot but recognize that these aspirations have come to stay and must spread, and it is a duty both of the Government and of the leaders of the people to take count of the new forces and see that they are directed in right channels.

129. At the risk of repeating a sentiment that has been often expressed for some time past, but which is none the less true or opposite, I would say that the key to the whole difficult situation appears to be sympathy. I am not one of those who repeat the parrot cry which charges the rulers with want of sympathy. Sympathy is necessary not alone in the rulers with the ruled in their shortcomings and defects, their hopes and their aspirations, but also in the ruled with the rulers in their necessarily defective knowledge of the Indian mind and character, in the practical difficulties they have to face in carrying out new policies, and in their high responsibility for the preservation of external security, for the maintenance of law and order, and for the evolution of progress among a heterogeneous population. It is therefore a matter for profound regret that some misguided men should have overstepped all limitations of law and order, and even humanity, and sought the help of terrible anarchist weapons with the vain view to intimidate the Government. The great mass of the people, however, who enjoy the inestimable benefits of peace, order and justice under the ægis of the British Power, are perfectly loyal to the British throne

and they and all right-thinking men have no sympathy whatever with anarchic methods or with ideas inconsistent with the continuance of India as an integral part of the British Empire.

130. As regards Mysore, situated as we are, surrounded by British Territory on all sides, and considering we have been equally long under the influences which have given rise to aspirations of nationality and liberty in British India, it is only in the nature of things that this State should not escape participation in the ferment that is noticeable all over India. We should be thankful that the new spirit has not assumed any of those aggressive or ugly forms which it has taken in some other parts of India. Even here, the agitator had to be taken betimes in hand—although our agitator was a comparatively mild and harmless personage—and both the school boy and certain sections of the general public had to be warned of the dangers of adopting the creed as presented by an extreme section of the agitators which might, when carried into action, commit them to courses which they would inevitably have to deplore. They had to be reminded that as far as Mysore was concerned they had all that a genuine nationalist could wish for. We have in the first place this great Assembly fully representative of the people. Every administrative question and every action of Government it is open to the members to interpellate Government upon and have it discussed in the full Assembly. Next we have the Legislative Council to which His Highness has been graciously pleased to allow two members to be elected by this Assembly. Then we have the Council of His Highness the Maharaja and the Maharaja himself at the apex of the constitution. We have a completely organised system of Government modelled on that of British India and manned almost entirely by Indians. The efforts of Government have been continuously directed to the promotion of the moral and material good of the people; and they have further in view the constitution of what is known as the Village Tank Panchayet which, as has been acknowledged, has great potentialities in it. If even a part of what Government anticipate from this measure is realised, we shall have gone far towards solving the question of real local self-government, the achievement of which our country-men in other parts of India are striving after.

131. Possessing all these advantages it would be sheer folly if, misled by catch phrases and spurious agitation, we allowed ourselves to be seduced from our duty to ourselves and to the State, and countenanced the mad preachings of misguided agitators. There is nothing wrong in the new spirit itself, but when it assumes the form of impatience of all authority and fosters lawlessness in unbalanced minds, it becomes a source of danger to society and prejudicial to well-ordered progress. I am confident that I am expressing the sentiments of one and all of you, Representatives of the people of Mysore, when I say how utterly we abhor and condemn the terrible outrages recently perpetrated by a few misguided and fanatical agitators and how alien to our nature are the ideas and methods of which these outrages are the outcome and the expression.

132. Over and above our duty to the State and to our Maharaja, we have a duty to the Paramount Power to whom we, both ourselves and the State, owe so much; and anything calculated to weaken loyalty to the British Throne should be discountenanced and repelled by you. We owe our external security to that Great Power and what advance we may have made in constitutional Government is due mostly to the sympathy and guidance of that Power. I cannot conclude this address better than by quoting the words of His Highness the Maharaja addressed a few months ago to the Representative of the Paramount Power, words which express with a simple directness the loyal feeling of the people of Mysore towards the British Throne:—

“You have referred to the peculiar relation in which Mysore stands with regard to the Government and officers of the Paramount Power. This relation stands on a solid basis of benefit conferred on the one hand and, as I am proud to maintain, justified on the other. The friendship thus begun has been confirmed and cemented by the closest and most cordial intercourse at work and at play, in fair weather and in foul, for more than a hundred years. That these relations may ever be continued is, I can assure you, the earnest desire of Mysore and its Ruler.”

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

## APPENDIX A.

## RECEIPTS.

| Heads of receipts   | Final,<br>1906-07  | Preliminary,<br>1907-08 | Difference       | Remarks   |   |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|---|
|   | Rs.                | Rs.                     | Rs.              |   |   |
| Land Revenue ... ..   | 100,31,178         | 1,03,78,856             | +3,47,678        | Increase due to recovery of arrears of previous years.  |   |
| Salt ... ..   | 18,638             | 10,182                  | -8,456           |   |   |
| Stamps ... ..   | 7,58,283           | 7,98,314                | +40,031          |   |   |
| Excise—(a) Arrack ... ..  | 20,01,438          | 21,79,393               | +1,77,955        | Increase under duty due to larger consumption.  |   |
| (b) Toddy ... ..  | 18,66,485          | 18,85,292               | +18,807          |   |   |
| (c) Miscellaneous ... ..  | 1,09,058           | 92,227                  | -16,831          |   |   |
| <b>Total, Excise</b> ... ..                                       | <b>39,76,981</b>   | <b>41,56,912</b>        | <b>+1,79,931</b> |   |   |
| Sayer ... ..  | 3,67,677           | 2,451                   | -3,65,226        | Decrease due to the abolition of <i>Halat</i> on supari.  |   |
| Mohatarfa ... ..  | 3,29,650           | 3,16,693                | -12,957          |   |   |
| Forests—(a) Sandalwood ... ..                                     | 12,56,680          | 14,17,702               | +1,61,022        | Increase due to high price realised by sandalwood. Increase due to the disposal of a larger quantity of timber in the Kadur district. |   |
| (b) Timber ... ..   | 3,57,891           | 4,25,491                | +67,600          |   |   |
| (c) Other Forest items ... ..                                     | 3,01,748           | 4,28,739                | +1,26,991        |   |   |
| <b>Total Forest</b> ... ..  | <b>19,16,319</b>   | <b>22,71,932</b>        | <b>+3,55,613</b> |   |   |
| Gold Mining—(a) Five per cent Royalty ... ..                      | 16,01,492          | 15,13,083               | -88,409          | Decrease due to diminished output by some of the mines on the Kolar Gold Fields   |   |
| (b) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted ... .. | 45,422             | 69,892                  | +24,470          |   |   |
| <b>Total, Gold Mining</b> ... ..                                  | <b>16,46,914</b>   | <b>15,82,975</b>        | <b>-63,939</b>   |   |   |
| Registration ... ..   | 1,43,640           | 1,49,445                | +5,805           |   |   |
| Amrit Mahal ... ..  | 54,454             | 49,666                  | -4,788           |   |   |
| State Investments and Bank Deposits—                              |                    |                         |                  | Increase due to additional investments.   |   |
| (a) Interest on Government Securities, etc. ... ..                | 2,24,559           | 4,50,567                | +2,26,008        |   |   |
| (b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank ... ..                | 37,455             | 79,068                  | +41,613          |   |   |
| <b>Total, State Investments and Bank Deposits</b> ... ..          | <b>2,62,014</b>    | <b>5,29,635</b>         | <b>+2,67,621</b> |   |   |
| Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue.                         | 99,827             | 1,34,621                | +34,794          |   |   |
| Law and Justice—(a) Courts ... ..                                 | 52,830             | 44,389                  | -8,441           | Total, Law and Justice ... ..   |   |
| (b) Jails ... ..  | 24,062             | 23,706                  | -356             |   |   |
| <b>Total, Law and Justice</b> ... ..                              | <b>76,892</b>      | <b>68,095</b>           | <b>-8,797</b>    |   |   |
| Police ... ..   | 36,433             | 21,547                  | -14,886          | Increase due to larger supply of water to the Mining Companies.   |   |
| Education ... ..  | 1,29,841           | 1,24,592                | -5,249           |   |   |
| Medical ... ..  | 81,183             | 99,543                  | +18,360          |   |   |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments... ..                      | 20,730             | 25,274                  | +4,544           |   |   |
| Stationery and Printing ... ..                                    | 8,694              | 8,318                   | -376             |   |   |
| Public Works ... ..   | 3,29,966           | 3,70,019                | +40,053          |   |   |
| Other items ... ..  | 1,79,949           | 1,81,890                | +1,941           |   |   |
| <b>Total</b> ... ..   | <b>2,04,69,263</b> | <b>2,12,80,960</b>      | <b>+8,11,697</b> |   |   |
| State Railways—Revenue Account ... ..                             | 9,05,894           | 9,87,211                | +81,317          |   | Increase due to improved traffic on the Mysore-Harihara line. Decrease mainly due to the expiry of the period of high contract rates. |
| Cauvery Power Scheme ... ..                                       | 20,11,554          | 17,58,346               | -2,53,208        |   |   |
| <b>Grand Total</b> ... ..   | <b>2,33,86,711</b> | <b>2,40,26,517</b>      | <b>+6,39,806</b> |   |   |

## EXPENDITURE.

| Heads of Expenditure  | Final,<br>1906-07  | Preliminary,<br>1907-08 | Difference             | Remarks  |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
|   | Rs.                | Rs.                     | Rs.                    |  |
| Subsidy ... ..  | 85,00,000          | 85,00,000               | .....                  |  |
| Civil List ... ..   | 16,00,000          | 16,00,000               | .....                  |  |
| Pensions to Members of the Ruling Family ... ..                                   | 8,40,000           | 8,40,000                | .....                  |  |
| Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs                        | 84,361             | 84,824                  | +463                   |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>55,24,361</b>   | <b>55,24,824</b>        | <b>+463</b>            |  |
| Refunds and Drawbacks—  |                    |                         |                        |  |
| Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue ... ..                                     | 1,56,444           | 1,56,444                | ...                    |  |
| Other items .. ..   | 57,887             | 61,975                  | -5,912                 |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>2,14,331</b>    | <b>2,08,419</b>         | <b>-5,912</b>          |  |
| Land Revenue Charges—   |                    |                         |                        |  |
| Revenue Commissioner ... ..   | 54,320             | 57,695                  | +3,375                 |  |
| Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ... ..                                    | 1,87,698           | 1,86,178                | -1,520                 |  |
| Assistant Commissioners and Establishments ... ..                                 | 1,18,211           | 1,08,967                | -4,244                 |  |
| Taluk Establishments .. ..  | 4,24,071           | 4,34,809                | +10,738                |  |
| Contingencies and Supplies and Services ... ..                                    | 20,307             | 18,168                  | -2,144                 |  |
| Miscellaneous ... ..  | 81,841             | 80,420                  | -1,421                 |  |
| Engineering class for Shekdars ... ..   | 1,503              | 2,099                   | +596                   |  |
| Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels ... ..                                       | 8,11,679           | 8,12,703                | +1,024                 |  |
| Survey and Settlement ... ..  | 1,80,686           | 1,68,278                | -22,408                |  |
| Inam .. ..  | 8,193              | 4,990                   | -3,203                 |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>18,33,504</b>   | <b>18,14,297</b>        | <b>-19,207</b>         | Increase due to the introduction of the new Shekdari system and to the grant of travelling allowances to Amildars.   |
| Stamps .. ..  | 25,701             | 26,672                  | +971                   |  |
| Excise .. ..  | 3,17,654           | 3,29,297                | +11,643                |  |
| Sayer .. ..   | 14,058             | 1,940                   | -12,118                |  |
| Forest including Forest Kheddas ... ..  | 6,68,841           | 6,64,212                | -4,629                 |  |
| Gold Mining .. ..   | 14,935             | 1,98,508                | +1,83,573              | Due to the transfer to this head of certain items of expenditure on Courts, Hospitals and Police, maintained on the Kolar Gold Fields.   |
| Registration .. ..  | 85,502             | 81,795                  | -3,707                 |  |
| Amrit Mahal ... ..  | 29,828             | 30,393                  | +565                   |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>11,46,519</b>   | <b>13,32,817</b>        | <b>+1,86,298</b>       |  |
| Interest—   |                    |                         |                        |  |
| Interest on Mysore Debenture Loan of 1882 ... ..                                  | 675                | 200                     | -475                   |  |
| Interest on Mysore 4 per cent Loan of 1906-07 ... ..                              | 8,598              | 2,361                   | -6,237                 |  |
| Interest on Savings Bank Deposits ... ..  | 2,38,402           | 2,30,012                | -8,390                 |  |
| Interest on Charity Fund ... ..   | 16,242             | 15,932                  | -310                   |  |
| Interest on Insurance Fund ... ..   | 42,094             | 47,482                  | +5,388                 |  |
| Refunds ... ..  | 400                | 216                     | -184                   |  |
| <b>Total ..</b>   | <b>3,01,406</b>    | <b>2,96,203</b>         | <b>-5,203</b>          |  |
| General Administration .. ..  | 5,43,789           | 5,46,127                | +2,338                 |  |
| Law and Justice—Courts of Law .. ..   | 9,28,542           | 8,56,618                | -71,924                | Decrease due to the abolition of the Bangalore District Court and the Sub-Courts at Chikmagalur and Hassan and to the transfer of charges on account of the Civil and Criminal Courts at the Kolar Gold Fields to the head "Mining." |
| Jails .. ..   | 1,27,960           | 1,22,566                | -5,394                 |  |
| Police .. ..  | 9,89,384           | 9,14,034                | -75,350 <sup>a</sup>   |  |
| Education .. ..   | 8,03,105           | 13,50,989               | +5,47,884 <sup>b</sup> |  |
| Muzrai .. ..  | 3,41,132           | 3,34,920                | -6,212                 |  |
| Medical .. ..   | 6,67,997           | 5,81,438                | -86,559 <sup>c</sup>   |  |
| Government Houses .. ..   | 1,93,140           | 1,12,150                | -80,990 <sup>d</sup>   |  |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments .. ..                                      | 2,60,333           | 2,10,562                | -49,771                |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>48,45,382</b>   | <b>50,29,404</b>        | <b>+1,84,022</b>       | <sup>a</sup> Decrease due to the transfer to the head "Gold Mining" of the expenditure on account of Kolar Gold Fields Police.   |
| Miscellaneous Charges—  |                    |                         |                        |  |
| Superannuation Pensions and Gratuties ... ..                                      | 5,39,976           | 6,27,904                | +87,928 <sup>e</sup>   |  |
| Stationery and Printing ... ..  | 1,93,339           | 2,26,302                | +32,963 <sup>f</sup>   |  |
| Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased .. ..                    | 6,216              | 12,054                  | +5,838                 |  |
| Other items .. ..   | 5,62,186           | 3,75,354                | -1,86,832 <sup>g</sup> |  |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>12,91,717</b>   | <b>12,41,614</b>        | <b>-50,103</b>         | <sup>b</sup> Increase due to the payment of the entire building grant of 5 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science and the cost of the Kindergarten and Manual System of Instruction.   |
| Plague .. ..  | 81,356             | 68,913                  | -12,443                | <sup>c</sup> There were some special charges in 1906-07 which did not repeat in 1907-08 and hence the decrease.  |
| Famine Relief and Insurance .. ..   | 2,00,000           | 2,00,000                | .....                  | <sup>d</sup> There were some special charges in 1906-07 which did not repeat in 1907-08 and hence the decrease.  |
| Public Works .. ..  | 81,61,036          | 27,91,545               | -53,694 <sup>h</sup>   | <sup>e</sup> Increase due to the expansion of the pension list.  |
| Army .. ..  | 13,68,777          | 12,73,822               | -94,955 <sup>i</sup>   | <sup>f</sup> Increase due to purchase of materials and type,   |
| <b>Grand Total ...</b>  | <b>1,99,63,389</b> | <b>1,97,81,858</b>      | <b>-1,81,531</b>       | <sup>g</sup> <i>Vide</i> remarks against Medical.  |
| State Railways—   |                    |                         |                        |  |
| Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Haribar line ... .. | 7,11,235           | 7,20,000                | +8,765                 | <sup>h</sup> Decrease due to there being no extraordinary works involving heavy expenditure.   |
| Capital Account ... ..  | 2,60,004           | 3,84,163                | +1,24,159              | <sup>i</sup> Decrease due to the savings under some of the minor heads under the Military Department.  |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>9,71,239</b>    | <b>11,04,163</b>        | <b>+1,32,924</b>       | Increase due to the purchase of some new engines of improved type.   |
| Cauvery Power Scheme—   |                    |                         |                        |  |
| Revenue Account .. ..   | 4,04,347           | 4,51,706                | +47,359                |  |
| Capital Account .. ..   | 52,687             | 75,528                  | +22,841                |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>4,57,034</b>    | <b>5,27,234</b>         | <b>+70,200</b>         | Increase due to the rise in the interest charge consequent on the large capital outlay on the third installation.  |
| <b>Grand Total Expenditure ...</b>  | <b>2,13,91,662</b> | <b>2,14,13,255</b>      | <b>+21,593</b>         |  |

Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities of Government at the commencement of—  
(In thousands of Rupees.)

|  | 1898-99 | 1905-06 | 1908-09 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>ASSETS.</b>   |         |         |         |
| Cash balance in Treasuries ... ..  | 61,33   | 77,63   | 108,74  |
| Surplus Investment Account... ..   | 129,03  | 64,38   | 100,56  |
| Military Stores ... ..   | 1,08    | 1,09    | 78      |
| Village School Fund ... ..   | "       | 36      | "       |
| Departmental balances ... ..   | "       | 1,45    | 62      |
| Mysore Weavers' lines ... ..   | "       | 55      | 34      |
| Loans and Advances ... ..  | 23,30   | 26,82   | 29,86   |
| Advances (objection book) ... ..   | 3,08    | 1,31    | 1,49    |
| Palace Deposits ... ..   | 7,62    | "       | "       |
| Other items ... ..   | 40,20   | 67,08   | 10,54   |
| Public Works Deposits ... ..   | 74      | "       | "       |
| Total ...  | 266,38  | 240,67  | 252,93  |
| <b>LIABILITIES.</b>  |         |         |         |
| Savings Bank Deposits ... ..   | 31,06   | 89,16   | 73,76   |
| Mysore Railway Loan ... ..   | 20,00   | 48      | 40      |
| The 4 per cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07 ...  | "       | "       | 20,00   |
| State Life Insurance Fund ... ..   | 3,23    | 11,41   | 16,48   |
| Village School Fund ... ..   | 1,26    | "       | 82      |
| Local Funds including District Funds, Local Funds<br>General, Irrigation Cess Fund and Municipal Fund. | 10,24   | 10,23   | 12,86   |
| Muzrai Funds ... ..  | 2,04    | 3,62    | 5,04    |
| Military Funds ... ..  | 53      | 108     | 1,85    |
| Palace Deposits ... ..   | "       | 35      | 3,95    |
| Revenue Deposits ... ..  | 3,67    | 4,02    | 6,96    |
| Judicial Deposits ... ..   | 1,34    | 2,56    | 2,47    |
| Public Works Deposits ... ..   | "       | 2,49    | 2,89    |
| Other items ... ..   | 53,48   | 72,08   | 14,30   |
| Total ...  | 126,85  | 197,18  | 161,78  |
| Government balance ...   | 139,53  | 43,49   | 91,15   |
| Total ...  | 266,38  | 240,67  | 252,93  |

**APPENDIX B.**  
Budget Estimates for 1908-09.

| Heads of Receipts  | Accounts,<br>1906-07 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1907-08 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1908-09 | Heads of Expenditure  | Accounts,<br>1906-07 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1907-08 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1908-09 |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>A—Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>   | Rs.                  | Rs.                             | Rs.                            | <b>A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                           | Rs.                  | Rs.                             | Rs.                            |
| I Land Revenue ...   | 1,00,31,178          | 1,04,50,000                     | 1,00,00,000                    | 1. Refunds and Drawbacks  | 2,14,331             | 2,18,000                        | 2,22,000                       |
| II Forest ..   | 19,16,319            | 21,85,000                       | 20,15,000                      | Charges in respect of collection, <i>viz</i> —                    |                      |                                 |                                |
| III Excise ..  | 89,76,981            | 41,30,000                       | 40,86,000                      | 2. Land Revenue ...   | 18,33,504            | 18,23,000                       | 19,28,000                      |
| IV Assessed Taxes ...  | 3,29,650             | 3,35,000                        | 3,18,000                       | 3. Forest ..  | 6,68,841             | 6,86,000                        | 7,61,000                       |
| V Sayer Customs ...  | 3,67,677             | 2,000                           | ...                            | 4. Excise ...   | 3,17,654             | 3,39,000                        | 3,36,000                       |
| VI Salt ...  | 18,638               | 10,000                          | 10,000                         | 5. Sayer Customs ...  | 14,068               | 2,000                           | ...                            |
| VII Stamps ...   | 7,58,283             | 7,80,000                        | 7,70,000                       | 6. Stamps ...   | 25,701               | 26,000                          | 33,000                         |
| VIII Registration ...  | 1,43,640             | 1,45,000                        | 1,33,000                       | 9. Registration ...   | 85,502               | 83,000                          | 85,000                         |
| <b>Total ...</b>   | <b>1,75,42,366</b>   | <b>1,80,37,000</b>              | <b>1,73,37,000</b>             | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>31,49,591</b>     | <b>31,77,000</b>                | <b>33,65,000</b>               |
| <b>AA—Mining Revenue—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue ...</b>                  | <b>14,935</b>        | <b>1,95,000</b>                 | <b>2,51,000</b>                |
| IX Mining Royalty and Leases ...   | 16,46,914            | 15,20,000                       | 14,56,000                      | <b>B—Interest—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                |
| <b>B—Interest—</b>   |                      |                                 |                                | 11. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...                                 | 9,268                | 11,000                          | 15,000                         |
| X Interest ...   | 99,827               | 1,14,000                        | 1,13,000                       | 12. Interest on other obligations ...                             | 2,92,138             | 2,94,000                        | 3,03,000                       |
| XI Profit or Loss ...  | 2,62,014             | 5,26,000                        | 3,91,000                       | 13. Profit or Loss ...  | 6,216                | 12,000                          | 10,000                         |
| <b>Total ...</b>   | <b>3,61,841</b>      | <b>6,40,000</b>                 | <b>5,04,000</b>                | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>3,07,622</b>      | <b>3,17,000</b>                 | <b>3,28,000</b>                |
| <b>D—Receipts by Civil Depts—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>C—14. Palace ..</b>  | <b>19,40,000</b>     | <b>19,40,000</b>                | <b>19,40,000</b>               |
| XIIA Law and Justice—  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—</b>              |                      |                                 |                                |
| Courts of Law ...  | 52,830               | 44,000                          | 52,000                         | 15. General Administration  | 7,36,929             | 6,98,000                        | 6,70,000                       |
| XIIB Law and Justice—  |                      |                                 |                                | 16A. Law and Justice—   |                      |                                 |                                |
| Jails ...  | 24,062               | 28,000                          | 30,000                         | Courts of Law ...   | 9,28,542             | 8,54,000                        | 7,65,000                       |
| XIIC Police ...  | 36,433               | 24,000                          | 25,000                         | 16B. Law and Justice—   |                      |                                 |                                |
| XIID Education ...   | 1,29,841             | 1,36,000                        | 1,27,000                       | Jails ...   | 1,27,960             | 1,23,000                        | 1,30,000                       |
| XIIE Medical ...   | 81,183               | 87,000                          | 97,000                         | 17. Police ...  | 9,69,384             | 9,14,000                        | 9,18,000                       |
| XIIF Scientific and other Minor Departments..  | 75,184               | 69,000                          | 61,000                         | 18. Education ...   | 8,03,105             | 13,60,000                       | 10,21,000                      |
| <b>Total ...</b>   | <b>3,99,533</b>      | <b>3,88,000</b>                 | <b>3,92,000</b>                | 19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions               | 3,41,132             | 3,36,000                        | 3,58,000                       |
| <b>E—Miscellaneous—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                | 20. Medical ...   | 6,57,997             | 5,75,000                        | 7,46,000                       |
| XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions ...  | 2,265                | 2,000                           | 2,000                          | 21. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...                    | 2,90,161             | 2,26,000                        | 3,02,000                       |
| XVIII Stationery and Printing ...  | 8,694                | 8,000                           | 6,300                          | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>48,75,210</b>     | <b>50,86,000</b>                | <b>49,10,000</b>               |
| XIX Miscellaneous ...  | 1,49,627             | 1,60,000                        | 1,29,000                       | <b>E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                             |                      |                                 |                                |
| <b>Total ...</b>   | <b>1,60,586</b>      | <b>1,70,000</b>                 | <b>1,37,000</b>                | 22. Civil Furlough Allowances ...                                 | ...                  | ...                             | .....                          |
| <b>EE—XX Military ..</b>   | <b>28,057</b>        | <b>32,000</b>                   | <b>73,000</b>                  | 23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ... | 35,84,361            | 35,37,000                       | 35,37,000                      |
| <b>H—Railways—</b>   |                      |                                 |                                | 24. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...                    | 5,39,976             | 6,14,000                        | 6,56,000                       |
| XXI State Railways—Revenue Account ...   | 26,92,784            | 7,91,000                        | 8,87,000                       | 25. Stationery and Printing                                       | 1,93,339             | 2,29,000                        | 1,88,000                       |
| <b>K—XXII Public Works ..</b>  | <b>3,29,966</b>      | <b>3,71,000</b>                 | <b>3,79,000</b>                | 26. Miscellaneous ...   | 6,33,542             | 4,34,000                        | 4,38,000                       |
| <b>L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme ...</b>  | <b>20,11,554</b>     | <b>17,00,000</b>                | <b>16,50,000</b>               | <b>Total</b>  | <b>49,51,218</b>     | <b>48,64,000</b>                | <b>48,69,000</b>               |
| <b>Total Revenue and Receipts ...</b>  | <b>2,51,73,601</b>   | <b>2,36,49,000</b>              | <b>2,28,15,000</b>             | <b>EE—27. Military ...</b>  | <b>13,63,777</b>     | <b>12,97,000</b>                | <b>14,62,000</b>               |
| <b>Deficit ..</b>  | <b>...</b>           | <b>...</b>                      | <b>...</b>                     | <b>F—Famine Relief and Insurance—</b>                             |                      |                                 |                                |
| <b>Grand Total ..</b>  | <b>2,51,73,601</b>   | <b>2,36,49,000</b>              | <b>2,28,15,000</b>             | 28. Famine Relief ...   | ...                  | ...                             | ...                            |
| <b>Balance of the loan raised on account of 3rd Installation, Cauvery Power Scheme ...</b> | <b>20,00,000</b>     | <b>17,16,000</b>                | <b>3,76,000</b>                | 29. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...                            | 2,00,000             | 2,00,000                        | 2,00,000                       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>2,00,000</b>      | <b>2,00,000</b>                 | <b>2,00,000</b>                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>H—Railways—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 30. State Railways—   |                      |                                 |                                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Revenue Account ...   | 24,98,125            | 7,20,000                        | 7,20,000                       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>J—Irrigation—</b>  |                      |                                 |                                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 31. Major Works ...   | 8,82,912             | 5,69,000                        | 4,42,000                       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 32. Minor Works ...   | 1,47,813             | 2,07,000                        | 2,12,000                       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>10,30,725</b>     | <b>7,76,000</b>                 | <b>6,54,000</b>                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>K—Other Public Works—</b>                                      |                      |                                 |                                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 33A. Civil Works ...  | 21,03,060            | 20,48,000                       | 21,10,000                      |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 33B. Military Works ...   | 27,251               | 30,000                          | 40,000                         |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 34. Construction of Railways ...                                  | 2,60,004             | 3,50,000                        | 3,00,000                       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>23,90,315</b>     | <b>24,28,000</b>                | <b>24,50,000</b>               |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>L—Cauvery Power Scheme—</b>                                    |                      |                                 |                                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 35. Revenue Account—  |                      |                                 |                                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Working Expenses ...  | 2,59,661             | 3,09,000                        | 3,70,000                       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Interest on Debt ...  | 11,353               | 65,000                          | 70,000                         |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Redemption of Loan ...  | 1,33,333             | 1,33,000                        | 1,33,000                       |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Appropriation for Repayment of Capital ...                        | 15,54,520            | 10,96,000                       | 10,31,000                      |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 36. Capital Outlay—   |                      |                                 |                                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | I Installation ...  | —18,602              | ...                             | 26,000                         |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | II Installation ...   | —1,684               | ...                             | ...                            |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | Bangalore Lighting and Power Supply ...                           | 72,973               | 97,000                          | 20,000                         |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>20,11,554</b>     | <b>17,00,000</b>                | <b>16,50,000</b>               |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Total Expenditure ...</b>                                      | <b>2,47,33,072</b>   | <b>2,27,00,000</b>              | <b>2,27,99,000</b>             |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Surplus ...</b>  | <b>4,40,529</b>      | <b>9,49,000</b>                 | <b>16,000</b>                  |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>Grand Total ..</b>   | <b>2,51,73,601</b>   | <b>2,36,49,000</b>              | <b>2,28,15,000</b>             |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | <b>N.—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—</b>                  |                      |                                 |                                |
|  |                      |                                 |                                | 37. Cauvery Power Scheme III Installation ...                     | 2,83,362             | 13,40,000                       | 1,26,000                       |

# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT MYSORE

27th OCTOBER 1909.

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GENTLEMEN,

It is now my privilege, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, to lay before you a brief resume of the administration of the State during the past year and a forecast of the measures proposed to be carried into effect during the coming year. But, before proceeding to the business of the day, I must congratulate you on the happy auspices under which we meet in consequence of the improvement of the seasonal conditions. The fears that at one time existed of the acute distress of the last year developing into one of the most severe famines that the country has ever known, have, by the grace of God, been dispelled; and His Highness the Maharaja is glad to welcome you to the capital under such happy circumstances. His Highness much appreciates the public spirit which you have displayed in assembling here to perform your duties notwithstanding the prevalence of plague in the City.

2. *The Distress. Seasonal Conditions.*—The outstanding feature of the past year has been the severe distress that prevailed over a large area of the State. As you will remember, the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 were disappointing to the agriculturist and in the latter year scarcity of a somewhat grave character prevailed in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and in parts of Shimoga. The rains failed, prices ruled high owing to general causes as well as to the local scarcity, and various relief measures had to be set on foot. Fortunately, however, the opportune rains which fell in the latter part of 1906 relieved the situation and prevented the distress from becoming very acute. The year 1906-07 was also not free from anxiety, though on the whole the rains that year were not inadequate. The outturn of crops was more or less normal, but it was not sufficient to compensate the raiyats for the losses they had suffered in the two preceding years. Prices did not much decline from the high pitch they had reached in 1905-06. The year 1907-08 was also abnormal. The rainfall was on the whole more than the average for the previous 37 years but it was ill-distributed and unseasonable. The South-West monsoon was unusually heavy in the malnad and this contributed to the high provincial average. But it was deficient in the maidan districts. The North-East monsoon on which the maidan districts mainly depended for the filling of their tanks was disappointing. The districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug fared very badly, the actual rainfall being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches against an average of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches respectively. The *Vaisakhi* crop failed in consequence, the total outturn was much less than during the previous year and the prices of food grains, which were already high, rose still higher. The year 1908-09 thus opened under very unfavourable auspices. The South-West monsoon from April to September was not as good as the situation required. Though the monthly averages showed no marked deficiency, the rainfall was neither timely nor well distributed in any of the districts. This was particularly the case in the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. In September, however, there were some showers in all parts of the State, which improved the situation to some extent. The advent of the North-East monsoon was then eagerly looked for with the fervent hope that it might prove normal and stave off acute scarcity.

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3. The hope was not fulfilled and the North-East monsoon proved a failure in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts and was very deficient elsewhere. As will appear from the figures given in the margin, the area under cultivation throughout the State during the year under review, excluding alienated tracts for which no returns exist, was (with a small difference in the comparison with 1905-06) the smallest on record during a series of 5 years, showing a decrease of more than 200,000 acres as compared with the two years immediately preceding. The yield of crops was also very poor. Except in the districts of Mysore and Shimoga, the outturn of paddy was less than 8 annas and in Kolar and Tumkur it was much less than 4 annas, a normal crop being reckoned at 16 annas. Ragi was nowhere over a 6½-anna crop and was very much less than a 4-anna crop in the Tumkur district. The *jola* crop was also equally poor. The prices of food grains rose higher than ever ranging up to 30 per cent and more above the high level of 1905-06 and causing hardship not only to the poor labouring and landless classes, but also to the bulk of the small landholders and agriculturists who had no stock of grain to fall back upon. The industrial classes, the artisans and weavers, the latter in particular, found the market for their products contracted. There was difficulty for drinking water also and a serious water famine had to be faced. Fodder for cattle became scarce and cattle disease prevailed in a serious and epidemic form in various parts of the State. The result was that distress of a severe type prevailed over an area of nearly 7,870 square miles with a population of 1,378,000. The number of villages affected was 5,615. This state of things lasted for some months and would have developed into one of the most serious and widespread famines that ever afflicted the land, had the hot weather rains and the South-West monsoon of 1909 also unfortunately failed. But as you know we have, by God's grace, been spared this misfortune.

4. *Administrative Preparations.*—I shall now proceed to indicate briefly the various measures adopted to grapple with the situation. Early in the year, as soon as the conditions justified apprehension, the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of districts undertook frequent tours throughout their charges, watched the situation with care, and submitted to Government a forecast of all such measures as appeared necessary. The Dewan, Mr. Madhava Rao, also toured more than once through the affected tracts and kept himself in close touch with the various officers charged with the conduct of relief operations. And, above all, His Highness the Maharaja, with his usual solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, himself undertook a tour through the affected parts and eventually abandoned a long-cherished wish to visit Japan in company with his brother, a visit which had been arranged before the situation had assumed a grave aspect. Conferences were also held from time to time with the Deputy Commissioners of districts and heads of departments. As a result, the following measures of relief were adopted.

5. *Measures of Relief.*—Allowances were sanctioned to minor public servants on account of the high prices of food grains and provision was made for dispensing gratuitous relief to the aged and the infirm.

6. Tank beds were thrown open for cultivation on favourable terms to increase the local food-supply, as soon as signs of distress were perceived.

7. Nearly a lakh of rupees was spent on the construction of drinking water wells and on other works of general utility and another lakh on account of stone and masonry work to minor tanks. In the execution of departmental works, the Public Works Department was instructed to employ local labour as far as possible, expeditious completion of work being regarded as of minor importance. A large number of Amrit Mahal Kavals and State Forests were thrown open for free grazing and suitable arrangements were made for providing water and other facilities for cattle and their owners in those places. The Forest department was instructed to cut and stock jungle grass at convenient centres for being sent on to places where a demand for it existed. Permission was given to ryots to cut and utilize for fodder date leaves from Government waste lands. Arrangements were made with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway authorities for reducing the railway charges on fodder imported into the affected tracts. Liberal grants were provided for advances on account of *takavi* and land improvements and for earth-work to restored and unrestored tanks. Under *takavi*, a sum of more than Rs. 1,80,000



was disbursed as advances under section 194 of the Land Revenue Code for the purchase of bullocks, fodder, seed grains, etc., and for subsistence. A sum of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees was spent on land improvement loans, the bulk of which was utilized for the construction of irrigation wells, while advances for earth-work and repairs of tanks amounted to nearly Rs. 60,000.

8. By way of special relief to weavers who were hard pressed owing to slackness of demand for their goods caused by the distress, a sum of about Rs. 40,000 was given for the purchase by Government of the cloths manufactured by them or as advances for buying yarn.

9. Arrangements were made to procure and stock nearly Rs. 4,000 worth of selected seed ragi for supply to needy ryots at cost price so that they might be ready to avail themselves of any rain that came.

10. *Remissions and Suspensions of Revenue.*—Government decided to forego the grazing fees (*hulbanni*) in the affected areas and the mohatarfa tax in the case of a large number of non-agriculturists who were paying a tax of 8 annas and less. Half the assessment on all wet lands which did not yield a crop of more than 25 per cent of the normal was remitted and similarly the collection of half the assessment was postponed in the case of dry lands which failed to yield more than 25 per cent of the normal crop.

11. The seasonal outlook began to improve gradually from April last when there were a few very welcome showers of rain; and in the month of May there was good rainfall amounting to 6·42 inches as against 3·50 in the previous year. This was, however, followed by an inconvenient break which caused some anxiety. The months of June and July closed with an average of 5·35 and 10·02 inches respectively. In August, September and October the rainfall has been very favourable and far in excess of the average. There is thus no longer any necessity for the continuance of relief measures except possibly gratuitous doles to the needy and infirm until the next harvest and the grant of loans for the completion of tanks and irrigation wells, etc., where necessary. In carrying on relief operations, it was noticeable that although there was distress in many parts of the State by the end of November 1908, people would not go on to test works to earn the subsistence wages allowed under the Famine Code and subject themselves to what are commonly known as the wage test and the distance test. To what extent this was due to the self-respecting character of the Mysore ryot, to his social and economic condition and staying power fostered by favourable land settlements and liberal outlay on public works and railways in the past, or to other causes, it is for the student of the economics of the State to adjudge. Suffice it here to say that to provide the means of subsistence for the needy and to prevent their wandering away from their homes, Government were obliged to arrange for works near their villages for them. The wages payable were the usual market rates for unskilled labour, sometimes slightly lowered so as not to withdraw men from their ordinary avocations or from employment by private agencies. This relieved Government from the necessity for having recourse to expensive famine projects with all their attendant risks and demoralising results. At the same time, large works of public utility were held in readiness against eventualities.

12. The works that were undertaken, as has already been observed, were mainly the repairs of minor tanks, the construction of drinking water wells, for which there was urgent need everywhere, and other works of sanitary improvement and a general utility. Several of these works would have had to be carried out even under ordinary circumstances in the near future, and the fact of their having been taken up during the scarcity merely led to a slight anticipation of expenditure without involving a large additional outlay on account of relief measures. In addition to these works undertaken at Government expense, private works were also encouraged by the grant of loans to ryots to enable them to effect land improvements of various kinds and to fulfil their obligations in regard to tank maintenance. In this way, the situation was tided over by a programme alike of State agency works and of Private agency works.

13. Six hundred and sixteen tanks including the incomplete works of the previous year were taken up, and of these 186 were completed at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,24,000. A sum of Rs. 56,791 was advanced to ryots for the repair and maintenance

of tanks and an expenditure of Rs. 97,989 was incurred by Government on masonry and stone work for tanks. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 57,702 on its ordinary works towards the relief of distress and a sum of Rs. 97,893 was spent on the construction of drinking water wells and on other works of general utility.

14. Local officers were careful to start gratuitous relief at an earlier stage than perhaps the strict letter of the Famine Code would have warranted, in order that the old, the infirm and the crippled as well as indigent *gosha* women, who would not appear in public, might not starve themselves or be a burden to their able-bodied relations who would otherwise have had to support them. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 24,516 and the largest number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief at any time was 4,859 in the first half of March.

15. *Private Charity.*—Acknowledgment is here due of the considerable help afforded by organized private charity in several parts of the State in affording relief to the poor. In Bangalore, a Relief Committee was formed consisting mostly of the leading merchants of the City to sell ragi in small quantities to poor people at a rate appreciably cheaper than the prevailing market rate, the loss being met by public subscriptions which the Committee collected. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 persons were benefited by this measure. Similar attempts on a smaller scale were made in several other district and taluk headquarters.

16. This campaign against the distress was conducted under His Highness the Maharaja's guidance by the administration presided over by the late Dewan Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., who, if he were here, would be first to acknowledge his obligations to Rajakaryapravina Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who as Revenue Commissioner has had to bear the brunt of the situation. The Government were also ably and ungrudgingly served by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts affected, notably by Mr. Srikanteswara Iyer of Kolar, Mr. Doraswami Iyer of Tumkur and Mr. Chengiah Chetty of Chitaldrug and, in a minor degree, because only small parts of their respective districts were affected, by Mr. Kantaraj Urs of Mysore and Mr. Kumaraswami Naik of Bangalore. Reviewing the past, His Highness the Maharaja is satisfied that the measures adopted for the relief of distress were adequate and timely.

17. *Finance.*—I now come to the subject of the finances of the State; but before entering into details, I may refer to the action recently taken by Government in publishing the detailed budget of the year in the Government Gazette. The budget has thus been before the public for over a month and a half, and I have no doubt you have all studied it with interest and care.

18. *Accounts for 1907-08.*—We take up first the finances of the year 1907-08, the latest year for which final accounts have been prepared. Financially, that year was prosperous beyond expectation. The estimates of that year provided for a surplus of Rs. 14,07,000 on the year's transactions including those relating to the Cauvery Power Scheme, the Famine Insurance and the Sinking Fund for the 20-lakhs loan. But the actual revenue was altogether Rs. 15,32,694 higher than the estimate, and the expenditure was Rs. 42,320 less than the estimate, so that the actual savings of the year amounted to Rs. 29,82,014 instead of the expected Rs. 14,07,000. Out of this were provided the usual famine insurance of two lakhs and Rs. 1,33,333 for the redemption of the 4 per cent loan of 20 lakhs raised for the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, both of which, you will find in the Statement A presented to you, are debited as expenditure. The surplus of the year thus amounted to Rs. 26,48,681 as shown in the statement.

19. *Budget of 1908-09.*—The estimates of the year 1908-09 provided for a revenue of Rs. 228.15 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 213.89 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 14.26 lakhs.

20. These estimates were based on the expectation of normal times. But, as we know, the year turned out to be a bad one. The revised estimates thus show considerable variations from the original budget. Owing to remissions and suspensions of revenue, the revised estimate under Land Revenue had to be taken at Rs. 89 lakhs, instead of the original estimate of Rs. 100 lakhs, and the collections under Mohatarfa or assessed taxes had to be taken at Rs. 2 lakhs against the original estimate of Rs. 3.18 lakhs. There was a falling off of a little more than one lakh under Forests owing to the smaller demand for sandalwood. On the other hand,

however, there were increases of revenue under some heads, such as Rs. 2·76 lakhs under Excise, Rs. 78,000 under Stamps and Registration, Rs. 70,000 under Mining Royalty, Rs. 30,000 under Interest and Rs. 2·61 lakhs under Railways.

21. As a result of these and other variations, the revenue of 1908-09 stood, according to the revised estimates, at Rs. 222·46 lakhs against the budget figure of Rs. 228·15 lakhs, or at Rs. 5·69 lakhs less.

22. The scarcity had also its disturbing influences on the expenditure of the year, and would have had the effect of largely increasing the actual expenditure above the estimated figure ; but as soon as it was apprehended that a large expenditure might become necessary during the course of the year to cope with the distress, the extent of which could not then be gauged with any precision, energetic steps were taken for securing the strictest economy in all departments of the State.

23. The relief of distress necessitated direct expenditure of establishments, drinking water wells, gratuitous relief, the supply of fodder, the relief of weavers, etc., to the extent of Rs. 1,33,000 against a sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,47,000. There was also an indirect expenditure of Rs. 2,11,000 on special allowances to minor public servants owing to the dearness of food grains and on public works against a sanctioned grant of Rs. 3·88 lakhs. The total expenditure was thus Rs. 3·44 lakhs. Loans and advances amounting to Rs. 3·80 lakhs were also given, but they do not affect the budget. Though considerable additional expenditure was thus incurred in connection with the scarcity, the total expenditure of the year according to the revised estimates was only Rs. 212·94 lakhs against the budget figure of Rs. 213·89 lakhs or Rs. 95,000 less. Almost all the departments of the State contributed to this economy, but there is no denying the fact that much useful and necessary work had on that account to be postponed.

24. The savings of the year thus amounted to only 9·52 lakhs against the expected surplus of 14·26 lakhs. As I have already indicated, it was the exercise of strict economy wherever possible, coupled with the fortunate increase of revenue in certain departments, that helped the State to tide over a very trying year without incurring a large deficit.

25. This saving of Rs. 9½ lakhs does not, however, appear as a surplus in the budget but has been used to meet the charges on account of the Sinking Fund (Rs. 1,33,000), the Famine Insurance Reserve (Rs. 2 lakhs) and the Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund (Rs. 6,19,000). The revised budget of 1908-09 therefore is exactly balanced and shows neither a deficit nor a surplus.

26. *Budget for 1909-10.*—We shall now turn to the budget estimates for the current year 1909-10. The agricultural prospects of the year are very hopeful and form a happy contrast to those of the last year. There is every reason to hope that the year will be one of rather more than average outturn of crops, justifying a reasonable expectation of the current demand on account of the land revenue being realised in addition to the whole of the suspended revenue of the last year.

27. The total revenue of the current year is estimated at Rs. 232·93 lakhs and the total expenditure at Rs. 220·42 lakhs. The difference of Rs. 12·51 lakhs between revenue and expenditure is proposed to be distributed as follows :—

|  | Rs.       |
|--|-----------|
| To Sinking Fund for the 4 per cent loan ....                             | 1,33,000  |
| To Famine Insurance Reserve ....   | 2,00,000  |
| To Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund, contribution for 1909-10 .... | 3,09,000  |
| To arrears of Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund ....                | 5,54,000  |
| To Budget Surplus ....   | 55,000    |
| Total ....   | 12,51,000 |

28. Under Expenditure, the allotment for Education has been increased by a lakh of rupees for additional grants to aided schools, for increased staff for Government schools and for adapting the colleges to the new Regulations of the University. The organisation of the Public Health Department chiefly accounts for the increase in the Medical budget. A sum of 3 lakhs has been provided for capital expenditure on Railways on account of new engines, rolling stock, etc.

29. An important change has been made in the system of accounts for the Cauvery Power Scheme by keeping them substantially on commercial lines and by opening a Depreciation Fund Account which would show the true measure of profit accruing to Government from the concern. The Depreciation Fund will be fully brought up-to-date by the end of 1910-11, and from that fund will be met the cost of the heavy renewals of machinery, etc., which will become necessary in a few years.

30. The Public Works grant for the year has been fixed at Rs. 28·21 lakhs from State Funds, and out of this, provision has been made for several useful works such as the construction and improvement of important irrigation works, like the Hemagiri and Mandigiri channels, the construction of public buildings like Taluk Cutcheries at Chitaldrug and Honnali, a Sandal koti at Shimoga, the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, an Eye Infirmary at Bangalore, and the execution of some important sanitary projects such as water-supply projects for Shimoga and Mudgere.

31. I may also mention that besides the expenditure above referred to from General Revenues, a sum of over 3½ lakhs of rupees is to be spent on primary education from the Village School Fund, a sum of over three-fourths of a lakh on technical education from Local Funds General and a sum of two lakhs on minor irrigation works from the Irrigation Cess Fund.

32. *General Financial Position.*—Before concluding this portion of the Address, I may invite your attention to a comparison of the assets and liabilities of the State as they stood in 1902 and as they now stand. Such a comparison is presented in the statement marked B which is placed in your hands. You will observe therefrom that the excess of assets over liabilities which stood at Rs. 44·86 lakhs in 1902 has now risen to Rs. 104·22 lakhs. This last-mentioned figure includes, of course, the Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund and the Famine Reserve which we have been putting by year by year. It is needless to add that the capital value of the large Public Works, Railways, Irrigation Works and the Cauvery Power Scheme on which the State has incurred large outlay are not reckoned here nor indeed that part of the loans and advances given by Government and included among the assets which may hereafter prove to be irrecoverable. On the whole, I trust that the financial position of the State will appear to be safe and sound.

33. *The Accounts Department.*—During the year, several improvements were effected in the working of the Accounts Department. In connection with the scarcity, a Famine Accounts and Audit Manual was drawn up and a staff of accountants was trained in the system. An arrangement was made for the speedy grant of anticipatory pensions to Government servants to prevent hardship in cases where the verification of services and the final settlement of pensions would involve delay. Proposals were elaborated for the organisation of a department of local audit to scrutinise the accounts of District, Municipal and other Local Funds. A Treasury Manual for Mysore to supplement the provisions of the British Indian Civil Account Code and adapt the same to the requirements of the State was under preparation and the compilation of a Public Works Manual was also taken up.

34. Railway accounts received special attention, and at the instance of the Durbar, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company have agreed to a periodical examination of the accounts of the Mysore State Railways by the Durbar officers.

35. *The Retrenchment Committee.*—The proposals of the Retrenchment Committee in regard to the Geological and Public Works Departments and the establishments of Travellers' Bungalows were dealt with during the year. It was found impossible to reduce the expenditure of the Geological Department by more than Rs. 1,000 a year; but the proposals in regard to Travellers' Bungalows are expected to result in a saving of Rs. 8,700 a year. In the Public Works Department, the changes to be made are somewhat extensive, and when fully carried out, will result in a reduction of expenditure to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,35,000 a year, the reduction being mainly based upon the idea of a reduced normal grant for expenditure on Public Works. The Committee is now dealing with the Education Department and with the Travelling Allowance Rules.

36. *State Life Insurance.*—The State Life Insurance Fund did good business and at the close of the year there were in force 11,717 policies held by 6,417 persons

assuring a bonus of 59½ lakhs of rupees for a monthly premium of Rs. 20,500. The balance at the credit of the fund increased from 16½ lakhs to 18 lakhs of rupees.

37. *Legislation. The Legislative Council.*—The Legislative Council met four times during the year and 14 Bills engaged its attention. In addition to the Bills that were passed into Law, the Poisons Bill, the Village Tank Panchayet Bill, the Treasure Trove Bill and the Chief Court Regulation Amendment Bill were under consideration during the year. Other important measures such as the amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure, the consolidation and amendment of the Law of Limitation, the Insolvency Bill and the consolidation and amendment of the Law relating to Guardians and Wards have been taken up for consideration during the past few months of the current year.

38. *Regulations passed.*—Seven Regulations were passed in all during the year, *viz.*—

- (1) A Regulation to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation.
- (2) The Mysore Newspapers Regulation.
- (3) The Mysore Village Offices Regulation.
- (4) The Mysore Police Regulation.
- (5) A Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation.
- (6) A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code.
- (7) A Regulation to further amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation.

39. The first of these brings the Stamp Law in Mysore into line with the Stamp Law of British India. The only important provision which deserves special mention is that leaving a discretion to the Deputy Commissioner as to the amount of fine to be levied on insufficiently stamped documents.

40. *The Mysore Newspapers Regulation.*—The Mysore Newspapers Regulation was passed with the object of exercising an effective control over a section of the Public Press in the State which had for some time previously been creating much mischief by wantonly misrepresenting the views, actions and motives of the Governments, both of the State and of British India, and indulging in remarks calculated to produce racial hatred and to mislead the people of Mysore and prejudice them against the Paramount Power.

41. The Regulation requires every printer, publisher and editor of a newspaper to obtain the permission of the Government before starting a newspaper and provides for such permission being withdrawn at any time by Government. Certain penalties are also provided for the cases in which papers are published without permission or after such permission has been revoked.

42. The Regulation has worked satisfactorily. It is essentially a preventive measure, and it has not been found necessary to put any of its penal provisions in motion. In the case of only one newspaper, which though published in the Mysore State has a small circulation elsewhere, has it been necessary to take any action at all, and in that case a warning has been communicated to the editor of the paper.

43. The Mysore Village Offices Regulation consolidates and amends the law relating to village offices. The desirability of such an enactment has long been recognized. The present Regulation is based on the Madras Act III of 1895. It introduces no radical change in the existing system but adheres, as far as possible, to the traditions of the Mysore Village Service with only just such modifications as are necessary to improve the efficiency of that service.

44. Its principal features are that—

- (1) it prescribes the qualifications required for the five principal village offices of patel, shanbhog, toti, talawar and nirganti, and regulates their appointment, removal and punishment in both alienated and unalienated villages;
- (2) it abolishes the inefficient and inconvenient practice of two or more *hakdars* of one office doing the duties jointly or by turns; and,
- (3) while recognising the hereditary character of these offices, it abolishes the practice of registering the offices of patel and shanbog in the names of females, though it does not take away the right of succession of males through females.

45. The Mysore Police Regulation unifies the law relating to an important branch of the public service. The Regulation is based on the Bombay Act IV of 1890, suitably modified to meet local conditions. The control of the Deputy Commissioner and the Amildar over the District and Taluk Police is maintained. The provisions of Act III of 1867—the Public Gambling Act—are also incorporated in the Regulation.

46. The other Regulations do not call for any detailed notice on this occasion.

47. *Rules under Regulations.*—In order to enable landowners to effectually protect their crops from the ravages of wild beasts, rules were framed under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation to grant to landholders in certain malnad tracts a license to pursue and kill game within a specified area near their holdings on a reduced fee of Rs. 2 per annum.

48. Under the Excise Regulation, rules were framed for the retail vend of the special liquors manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, and to regulate the sale of Cocaine and Novocaine.

49. Rules were framed under the Municipal Regulation of 1906, fixing the number of members in each Municipality and regulating the conduct of elections where the elective system was introduced.

50. Under the Forest Regulation, rules were issued defining the privileges of ryots in the malnad in regard to the use of forest produce.

51. Rules were issued under the Criminal Procedure Code for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates.

52. The rules regarding sandal on private lands and the rules for prospecting and mining in State Forests will be referred to later on in the Address.

53. The rules for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation and for other agricultural purposes under section 194 of the Land Revenue Code were revised and consolidated. The powers of sanction of the Revenue Commissioner and of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners were increased, and Amildars and Deputy Amildars were also empowered to grant loans. The procedure in respect of the grant of loans was simplified with a view to facilitate the speedy disposal of applications, and the grant of small loans after summary enquiry by Assistant Commissioners was also authorised. The revision of the rules on these lines enabled the local officers to deal promptly with the large demand for loans during the distress.

54. *Bills under consideration.*—Of the Bills before the Legislative Council, the revision of the Civil Procedure Code on the lines of the British Indian Act V of 1908 is an important and necessary measure. In the new Bill the insolvency provisions of the old Code find no place and to supply the want a new Insolvency Bill has been taken up for consideration. The Guardian and Wards Bill is also an important measure intended to remedy the defects in the present law on the subject.

55. The Village Tank Panchayet Bill is still before the Select Committee and is undergoing careful consideration. The Treasure Trove Bill has been finally considered by the Legislative Council, though it has not yet been formally passed.

56. While on the subject of legislation, I must briefly refer to the draft regulation prepared in 1905 for the removal of religious and caste disabilities. You will remember that the draft was published for general information and numerous representations both for and against, but chiefly against the introduction of the draft regulation were received by the Government. The question formed the subject of discussion in this Assembly in the year 1906, and as the general sentiment of the Assembly was against the passing of the proposed measure, and as there was at that time no Legislative Council to deal with it, the Government resolved to defer any further action in the matter. The subject has recently been again brought into prominence, and a deputation of Mission bodies waited on His Highness the Maharaja in March last and submitted a memorial. It is the intention of the present Government to carry to its logical conclusion the action taken by their predecessors, that is to say, to place the draft regulation before the Legislative Council, and to leave it to that body to decide whether the proposed legislation is really called for. This course will ensure a full public discussion of an important question.

57. *The Land Revenue Department.—The Revenue Commissioner.*—We shall now turn to the administration of the Revenue Department. Under a Government Order issued in September 1906, the Revenue Commissioner was declared responsible, until and unless the appointment of a special Famine Commissioner should become necessary for all measures to be adopted under the Famine Code both by way of preparation against famine and for the purpose of affording relief when distress developed into famine. In pursuance of this arrangement, in September 1908, when the seasonal conditions were threatening, the Revenue Commissioner undertook the chief executive control over Famine Administration in all its stages and the proper enforcement of the provisions of the Famine Code. Later on the work in connection with the distress increased largely and it was found necessary to relieve the Revenue Commissioner of some of his ordinary work so as to enable him to devote undivided attention to measures necessary for coping with the agricultural situation.

58. *The Shekdari School.*—The Shekdari school continued to do good work during the year. Its fourth session commenced in July 1908, and came to a close in the following December. The school had to be finally closed at the end of the fourth session as there was not among the old Shekdars a sufficient number of properly qualified men capable of receiving training. It is proposed to recruit the Shekdari service in the future from among the men who successfully pass out of the Government Engineering school at Mysore or the Rai Bahadur Arcot Narainwami Mudaliar's school at Bangalore. The total number of men trained in the Shekdari school from the commencement is 168, of whom 4 are Sanitary Inspectors and 133 are employed as Shekdars.

59. *Sorting of Records.*—The work of sorting Vernacular records in district and taluk offices was continued during the year under report. The sorting rules are now fairly well understood by record-keepers and most of them are working with earnestness and on correct lines. But frequent and effective supervision on the part of the local and district Inspecting Officers is essential as well for the work being brought to a speedy termination as for the satisfactory maintenance of records in the future. It is rather dull and uninteresting work, but special attention to it is essential for the correct and speedy disposal of all kinds of official business.

60. *The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette.*—The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette is now running through its third year and its continuance has been sanctioned for a further period of three years. The journal had a circulation of 756 copies in the 1st July 1909 exclusive of the 550 copies sent free to Government officials and others. Six supplements were issued on the following subjects:—

1. Handbook of Famine Administration.
2. Sericulture.
3. Cattle and Fodder.
4. Treatment for Bites by Rabid Animals.
5. Agricultural Associations.
6. Land Improvement Loans Rules.

61. In pursuance of representations made at the last year's Representative Assembly, 200 copies of the journal are being circulated free to certain Middle and Primary schools through the Inspector-General of Education. It is hoped that his experiment will lead to a wide diffusion of valuable information on agricultural matters among the raiyat population. The concession will be extended to village schools also, should the results of the present experiment fulfil the expectations of Government.

62. *The Agricultural Department.*—Experiments were carried on in the Hebbal Experimental Farm in regard to the use of green manures for ragi, the culture and manuring of paddy, its rotation with Bengal gram, the cultivation of sugar-cane throughout the year, and its cultivation in rotation with paddy, groundnut and Bengal gram. The results are not yet available but will be published in due course. Trials were also made with varieties of paddy and sugar-cane.

63. The Revenue Commissioner obtained and distributed to landholders for trial some varieties of paddy, ground-nuts and grass-seed. He also arranged for the exhibition, demonstration and supply of certain agricultural implements. Trial plantations of mulberry have been started on some lands under the Marikanave tank.



64. A demonstration of sugar making was held on the Hebbal farm and the use of the centrifugal machine was shown, as was also the use of a series of rectangular pans for boiling the juice with regulated heat. The sugar produced was whiter than any locally refined article sold in the market. The molasses was also converted into a fair quality of jaggory. These demonstrations were well attended by the agricultural population. A popular bulletin on sugar-cane and sugar-making based on the results obtained by the department is under preparation and will be shortly published in English and Kanarese.

65. There was a demand for improved agricultural implements tried on the Farm and it is intended to make demonstrations of such instruments in the mofussil districts also. In the laboratory, experiments and analyses manure, sugar-cane, coffee, and soils and soil-moisture were conducted.

66. *Mycology*.—The chief subject of mycological investigation was the *Koleroga* of supari. The Mycologist made extensive tours in the affected regions and conducted experiments in the Sagar and Tirthahalli taluks and the Yedahalli sub-taluk. A small temporary laboratory was set up at Talaguppa in the Sagar taluk for the ready investigation of the disease. The full results will take some more time to be published but it is already clear that the disease can be profitably controlled by the spraying method. A special spray was used which was comparatively cheap and which worked in a most satisfactory manner.

67. The ring disease of potatoes was investigated and it was found that the disease was due to bacteria and not to fungi as was hitherto supposed. A preliminary bulletin on the subject has been recently published. The *anabe* disease of areca and a leaf disease of the betel-vine are also being studied and the spike disease of sandal has been taken up in a preliminary manner.

68. In the Entomological branch, a large number of insects have been collected and their life-history is being studied. Attention is being paid to two pests, the rice grass-hopper which has been doing great damage to paddy in the Sorab taluk and a hairy caterpillar (*kumbli hula*). A few months hence, it is intended to hold popular lectures on fungus and insect pests in various parts of the State. The lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides and it is hoped that by this means greater interest than exists at present will be aroused among the ryots in regard to these matters.

69. *Cattle Shows*.—Owing to the prevalence of cattle diseases and the scarcity, cattle shows were held only in a few places such as Chunchunkatte, Hemagiri and Ghati Subramanya.

70. *The Dasara Exhibition*.—The second Dasara Exhibition of Agricultural and Industrial products was held in October last and was largely attended. The third Exhibition is now going on.

71. *The Civil Veterinary Department*.—There were 8 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries working at the end of the year, one at the headquarters of each of the districts. Two more will be started in January next. In all 5,805 animals were treated in these institutions. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases and the Assistant Veterinary Inspectors did excellent out-door work to combat and minimize the ravages of the epidemics of cattle disease which prevailed in the year under review. More than 14,000 head of cattle were inoculated with serum kindly supplied by the Imperial Bacteriologist from the Muktesar Laboratory. The growing popularity of this protective measure was very noticeable.

72. *Agricultural Banks*.—The Agricultural Banks, I regret to say, are fast disappearing owing chiefly to apathy and want of business habits and public spirit on the part of the managing members. Six banks were wound up during the year, leaving 22 in existence at the end of the year. Only three of them can be said to have done any business worth mentioning and only the Nanjangud bank has continued working with its own funds after repaying the Government loan.

73. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was recovered from the banks—those existing as well as those under liquidation—towards the Government loan and interest thereon. Owing to the general distress in the State, repayments were allowed to be postponed in several cases.

74. *Co-operative Societies*.—In pleasing contrast with the Agricultural Banks, considerable progress was made in the organization of Co-operative Societies.



Their number increased from 27 to 45, the number of members from 2,451 to 4,481 and the paid-up share capital from Rs. 57,000 to Rs. 1,05,000. The deposits by members increased from Rs. 6,300 to Rs. 12,700, indicating the growing confidence in these associations. The societies advanced a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs in cash loans to members, of which Rs. 2 lakhs were repaid during the year. Of the 45 societies, 19 were rural agricultural societies, 12 were concerned in granting loans and supplying provisions and 8 were industrial institutions. Of these last, 6 dealt with weaving, one with silk-reeling and one with the lacquer-work industry. The Co-operative movement has now become known all over the State, and popular interest in it appears to be spreading. Much, however, still depends on individual initiative and interest and for a considerable time to come, the societies will need the support and fostering care of intelligent and public spirited men. This lesson has been emphasized during the year by the dissolution of the Mayasandra Grain Bank in the Anekal taluk, which had to be wound up for want of an efficient Secretary, the former Secretary having unfortunately succumbed to plague.

75. It is matter for congratulation that the movement has received the active support and keen sympathy of several retired officers of Government, among whom special mention may be made of Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. Sreenivasiengar, retired Councillor, Mr. M. S. Narayan Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. C. D. Ramaswamiya, retired Superintendent of Police, the last of whom has rendered himself particularly useful in connection with mofussil societies.

76. With the support of the two gentlemen first named, a Central Co-operative Bank has been started in Bangalore for supplying funds to the various outlying societies, and His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to lodge a fixed deposit in this Bank to mark his appreciation of its usefulness.

77. Recently, Mr. R. Ranga Rao, B.A., B.L., an intelligent young man in the service of the State, has been sent to England with a scholarship from the Damodar Das Fund to go through a course of Economics with special reference to Co-operative Credit and to study types of such institutions on the continent of Europe where the movement has achieved important success.

78. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—During the year, re-survey operations were carried on in the taluks of Nagar, Tirthahalli, Chiknayakanhalli, Tarikere and (old) Banavara, over an area of 1,100 square miles. The re-classification of wet and garden lands in regard to water-supply was done in the Maddagiri, Tirthahalli and Nagar taluks and in the Koratagere sub-taluk.

79. The revision Settlement of the Shikarpur taluk was brought into effect during the year resulting in a slight increase in the average wet and dry rates with a large decrease in the average garden rate. Proposals for the revision of the Sira and Pavagada taluks have recently been sanctioned by Government and those for the Tunkur taluk are under consideration.

80. The Inam department was engaged as usual in issuing final quit-rent registers and title-deeds.

81. *Registration.*—There was a substantial increase in the number of documents registered and in the revenue of the Registration Department. There were 116 joint stock and other companies at the beginning of the year. Four new companies were registered during the year and 33 were wound up, leaving 87 working at the end of the year.

82. *Stamps.*—The revenue from stamps rose by nearly Rs. 50,000 and reached Rs. 8½ lakhs, the highest figure on record.

83. *Excise.*—During the year, several minor administrative measures were adopted to bring the trade in liquor under proper control and to improve the efficiency of the Excise department. The salary of the poorly paid *Vottu Mutsaddis* or excise clerks in taluk offices was raised, and the opening of a training school for excise officials was sanctioned.

84. The revenue of the department was Rs. 43,62,000 as against Rs. 41,83,000 in 1907-08 and was the highest on record. The increase was due to greater competition in the auction sales and the larger number of trees tapped for toddy.

85. This increase in a year of agricultural distress has been interpreted in some quarters as indicating a great spread of drunkenness among the people. Judging

from the statistics of consumption, however, it is seen that the consumption of country spirits was 407,727 gallons in 1908-09 against 409,403 gallons in the previous year, showing a real though slight decrease. Consumption decreased in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and in five taluks of the Mysore district—the areas most touched by the agricultural distress. The other districts showed an increase in consumption. The increase in Kadur was partly due to the rigorous suppression of illicit distillation.

86. There was an increase of 29,000 trees tapped for toddy, but this, it is understood, was due to the smaller yield from each tree owing to the drought. In 1907-08, as you are aware, the tree-tax on toddy trees was slightly enhanced. One effect of the measure, was a large fall in the shop rental owing to uncertainty about the effect on consumption, but in 1908-09 competition was very keen and the shop rental rose by more than a lakh of rupees.

87. The consumption of beer and foreign liquor also diminished considerably. There was a large increase in the consumption of *ganja*.

88. During the year there was a decrease in the number of all kinds of liquor and drug shops, the total number being 4,762 against 4,962 in the previous year, a reduction of 200.

89. It will thus be seen that the increase of revenue has been obtained not by any encouragement of drinking but by more careful and effective management.

90. *Forests*.—An aggregate area of 73 square miles was notified as State Forest during the year, and an area of 145 square miles selected for reservation and special protection. Attention was paid to the improvement of communications in forests and to the construction of the necessary building accommodation for subordinates and inspecting officers. The work of forest survey and demarcation made satisfactory progress.

91. *Forest Settlement Operations*.—Mr. M. Shama Rao, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, continued as Forest Settlement Officer in addition to his other duties. The number of blocks pending settlement at the beginning of the year and the number notified during the year were 21 and 22 respectively. Two blocks were settled leaving a balance of 41 blocks remaining at the close of the year. In order to secure better progress, it has been decided to revive the appointment of a wholetime officer for this work.

92. Out of 2,545 square miles of State Forests, an area of 2,072 square miles or 81 per cent was successfully protected from fire.

93. The receipts from timber were Rs. 4,63,000 or Rs. 27,000 more than in the previous year. The collection of sandalwood was as usual confined to over-mature trees. A sum of only 9½ lakhs of rupees was realized from the sale of sandalwood during the year as against Rs. 14,20,000 in the previous year. The quantity sold and the rates obtained were much less than in previous years. Though the revenue from sandalwood fell far short of the budget estimate, other subordinate heads showed a satisfactory increase. The surplus revenue of the department during the year was Rs. 10½ lakhs against Rs. 16½ lakhs in 1907-08 and against Rs. 10½ lakhs, the average of the preceding five years.

94. With a view to reduce the cost of extraction of timber in the malnad forests and to facilitate the transport of heavy logs which could not be carried by the ordinary bullock carts, a road train consisting of a traction engine and three waggons was purchased and used in the Shimoga and Kadur districts. The train has been found satisfactory and another has been ordered.

95. The concessions granted by Government in February 1908 with the object of inducing *kunbis* accustomed to *kumri* cultivation to settle down as regular agriculturists have been taken advantage of by several families and the scheme gives every promise of success.

96. *Sandalwood in private lands*.—In connection with sandalwood an important step has been taken by Government with a view to enlist the sympathies and the co-operation of the raiyat in the protection of this most valuable product of the State. As you are aware, sandal is and has long been a monopoly of the State, and holders of all lands on which it grows are bound to protect it and abstain from injuring it under certain penalties. The land-holder has also no adequate facilities for securing the removal of any tree which is obstructive to cultivation or other lawful use of his land.

97. The evils of the system have formed the subject of frequent representations in this Assembly and have engaged the attention of successive administrators for the past nearly 40 years. In 1875 orders were actually passed for raiyats being awarded a percentage of the value of sandal trees felled on their lands by Government, but the practical difficulties encountered in carrying out the orders were regarded as insuperable and the scheme never came into operation. Various remedies were proposed from time to time, but no practical action was taken.

98. In 1907 the subject was again taken up and it was felt that the difficulties of procedure attendant on the scheme should not be allowed to stand permanently in the way of a measure the desirability of which had so long been recognised. The question was thoroughly discussed in all its aspects in consultation with Government officers and others, and the opinion elicited was almost unanimous that it would be both a gracious concession and good policy to give the raiyat a share in the value of the trees growing on his land and to afford him facilities for the lawful removal of trees obstructing the legitimate use of the land. It was decided that a bonus should be given to the land-holder for every mature tree removed from his holding. A simple scale of values based on the girth of the tree was adopted for the purpose of computing the bonus. Facilities were also provided for the removal of trees at the desire of the land-holder, subject to the recovery of a small compensation in the case of immature trees. This levy of compensation is meant chiefly to discourage unnecessary applications and certain officers have been given the discretion to waive it.

99. It is hoped that these concessions will mitigate to a substantial extent the rigour of the Government monopoly and encourage land-holders to co-operate with Government in the propagation and preservation of sandal trees in the State.

100. *Geological and Mining.*—The decline in activity in mining and prospecting which was noticed in 1907-08 continued during 1908-09 also, chiefly because of the low price of manganese and chrome which were the ores that had attracted public attention. In consequence, only 131 licenses and leases were issued and renewed during the year as against 204 in 1907-08.

101. One of the leases was for a mica block in the Serungapatam taluk and was the first lease granted for this mineral in Mysore. The results of prospecting were satisfactory and the mining lessees are a body of wealthy and influential gentlemen of Bombay with ample resources for carrying on mining operations.

102. *Gold.*—Of the Gold Fields of Kolar, the Mysore, Ooregum, Nandidrug and Champion Reef Mines are the chief gold producers. In regard to the Champion Reef, the anticipated improvement has not yet taken place, though favourable signs are not wanting. A serious outbreak of under-ground fire stopped operations in the Nandidroog Mine for a time, but work has been resumed and the prospects are promising.

103. As regards other parts of the State, work was stopped in Tunkur and Chitaldrug and some prospecting operations of a not very promising character were carried on in Shimoga and Kadur.

104. The total value of the gold extracted during the year was Rs. 310 lakhs and the royalty realized was nearly Rs. 15½ lakhs.

105. *Manganese.*—The fall in the price of manganese considerably affected the manganese industry and during the last three months of the year there was no export of ore at all. Fifty-six thousand tons of ore were extracted in 1908-09 as against 75,000 tons in 1907-08; the royalty obtained by Government was Rs. 13,500 as against Rs. 26,000 in the preceding year. There is a prospect of production becoming brisker when the chief Mines in the Shimoga district are taken over by the Workington Iron and Steel Company of England.

106. *Chrome.*—The position of chrome was likewise unsatisfactory. Only 3,000 tons of ore were extracted as against 11,000 in 1907-08. A part of the previous year's produce was also sold and the royalty realized was Rs. 3,500 as against Rs. 600 in the previous year.

107. *Iron.*—In the Address to you last year, reference was made to certain enquiries started by the State Geologist in regard to the supplies of iron ore available in the State and to certain experiments made by him in the smelting of iron ore

and the production of steel. Dr. Smeeth's report is ready and will be published very shortly.

108. *Inspection of Mines.*—The number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1908 was 32,456 as against 34,641 in 1907. There were 421 accidents, of which 64 were fatal and resulted in the death of 90 persons.

109. *General.*—The rules issued in 1904 for the grant of licenses and leases have been found to be needlessly stringent in the case of minerals and metals other than gold. The rules have accordingly been revised in the light of the experience gained during the past four or five years. The revised rules will be issued shortly.

110. Another important matter that engaged the attention of Government was the conditions under which prospecting and mining operations could be permitted to be carried on in State and District Forests. After due consideration of the important requirements of forest conservancy on the one hand and of the need for facilitating the extension of mineral industries in the State on the other, a set of rules was issued in June last, which, it is believed, will be found to be satisfactory and acceptable.

111. An area of 1,550 square miles of country in the Hassan and Kolar districts was surveyed by the Geological department. The tract though of considerable scientific interest was not found to contain any minerals of economic importance.

112. *Water-supply.*—An enquiry into the nature and extent of under-ground supplies of water was started during the year and a large number of observations have been taken in connection with wells and underground mine-workings. This enquiry is with reference to proposals which have been put forward for obtaining larger supplies of water than are now available by means of bore-holes but as far as at present ascertained, the conditions do not appear to be favourable for any such scheme. Boring may, however, prove of some use for testing the character of the underground water-supply with a view to deepening some of the existing wells in order to secure further supplies for domestic purposes during exceptionally dry seasons.

113. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was nearly Rs. 41 lakhs from all sources including local funds, of which Rs. 10 lakhs were spent on irrigation works, Rs. 26 lakhs on civil works, and Rs. 4½ lakhs on the Cauvery Power Scheme.

114. Of the principal irrigation works in progress a sum of Rs. 1,37,000 was spent on the completion of the irrigation channels of the Marikanave Project. Water was given up to the 18th mile of the right channel and up to the 16th mile of the left channel. About 6,500 acres of dry and wet lands were under cultivation during the year, the assessment due thereon being Rs. 19,500.

115. The Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district, which was under restoration after its breach in 1903, was almost completed during the year, but a rather bad settlement occurred, as to the causes of which professional opinion is divided. The subject is under investigation pending which further work has been held in abeyance. A sum of Rs. 1,15,000 was spent on the Sowlanga tank in the Shimoga district and the bund and head sluices were constructed. The question of irrigation channels is under consideration.

116. Owing to extraordinary floods in the Cauvery the Krishnarajkatte anikat breached in May last and attempts were made to close the breach temporarily. During the execution of the work the Officiating Chief Engineer, Captain Dawes, R.E., lost his life on the 30th July last in heroically attempting to rescue one of the workmen from drowning. The work is being continued and the permanent repair of the anikat will be taken up during the next dry season.

117. Much attention was paid to the restoration of minor tanks in connection with the scarcity that prevailed and an expenditure of Rs. 1,18,000 was incurred on this class of work.

118. Progress was made in opening out and improving some important roads in the malnad parts of the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts.

119. Among works of miscellaneous public improvement carried out during the year were the laying out of extensions at Bangalore and Shimoga, the drainage

of the Bangalore City, improvements to the water-supply works of Bangalore and Mysore, and the laying out of new water-supply works for the towns of Harihar and Shimoga.

120. The Third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme was practically completed during the year and the full supply of power was given to the Mines on the 15th July 1908. The gross revenue realized from the scheme during 1908-09 was Rs. 17½ lakhs and, deducting the working expenses of Rs. 3 lakhs, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 14½ lakhs.

121. Owing to the steady decrease in the volume of water in the Cauvery and Kabbanı rivers at the commencement of the last hot weather, it was found necessary to take special steps to conserve the supply of water in the river and control the channels so as to save the sugar cane crop under them and keep up the supply of water at Sivasamudram for the electric works. A special Public Works Division was formed for the purpose and proved useful up to May, when the heavy and somewhat unusual rains in that month dispelled all anxiety on this account.

122. *Railways.*—No new railway construction was undertaken during the year and the length of open lines owned by the State remained the same as before, viz., 411 miles.

123. You will be glad to learn that the Government of India has sanctioned the revised project for the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway. The Company has been authorised to raise the necessary capital so as to start work at an early date. There is, however, little doubt that for the prosperity and efficiency of this line it should be connected with the Hosur-Morapur railway on the south and with the Dharmavaram-Pakala line on the north-east.

124. The location or final surveys of the Mysore-Hassan Line and the Nanjangud-Erode line have been taken up by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company respectively.

125. The total net revenue to the State from the railways was Rs. 11,36,000 and the total expenditure Rs. 10,54,000, and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·65 for the metre gauge lines and 4·79 for the broad gauge line.

126. The contract for the working of the Mysore State Lines by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company having terminated, a new contract taking effect from the 1st July 1908 has been entered into with the new Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company by the Secretary of State for India acting on behalf of the Durbar. Under this revised contract the Railway Company receives a remuneration of one-twentieth of the net earnings of all the lines as against one-fourth of the net earnings of the Mysore-Harihar Line and nothing for the branch lines under the old contract. This change is expected to be beneficial to the State revenue.

127. *Judicial Department.*—There was an increase of 5 per cent in civil litigation, chiefly in the Bangalore Division, and there was also a rise in the number of offences reported and persons brought to trial, the percentages of increase being 8½ and 10½ respectively. The variations are chiefly attributable to the distress that prevailed during the greater part of the year.

128. *Benches of Magistrates.*—In response to the representations made in the Assembly from time to time for the constitution of Benches of Honorary Magistrates, Government passed orders in April last for the appointment of such Benches in Bangalore and Mysore as a tentative measure. The scheme has just come into working order.

129. *Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Regular Police at the end of the year was 855 officers and 5,090 men, i.e., 33 officers and 29 men less than last year. The cost of the Police Department was Rs. 9,55,000 giving an average of Rs. 175·23 per 1,000 of population. The Village Police performed their work on the whole satisfactorily.

130. One incident of note in the year under report was the capture of several dangerous gangs of criminals known as *Pamlores*, who had been for some years past carrying on their depredations unchecked in the bordering British districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and also in the northern districts of Mysore.

They belonged to gangs whose registered headquarters were in the Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga districts, and were apparently unnoticed, if not actually harboured, by the patels of some villages. In October 1908 thirty-eight of them were captured with stolen property worth more than Rs. 5,300. These were tried in the Sessions Court of Dharwar on various charges of dacoity, and twenty-five were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years each. The organization and strategy which facilitated this capture reflect great credit on the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Dalavai Devaraj Urs.

131. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year was about 18 per cent larger than in 1907-08, the increase being chiefly in minor offences against property. The largest increase was in the districts of Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 75 as against 64 in 1907-08 and the percentage of convictions to the number of arrests was slightly higher than in the preceding year. In the recovery of stolen property there was a very marked improvement.

132. Besides the gang of criminals captured in October 1908, other criminal gangs were vigilantly watched during the period. The *talāris* and *totis* employed to watch road-lookads rendered very useful service during the period of drought and scarcity. To these precautionary measures may be attributed in some degree the fact that, notwithstanding the scarcity which prevailed, the increase in crime was less than might have been expected.

133. Among administrative measures to improve the efficiency of the Police Department was the introduction of the Investigation Centre Scheme into the Bangalore and Mysore districts. Only the cities of Bangalore and Mysore remain to be dealt with under the scheme, and the subject is engaging the attention of the Government. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been recently formed for dealing with serious organized crime.

134. *The Military Department.*—The military forces of the State continued to be maintained in a high state of efficiency.

135. *Medical.*—There were 149 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The patients treated in them numbered a million and a quarter. The number of in-patients was nearly 12,000. The Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore continued to be useful and popular and dealt with 25,000 patients, of whom 1,500 were in-patients. There were 110 midwives at work and they attended to 6,700 cases. Nine thousand five hundred persons were treated in the Eye Infirmary at Bangalore. It has been decided to erect a suitable Eye Hospital to meet the growing requirements of this branch of medicine.

136. There were 26 Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries in existence and the total number of patients treated in them was 213,234, of whom 107,078 were men, 51,174 were women, and 54,982 were children. These hospitals seem to be as much resorted to as the institutions dispensing western medicine. The Ayurvedic College, referred to in the last year's Address was opened on the 1st January 1909 with 10 students and promises to work well.

137. *Public Health.*—Vital statistics show a satisfactory improvement. The birth-rate was higher, *viz.*, 20·31 per mille in 1908-09 as against 14·98 in 1907-08 and the death-rate was lower, *viz.*, 16·26 per mille as against 18·82 in the previous year. Fevers and cholera claimed fewer victims, while plague, though it prevailed in all the districts, was very much milder than in the preceding year.

138. The very considerable fall in the number of plague cases was, partly at any rate, due to the increased attention paid to inoculation and rat destruction throughout the State, in addition to the usual measures of evacuation and disinfection. The number of rats destroyed was 225,000. Inoculation was encouraged in Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar by the payment of a small fee to poor persons as a compensation for loss of wages for a few days. To fight the recent outbreak of plague in this city a vigorous campaign of inoculation has been organised and nearly 20,000 persons or about one-third of the population of the city have been inoculated up-to-date. This reflects great credit on the local officers and the private gentlemen who so readily came forward to popularise the measure.

139. Over 100,000 persons were vaccinated during the year, showing an increase of nearly 25 per cent over those of the previous year. The Kurnool system of vaccination has worked very satisfactorily and is largely responsible for the good results obtained. Vaccination was compulsory in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields. Government have under consideration the question of making it compulsory in other selected parts of the State. To ensure the quality of the lymph, the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to Government examines samples of the lymph and certifies to its purity before any supply is issued for use.

140. A Health Exhibition was again held in Mysore during the last Dasara, when many interesting exhibits were on view. A similar Exhibition is now in progress and it is also intended to form a permanent Health Museum.

141. *Government Gardens.*—The Government Gardens, and particularly the Lal-Bagh, have been considerably improved both with a view to decorative effect and to educational value. New nurseries were prepared and all locally available horticultural seeds were collected. Plans and estimates have been prepared for a horticultural and agricultural seed-depot and its construction will be taken up early. Several experiments were made with new plants. It is intended to make special experiments in the cultivation of fruit trees, and an experimental station will be opened in the bed of the Sunnakal tank which has to be breached in connection with the drainage of the Bangalore City. Over 1,000 fruit trees have been received from Australia and a large number from other countries, and these will be tried in the new station.

142. *The Government Museum.*—The Government Museum at Bangalore continued to be very popular and was visited by 275,000 persons. The Natural History section was largely added to and the Economic section was also improved.

143. *The Meteorological Department.*—There is little to record about the work of the Meteorological Department except that it was conducted with the usual regularity and accuracy.

144. *The Government Press and Stationery Departments.*—The same might be said of the Government Press and Stationery Departments also. In the Stationery department, English made papers and stationery of the value of Rs. 27,000 and Indian made paper of the value of Rs. 58,000 were used, against Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 69,000 respectively during the previous year.

145. *District Funds.*—An important step taken during the year was the grant to the District Boards of a voice in the administration of the Irrigation Cess Fund. Under the previous system, the expenditure of the Fund was almost entirely in the hands of the Public Works Department and there was no opportunity for any expression of local opinion as to the urgency or otherwise of a proposed work, with the result that local interests and requirements were not sufficiently considered. It was therefore ruled that Taluk Boards should draw up in the form of a budget an annual programme of local works to be undertaken during the year, that District Boards should scrutinize these and make up a district budget and that the Revenue Commissioner should consolidate these budgets, consider them in consultation with the Chief Engineer and submit them for the orders of Government. The system will, it is hoped, tend to a satisfactory administration of the Irrigation Cess Fund and to a judicious application of it to local irrigational purposes, while the actual execution of the works will, as heretofore, devolve on the professional staff of the Public Works Department.

146. *Municipal Boards.*—At the end of the year, in addition to the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, 20 local areas had been declared as municipalities working under the Municipal Regulation of 1906. For these municipalities, rules were framed to regulate the number of Councillors, and it was laid down that one-third of the number should be elected by the citizens and one-third nominated by the Government and that the remaining one-third should consist of *ex-officio* members. Assistant Commissioners in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions were appointed Presidents of Municipalities in their Sub-Divisions at places other than district headquarters. For the more efficient carrying on of sanitary work, the Health Officers at Bangalore and Mysore were appointed Vice-Presidents of the Municipal Councils in matters relating to Public Health.

147. A committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for the improvement of the Bangalore City and the Municipal Council has taken up a project to construct sanitary huts for the sweepers employed by that body.

148. There is a proposal to form a company in the town of Davangere for generating electrical power for lighting and industrial purposes, and the Municipal Council has been permitted to take shares worth Rs. 5,000 in the concern.

149. The long-standing question of the improvement of the town of Shimoga reached a practical solution during the year, and projects for the extension of the town and for water-supply were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,32,000, of which about a lakh will be borne by Government. The balance, (*i.e.*) a moiety of the cost of the water-supply, will be a loan to the municipality repayable in 20 years with interest at 4 per cent per annum. As soon as these projects are completed, that of improving the drainage will be taken up.

150. The Harihar water-works and the electrification of the Mysore City water-works were completed during the year. A project for the supply of water to the town of Mudgere has also been sanctioned.

151. *The Mysore City Improvements.*—The number of members on the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board was increased from 8 to 9. The Health Officer of the Mysore City Municipality and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to Government have been appointed *ex-officio* trustees. Section 20 of the Regulation was amended so as to empower the Board of Trustees to exercise certain powers of the Municipal Council in regard to streets, drains, privies, sewers, the service of notices, the execution of works and the recovery of expenses under the regulation.

152. The following new projects were sanctioned during the year :—

|  | Rs.      |
|--|----------|
| (i) Sanitary Improvements of the Fort ... ..                                 | 6,12,620 |
| (ii) Improving the flood water drain in No III Drainage area ...             | 3,703    |
| (iii) Arching over Col. Purchase's drain and filling it up to ground level.. | 6,990    |
| (iv) Drainage and other works of the Lakshimpuram Extension ...              | 17,133   |
| (v) Countergrading a portion of Purnaiya's nala ... ..                       | 4,078    |

153. All the above works were put in hand during the year and under the first of these, an expenditure of Rs. 1,07,089 was incurred in acquiring 84 properties, out of 360 to be acquired. As an experimental measure, 14 rat-proof houses of armoured hollow cement concrete blocks were constructed in the Chetnahalli extension at a cost of Rs. 525 each. The expenditure incurred by the Board during the year on the various improvements amounted to Rs. 2,44,823. The total amount spent by the Board up to the end of June 1909 is Rs. 20,68,182.

154. *Muzrai.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 33,000 was spent on the repair of 94 Muzrai institutions, of which a sum of Rs. 15,000 was contributed by Government and the balance came from the funds of the institutions concerned.

155. The appointment of a Muzrai Superintendent was alluded to in the last year's Address. During the year, this officer inspected the important institutions in the Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore districts.

156. *The Archæological Department*—The officer in charge of the Archæological Department inspected several buildings of historical and archæological interest and discovered a large number of new inscriptions. In October last, excavations were conducted on the site of the ancient town of Chandravalli near Chitaldrug and various interesting articles were found, among which were coins of the Andhra period (2nd century B.C. to 5th century A.D.) and of the Roman Emperor Augustus (31 B.C. to 14 A.D.).

157. Among the manuscripts obtained was the *Loka Vibhaga*, a Jaina work of the 5th century A.D., which is of special interest as fixing 437 A. D. as the year when the Pallava king Simhavarma came to the throne.

158. Recently, a short connected account of the various dynasties referred to in the inscriptions collected in the volumes of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* has been prepared by Mr. Rice, the late Director of Archæological Researches, and has been published by Government. The book is designated "Mysore and Coorg from the Inscriptions."



159. *Education.*—The year 1908-09 was one of very satisfactory progress in the Educational Department. Forty-three Government institutions were newly opened during the year, while 42 institutions, chiefly unaided, ceased to exist. There was also a large increase in the number of private institutions, *i.e.*, institutions not conforming to the departmental standards. In all, the total number of institutions rose from 4,146 to 4,310, and their strength from 123,000 to 139,000 pupils. The percentage of boys at school to those of school-age rose from 25·2 to 28·4, and that girls from 4·72 to 5·3. This marked improvement in attendance has principally occurred in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle and Primary schools for boys, and is attributed chiefly to the measures adopted during the year for the abolition of fees in the Middle School classes of all Village Elementary schools, and in the primary class of all Anglo-Vernacular schools of the department and for the introduction of compulsory English education into all Anglo-Vernacular schools from the III Class upwards.

160. Female education made good progress; the number of institutions rose from 259 to 272, and the strength of pupils from 19,000 to 21,400. A lady teacher of the Maharani's College took her B. A. degree during the year, being the third to pass out of the College in this way, and a lady student passed the Pandit's Examination in Sanskrit.

161. The increase of the pay of village school masters to a minimum of Rs.10 referred to in the last year's Address came into full effect during the year under review.

162. In connection with the re-organisation of the Colleges to suit the requirements of the new Regulations of the University, the necessary additional accommodation has been provided at Mysore, and an additional Professor of English has been recently appointed. A grant has been sanctioned for the improvement of the library. In the Central College, the new Professor of Physics joined duty in November 1908, and the necessary arrangements have been made for the teaching of Geology, Botany and Zoology. Special grants have been made for laboratory equipment and for the improvement of the library, and a block of buildings for the Physics laboratory is under construction. The High School department was separated from the College department, and placed under a tried and efficient headmaster. It is intended to erect a suitable building for the High School and a good site has been selected for the purpose.

163. The provision of suitable school buildings in rural parts has engaged the attention of Government, and a grant of Rs. 54,000 was made in 1908-09 for the purpose. A similar special grant of Rs. 50,000 has been repeated this year.

164. Another important event of the year was the introduction of moral and religious teaching in Government schools. A departmental conference was held to draw up curricula for this teaching, and suitable text-books and other necessary adjuncts were selected and prescribed. The scheme is however, in a tentative stage and its progress and results are being watched.

165. *Manual Instruction.*—Sloyd centres were opened in connection with 9 out of the 10 High Schools in the State and placed under the charge of teachers trained by Dr. Larsson. They have been equipped with 180 benches for the teaching of 1,260 boys. Everywhere the pupils have taken to sloyd with great enthusiasm and the models and drawings prepared by them have been pronounced to be very neat and in some cases excellent. During the latter part of the year 12 centres for cardboard work were also started.

166. *Kindergarten Instruction.*—During the year about 260 teachers were trained in Kindergarten methods.

167. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The number of Industrial schools increased from 19 to 20 and their strength from 888 to 1,198. All the schools, and the Mysore school in particular, did good work during the year. Much useful work was done on the demonstration farm attached to the Mysore Normal school and a large number of teachers of Elementary schools were there trained in simple practical agriculture.

168. *Sericulture.*—The scheme started in 1906 of training a few village schoolmasters in sericulture in the Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore and employing them in touring in the interior explaining to the villagers the modern methods of

sericulture did not prove a success. These teachers were then reverted to the Education Department and required to impart instruction out of school hours to the sons of sericulturists, in the hope that the youngsters would take to advanced methods more kindly than their conservative elders. This system also has not worked satisfactory. Other arrangements are under consideration for making use of the Silk Farm for the improvement of sericulture.

169. *Oriental Library*.—Manuscripts of rare works such as the *Jaiminiya Upanishad* and the *Talavakara Upanishad* were obtained for the Oriental Library, and the *Chanikya Arthasastra* and *Taittiriya Brahmana*, Vol. I, were published during the year.

170. *Damodar Das Scholarships*.—During the last year four Damodar Das scholarships were awarded, two for the study of mining and metallurgy, one for Electrical Engineering and one for Medicine. This year one scholarship has been awarded for Electrical Engineering, and two officers of the State service have been given these scholarships supplemented by State grants for the study of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry respectively. A special scholarship has also, as already stated, been awarded for the study of Economics with special reference to Co-operative Credit.

171. *Educational Museum and Exhibition*.—Instead of holding an exhibition for a short time during the Dasara, orders have been passed to open a permanent museum of educational exhibits in Bangalore. It is proposed to locate this temporarily in the Sheshadri Memorial Hall pending the construction of a permanent building in the premises of the new High School.

172. *The Indian Institute of Science*.—The construction of the buildings for the Indian Institute of Science has been commenced. The constitution of the governing bodies of the Institute has been recently laid down by the Government of India. The arrangements give the State a due share in the administration of the Institution.

173. *The Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy*.—As I commenced this Address by congratulating you on a bounty of nature, so it is a pleasure to me to conclude it by felicitating you on a political event of no little interest and importance that is soon to happen. It is a visit from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Excellency Lord Minto has been pleased to accept His Highness the Maharaja's invitation to visit Mysore as His Highness' guest. His Highness feels sure that all classes of his subjects will join him in according a hearty welcome to the august representative of that mighty Power which is the great guardian of peace and order in India, and to which the people of Mysore are bound by the sacred bonds of loyalty and gratitude.

T. ANANDA ROW,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

**STATEMENT A.**  
**BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1909-10.**

| HEADS OF RECEIPTS  | Accounts,<br>1907-1908 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1908-1909 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1909-1910 | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE   | Accounts,<br>1907-1908 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1908-1909 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1909-1910 |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>A—Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>   | Rs                     | Rs                                | Rs.                              | <b>A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                      | Rs                     | Rs                                | Rs                               |
| I Land Revenue   | 1,03,80,180            | 89,00,000                         | 1,03,89,000                      | 1. Refunds and Drawbacks                                     | 2,09,812               | 2,12,000                          | 2,22,000                         |
| II Forest  | 22,76,716              | 19,11,000                         | 19,88,000                        | Charges in respect of  |                        |                                   |                                  |
| III Excise   | 41,83,400              | 43,62,000                         | 40,50,000                        | Collection, viz—   |                        |                                   |                                  |
| IV Assessed Taxes  | 3,16,444               | 2,00,000                          | 3,00,000                         | 2 Land Revenue   | 18,15,279              | 19,20,000                         | 19,41,000                        |
| V Sayer Customs  | 2,451                  |                                   |                                  | 3 Forest   | 6,64,457               | 7,33,000                          | 7,75,000                         |
| VI Salt  | 10,176                 | 6,000                             | 10,000                           | 4 Excise   | 3,30,065               | 3,31,000                          | 3,39,000                         |
| VII Stamps   | 7,98,305               | 8,24,000                          | 8,00,000                         | 6 Sayer Customs  | 1,940                  |                                   |                                  |
| VIII Registration  | 1,49,439               | 1,62,000                          | 1,40,000                         | 8. Stamps  | 26,845                 | 35,000                            | 35,000                           |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 9 Registration   | 82,174                 | 84,000                            | 86,000                           |
| Total  | 1,81,17,111            | 1,68,65,000                       | 1,75,77,000                      | Total  | 31,30,572              | 33,15,000                         | 33,98,000                        |
| <b>AA—Mining Revenue—</b>  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>AA—10 Charges against Mining Revenue</b>                  | 1,98,520               | 1,99,000                          | 2,44,000                         |
| IX Mining Royalty and Leases   | 15,82,978              | 15,26,000                         | 14,56,000                        | <b>B—Interest—</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  |
| <b>B—Interest—</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  | 11 Interest on Ordinary Debt                                 | 2,571                  | 10,000                            | 85,000                           |
| X Interest   | 1,76,901               | 92,000                            | 1,30,000                         | 12. Interest on other Obligations                            | 2,81,463               | 3,02,000                          | 3,08,000                         |
| XI Profit or Loss  | 5,29,636               | 4,42,000                          | 4,44,000                         | 13 Profit or Loss  | 12,053                 | 11,000                            | 12,000                           |
| Total  | 7,06,536               | 5,34,000                          | 5,74,000                         | Total  | 2,96,087               | 3,23,000                          | 4,05,000                         |
| <b>D—Receipts by Civil Departments—</b>  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>C—14 Palace</b>   | 19,40,000              | 19,40,000                         | 19,40,000                        |
| XIIA Law and Justice—  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—</b>         |                        |                                   |                                  |
| Courts of Law  | 44,453                 | 45,000                            | 43,000                           | 15 General Administration                                    | 6,67,111               | 6,58,000                          | 6,96,000                         |
| XII B Law and Justice—   |                        |                                   |                                  | 16A Law and Justice—   |                        |                                   |                                  |
| Jails  | 24,980                 | 25,000                            | 25,000                           | Courts of Law  | 6,56,695               | 7,87,000                          | 7,86,000                         |
| XIII Police  | 23,071                 | 20,000                            | 25,000                           | 16B Law and Justice—Jails                                    | 1,22,431               | 1,26,000                          | 1,27,000                         |
| XIV Education  | 1,34,899               | 1,33,000                          | 1,28,000                         | 17 Police  | 3,16,368               | 3,55,000                          | 3,30,000                         |
| XV Medical   | 1,37,880               | 1,00,000                          | 1,04,000                         | 18 Education   | 13,52,179              | 9,87,000                          | 10,87,000                        |
| XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments                                     | 75,137                 | 81,000                            | 63,000                           | 19 Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions           | 3,35,296               | 3,43,000                          | 3,57,000                         |
| Total  | 4,40,420               | 4,04,000                          | 3,88,000                         | 20 Medical   | 5,81,467               | 6,82,000                          | 7,60,000                         |
| <b>E—Miscellaneous—</b>  |                        |                                   |                                  | 21 Scientific and other Minor Departments                    | 2,28,293               | 2,60,000                          | 2,75,000                         |
| XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions                                | 2,007                  | 2,000                             | 2,000                            | Total  | 50,59,340              | 47,98,000                         | 50,18,000                        |
| XVIII Stationery and Printing  | 8,745                  | 7,000                             | 8,000                            | <b>E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                        |                        |                                   |                                  |
| XIX Miscellaneous  | 1,49,701               | 1,32,000                          | 1,25,000                         | 22. Civil Furlough Allowances                                |                        |                                   |                                  |
| Total  | 1,60,453               | 1,41,000                          | 1,35,000                         | 23 Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 35,85,659              | 35,86,000                         | 35,86,000                        |
| <b>EE—XX Military</b>  | 81,390                 | 65,000                            | 62,000                           | 24 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions                    | 6,22,008               | 6,73,000                          | 6,98,000                         |
| <b>H—Railways—</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  | 25 Stationery and Printing                                   | 2,27,536               | 1,93,000                          | 1,85,000                         |
| XXI State Railways—Revenue Account   | 9,42,073               | 11,48,000                         | 10,39,000                        | 26 Miscellaneous   | 4,58,793               | 3,68,000                          | 3,80,000                         |
| K—XXII Public works  | 4,01,397               | 3,80,000                          | 3,62,000                         | Total  | 48,94,046              | 48,20,000                         | 51,49,000                        |
| L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme   | 17,58,346              | 16,83,000                         | 17,00,000                        | <b>EE—27. Military</b>                                       | 12,89,785              | 13,68,000                         | 14,23,000                        |
| Total Revenue and Receipts   | 2,41,40,694            | 2,22,46,000                       | 2,32,93,000                      | <b>F—Famine Relief and Insurance—</b>                        |                        |                                   |                                  |
| Deficit  |                        |                                   |                                  | 28 Famine Relief   |                        | 1,30,000                          |                                  |
| Grand Total  | 2,41,40,694            | 2,22,46,000                       | 2,32,93,000                      | 29 Deduction or Avoidance of Debt                            | 2,00,000               | 2,00,000                          | 3,33,000                         |
| Balance of the Loan raised on account of 3rd Installation Cauvery Power Scheme | 17,16,410              | 4,36,000                          |                                  | Total  | 2,00,000               | 3,30,000                          | 3,33,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>H—Railways—</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 30. State Railways—Revenue Account                           | 7,18,696               | 7,20,000                          | 7,20,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>J—Irrigation—</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 31. Major works  | 6,37,111               | 6,40,000                          | 5,33,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 32 Minor works   | 1,75,505               | 3,44,000                          | 2,08,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Total  | 8,12,616               | 9,84,000                          | 7,41,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>K—Other Public Works—</b>                                 |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 33A Civil works  | 19,52,535              | 19,06,000                         | 20,32,000                        |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 33B Military works   | 25,604                 | 10,000                            | 48,000                           |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 34 Construction of Railways                                  | 4,45,594               | 3,23,000                          | 3,00,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Total  | 24,28,733              | 22,39,000                         | 23,80,000                        |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>L—Cauvery Power Scheme—</b>                               |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 35 Revenue Account—  |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Working Expenses   | 2,56,680               | 3,68,000                          | 4,23,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Depreciation   |                        | 6,19,000                          | 8,63,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Interest on Debt   | 62,577                 | 70,000                            |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Redemption of Loans  | 1,33,333               | 1,33,000                          |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Appropriation for Re-payment of Capital                      |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 36. Capital Outlay—  |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Sivasamudram-Kolar Section                                   |                        |                                   | 33,000                           |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Bangalore City Section                                       |                        |                                   | 1,31,000                         |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Bangalore Civil and Military Station Section                 | 75,523                 |                                   | 15,000                           |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Mysore City Section  |                        |                                   | 23,000                           |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Total  | 5,23,118               | 11,90,000                         | 14,87,000                        |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Total Expenditure  | 2,14,92,013            | 2,22,46,000                       | 2,32,33,000                      |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Surplus  | 26,48,681              |                                   | 55,000                           |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | Grand Total  | 2,41,40,694            | 2,22,46,000                       | 2,32,93,000                      |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>N—Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue—</b>              |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | 37. Cauvery Power Scheme—                                    |                        |                                   |                                  |
|  |                        |                                   |                                  | III Installation   | 12,80,831              | 1,72,000                          |                                  |

**STATEMENT B.**

Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities of Government at the commencement of—

In thousands of Rupees.

|  | 1st July 1902 | 1st July 1909 | Difference<br>+ or — |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b>ASSETS.</b>                                   |               |               |                      |
| 1. Cash Balance in Treasuries ... ..             | 47,92         | 91,20         | +43,28               |
| 2. Surplus Investment Account... ..              | 64,57         | 1,17,82       | +53,25               |
| 3. Loans and advances ... ..                     | 26,47         | 39,53         | +13,06               |
| 4. Departmental Balances ... ..                  | 73            | 51            | -22                  |
| 5. Other items ... ..                            | 23,21         | 15,03         | -8,18                |
| Total ...  | 1,62,90       | 2,64,09       | +1,01,19             |
| <b>LIABILITIES.</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| 1. Savings Bank Deposits ... ..                  | 59,81         | 71,76         | +11,95               |
| 2. Mysore Railway Loan of 1882 ... ..            | 20,00         | 40            | -19,60               |
| 3. Four Per Cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07 .. | .....         | 20,00         | +20,00               |
| 4. State Life Insurance Fund ... ..              | 7,79          | 18,03         | +10,24               |
| 5. Local and other Funds ... ..                  | 13,33         | 20,45         | +7,12                |
| 6. Deposits ... ..                               | 8,23          | 13,98         | +5,75                |
| 7. Other items ... ..                            | 8,88          | 15,25         | +6,37                |
| Total ...  | 1,18,04       | 1,59,87       | +41,83               |
| Government Balance ...                           | 44,86         | 1,04,22       | +59,36               |
| Grand Total ...                                  | 1,62,90       | 2,64,09       | +1,01,19             |

# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

### AT MYSORE

15th OCTOBER 1910.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in welcoming you here to the twenty-seventh meeting of the Dasara Assembly of Representative Ryots and Merchants in Mysore to lay before you, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, a brief account of the affairs of the past official year.

2. The past year, quite in keeping with its name (Sowmya, meaning "the tranquil"), has been one of peace and quiet. First and foremost, the seasons were propitious and people have enjoyed the benefits of an ample and in some parts of the State even an abundant harvest, all the more welcome because they have followed upon two or three very lean years. We had a most successful visit from a Viceroy and Governor-General of India whose name will be cherished as one of the greatest of proconsuls because he has laid the foundation of a beneficent rule broad-based upon the wishes and aspirations of the Princes and Peoples of India. In common indeed with the whole of the civilised world, we sustained an overwhelming loss in the death of our late beloved King-Emperor, so justly named the Peace-maker. We are consoled by the thought that his son and successor has already won the love and admiration of all classes of his subjects and that he is in peculiar sympathy with his Indian people, among whom he was only recently an honoured and welcome guest. And last, yet not least, we had for the first time in a long series of years the wedding of a Yuvaraja, which has evoked the greatest enthusiasm and approval throughout the country. And I am happy to be able to felicitate you upon the prospects of another year of abundant crops.

3. *Finance Accounts for 1908-09.*—I shall now take up the subject of the finances of the State. The year 1908-09, the latest for which final accounts have been prepared, was not financially a prosperous one owing to the scarcity which prevailed and which necessitated considerable remissions and suspensions of revenue besides direct expenditure of about a lakh of rupees on relief operations.

4. The budget estimates of that year, which had been based on the expectation of normal times, provided for a surplus of sixteen thousand rupees under the ordinary account, and 10·31 lakhs under the Cauvery Power account after making the usual provision of 2 lakhs for Famine Reserve and 1·33 lakhs for the Sinking Fund for the State Loan. As the actuals stand, the ordinary account shows a deficit of 2·89 lakhs and the Cauvery Power account a surplus of 2·89 the total budget balancing exactly. This balance was secured after providing 3·33 lakhs for Famine Reserve and Sinking Fund contributions, and setting apart 10·06 lakhs towards a depreciation fund which was started during that year in connection with the Cauvery Power Works.

5. *Revised Estimates for 1909-10.*—The estimates of the year 1909-10 provided under the ordinary account a revenue of 215·93 lakhs and an expenditure (excluding interest and appropriation for the Sinking Fund) of 215·38 lakhs, leaving a surplus of fifty-five thousand. According to the revised estimate worked out on the basis of ten months' actuals, but altered as regards a few heads on later information, the revenue realised during the year would be 219·95 lakhs and the expenditure 214·12 lakhs. The surplus is therefore expected to be 5·83 lakhs, as against the anticipated surplus of Rs. 55,000.

6. The improvement in revenue over the budget is due to the satisfactory collection of land revenue in the last two months of the year, to larger realizations under Excise and Registration than expected in the budget and to an increase under Mining Revenue, Interest and Receipts in the Public Works Department. The improvement in revenue over the budget figures would indeed have been greater but for the falling off under two heads, Forests and Assessed Taxes, the realizations under which, it is expected, will be 18·20 and 2·75 lakhs respectively against the budget estimates of 19·38 and 3 lakhs. The falling off under Forest is chiefly due to the depressed state of the sandalwood market during the year while the revenue from Assessed Taxes has been shrinking for some time past, in consequence of the establishment of local boards and unions to which the bulk of the Assessed Taxes in these areas is assigned.

7. As regards expenditure, you will see that it was kept well within the budget limits, the expenditure on the ordinary account being, according to the revised estimates, 214·12 lakhs against 215·38 lakhs provided for in the budget.

8. Under the Cauvery Power Scheme account, the budget estimates provided for a revenue of 17 lakhs and an expenditure (including interest and appropriation towards the Sinking Fund) of Rs. 17 lakhs, the exact balance being due to the decision of Government to take towards the arrears of the Depreciation Fund the whole of the surplus revenue. According to the revised estimates, the revenue and expenditure will be 18·12 and 15·87 lakhs respectively. There will therefore be a surplus under this account of 2·25 lakhs.

9. The net result of the operations of the year 1909-10 will therefore be a total revenue of 238·07 lakhs and a total expenditure, including appropriations for reserve funds, of 229·99 lakhs. This leaves a surplus of 8·08 lakhs after providing grants of 2 lakhs to the Famine Reserve Fund, 1·33 lakhs to the Loan Sinking Fund and 6·93 lakhs to the Cauvery Power Depreciation Fund.

10. *Budget for 1910-11.*—I come now to the budget estimates for the current year. The detailed estimates have been published in the Government Gazette and have been before the public for nearly two months, and I have no doubt you have all studied them with care. I therefore confine myself to drawing attention to the more salient features of the budget.

11. The prospects of the year are so far very good and there is every reason to hope that the year will be one of general and financial prosperity. The total revenue of the current year (including the Cauvery Power account) is estimated at 225·98 lakhs and the total expenditure at 214·11 lakhs. The excess of Rs. 11·87 lakhs of revenue over expenditure is distributed as follows:—

|   | Rs.        |
|---|------------|
| To the Sinking Fund for the State Loan ... ..                   | 1·33 lakhs |
| To the Famine Reserve Fund . . . . .                            | 2·00 "     |
| To the Depreciation Fund for the Cauvery Power Scheme . . . . . | 2·88 "     |
| To the budget surplus .. . . .                                  | 5·66 "     |
| Total   | 11·87 "    |

12. Under expenditure, the allotment for Education has been further increased from 10·01 to 11·53 lakhs or by 1·42 lakhs to meet the cost of the increase of pay to village school masters as a grant-in-aid to the Village School Fund and of the equipment of the two First Grade Colleges to suit the new University Regulations.

13. The Depreciation Fund of the Cauvery Power Scheme has now been brought up-to-date, the contribution to the Fund in the estimates for 1910-11 being the current contribution for the year. The accounts of this concern are now being kept on commercial lines.

14. The Public Works grant has been fixed at 25 lakhs from State Funds; and out of this provision has been made for several useful works, such as the construction of an Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore, Female Hospitals at Sagar and Shimoga, a High School at Bangalore, a Chemical Laboratory at the Central College, water-supply to the Mudgere town, the extension of the High School at Tumkur and the construction of a Munsiff's Court at Nanjangud.

15. Since the final budget was sanctioned, it was found necessary to increase His Highness the Maharaja's Civil List by four lakhs of rupees. This reduces the surplus of 5.66 lakhs which I have just mentioned to 1.66 lakhs, the whole of which together with any savings which may accrue in other departments, it is proposed to give as an additional grant to the Public Works Department to be employed chiefly for the restoration of irrigation tanks.

16. Before leaving this subject, I must mention that the expenditure under Local Funds has been steadily increasing and that the demands on them are so great that the time has come for considering the expediency of raising the rate of local cess. This subject is under consideration, and I shall be glad to have your views on it.

17. *The General Financial Position.*—The general financial position continues to be satisfactory as can be seen from the statement B placed in your hands, which shows the assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on the 1st July 1910.

18. *The Accounts Department.*—The proposals for the introduction of a system of local audit referred to in my Address last year are now closely engaging the attention of Government. Similarly, a draft of the Treasury Manual prepared and submitted by the Comptroller is under consideration. A Municipal Accounts Manual regulating the system of accounts in all municipalities and prescribing proper forms and registers for all classes of transactions has been drafted, and with the introduction of this manual and the system of local audit referred to above, the accounts of all municipalities will, it is expected, be placed on a satisfactory basis. The draft of a Public Works Accounts Manual is now reported to be nearly ready and will come up for the consideration of Government shortly. With a view to encourage Government employees to build sanitary dwelling houses for themselves in the extensions of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, a rule was passed that officials wherever employed might get advances of one year's pay on certain conditions for building houses in those places.

19. *Insurance.*—The State Life Insurance Fund is in a satisfactory condition, and at the close of the year there remained on the books 12,996 policies held by 7,190 persons assuring a bonus of Rs. 63,91,626 for a monthly premium of Rs. 22,179. The closing balance at the credit of the fund increased from 18 to 20 lakhs of rupees. It is gratifying to note that the report of the actuary on the financial condition of the fund, as it stood on the 30th June 1907 shows that, in spite of heavy mortality among insured officials owing chiefly to the plague, the position of the fund is sound, the excess of assets over liabilities on that date being Rs. 1,37,000. To ensure prompt settlement of death claims special action is being taken to obtain nomination certificates from each insured person, which will enable the heirs of the insured to obtain payment without the production of heirship certificates.

20. *Legislation.*—Two meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. At these meetings five bills that were pending from the previous year were taken up for consideration, viz., (1) the Poisons Bill, (2) the Treasure Trove Bill, (3) the Village Tank Panchayat Bill, (4) the Bill to recognise the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras and (5) a Bill further to amend the Chief Court Regulation. Five new bills were also under consideration, viz., (1) the Code of Civil Procedure Bill, (2) the Limitation Bill, (3) the Insolvency Bill, (4) the Guardians and Wards Bill, and (5) the Small Cause Courts Bill.

21. At the end of the year all these were in various stages of progress except the Regulation further to amend the Chief Court Regulation, which was passed into law. The object of this measure was to define the term "Full Bench," as a Bench consisting of three Judges of the Chief Court. It is also under contemplation to further amend the Chief Court Regulation so as to allow of first appeals in civil cases lying to the Chief Court being heard by a single Judge, provision being also made for a second appeal being heard by a Bench of Judges.

22. Among the measures that have been passed since the close of the official year may be mentioned the Treasure Trove Regulation, the Census Regulation and a Regulation to further amend the Mysore Military Regulation.

23. *Rules under Regulations.*—Rules and notifications under various enactments in force in the State were passed on a variety of matters such as the Revenue Commissioner's powers, land acquisition, Mysore Government securities, epidemic

diseases, stamps, excise, sentences of whipping under the Criminal Procedure Code, special sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields area, and election from the Dasara Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council.

24. *Census*.—The Government of India having resolved to take the fifth decennial census of the population of the Indian Empire in March 1911, a similar enumeration has been arranged for in the State as on previous occasions; and Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer, M.A., was appointed Census Superintendent in February last, under the general guidance of the Revenue Commissioner and Director of Statistics, and with the assistance of Mr. A. Mrityunjaya Iyer, who brings to bear on his work valuable experience gained on the occasion of the last census.

25. It has been arranged to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the forthcoming census to collect the quinquennial statistics of agricultural stock in the State through the agency of the census enumerators and supervisors, as it is expected that a more accurate record could be obtained by this means than through the ordinary village agency without involving much extra cost; and I request that all of you will use your best endeavours to bespeak the co-operation of all classes of the people with the Government officials in securing correct statistics of population and stock.

26. *Ethnography*.—In this connection, it may be mentioned that ethnographic enquiries have been carried on in the State for some time past in accordance with the general scheme initiated by the Government of India. Accounts of the manners and customs of twenty castes, compiled after elaborate enquiry, have been published and include such important and widespread castes as *Komati*, *Morasu Okkaliga*, *Kuruba*, *Dombur*, *Vadda*, *Holey* and *Madiga*. The work is in charge of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Second Member of Council, and the pamphlets already issued by him have been much appreciated.

27. *The Land Revenue Department.—Seasonal Conditions*.—After a year of serious drought which was itself preceded by one of deficient and ill-distributed rainfall, the year under review was fortunately one of favourable seasonal conditions. The average rainfall for the State was 38·22 inches or 3·05 inches more than that of the previous year and 1·43 inches more than the average for 39 years (1870-1908). The heavy showers of May 1909 infused courage and hope in the minds of the raiyats, and the subsequent rains up to the middle of October were also generally seasonable and well distributed. The outturn of crops was therefore comparatively good, the average yield of ragi being more than nine annas in the rupee. But the North-East monsoon did not set in as well as the South-West had done, and the rains were deficient in November. Consequently, the harvests were not as good as they should otherwise have been. If only the North-East monsoon had not abruptly ceased about the beginning of November, there would have been a bumper harvest. The prices of food grains which were very high during the previous year fell slightly, the average rates for rice (second sort) and ragi being 8·14 and 13·51 seers per rupee as against 6·70 and 12·02 seers respectively during the previous year. The prices have not however shown any tendency to go down to the level which obtained before the distress of 1908-09.

28. *The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*.—"The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette" is now running through the fourth year of its existence. The total number of copies issued was 919 against 1,203 in the previous year. A booklet on "Potato Culture" was issued as a supplement to the Gazette.

29. *The Shekdari Scheme*.—Of the 374 shekdars in the State, 149 have received training in the Shekdari school and 225 belong to the old class of shekdars. Though the Shekdari school was closed, the Government Engineering School at Mysore and Rai Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswami Mudaliar's Institution in Bangalore are able to give the necessary training, and some students are admitted free into the Government Engineering School.

30. *Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme*.—Under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, 470 tanks were dealt with during the year and the expenditure incurred thereon amounted to Rs. 1,02,421. Their distribution by districts is as follows:—



| District.  | No. of tanks<br>dealt with. | Amount<br>spent.<br>Rs. |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bangalore  | 86                          | 10,439                  |
| Kolar      | 160                         | 29,280                  |
| Tumkur     | 52                          | 21,596                  |
| Mysore     | 77                          | 24,331                  |
| Hassan     | 36                          | 4,300                   |
| Shimoga    | 23                          | 2,957                   |
| Kadur      | 23                          | 5,380                   |
| Chitaldrug | 13                          | 4,138                   |
| Total      | 470                         | 1,02,421                |

31. The restoration of 202 tanks was completed before the close of the year.

In the malnad portions of the State, there appears to be a special difficulty in pushing on the scheme owing to the paucity of contractors and the difficulty of securing ordinary labour.

32. *Sorting of Records.*—The work of sorting the vernacular records in the district and taluk offices was continued during the year. At the end of the year, the office of the Inspector of Sorting of Records was abolished and the control and supervision of the work vested wholly in the Revenue Commissioner.

33. *Cattle Shows.*—With better agricultural prospects, a larger number of cattle shows was held during the year under review than in the previous year. The total number of shows was ten. No shows were held in the districts of Tumkur and Kadur. A special interest attaches to the show at Hassan, as it was the first of the kind in the district. The show at Harihar was an adjunct of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and was exceedingly well organised. One commendable feature of these shows has been the zeal evinced by non-official gentlemen in making contributions towards the expenses and undertaking cheerfully the management of details, thus ensuring in no small measure the success of the shows.

34. *Sericulture.*—The scheme for imparting instruction in sericulture underwent a further change, and Government, in September 1909, sanctioned tentatively for a year the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education to give lessons in Sericulture to the boys of the IV and V Kannada classes in a few selected schools. The eight village school masters trained in the Tata's Silk Farm were posted to such schools at places where mulberry is generally grown and silk worms are reared, and were required to give simple instruction, both theoretical and practical, somewhat on the lines of nature study.

35. During the year, Government sanctioned the transfer of the Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore to the Salvation Army, subject to the condition that the institution should be conducted on non-sectarian lines. It is the intention of the Salvation Army to assist the weavers of the State by teaching them improved methods of silk reeling and rearing of the worm, and they have also proposed to add a weaving department to the present farm.

36. *Civil Veterinary Department.*—There are at present eight veterinary hospitals and dispensaries working, one at the headquarters of each district. The total number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest and anthrax was 8,138 against 14,481 during the previous year. The unusually large number of cattle inoculated in 1908-09 was due to the virulence of cattle diseases in that year. The total number of animals treated in the several veterinary hospitals and dispensaries increased from 5,805 to 9,901, which testifies to the growing popularity of these institutions.

37. *The Agricultural Department.*—Work on the Hebbal Experimental Farm was continued on the lines described last year. The results of green manuring for ragi are reported up to the present to have been unsatisfactory, though with paddy better results were obtained and it is proposed to extend the use of green manure for paddy to parts of the State where it is not now practised. The common practice of growing sugar-cane and paddy side by side without any system of drainage to separate the plots was observed to seriously stunt the growth of sugar-cane, and it is

therefore proposed to hold during the next season demonstrations on the importance of thorough drainage for sugar-cane. The method of boiling and clarifying the juice from cane has been further improved, and the considerable losses which occur through skimming have been reduced almost to a minimum by substituting, for the major part of the skimming, straining through a flannel cloth. As yet, the manufacture of sugar directly from the juice of the cane has been carried on only in a very small experimental way on the farm. In order to decide as to its commercial feasibility, arrangements have been made with a large grower of sugar-cane, Mr. N. Krishniengar of Oorgahalli Estate near Closepet, to investigate the subject on his estate during the next harvest season. Sugar-making will be conducted on parallel lines with jaggory-making to ascertain fairly definitely under what circumstances the former would be more profitable than the latter. Some imported varieties of cane are still being tried and, until they are tested over a wide area, the advisability of their introduction on a large scale cannot be decided. Eleven varieties of maize selected by the Department of Agriculture in Washington were imported and grown on the farm and seeds of three varieties were supplied to the Kolar District Agricultural Association. The results are not yet known.

38. The demonstrations of agricultural implements and machinery were continued and it is satisfactory to note that there has been a marked increase in the demand for them. More than 40 ploughs and 20 other implements and machines have been sold, a number of them in parts of the State where they have never been seen before. With a view to make the existence of improved agricultural implements widely known and to help the people to get such machinery as may be recommended to them for use, the opening of an Implement Depot was sanctioned in March last and it is now being organised. In the Chemical Laboratory, experiments and analyses connected with green manure, sugar-cane, cattle food, liquid-manure, manurial earth and soils were continued.

39. *Mycology*.—The results of extensive investigations of the *Koleroga* of supari have been collected and have been just published in the form of bulletins in English and Kannada. Demonstration of the "spraying" method has been carried out in all the four worst affected taluks. A small circular in Kannda was distributed among garden owners explaining the purpose of the operation and giving the probable cost. It is encouraging to note that 45 garden owners had parts of their gardens sprayed, and the results are being watched with particular interest. The *Anabe roga*, a serious root disease of the areca palm, is, there is reason to fear, somewhat wide-spread in the State. Its cause has been ascertained and experimental work for combating it will be carried out in the winter when it is said to be at its worst. The investigations regarding the ring disease of potatoes and the spike disease of sandal continue to be carried on. Popular lectures in Kannada on *Koleroga*, illustrated by lantern-slides, were given at almost all the important centres in the affected taluks and this is proposed to be continued during the coming dry season.

40. *Agricultural Banks*.—The year opened with twenty agricultural banks in operation scattered over the Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga districts. But the working of seven of them, noted in the margin, was so unsatisfactory that the Government were compelled to direct the withdrawal of the entire loan advanced to them. Besides these, three banks, *viz.*, those at Kolagunasi (Sorab taluk), Arehada (Sagar taluk) and Vitagondanakoppa (Kumsi sub-taluk) were voluntarily wound up, the Government loan due by them having been repaid in full, together with interest. Steps are being taken to appropriate the surplus of these banks for some object of public utility in conformity with para 76 of the Articles of Association. Of the remaining banks, only three—those at Hongenahalli (Malur taluk), Haldodderi (Sira taluk) and Palhalli (Seringapatam taluk)—may be said to have done any business worth mentioning. The bank at Nanjangud, which has repaid the Government loan in full, has continued to work with its own funds amounting to about Rs. 4,423.

41. A total sum of Rs. 49,764 was recovered from all the agricultural banks in the State, excepting the two coffee banks, towards repayment of the Government.

loan, besides interest due thereon amounting to Rs. 15,753. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 68,845 and Rs. 11,201 towards principal and interest respectively. Coercive measures were resorted to in the case of persistent defaulters.

42. It is in contemplation to introduce certain changes in the constitution of these banks so as to assimilate them more closely to Co-operative Societies and to give them a chance of working more successfully.

43. *Joint Stock Companies.*—The number of Joint-Stock Companies working at the beginning of the year was 87. Out of these, seven were wound up, and no new companies were registered, so that at the end of the year there were 80 companies working.

44. *Co-operative Societies.*—The co-operative movement continued to make steady progress. The number of societies increased by 25, the total number at the end of June last being 70. Of the newly started societies, twenty-two were purely for the benefit of agriculturists, two were both for agriculturists as well as others and one was a Building Co-operative Society started in the Bangalore City. One feature of the newly started agricultural societies was that, in eight of them, the societies were constituted on the basis of unlimited liability of members. The Building Society at Bangalore was started to meet a special want which has arisen everywhere in these days of improved sanitary ideals. The total mortgage-indebtedness on the houses in all the extensions of the Bangalore City from 1893-94, when the first extension, *viz.*, Chamaraipet was started, up to the end of 1907-08, was nearly ten lakhs of rupees, of which a little more than six lakhs was advanced by Government without interest. Much of this indebtedness continues and some of the houses still stand unfinished. In these circumstances, the scheme of the Building Co-operative Society is expected to save builders from the burden of usurious interest.

45. The Central Co-operative Bank in Bangalore started last year commenced operations from the beginning of this year, and loans are being disbursed to the co-operative societies. The purposes for which loans have been granted till now may generally be said to be the payment of land assessment, the discharge of old debts, meeting the expenses of cultivation and the building or improvement of houses. For purposes of effective supervision and of prompt disposal of loan applications, the itinerating establishment of the Registrar was recently strengthened by the appointment of an officer with the status of a Deputy Amildar and of an additional Inspector. The applications for loans from rural co-operative societies are now being rapidly investigated and loans recommended for disbursement. Mr. Badami Krishna Rao, retired Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. T. Venkataramaia, retired Amildar, were newly appointed as honorary organisers. Mr. C. D. Ramaswamiah continued to do very good work during the year, though lately he has been obliged to resign his appointment on account of ill-health. Another scheme sanctioned was the appointment of retired officials of the status of Taluk Sheristadars for the close and frequent supervision of village co-operative societies. Four retired Taluk Sheristadars have accordingly been appointed honorary supervisors for the Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan taluks. As the number of societies increases, it will be necessary to have more of these supervisors, though it is found difficult to get retired officers with sufficient energy and enthusiasm to do this honorary work.

46. Out of the allotment placed by the Government at the Registrar's disposal to grant loans to agricultural co-operative societies, a sum of Rs. 450 was advanced to two rural societies, one at Hebbur in the Tumkur taluk and the other at Halgonahalli in the Kunigal taluk. In the previous year, a loan of Rs. 250 had been granted to the Molakalmuru Krishikara Sahaya Sangha repayable in three years and the annual instalments are being regularly paid.

47. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—I now pass on to the subject of Revenue Survey and Settlement. During the year under review, the resurvey of the Chik-nayakanhalli, Tarikere and Tirthahalli taluks and the late Banavar taluk was completed; and 49 villages of the late Harnahalli taluk and 71 villages of the Koppa taluk were also resurveyed.

48. The reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was completed in the Tarikere, Tirthahalli, Nagar and Maddagiri taluks and the late Gudibanda taluk, in 17 villages of the Belur taluk, 20 villages of the Koppa taluk and in one village of the Shimoga taluk. Revised rates of assessment were announced in the Sira, Pavagada and Tumkur taluks during the year. In these taluks, there was a decrease in the average rates of garden assessment, of 32·0, 29·7 and 24·7 per cent, respectively; similarly, the average rates of assessment on wet lands in the Tumkur and Pavagada taluks decreased by 15·7 and 6·4 per cent, while in the Sira taluk there was a slight increase of 3·7 per cent. There was an increase in the average rates of assessment on dry lands in all the three taluks. On the whole, the revision of the Settlement has resulted in a moderate increase in the average rates, *viz.*, 10·2, 2·1 and 7·2 per cent in the Sira, Pavagada and Tumkur taluks, respectively. The rates were well received by the raiyats generally. Proposals for the revision of the Settlement of the Honnali taluk and the late Ananthapur taluk are reported to have been formulated and are expected to come up to Government for orders early.

49. *Inam Department.*—The Inam department carried on its work, as usual, in issuing final quit-rent registers and title-deeds.

50. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered and the amount of revenue realised both showed a decrease, being 86,258 and Rs. 1,62,350 as against 89,473 and Rs. 1,72,000, respectively in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the more favourable seasons of 1909-10, the previous year having been one of severe distress.

51. *Stamps.*—The revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 8,13,000 as against Rs. 8,47,000 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 34,000.

52. *Excise.*—Among the measures adopted in the Excise department may be mentioned the following. The strength of arrack sold in shops was reduced from 20° U. P. to 25° U. P. throughout the State. The strength of special liquors was also reduced to 20° U. P. The lease of toddy shops for a period of three years, instead of an annual lease, was sanctioned in certain selected taluks as an experimental measure. Rules for the location and disposal of jatra-shops were framed with a view to their better regulation, the principle adopted being that the sale of intoxicating liquors in connection with religious festivals should be discouraged as far as possible. The number of such jatra-shops was reduced from 307 to 43.

53. The gross receipts under Excise amounted to Rs. 45,10,000 against Rs. 46,24,000 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,14,000 due to the diminished consumption of arrack and a reduction in the number of trees licensed.

54. There was a decrease in the number of shops of all kinds. The number of arrack shops fell from 858 to 826; toddy shops from 3,516 to 3,357; ganja shops from 238 to 237; opium shops from 113 to 110; and foreign liquor shops from 26 to 24.

55. *Forests.*—In the Forest department, four blocks with an aggregate area of nearly 26 square miles were newly constituted as State forests and 29 blocks were notified for settlement under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation. With a view to ensure the prompt disposal of forest settlement work, a wholtime officer was appointed, who entered on his duties about the end of January 1910. There remained 57 blocks for settlement at the close of the year. About 280 miles of forest boundaries were newly demarcated and 1,470 miles of old lines were re cleared, improved and brought up to the standard width. The special forest survey staff was mainly engaged in the fair-drawing of maps. About 30 square miles were resurveyed and 63 square miles newly surveyed on the four-inch scale. An aggregate area of 2,324 square miles of forests was placed under fire-protection, of which 2,240 square miles or 96·4 per cent were successfully protected. The quantity of timber of various kinds collected and sold departmentally was 4,18,179 cubic feet. In addition to this, about 304,000 cubic feet were extracted and removed direct from the forests by purchasers and consumers. The total realization amounted to Rs. 4,18,000 against Rs. 4,64,394 in the previous year. The fall was due to several of the forests remaining unworked owing to the withdrawal of elephants for khedda purposes. The transport difficulties in Kadur and Shimoga have been overcome to some extent by the employment of two traction engines one of which was purchased during the year.

56. The total quantity of sandalwood sold was 2,154 tons. Owing to a slump in the sandalwood market, the prices secured were considerably lower than those fetched at the previous year's sales. The receipts under sandalwood including collection of arrears amounted to Rs. 9,23,900 against Rs. 9,24,558 in the previous year.

57. The total revenue under Forests proper was Rs. 17,58,500 and the expenditure Rs. 6,71,000 against Rs. 18,00,085 and Rs. 7,71,258 respectively of the previous year. The net realisation was Rs. 10,87,500 against Rs. 10,28,827 in 1908-09.

58. *Elephant Kheddas*.—A capture of elephants by the khedda method was organised so as to coincide with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. Three drives were conducted, resulting in the capture of 92 elephants. Of these, 13 died, 1 escaped, 3 were presented to matts and temples, 14 were reserved for departmental and Palace purposes and the remaining 61 elephants were sold for Rs. 1,08,255. The expenditure on the operation amounted to Rs. 81,155. Thus it resulted in a net profit of Rs. 27,100. The estimated value of the 17 elephants reserved and presented is Rs. 38,700.

59. *Geological and Mining*.—There was again a decline in activity in mining and prospecting, only 50 leases and licenses having been issued or renewed during the year as against 131 in the previous year. The Jahgirdar of Sringeri, on whom the right to minerals has been conferred by Government, issued a prospecting license over a block of two square miles in his Jahgir.

60. *Gold*.—As in the previous year the chief gold producers were the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum and Nundidrug Mines and their output continued to be very satisfactory. The Champion Reef Mine has latterly shown an improvement in depth of a most encouraging nature, which, it is hoped, will lead to an increased output. The prospects of the Balaghat and Tank Mines show no improvement and their output is declining. In the East Betarayaswami Block to the north of the Kolar Field, a good deal of prospecting work has been carried out and a reef has been met with, portions of which are reported to carry good values, but it has not yet been opened up sufficiently to show whether a valuable body of ore exists or not. In the Shimoga and Kadur districts work has been concentrated on three promising blocks; on one of these, *viz.*, the Jalagargundi Block, the presence of a considerable body of high grade ore has been disclosed, the extent of which is now being explored. Work was practically suspended on the Woolagiri Block (Valagere) in the Nanjangud taluk owing to want of funds. The total value of the gold obtained during the year was nearly Rs. 318 lakhs and the royalty realised by Government amounted to nearly Rs. 16 lakhs.

61. During the last quarter of the year 1909-10, fresh leases came into force in regard to the Mines on the Kolar Field, under the terms of which Government are entitled to 2½ per cent of all declared dividends in addition to the present rate of royalty of 5 per cent on the output.

62. *Manganese and Chrome*.—Owing to the low prices still ruling for manganese and chrome ores, the output of these minerals is confined to the higher grades, and work has therefore been much restricted. The quantity of manganese and chrome ore extracted was 38,000 tons and 2,000 tons against 56,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively during the year 1908-09. There was however an increase in the royalty from manganese on account of the increased rate, the amount realised being Rs. 16,900 against Rs. 13,500. The royalty from chrome was Rs. 444.

63. *Mica*.—The Bombay Mining Syndicate carried on mining operations on their block in the Seringapatam taluk and obtained a small quantity of mica, but the results of the work done so far are not very encouraging.

64. *Corundum*.—With the exception of some deeper prospecting work carried on by Mr. G. F. Baker on a block held by him in the Bowringpet taluk, little or no work was done on the areas over which prospecting and collecting licenses had been granted for corundum.

65. *Iron*.—The report of the State Geologist on the prospects of smelting iron ore in Mysore, to which I referred in the last year's Address, has been published. It contains an account of some experiments made at Turin in the smelting

of iron ores in an electric furnace and the production of steel, and also an account of the resources of the State in regard to supplies of ore, flux and charcoal. The supplies of these materials appear to be ample and of excellent quality, and the possibility of their utilisation for the manufacture of steel depends essentially on the supply of electric power at cheap rates. In the meantime the development of experimental smelting operations in other countries is being carefully watched.

66. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 29,168. There were 427 accidents of which 69 were fatal, resulting in the death of 114 persons.

67. *Geological Survey.*—The preliminary geological survey of the Hassan district was completed during the year and some survey work was carried on around the Kolar belt of schists. An examination was made by the officers of the department of numerous valuable clays in the Bangalore and Kolar districts. The work carried out on the manganese, chrome, mica and corundum blocks in the several districts was inspected and reported upon.

68. *Underground water-supply.*—With reference to the enquiry into the nature and extent of underground supplies of water, a report has been prepared by the Geological department and will be shortly issued. Some boring tests were carried out by Revenue officers at Chikballapur and Malur in the Kolar district. Some of these tests were fairly successful, but the instruments available are not quite suited for boring at great depths or through hard rock. The necessary instruments have been ordered. After these are obtained and further experiments made, it is hoped that the data obtained will be of use for a general scheme for improving the water-supply in villages.

69. *General.*—The revised rules for the grant of licenses and leases have been approved by the Government of India and will be issued shortly. A collection of representative minerals and rocks of the State is being made so as to facilitate the classification of these materials and the preparation of a geological map.

70. *Public Works.*—In the Public Works Department, in order to meet administrative requirements, a new circle of superintendence was established in April last as a tentative measure for one year.

71. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to nearly 36½ lakhs from all sources including Local Funds, of which 9½ lakhs were spent on irrigation works and 27½ lakhs on civil works and military buildings.

72. Of the principal irrigation works in hand, the Marikanave project in the Chitaldrug district as originally estimated is approaching completion. All but a sum of Rs. 38,000 out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 44,67,000 has been expended. The area irrigated during the year was 7,000 acres and the revenue derived Rs. 27,000. The annual replenishment in the lake has fallen short of the original expectation. The concentration of irrigation in the area commanded is rendering the land swampy, insanitary and infertile. Investigations and surveys are in progress to consider what further measures are necessary to remedy the evils noticed and to obtain the maximum results possible under the conditions of this reservoir. As a first step we have prohibited fresh wet cultivation within half a mile of inhabited villages.

73. The slip in the earthen dam of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district referred to in the Address of last year is now known to be due to the foundations at the rear of the dam having been entirely made of black soil and the absence of drainage towards the rear toe. An estimate for reconstructing the dam with a rear casing of porous material has been sanctioned and the work is making rapid progress. The Krishnarajkatte anikat in the Hassan district which breached in May 1909 was successfully repaired before May 1910 at a cost of about Rs. 43,000. Water has been admitted into the channels and irrigation restored to about 5,500 acres of rice land dependent on them. As already mentioned in dealing with the Revenue department, over a lakh of rupees was spent on the restoration of minor tanks during the year.

74. The principal new civil buildings commenced during the year were the Physical Laboratory of the Central College, the High School and the Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore, the Chamaraajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and the

Sandal Koti at Shimoga. You will have noticed with pleasure that the work connected with the reconstruction of the Palace is practically complete, so that it has been possible for His Highness the Maharaja to hold his Dasara Durbars amid the old and historic surroundings after an interval of 13 years.

75. Under communications, works for the opening out and improvement of certain important roads in the malnad parts of the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts were in progress, also the opening out of the last section of the Punjur-Chamrajnagar road in the Mysore district. A project amounting to Rs. 2,64,693 was sanctioned for the construction of a much-needed bridge over the Tungabhadra river at Honnali in the Shimoga district.

76. Among miscellaneous public improvements in progress may be mentioned the works connected with the extension, water-supply and drainage of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. The new water-supply project for the Shimoga town has been completed and was opened at the end of August last.

77. *Electrical Works.*—In the Electrical branch, the Third Installation works and the Bangalore Lighting extensions were in progress and a capital outlay of Rs. 3,54,000 was incurred on these works during the year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme amounted to Rs. 18,00,000 and Rs. 11,59,000 respectively. The expenditure on the special establishment maintained and the work carried out in order to store and regulate the water-supply to the Sivasamudram Power works in the hot weather amounted to Rs. 35,000.

78. *Railways.*—The working expenses of the State Railways during the year represented 61·41 per cent of the gross earnings. The total net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,27,403 or 4·61 per cent on the entire capital of Rs. 2,44,47,154. The interest on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 amounted to Rs. 7,20,000. After deducting this as well as the stipulated share of surplus profits due to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the net profit to the State was Rs. 3,52,142 or 4·37 per cent on the balance of capital, *viz*, Rs. 80,64,353, expended from the general revenues of the State.

79. *Judicial.*—There was no perceptible increase in civil litigation during the year. A small decrease in “institutions” in the Mysore and Shimoga divisions was counterbalanced by an increase in the Bangalore division. There was a decrease in the number of offences but the number of persons brought to trial was slightly more than in the previous year. The number of acquittals and of convictions showed an insignificant decrease of ‘61 and ‘23 per cent respectively. In December 1909, the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore was appointed an Assistant Sessions Judge of the Bangalore division, and he tries such of the Sessions cases as are transferred to him for trial by the Chief Court. Two courts of Benches of Magistrates were constituted during the year, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore, to try certain classes of cases. Their working is being watched with interest. With a view to remove complaints against the Central Nazareth system as now in force, the Chief Court have been requested to submit draft rules embodying certain changes in the system, according to which the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges will have no separate process establishment, their processes being served by the establishments under the Munsiff within whose jurisdiction the place of service lies. It is under contemplation to appoint an additional Munsiff at Chikballapur as a temporary measure, to give relief to the existing Court, the work of which is congested.

80. *Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Regular Police force at the end of the year was 831 officers and 5,065 men against 855 officers and 5,090 men in the previous year. The slight decrease was due to the redistribution and reallocation of the force in the districts of Bangalore and Mysore in connection with the Investigation Centre Scheme. The total cost of the department was Rs. 9,44,000 as against Rs. 9,09,000 in the previous year. The Village Police continued to do useful work.

81. The number of cognizable offences reported was 6,158 as against 6,330 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of about 2·7 per cent which was chiefly under serious offences against person and property. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 71 as against 74·5 in the previous year, and there was an improvement by 2 per cent in the proportion of the value of property recovered to that of property lost.

82. Nothing occurred to disturb the public tranquillity, notwithstanding the assemblage of vast concourses of people at various points in the State on the occasions of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, the wedding of His Highness the Yuvaraja and the *Mahamastakabhishekam* ceremony at Sravanabelagola, all of which imposed a great deal extra strain on the police force.

83. *Military*.—The military forces of the State continued to be maintained in the usual high state of discipline and efficiency. It is under contemplation to reorganise the Transport Corps and convert it from a pony corps into a bullock train.

84. *Medical*.—One dispensary at Chikmagalur was closed, leaving 146 hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the end of the year. The number of patients treated in them was 95,000 more than in the previous year, being a million and thirty-five thousand, of whom 12,000 were in-patients. There were 106 midwives who attended 6,570 cases. The Eye Infirmary at Bangalore treated 9,540 persons, almost the same number as in the previous year.

85. Pending the preparation of a medical code for the State, a set of rules was framed and tentatively adopted during the year regulating the subject of medical attendance by officers in the service and fees for such attendance.

86. *Public Health*.—Public health was not, it is to be regretted, quite so satisfactory as in the previous year. Taking the number of births and deaths registered, the birth rate was lower and the death rate somewhat higher, being 16·63 and 18·51 per mille of the population respectively against 20·31 and 16·26 during 1908-09. Fevers, small-pox and cholera contributed to the increase in the death-roll, the number of deaths from small-pox being nearly double what it was in the previous year. Plague was however somewhat milder, though it prevailed in all the districts.

87. The preventive measures adopted in dealing with plague were as usual evacuation, disinfection, inoculation and the destruction of rats. As an encouragement to people to carry out evacuation of infected villages, orders were passed by Government for providing additional facilities for camping out during plague seasons and for the construction of permanent camping sheds, where necessary, at the cost of Municipal or District Funds. Recent investigations regarding the causation of plague have resulted in the abandonment of the costly method of disinfection by chemicals and in the adoption of desiccation and disinfection by kerosene oil emulsion (crude petrol with ordinary soap). It is hoped that the simplicity and cheapness of the latter method will lead to its general adoption in infected villages. Inoculation was largely resorted to, the number of persons inoculated being 24,000 more than in the last year, the greater part of which was done in the Mysore City, with the co-operation of some philanthropic private gentlemen, among whom may be named Sowcar Maddanna, Sowcar Narasimhaiya, Mr. Isuff Ali Khan and the Revd. T. Luke.

88. Satisfactory progress was made in vaccination, more than 102,000 persons having been vaccinated. Compulsory vaccination, which had already been introduced into the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields, was extended to certain municipalities in the Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. It was originally thought desirable to arrange for the supply of vaccinators by training men in the Vaccine Institute, but on further consideration it has been decided to appoint Hospital Assistants as full-time public vaccinators on the same pay and conditions generally as in the Medical department, with a pony allowance of Rs. 10. This arrangement is calculated to ensure that vaccination is done with proper antiseptic precautions and, in view of the confidence placed by people in medical men, to remove the difficulties attendant on a system of compulsory vaccination.

89. The experience gained since the introduction of the Public Health scheme has led to certain changes in the constitution of the department. The posts of Divisional Sanitary Officers have been abolished and the scale of pay of the District Sanitary Officers has been raised so as to attract qualified men. The District Sanitary Officers are placed in subordination to the Deputy Commissioners in all but strictly technical matters, as to which they are directly under the Sanitary Commissioner. Under the revised scheme three District Sanitary Officers have been appointed for the Mysore, Kolar and Kadur districts, respectively.

90. A Health Exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara of 1909, at which there were interesting exhibits under the various heads of public health. The formation of a permanent Health Museum is still under consideration.



91. *Government Gardens*.—There have been further improvements in the Government Gardens both at Bangalore and Mysore. The introduction of new plants by exchange with other Botanical institutions has been well kept up, and, of nearly 1,900 kinds received, a satisfactory percentage has been raised. Mr. Krum-biegel hopes to be able to make a tour through the districts to find out suitable places for testing these plants with a view to their introduction on a large scale.

92. The agricultural and horticultural seed depot referred to in the last year's Address has been finished and is being furnished with a stock of good and approved seed. A portion of the building is being fitted up as a bureau of Economic Botany, where specimens of economic products, samples of manure, implements, specifications of types of machinery and published information regarding plant-industries can be collected and made available for public inspection. Some experimental cultivation was carried out in the Lal-Bagh nurseries in respect of *soya* beans, green manures, tapioca, hybrid cottons, yams and fodder grass.

93. *The Government Museum*.—The Government Museum at Bangalore continued to be popular. The number of visitors was 277,600 or 2,600 more than in the previous year, though the building was closed to the public for over a month, being under repairs. The building was completely renovated and the exhibits were re-arranged and largely added to.

94. *The Meteorological Department*.—The work of the Meteorological department was carried on as usual in the four State Observatories at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug, and calls for no special remarks.

95. *The Government Press and Stationery Departments*.—The Press and Stationery departments continued to be efficiently managed. There was a noticeable increase in the quantity of binding work done at the Central Press, Bangalore, the large increase of 100,000 books over the number bound last year being mainly due to the increased requirements of the Educational department. In the Stationery department English-made papers and stationery of the value of Rs. 20,200 and Indian-made papers of the value of Rs. 69,500 were purchased against Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 58,000 during the previous year.

96. A thorough re-organisation of the establishment of the Central Press was sanctioned from the 1st April 1910, so as to meet the present requirements under the improved system of work introduced a few years ago.

97. *District Funds*.—The income under all heads of District Funds, including the opening balance, was Rs. 11,05,584 and the expenditure was Rs. 7,45,219 of which a sum of Rs. 4,77,794 was spent on public works, Rs. 75,713 on sanitation, Rs. 68,561 on medical aid and the remainder on miscellaneous items. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,60,365.

98. On the 1st July 1909 there were 164 unions. During the year four villages were constituted as unions and two unions were abolished. The number of unions at the end of the year was thus 166. The income from the tax on vacant building sites and *hittals* in all unions was assigned to the District Boards for the benefit of the unions.

99. The jatra in connection with the *Mahamastakabhishekam* ceremony of Sri Gomateswaraswamy at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk of the Hassan district, an important place of Jain pilgrimage, lasted for about 20 days from the 14th March to the 5th April 1910, and effective arrangements were made for the conservancy and sanitation of the place. About 24,000 people assembled on the occasion.

100. *Local Funds General*.—Exclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 1,14,735, the receipts under Local Funds General amounted to Rs. 1,43,720, of which a sum of Rs. 1,26,860 was spent on the items noted below:—

|   | Rs.      |
|---|----------|
| Public works including wells and other sanitary works | 47,222   |
| Industrial schools                                    | 55,337   |
| Engineering school                                    | 7,932    |
| Indigenous hospital                                   | 3,299*   |
| Pasteur Institute at Coonoor                          | 502      |
| Mysore Industrial Exhibition                          | 2,000*   |
| Other items   | 10,568   |
| Total   | 1,26,860 |

\* This is the expenditure from Local Funds General, and represents only a portion of the total expenditure under these heads

101. *Municipal Boards.*—Up to the end of the year 1909-10, 25 local areas were ordered to be constituted as municipalities under Regulation VII of 1906. In 19 of these local areas and in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities elections were held and the municipal councils constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation. Preliminary action was taken in the case of five more local areas for bringing them under the operation of the Municipal Regulation. For the better collection of municipal revenue, the assessed taxes were made payable in advance in all the regulation municipalities in two equal instalments in July and January every year, and in the other municipalities they were made payable in instalments at the periods and in the proportions fixed for the payment of land revenue.

102. During the year sub-section (2) of Section 142 of the Municipal Regulation which authorises the seizure and destruction of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a Magistrate, was made applicable to the Bangalore City with reference to milk, ghee, butter, sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and aerated waters.

103. The Bangalore and the Mysore City Municipal Councils revised their Octroi bye-laws, and these together with certain draft rules under clause (i) of Section 46 of the Municipal Regulation relating to the imposition and collection of taxes, are under the consideration of Government.

104. The receipts under Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 11,21,332, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,93,406, of which a sum of Rs. 2,43,972 was spent on public works.

105. *The Mysore City Improvements.*—The receipts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board amounted to Rs. 3,26,239 under service heads, the excess over the prescribed limit of Rs. 3,00,000 being chiefly due to the additional grant sanctioned from State Funds for the acquisition of properties in the Fort. Out of 361 properties notified for acquisition in the Fort, 254 were, in all, acquired up to end of June 1910, including 170 acquired during 1908-09. By the removal of these houses, the road skirting the rampart wall of the Fort has been widened to 60 feet.

106. The expenditure of the Trust Board amounted to Rs. 3,51,437. The construction works during the year were confined mostly to the completion of sanctioned projects, the only new work undertaken being the formation of a cross road from the Dodkere tank bund to the *Diddibagal* at the eastern entrance to the Fort.

107. Two chief points engaged the attention of the Board during the year, *viz.* :—

(a) The preparation of a comprehensive programme of works to be carried out in the future, in accordance with the Chief Engineer's suggestions relating chiefly to (1) the carrying of sullage water from houses and latrines in under-ground pipes, (2) the providing of under-ground pipe sewers for the parts of the city that remain to be drained, and (3) the replacing, as far as possible, of the existing open drains by under-ground sewers.

(b) The necessity for fixing standards by which dwelling houses could be (1) condemned and demolished as insanitary and unfit for human habitation, and (2) pronounced as overcrowded, for dealing with them under Regulation, IV of 1901, for the abatement of overcrowding. The suggestions of the Trust Board in the matter are under the consideration of the Central Sanitary Board.

108. The audit of the accounts of the Board up to the end of the year 1907-08 was completed during the year.

109. *Muzrai.*—During the year 70 muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,725, of which Rs. 24,725 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned, and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was contributed by the State. A sum of Rs. 66,900 was invested during the year with Government by private individuals at favourable rates of interest, on behalf of benevolent, charitable and educational institutions, bringing the total amount of such deposits to Rs. 1,64,000.

110. *Archæology.*—Several temples of archæological interest were inspected by the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches, and as many as 320 new inscriptions were discovered, five of which were in Persian and one in Burmese. The most interesting of the inscriptions are the old *Viragals* of the eighth and ninth

centuries found at Hirigundagal and Sankehalli in the Tumkur taluk, and the inscriptions at Muddenahalli and Kampanhalli in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk, which furnish valuable information about some of the Ganga kings and their wars with the *Rashtrakutas*, as also about some of the feudatories of the Hoysala kings. Two coins, one of brass and one of lead, found on the site of Chandravalli are specially interesting. The brass coin bears a legend in Chinese characters and is assigned by experts to the middle of the 2nd century B. C.; the lead coin is one issued by the *Maharathis*, stationed at Chitaldrug as viceroys of the Andhras, but differs in several respects from other specimens hitherto known and referred to the same source. Among the manuscripts examined during the year two are specially valuable, *viz.*, the *Svapnavasavadatta*, a Sanskrit drama by the poet Bhasa, who had attained much celebrity before the time of Kalidasa; and the *Karnatakakalyanakaraka*, a Kannada medical work by a Jain poet named Jagaddala Somanatha, who is referred to the middle of the 12th century A. D.

111. *Oriental Library*.—During the year, 587 volumes consisting of 371 printed books and 216 manuscripts were added to the Oriental Library. The printing of the second volume of the *Tattiriya Brahmana*, the second volume of the *Bhatta Deepika* and the first volume of the *Dwaita* commentaries on the *Brahma Sutras* is nearing completion.

112. *Education*.—I now pass on to the important subject of education. The number of public institutions increased from 2,367 to 2,416 and number of pupils in them from 113,251 to 113,785. The increase in the number of public institutions chiefly occurred in primary schools for boys and vernacular middle schools for girls. There was a fall in the number of private institutions from 1,943 to 1,876, the attendance also decreasing from 25,757 to 23,944. The total number of institutions both public and private was 4,292 with an attendance of 137,729 pupils against 4,310 institutions with an attendance of 139,008 pupils in the year 1908-09. Out of the total number on the rolls, 115,843 were boys and 21,886 were girls. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population of school-age slightly decreased from 28.48 to 28.06, while the percentage of girls at school to the total female population of school-age slightly increased from 5.29 to 5.4. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age was 16.8 against 17.0 in the previous year. The slight fall in the total attendance is due to the decrease in the number and strength of private institutions which are always fluctuating.

113. Religious and moral instruction is being regularly imparted to pupils in the colleges and schools of the State. Several books having an important bearing on this branch of public instruction have been published by the Government and by private agency. Teachers are generally enthusiastic, and there is every reason to hope that they are making an abiding impression for good upon the boys and girls receiving this instruction.

114. *Reorganisation of Colleges*.—Further additions to the staff and equipment required for the two First Grade Colleges in order to adapt them to the requirements of the new University Regulations have been sanctioned. The building for the new Physics Laboratory of the Central College is practically complete, and the construction of a new building for the Chemical section at a cost of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned. The necessary plans and estimates for the latter will be prepared in consultation with the new Professor of Chemistry who has just entered upon his duties. A little over Rs. 15,000 was spent for the science apparatus and laboratory fittings of the Central College, and this year a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned for the equipment of the Science laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology and Botany. For the Maharaja's College, a sum of Rs. 10,000 for furniture and fittings to class rooms and Rs. 5,000 for improving the library have been sanctioned. Application has also been made to the Madras University to affiliate the Maharaja's College in groups V and VI (History and two Languages) instead of groups I and V (Mathematics and History) for the Ordinary B. A. Degree Examination, and to affiliate the Central College in group II B (Chemistry) for the Ordinary B. A. Degree Course in addition to groups I (Mathematics), II A (Physics), and III C (Natural Science with Geology as principal subject). It may be mentioned here that the institution of four special scholarships has been sanctioned for the benefit of Mysore students who wish to take up the Honours Course in any of the recognised colleges outside the State.

115. *Educational Museum*.—There was no Educational Exhibition held during the year in connection with the Dasara, but the formation of a permanent Educational Museum with the beautiful collection of exhibits of the work of Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools in England, kindly presented by the Board of Education of England, has been sanctioned. The Museum will be accommodated temporarily in the Sheshadri Memorial Hall, Bangalore. When the arrangements are completed, the Museum will be kept open at all times of the year, and is expected to be of great help and interest to the teachers and pupils of Mysore.

116. *Manual Instruction*.—All the nine Sloyd centres were in full working order at the beginning of the year. Altogether, 1,179 boys belonging to High and Anglo-Vernacular schools received instruction in Sloyd. The boys are said to have evinced a keen interest in the subject and to have worked with enthusiasm. Several of them have shown a special aptitude for drawing, which has helped them greatly in the Mathematical and Science classes. Almost all of them have acquired the habit of working in right positions, and many of the models and sketches of instruments and tools prepared by them are pronounced to be neat and excellent. At the end of the official year twelve paper-Sloyd centres for giving instruction in paper-folding and cardboard work were opened in connection with Anglo-Vernacular schools in different districts.

117. *Kindergarten Instruction*.—A special Normal class for Kindergarten instruction was held in Mysore under the supervision of the headmaster of the Normal school. Thirty-eight teachers of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools underwent training in this class, and they are reported to have worked with diligence and earnestness. The class began work on the 1st December 1909 and was closed on the 31st January 1910. Instruction was given to the teachers on principles and methods of infant training, practical teaching, manual occupation such as cardboard work and paper folding, and clay modelling and object drawing. The lower primary classes of the practising school were utilised as demonstration and practising classes during the period of training. At the end of the course an examination was held to test the progress of the teachers under training and certificates of merit were awarded to them on the results of the examination. The results showed that satisfactory progress had been made by the teachers. For the benefit of the teachers of the department, the first volume of a book on Kindergarten instruction in Mysore was published. This book contains valuable information on the principles and methods of Kindergarten instruction and embodies the reports on the work done by Kindergarten experts in Mysore.

118. *Practical Agriculture*.—The demonstration farm attached to the Mysore Normal school continued to do good work. Nine teachers under training passed the newly instituted examination in practical agriculture.

119. *Results of Public Examinations*.—At the B. A. Degree Examination of the year 1909, 49 students passed in the English Language Division, 62 in the Second Language Division with two in the first class, 19 in Physics with one in the first class, 12 in Mathematics, 11 in Geology with one in the first class and 12 in History. Sixty-eight students passed the F. A. Examination. Altogether 99 students passed the Matriculation Examination of the year from different colleges and high schools of the State against 161 in the previous year. The Matriculation Examination was unusually severe.

120. *Female Education*.—Female education continued to make satisfactory progress. The number of institutions for girls increased from 276 to 286, of which 2 were Colleges, 2 High schools, 7 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle schools, 55 Vernacular Middle schools, 214 Primary schools, 2 Normal schools, 1 was an Industrial school and 3 were private institutions of the elementary grade. No girls passed any of the University examinations but altogether 73 girls passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, 12 in English and 61 in the Vernacular, from all the girls' schools in the State against 49 in the previous year. Two girls also passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the primary grade and 6 girls the new examination for proficiency in sewing.

121. *Technical and Industrial Education*.—The number of industrial schools increased from 20 to 21 and their attendance from 1,198 to 1,230. Almost all of them did good work. The management of the Government Industrial school at Hassan was handed over to the Central Co-operative Society there. A large building grant was sanctioned for Mr. Janopakari Doddanna Chetty's Technical Institute

of Bangalore. Mr. Bava Saheb Miyan, the Superintendent of the Industrial school at Channapatna, was deputed to Dehra Dun, Baroda, Savanthavadi and other important places in Northern India for a period of about five weeks to enable him to study scientific methods of the lacquer work industry, and he has submitted to Government an interesting report on the results of his study, laying special stress on the feasibility of manufacturing superior lac in this country out of the crude lac available in the forests at a comparatively cheap cost. Encouragement was given to the weaver boys of Hosdurga by granting five scholarships to enable them to undergo training in the Weaving school at Molakalmuru.

122. In the matter of industrial education, there is reason to think that in our industrial schools the training given could be made much more systematic and thorough than it is at present, if a comprehensive programme of instruction were prepared and prescribed with graduated courses of instruction conceived on a definite plan. A committee consisting of experienced officers of the Public Works and Education Departments has been appointed to investigate and report upon this important matter.

123. Another committee has been appointed to consider the subject of practical instruction in elementary schools with a view to provide the pupils of these institutions with some elementary knowledge of agriculture, carpentry or other simple trade, which they may turn to practical use after they leave school.

124. *Encouragement to study in Foreign Countries.*—As closely connected with the subject of education, I may, with advantage, place before you here a brief review of what has been done by the State during the past few years in the matter of the training of Indians in Europe and other foreign countries in the different branches of art and learning. Though the great benefits accruing from such training have always been recognised, yet until recently it was a matter of considerable difficulty to find suitable persons prepared to go to foreign countries for their education. Latterly, however, the difficulty has been diminishing and, with the encouragement readily afforded by the Government in the way of deputing its officers for advanced studies in Europe and America and granting them leave and other facilities, and finally by the award of scholarships, the number of men with foreign training has increased in a very satisfactory manner.

125. There are at the present moment thirteen Mysore scholars holding Damodar Dass scholarships and four holding special State scholarships studying in England, Germany and America with a view to qualify themselves in various Sciences and Arts such as Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Medicine, Forestry, Co-operative Credit and the study of Sanskrit on western lines. Fourteen of these belong to the orthodox Brahmin community, and the remaining three come from respectable Vaisya, Coorg and Mahomedan families.

126. It is also pleasing to note that there are now in the service so many as twenty-one officers, purely Indian, who have benefited by western training, and are distributed among the different departments of Government such as the Public Works, Electrical, Forest, Medical, Education, Geological and Public Health departments.

127. I may also make a brief reference here to the deputation in October last of three officers of the Electrical department to France, England, Italy, Switzerland and America to acquaint themselves with various types of electrical plant and methods obtaining in those countries. Opportunity was taken of the Chief Electrical Engineer's proceeding on leave to depute these officers to go with him and thus receive the benefit of his guidance. The period of deputation was about five months and many very interesting and instructive visits were paid to works and institutions in those countries. The officers have returned with valuable additional knowledge on important matters relating to their profession.

128. *Measures for Economic Development.*—In this connection I wish to say a word about certain important measures for the economic development of the country which are engaging the earnest attention of His Highness' Government, though matters have not advanced to a stage when any specific announcement can be made.

129. There is first the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme for which surveys have been in progress for some time past. It is proposed to construct a large reservoir for storing the waters of the Cauvery for the Power Station at Sivasamudram and for extending irrigation to the tract between Mysore and Channapatna along the left bank of that river. The reservoir when constructed will guarantee the present power supply to the Kolar Gold Fields and to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and render future additions to that supply easy, as well as secure the advantages of river irrigation to a larger section of the agricultural population than is the case at present. But the cost will be very heavy and we await reasonable offers from the Mining Companies to enable us to decide on an early commencement.

130. At the same time, His Highness' Government are not oblivious of their duty to improve the existing irrigation tanks and channels in the State on which the prosperity of agriculture so largely depends. As far as funds permit, it is proposed to accelerate the progress of the restoration and improvement of tanks, and to carry out surveys and investigations to enhance their efficiency. Surveys are in progress, as already mentioned, to develop irrigation under the Marikanave reservoir to increase the usefulness of that project as a protective work.

131. As no new railways have been constructed within the past 11 years, the question of railway extension is also engaging our attention. The construction of a line from Mysore to Hassan through Saligram and Yedatore to join the State Railway at Arsikere is one of the projects which Government wish to put in hand without loss of time, and for which plans and estimates have been already prepared. The final survey for the Nanjangud-Erode line by the South Indian Railway Company is also in progress.

132. As you are well aware such projects for economic and agricultural development as those to which I have just referred depend for fulfilment mainly on the financial capacity of the State. As the most essential preliminary for the consideration of an active policy of economic development, the financial situation is being carefully reviewed. A full and comprehensive memorandum on the subject has now been drawn up; and Government hope to complete during the year the framing of a scheme of financial settlement which, while placing an automatic check on the growth of ordinary expenditure, will make a fair provision for agricultural and industrial progress.

133. Government would welcome private enterprise for building Light Railways for branch lines if men of sufficient standing and means come forward with well-considered schemes.

134. A beginning has been made in regard to an industrial survey of the State. A set of questions have been drawn up and printed in English and Kannada, and copies sent to selected taluks to see whether information of sufficient value would be forthcoming. After examining the replies which may be received, we may call for similar information from all the taluks of the State. The information thus collected would be compiled and made available to the public in due course, and if it should be found necessary to correct and supplement it, a special agency would be employed for a short period. I need not dwell upon the usefulness of such a survey for the purpose of devising measures for the spread of industrial education and the advancement of arts and industries in the State. In the very nature of things, however, much of this work must be left to private enterprise, and Government look to the leaders of the people to exert a beneficial influence in this direction in their respective spheres of activity.

135. Having now laid before you, gentlemen, an account of the past year's administration and also referred to some of the important matters which will engage the attention of the Government in the present year, we shall during the rest of this session, proceed to consider the various representations and suggestions which you have to make.

T. ANANDA ROW,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

**STATEMENT A.**  
**BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1910-1911.**

| HEADS OF RECEIPTS   | Accounts,<br>1908-1909. | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1909-1910 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1910-1911. | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE   | Accounts,<br>1908-1909. | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1909-1910. | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1910-1911 |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>A—Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>                      |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                                  |                         |                                    |                                  |
| <b>I Land Revenue</b> ..                                  | Rs 89,15,679            | Rs. 1,05,06,000                   | Rs 1,00,00,000                    | 1. Refunds and Drawbacks charges in respect of Collection, <i>viz.</i> — | Rs 1,89,448             | Rs 2,15,000                        | Rs. 2,17,000                     |
| <b>II Forest</b> ..                                       | 18,03,091               | 18,20,000                         | 17,14,000                         | 2 Land Revenue   | 18,57,629               | 19,00,000                          | 19,41,000                        |
| <b>III Excise</b> ..                                      | 43,63,388               | 42,00,000                         | 40,50,000                         | 3. Forest  | 7,61,734                | 7,52,000                           | 6,93,000                         |
| <b>IV Assessed Taxes</b>                                  | 2,43,615                | 2,75,000                          | 2,75,000                          | 4. Excise  | 3,39,847                | 3,32,000                           | 3,40,000                         |
| <b>V Sayer Customs</b>                                    | 98                      |                                   |                                   | 6. Sayer Customs   | 1                       |                                    |                                  |
| <b>VI Salt</b> ..   | 4,902                   | 7,000                             | 5,000                             | 8. Stamps  | 36,111                  | 39,000                             | 37,000                           |
| <b>VII Stamps</b> ..                                      | 8,47,909                | 8,00,000                          | 8,10,000                          | 9. Registration  | 84,074                  | 85,000                             | 85,000                           |
| <b>VIII Registration</b> ..                               | 1,71,947                | 1,60,000                          | 1,50,000                          | <b>Total</b>   | 32,68,844               | 33,23,000                          | 33,13,000                        |
| <b>Total</b>  | 1,63,50,624             | 1,77,68,000                       | 1,70,04,000                       | <b>AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue</b>                             | 1,98,866                | 2,42,000                           | 2,15,000                         |
| <b>AA—Mining Revenue—</b>                                 |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>B—Interest—</b>   |                         |                                    |                                  |
| <b>IX Mining Royalty and Leases</b> ..                    | 15,96,476               | 15,20,000                         | 14,66,000                         | 11. Interest on ordinary debt  | —1,224                  | 70,000                             | 85,000                           |
| <b>B—Interest—</b>  |                         |                                   |                                   | 12. Interest on other obligations  | 3,00,521                | 2,99,000                           | 3,13,000                         |
| <b>X Interest</b>   | 1,14,753                | 1,66,000                          | 1,31,000                          | 13 Profit or Loss  | 11,077                  | 11,000                             | 6,000                            |
| <b>XI Profit or Loss</b> ..                               | 4,51,883                | 5,10,000                          | 4,95,000                          | <b>Total</b>   | 3,10,374                | 3,80,000                           | 4,04,000                         |
| <b>Total</b> ..   | 5,66,636                | 6,76,000                          | 6,26,000                          | <b>C—14 Palace</b>   | 19,40,000               | 19,40,000                          | 19,40,000                        |
| <b>D—Receipts by Civil Departments—</b>                   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—</b>                     |                         |                                    |                                  |
| <b>IIA Law and Justice— Courts of Law</b>                 | 44,324                  | 44,000                            | 44,000                            | 15. General Administration   | 6,79,545                | 7,07,000                           | 7,40,000                         |
| <b>XIIB Law and Justice— Jails</b>                        | 23,664                  | 19,000                            | 25,000                            | 16A. Law and Justice— Courts of Law                                      | 7,89,990                | 7,77,000                           | 7,67,000                         |
| <b>XIII Police</b> ..                                     | 15,376                  | 20,000                            | 23,000                            | 16B Law and Justice—Jails  | 1,30,271                | 1,29,000                           | 1,35,000                         |
| <b>XIV Education</b> ..                                   | 1,31,332                | 1,88,000                          | 1,31,000                          | 17 Police  | 9,53,425                | 9,46,000                           | 9,30,000                         |
| <b>XV Medical</b> ..                                      | 92,270                  | 1,05,000                          | 1,10,000                          | 18 Education   | 10,01,107               | 10,47,000                          | 11,53,000                        |
| <b>XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments..</b>       | 82,334                  | 63,000                            | 62,000                            | 19 Muzrai or Religious and Charitable institutions                       | 3,49,935                | 3,52,000                           | 3,49,000                         |
| <b>Total</b> ..   | 3,89,300                | 3,89,000                          | 3,95,000                          | 20 Medical   | 7,06,636                | 7,21,000                           | 7,36,000                         |
| <b>E—Miscellaneous—</b>                                   |                         |                                   |                                   | 21. Scientific and other Minor Departments                               | 2,62,963                | 2,70,000                           | 2,92,000                         |
| <b>XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions</b> .. | 1,953                   | 2,000                             | 3,000                             | <b>Total</b>   | 48,72,872               | 49,49,000                          | 51,02,000                        |
| <b>XVIII Stationery and Printing</b>                      | 8,417                   | 7,000                             | 8,000                             | <b>E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                                    |                         |                                    |                                  |
| <b>XIX Miscellaneous</b> ..                               | 1,37,649                | 1,18,000                          | 1,29,000                          | 23 Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements             | 35,84,742               | 35,85,000                          | 35,86,000                        |
| <b>Total</b> ..   | 1,48,019                | 1,27,000                          | 1,40,000                          | 24 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions                                | 6,66,995                | 7,06,000                           | 7,24,000                         |
| <b>EE—XX Military</b> ..                                  | 65,714                  | 25,000                            | 54,000                            | 25 Stationery & Printing   | 1,91,721                | 1,98,000                           | 2,15,000                         |
| <b>H—Railways—</b>  |                         |                                   |                                   | 26 Miscellaneous   | 3,31,900                | 5,83,000                           | 3,87,000                         |
| <b>XXI State Railways—Revenue Account</b> ..              | 9,73,933                | 10,72,000                         | 11,20,000                         | <b>Total</b>   | 47,75,358               | 50,67,000                          | 49,12,000                        |
| <b>K—XXII Public Works</b> ..                             | 4,34,870                | 4,18,000                          | 3,03,000                          | <b>EE—27 Military</b>  | 14,14,665               | 14,19,000                          | 14,03,000                        |
| <b>L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme</b> ..                    | 17,46,295               | 18,12,000                         | 15,00,000                         | <b>F—Famine Relief &amp; Insurance</b>                                   |                         |                                    |                                  |
| <b>Total Revenue and Receipts</b> ..                      | 2,22,71,867             | 2,38,07,000                       | 2,25,98,000                       | 28 Famine Relief   | 25,853                  | 4,000                              | ..                               |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 29 Deduction or Avoidance of Debt  | 2,00,000                | 3,33,000                           | 3,33,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>Total</b>   | 2,25,853                | 3,37,000                           | 3,33,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>H—Railways—</b>   |                         |                                    |                                  |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 30. State Railways—Revenue Account                                       | 7,21,616                | 7,20,000                           | 7,20,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>J—Irrigation—</b>   |                         |                                    |                                  |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 31 Major works   | 4,92,941                | 5,26,000                           | 3,65,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 32. Minor works  | 2,23,058                | 1,90,000                           | 2,19,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>Total</b> ..  | 7,20,999                | 7,16,000                           | 5,84,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>K—Other Public Works—</b>   |                         |                                    |                                  |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 33A. Civil works   | 19,89,455               | 21,75,000                          | 18,89,000                        |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 33B Military works   | 8,938                   | 47,000                             | 27,000                           |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 34. Construction of Railways   | 3,07,238                | 3,00,000                           | 3,00,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>Total</b> ..  | 23,05,631               | 25,22,000                          | 22,16,000                        |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>L—Cauvery Power Scheme—</b>   |                         |                                    |                                  |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 35. Revenue Account—   |                         |                                    |                                  |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | Working Expenses   | 2,97,900                | 3,69,000                           | 4,62,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | Depreciation   | 10,05,833               | 6,98,000                           | 2,88,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | Interest on Debt   | 70,507                  | ..                                 | ..                               |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | Redemption of Loans  | 1,33,333                | ..                                 | ..                               |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 36. Capital Outlay—  |                         |                                    |                                  |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | Sivasamudram-Kolar Section   | ..                      | 2,90,000                           | 44,000                           |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | Bangalore City Section   | ..                      | 52,000                             | 44,000                           |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | Bangalore C. & M Station Section   | —50,784                 | —24,000                            | 7,000                            |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | Mysore City Section.   | ..                      | 4,000                              | 45,000                           |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>Total</b> ..  | 14,56,789               | 13,84,000                          | 8,90,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>Total Expenditure</b> ..  | 2,22,71,867             | 2,29,99,000                        | 2,20,32,000                      |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>Surplus</b> ..  | ..                      | 8,08,000                           | 5,66,000                         |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>Grand Total</b> ..  | 2,22,71,867             | 2,38,07,000                        | 2,25,98,000                      |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | <b>N—Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue—</b>                          |                         |                                    |                                  |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | 37 Cauvery Power Scheme—   |                         |                                    |                                  |
|   |                         |                                   |                                   | III Installation   | 1,98,238                | .....                              | ..                               |

**STATEMENT B.**

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as they stood on the 1st July 1910  
as per preliminary accounts of 1909-10.

In thousands of Rupees

|   | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | Difference |
|---|---------|---------|------------|
| <b>ASSETS.</b>  |         |         |            |
| Cash Balance in Treasuries ... ..   | 9,120   | 1,06,93 | + 15,73    |
| Surplus Investment Account ... ..   | 1,17,82 | 1,27,47 | + 9,65     |
| Loans and Advances ... ..   | 39,53   | 38,58   | — 95       |
| Departmental Balances ... ..  | 51      | 42      | — 9        |
| Other items, such as Objection Book Advances, House-<br>building Advances, Forest Advances, Loans to<br>Mills, etc. ... ..                            | 15,03   | 17,43   | + 2,40     |
| Total ...   | 2,64,09 | 2,90,83 | + 26,74    |
| <b>LIABILITIES.</b>   |         |         |            |
| Savings Bank Deposits ... ..  | 71,76   | 66,00   | — 5,76     |
| Mysore Railway Loan of 1882 ... ..  | 40      | 39      | — 1        |
| Four Per cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07 ... ..   | 20,00   | 20,00   | .....      |
| State Life Insurance Fund ... ..  | 18,03   | 19,61   | + 1,58     |
| Local and other Funds ... ..  | 20,45   | 21,88   | + 1,43     |
| Deposits ... ..   | 13,98   | 9,76    | — 4,22     |
| Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund... ..  |         | 11,50   |            |
| Other items, such as Jama Kharch Account with His<br>Majesty's Treasuries, Account current between<br>Civil and Public Works Departments, etc. ... .. | 15,25   | 17,83   | — 14,08    |
| Total ...   | 1,59,87 | 1,66,97 | + 7,10     |
| Government Balance ...  | 1,04,22 | 1,23,86 | + 19,64    |
| Grand Total ...   | 2,64,09 | 2,90,83 | + 26,74    |



# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

### AT MYSORE

6th OCTOBER 1911

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to another session of the Representative Assembly, and to lay before you, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, an account of the administration of the different departments of the State during the past official year and of the measures under contemplation for the present year.

2. *Finance.*—I shall first take up the subject of the finances of the State. The financial statement and budget estimates for the year 1911-12 were published with an issue of the *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary under date the 6th September, and I have no doubt you have all studied it. As usual the subject of finance will be considered under three divisions, *viz.*, the closed accounts of 1909-10, the revised estimates of 1910-11 and the budget estimates of 1911-12.

3. *Accounts of 1909-10.*—Taking up first the accounts of 1909-10, we see that the budget estimates of that year were framed on the basis of an year of average financial conditions. The estimates for that year provided for a deficit of 1·58 lakhs on the ordinary account and a surplus of 2·13 lakhs under the Cauvery Power account. As the actuals stand, the ordinary account shows a surplus of 14·02 lakhs and the Cauvery Power account a surplus of 6·99, *i.e.*, a surplus of 21·01 lakhs on both the accounts taken together. This surplus was secured after appropriating 3·33 lakhs for famine reserve and sinking fund contributions and setting apart 6·93 lakhs towards the depreciation fund which was started during the previous year in connection with the Cauvery Power Works. The fluctuations in the actuals have been fully explained in the appropriation report for 1909-10 published by the Comptroller in the *Mysore Gazette* dated 6th July 1911.

4. *Revised Estimates for 1910-11.*—According to the revised estimates the revenue realized for the year 1910-11 is expected to amount to 246·29 lakhs, *viz.*, 230·03 in the ordinary account and 16·26 under the Cauvery Power Scheme. Similarly the total expenditure is expected to amount to 220·52 lakhs, *viz.*, 211·80 under the ordinary account and 8·72 (including interest and sinking fund charges) under the Cauvery Power Scheme. This leaves a surplus of 25·77 lakhs after appropriating 2 lakhs for the Famine Reserve Fund, 1·33 lakhs for the Sinking Fund in connection with the State loan and 2·85 lakhs for the Depreciation Fund of the Cauvery Power Scheme.

5. *Budget for 1911-12.*—The budget for 1911-12 has been framed on the basis of fairly favourable seasonal conditions and agricultural prospects. Though the rainfall during the last few weeks has not been as propitious as hoped for, there has not been absolute or continuous drought over any considerable area of the State, and in view of the bountiful harvests of the last two years and the resources of the people generally, a condition of pronounced scarcity need not be apprehended in the State during the current year. The total revenue is estimated at 235·80 lakhs *viz.*, 220·30 lakhs in the ordinary account and 15·50 under the Cauvery Power Scheme account. The total expenditure and appropriations come to 229·28 lakhs,

on the ordinary account and 9'81\* on the Cauvery Power Scheme side, that is, to a total of 239'09 lakhs. There is thus a deficit of 3'29 in the budget estimates of 1911-12.

6. The land revenue has been taken at 102 lakhs against collections exceeding 105 lakhs in each of the two previous years. Other heads of revenue have been taken at the ordinary standard.

7. Among the ordinary heads of expenditure, enhanced grants have been provided under Education, Medical and Public Works. The extra amount allotted to the last department is 5 lakhs, a grant of 30 lakhs having been sanctioned.

8. Amongst special items of expenditure included in the budget estimates for 1911-12, the most important is a provision of seven lakhs for the participation of His Highness the Maharaja in a style befitting his position in the imperial function of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The estimate has been framed with all possible regard to economy; and arrangements have been made for proper control and prompt and effective audit of expenditure.

9. Another special item of expenditure is the grant of one lakh for the work of the Economic Conference. This is intended to meet the expenditure which may be incurred by the Committees appointed by the Conference on account of establishment, travelling allowance, purchase of books and journals, conducting experiments, payment for expert opinion and other items and also the general expenses of the Conference.

10. The position that with the Revenues of a year of average prosperity we are left with a deficit which, though not large is yet appreciable, is thus entirely due to a coincidence—the necessity for some extraordinary items of expenditure having occurred at about the same time that, in the best interests of the people, additional grants to some of the departments of the State became necessary for special improvement or in the course of ordinary development. There would have been no difficulty in balancing the budget or even in securing a fair surplus, if some part of the additional expenditure had been spread over a number of years. But the Government of His Highness the Maharaja consider that most of the objects for which additional grants have been given are so urgent or important that to postpone them would be to lose much valuable time. And they have therefore felt justified in budgetting for a small deficit in the special circumstances of the year. This need cause no anxiety or concern.

11. *The General Financial Position.*—The general financial position continues to be satisfactory, as can be seen from the Statement B placed in your hands, which shows the cash assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on the 1st July 1911.

12. *The Account Department.*—The scheme of local audit which had been under consideration for some time past was sanctioned and a local audit department organised as a branch of the Comptroller's office.

13. *State Life Insurance.*—The State Life Insurance Fund continued to be in a satisfactory condition. Excluding policies paid or otherwise lapsed, there remained on the books at the end of the year 13,905 policies held by 7,562 persons, assuring a bonus of Rs. 67,05,884 for a monthly premium of Rs. 23,034. During the year a special impetus was given to the registration of nominations under Rule 23 of the Insurance Rules and, as a result, 3,300 insured persons have registered their nominees. A scheme to enable officials to secure monthly pensions to their surviving relations was sanctioned in March 1911. Another important measure in the matter of insurance may be mentioned. Hitherto the bonus that could be secured by an official was that admissible for a monthly premium of ten per cent of his pay, subject to a maximum monthly payment of Rs. 50. Officials are now allowed to insure for larger amounts by paying more than ten per cent of their pay if they wish to do so, but without exceeding the premium limit of Rs. 50 a month

\*This is made up as follows:—

|   |     |       |      |
|---|-----|-------|------|
| Total of items 35 and 36 of Statement A               | ... | ...   | 7'68 |
| Sinking Fund (included in item 29 of Statement A)     | ... | ...   | 1'33 |
| Interest on loan (included in item 11 of Statement A) | ... | ...   | '80  |
|   |     | Total | 9'81 |

14. *Legislation.*—The Legislative Council held three meetings during the year. Twenty-one Bills were considered including nine which were pending from the previous year. These nine as well as three of the new Bills were passed into Law. The remaining nine bills were in various stages of progress.

15. The Council refused to grant permission to the introduction before it of the Bill, which had been prepared by a Committee appointed in 1905, for the removal of disabilities arising from change of religion or deprivation of caste in Mysore.

16. The following were the Bills that were passed :—

(1) The Poisons Bill, (2) The Treasure Trove Bill, (3) The Tank Panchayet Bill, (4) The Bill to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras, (5) The Code of Civil Procedure Bill, (6) The Limitation Bill, (7) The Insolvency Bill, (8) The Guardians and Wards Bill, (9) The Small Cause Courts Bill, (10) The Census Bill, (11) The Bill to amend the Government Savings Banks Act as in force in Mysore, and (12) The Public Conveyance Bill.

17. Among Bills that have since been taken up may be mentioned, a Bill to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code in some respects, so as to give effect to the representations that are being made at this Assembly about giving inamdars greater facilities than exist at present for the recovery of rent from their tenants.

18. *Rules under Regulations.*—Rules and Notifications under enactments in force were issued on a variety of subjects, such as Co-operative Societies, Court Fees, Excise, Local Boards, the Census and Insolvency.

19. *Census.*—As you are aware, a General Census of the population was taken on the night of the 10th March 1911 in the State simultaneously with the other parts of India, and the provisional totals were published on the 17th March. The final totals since made up show a population of 5,806,193 persons for the State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Compared with the population in 1901 there is an increase of 4·82 per cent, and it is a somewhat significant fact that, while the population shows an increase in all the maidan districts of the State, there has been in the malnad districts of Kadur and Shimoga a decline of 5·91 and 2·92 per cent respectively. In the Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields, there has been a remarkable increase of population, which has gone up by 27·68 and 26·04 per cent respectively.

20. *Land Revenue Department.—Seasonal Conditions.*—The year under review was, like the previous year, a prosperous one. The early showers of May and June 1910 were fair. The rainfall during the subsequent months (July to November) was timely and general as well as sufficient, and even abundant. The average for the State was 48·29 inches which was 10·11 inches more than that of the previous year and 11·34 inches more than the average for 40 years (1870-1909). As a result, the outturn of crops was distinctly good, and the prices of food grains fell to some extent, rice of the 2nd sort and ragi being sold at 9·19 and 18·56 seers per rupee, as against 8·14 and 13·51 seers during the previous year and 9·45 and 16·80 seers in 1905-06.

21. *The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette.*—The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette is now running through the fifth year of its existence. It has a circulation of 550 copies, excluding the 550 copies sent free to district, sub-division and taluk offices and to shekdars. The number of patels and shanbhogs subscribing for the journal increased from 170 to 440. At the request of the Honorary Secretary of the Kadur District Agricultural Association, one hundred copies of the journal have been ordered to be supplied to the Association, at the concession rate of 8 annas per annum, for distribution among members of the Association. During the year two supplements, one on "School Gardens" and the other on "Dry Paddy Cultivation," were issued. The continuance of the publication of the journal for a further period of three years from November 1911 has recently been sanctioned. The Agricultural Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference has resolved to make use of this journal as a medium for its publications on agricultural topics.

22. *Minor Tanks Restoration.*—Four hundred and fifty-nine minor tanks were dealt with during the year, and the expenditure incurred by Government in this behalf amounted to Rs. 68,090, against an allotment of one lakh of rupees.

D. A.

The distribution of these figures by districts, is as follows:—

| District   | No. of tanks dealt with | Amount spent<br>Rs. |
|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Bangalore  | 47                      | 9,193               |
| Kolar      | 153                     | 18,537              |
| Tumkur     | 81                      | 15,237              |
| Mysore     | 45                      | 3,456               |
| Hassan     | 60                      | 9,889               |
| Shimoga    | 37                      | 6,538               |
| Kadur      | 25                      | 3,042               |
| Chitaldrug | 11                      | 2,198               |
| Total      | 459                     | 68,090              |

The Kolar and Tumkur districts again head the list.

The restoration of 164 tanks was completed before the close of the year. The progress was not as satisfactory as in the previous year, and this is reported to be due to several tanks having received a good supply of water towards the close of the official year which prevented the completion of the works taken on hand.

23. *Cattle Shows.*—Cattle shows were held during the year in all the districts except Kolar. There were eight such shows and they were well attended. A pony show at Harihar and an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition on a small scale at Channagiri were also held in connection with the cattle shows at those places. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was organised at Chitaldrug in conjunction with an Educational Exhibition on the 17th April 1911, and was a great success.

24. *Civil Veterinary Department.*—There were during the year eight Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, one at the headquarters of each district, with a Veterinary Assistant in charge. Two more Veterinary Assistants were appointed, in November 1910 temporarily for one year, to be chiefly employed in itineration work in localities infected with cattle diseases, to afford advice and help to the raiyats. There was a noticeable increase in the total number of cases treated which was 13,440 as against 9,901 in the previous year.

25. The number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest was only 551 against 8,138 in the previous year. The decrease was due partly to the absence of violent outbreaks of cattle disease, and partly to the supply of sera from the Imperial Bacteriologist having been small. The itineration of the Veterinary Assistants in their several districts was satisfactory and modern methods of cattle treatment are becoming popular among the raiyats.

26. *Seed Grains and Agricultural Implements.*—Out of the grant sanctioned for the purpose, several varieties of seed grains and agricultural implements were purchased and distributed locally and the following items of interest may be mentioned. The "*Kolinji*," or wild-indigo plant was tried as a green manure by certain agricultural stations in the Madras Presidency and found to be very useful to paddy cultivation. Some seed was therefore obtained and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Kadur and Chitaldrug and also to the inamdar of *Sarvamanya* Krishnarajapur Agrahar, T.-Narsipur taluk, for trial. Barbados sugar-cane cuttings were purchased from the Samalkota Agricultural Farm and supplied to the Agricultural Lecturer, Normal School, Mysore, for trial on the Experimental Farm. Virginia, Spanish, Japanese and Mauritius varieties of groundnuts were supplied to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, on behalf of some enterprising raiyats in the district. Thirty maunds of turmeric seeds were purchased from the Agricultural Farm, Nandyal, and supplied to an enterprising landholder of Shimoga who was desirous of trying a new variety. Broach cotton seed was distributed among certain leading raiyats in the Chitaldrug district. A quantity of Cambodia cotton seed supplied by the Manager, Agricultural Station, Koilpatti, was sent to the Agricultural Lecturer, Normal School, Mysore, for experiment.

27. A warping machine at a cost of Rs. 50 was purchased from the Director of Industries, Madras, and lent to the proprietor of the Sri Krishna Weaving Factory, Mysore, at his request for trial and demonstration. A Pusa double continuous spinning machine was purchased from Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co., Engineers, Bombay, and given to the Government Industrial School, Channapatna, to popula-

rize the use of this machine in spinning silk thread out of silk waste. A winnower sent by the Friends' Mission Industrial Works, Hoshangabad, for purposes of demonstration during the Dasara Exhibition of 1910 was eventually purchased, and having been found to be a useful machine, has been lent to the Government Agricultural Farm, Mysore, for trial and demonstration.

28. *The Agricultural Department.*—The experiments conducted at the Hebbal Farm yielded interesting results on various matters of importance to the raiyats. With regard to ragi it has been found that the out-turn is largely increased if the soil is ploughed a long time in advance of the sowing season. To allow for earlier ploughing it is necessary to go over the ground with a disc harrow with the result that the rain soaks in much more readily and ploughing can be done after a fall of rain as low as 60 cents, while under ordinary circumstances the raiyat requires a fall of about double that amount to allow him to plough. Certain green manures such as cow-pea and *avare* seem to improve the crop of ragi; and if the results come up to expectations in the case of the crop *Kar ragi* which will be harvested in November, arrangements will be made for the demonstration of the use of such manures. The results obtained up to the present by experiments on paddy cultivation will be published in the form of a bulletin which is practically ready. With regard to sugar cane the seasonal and rotation experiments have been continued. The imported Mauritius and Java varieties have been growing very luxuriantly. The results of the extensive experiments on sugar-making carried out during the year on Mr. Krishnaiengar's estate at Ooraghalli will be issued shortly in the form of a bulletin for general information. The eleven varieties of maize introduced from America in 1909 are reported to have done remarkably well. The best have been selected for growth on a larger scale with a view to distributing seed which will be undertaken in the present year. Three varieties of dry land lucerne obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture were sown during the summer of 1910 and have yielded a small quantity of seed. This will be used for further sowings and it is hoped that in this way a very profitable fodder crop may be introduced on dry lands.

29. The business done by the implement depot has expanded to about double the proportions of that of the previous year. About one hundred ploughs were sold against forty-five in 1909-10, and many of these sales were made in parts where improved ploughs had never been known before. In almost all cases the use of the ploughs was actually demonstrated to the purchasers. Other implements sold were winnowers, fodder-cutters, chain-pumps, threshing machines, sugarcane mills and boiling pans. The depot is serving a useful purpose as a medium between the manufacturer and the buyer and also as a useful check on the hasty introduction of unsuitable implements of bad design or make. The Chemical Laboratory continued to carry on interesting experiments and analyses in connection with green-manures, sugarcane, soils, cattle foods, etc. A bulletin on the subject of green manures is expected to be published shortly.

30. *Mycology.*—There was a greatly increased demand for the treatment of *holeroga* of supari by spraying operations and "spraying" was done in 91 gardens as against 45 in the previous year. Owing to the staff being mostly employed on this work much progress could not be made with regard to the *Anabe roga* but the work will be pushed on during the coming autumn and winter and the department hopes to publish a bulletin on the subject before the close of the official year. The ring-disease of potatoes and smut on jola were other diseases to which attention was paid during the year, but no progress could be made with regard to the disease of sandal. The entomological investigations during the year resulted in the issue of useful illustrated bulletins on the rice and the jola grasshopper pests. Extensive experiments have also been carried on in respect of other pests such as the *kumbli hula* and ground beetles, and the results are expected to be soon published.

31. It is, I think, desirable for me to state here that in dealing with the eradication of insect and other pests the Government cannot undertake the expense involved in operating over any large areas belonging to private landowners. It is for the people themselves to carry out such operations on the lines which the Entomologist may suggest after experiment and experience.

32. *Co-operative Societies.*—The year was one of good progress in regard to the co-operative movement in the State. The number of societies increased from the seventy to one hundred and sixteen, but five societies ceased working during the

year and their registration had to be cancelled. There were thus one hundred and eleven societies at the close of the year, with a total membership of 8,909, and a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,40,652. The number of members at the end of June 1910 was 6,301 and the paid-up share capital Rs. 1,58,698.

33. The Kolar, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts have not shown much progress. Out of forty-six societies newly started during the year, thirty-six were for the benefit of the agriculturists in rural parts, seven for officials and others in taluk headquarters, one for petty traders and artizans in the Mysore City, one for the *Dayare* community among the Mahomedans in Channapatna and one for the benefit of the weavers in Grama in the Hassan taluk. The system of 'unlimited liability' has gained considerable ground this year. Out of the forty-six societies newly started, thirty-nine were on this basis and one old limited liability society was converted into one on unlimited liability. The increase in the number of unlimited liability societies was due partly to the ready help given by the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, in financing such societies, and was in itself an impetus to the Central Bank to do its business on a larger scale than in the last year. This year the Bank lent to ten societies to the extent of Rs. 28,605 and received back Rs. 1,500. It had at the end of June 1911 a paid-up share capital of Rs. 14,010 and fixed deposits aggregating Rs. 20,080, including a deposit of Rs. 10,000 graciously given by His Highness the Maharaja in token of his interest and confidence in the Bank. Out of Rs. 15,000 from the State Fund allotted for financing new societies, a loan of Rs. 250 was given to the Gottagere Anyonya Sahaya Sangha, Limited, in the Bangalore taluk. The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 350 from three societies. Now that the Central Bank is freely financing all societies on cheap commercial lines, there has been little necessity to advance loans from the State Fund.

34. The great increase in the number of societies and the volume of business done by them prove the popularity of the movement. There is every likelihood of its further extension in the near future under the impetus of the Economic Conference.

35. The Honorary Organizers Messrs. Badami Krishna Rao, T. Venkataramaiya and H. R. Srinivasa Rao, have been doing their work with energy and enthusiasm. Mr. C. D. Ramaswamiah, though he has resigned, continues to take a keen interest in the co-operative movement.

36. *Agricultural Banks.*—Of the 59 Agricultural Banks started in the State from time to time since the year 1895, only 10 banks scattered over the districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and Shimoga were in working order at the beginning of the year 1910-11. During the year, it was found expedient to order the winding up of the bank at Ariyur in the Tumkur taluk on account of its having fallen into arrears of Government dues. The bank has since paid up all its dues to Government and has closed its business. The bank at Chamrajnagar which had been ordered to be wound up in July 1906 showed a desire to revive its transactions and paid all the arrears of instalments, in consideration of which the Government allowed the bank to continue as a working institution. The number of working banks was ten—the same as at the end of the previous year. Only three banks—Hongenhalli (Malur taluk), Haldodderi (Sira taluk) and Palhalli (Seringapatam taluk,—did some business worth the name, the rest having done no appreciable work. The bank at Nanjangud after discharging the Government loan in full continued for some time to transact business with its own reserve of Rs. 4,563. In May last, however, the members resolved to wind up the bank and utilise the reserve for giving encouragement to Vedic studies. The members have been advised to collect the reserve in cash and then apply for the approval of Government to utilize the reserve for promoting Vedic learning.

37. With view to resuscitate the Agricultural Banks, the Government decided in December last to bring them, if possible, under the Co-operative Societies Regulation and 14 banks accordingly signified their willingness to convert themselves into Co-operative Societies. Their suitability for the conversion as well as the terms and conditions on which the conversion should be allowed in order to ensure sound working are matters requiring careful examination in each individual case, and these are now engaging the attention of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

38. During the year under review, the total repayments from all the banks—both working and wound up—excepting the Coffee Banks, amounted to Rs. 59,794 and Rs. 9,032 towards principal and interest respectively. The respective figures for the previous year were Rs. 49,764 and Rs. 15,753. Coercive measures were resorted to only in extreme cases.

39. *Joint Stock Companies.*—Two new companies were registered during the year and four were wound up. The total number working at the end of the year was 78 as against 80 at the commencement.

40. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—During the year four Inam villages were surveyed and three villages were classed. Re-survey operations were completed in 535 villages belonging to the Kunigal, Magadi, Nelamangala and Maddagiri taluks and the old Haranhalli and Honnavalli taluks. The total area resurveyed was 476,392 acres or 744 square miles. Re-classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was completed in 314 villages of the Belur taluk, 164 villages of the Tarikere taluk, and 132 villages of the old Banavar taluk. In all the re-classification extended to 99,049 acres comprised in 28,668 survey numbers situated in 610 villages. Proposals submitted for the revision of the Settlement of the Honnali taluk were sanctioned by Government, and the rates will be announced next cold weather. Proposals for the revision of the Settlement of the old Anantapur taluk and the Shimoga taluk are under the consideration of Government. The revised Settlement will in all probability be introduced into these three taluks before the close of the ensuing cold season.

41. *Inam Department.*—The preparation of final quit-rent registers and the issue of title deeds formed, as usual, the main work of the Inam Department.

42. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered was 86,877 and the revenue realised was Rs. 1,63,626 being about the same as in the previous year.

43. *Stamps.*—There was a slight increase in the revenue from stamps, a sum of Rs. 8,25,950 having been realised as against Rs. 8,16,632\* in the previous year.

44. *Excise.*—In the administration of the Excise Department several measures of reform were introduced. The respective responsibilities of the Revenue and Excise officers in the matter of the collection of Excise revenue were defined. Rules for the transport of liquors and intoxicating drugs from one portion to another of British territory through Mysore territory and *vice versa*, were prescribed. The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer, the licensee being allowed to sell at a minimum rate of two annas per tola instead of at a fixed rate, and the licensees of opium shops were permitted to fix their own selling price.

45. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 43,69,216 against Rs. 44,99,277 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 1,30,061 due to diminished consumption under arrack and ganja and a fall in the number of trees licensed. The fall in the rentals of arrack and toddy shops also contributed to this decrease.

46. The number of arrack and toddy shops decreased from 824 and 3,355 to 781 and 3,281 in the year under review. The number of ganja shops increased by 5, but shops for the sale of opium decreased by 2, and foreign liquor shops by one.

47. *Forests.*—Two blocks, comprising an area of 23 square miles, were newly notified as State Forests under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation. Twelve blocks with an aggregate area of 100 square miles were notified as reserved lands under Section 4 of the Regulation. About 91 miles of forest demarcation lines were newly cut and 2,300 miles of old lines were re-cleared and widened to the standard width. An aggregate area of 2,328 square miles of forests was placed under fire protection, of which 2,161 square miles or 92·8 per cent were successfully protected. About 401,000 cubic feet of timber of various kinds were collected and sold departmentally and about 285,000 cubic feet were extracted and removed direct from the forests by purchasers and consumers. The total realizations from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 4,15,000 against Rs. 4,20,400 in the previous year. The total

\* The figures relating to receipt and expenditure in this and the succeeding paragraphs are the figures taken from departmental reports, and cannot always agree exactly with the figures furnished by the Comptroller in Statement A. The Comptroller's accounts are compiled from the actual transactions of receipt and disbursement at the treasury, whereas the departmental accounts are generally compiled from figures obtained at an earlier stage. The statistical comparisons are however like with like.

quantity of sandalwood sold was 2,715 tons which yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,61,000 against Rs. 9,25,737 in the previous year.

48. The total revenue under forest proper was Rs. 20,85,000 against Rs. 17,59,000 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,74,000 against Rs. 6,74,800 of the previous year. The net realization was, therefore, Rs. 14,11,000 against Rs. 10,84,200 of the previous year.

49. The Devarayadurga State Forest in the Tumkur district, was added to the list of Game Preserves as a tentative measure. The total expenditure under Game Preserves amounted to Rs. 9,230.

50. *Geological and Mining.*—The past year was an important one in the matter of the gold mining industry in Mysore, the long-pending question of the renewal of the mining leases of certain blocks on the Kolar Gold Fields under the management of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, London, having been finally disposed of by the issue of fresh leases for a further term of 30 years from the 22nd March 1910. The advantage to the Government by the issue of these fresh leases is that they are now entitled to 2½ per cent of all declared dividends in addition to the royalty heretofore received of 5 per cent on the output.

51. Another important event of the year is that the revised rules referred to in the last year's report for the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases in Mysore were issued on the 8th October 1910. The principal changes introduced by the revised rules are that prospecting licenses and mining leases are hereafter to be granted for specified minerals instead of for all minerals in general as previously, that royalties on minerals shall be fixed from time to time by notification in the official Gazette as experience of the working of each mineral is acquired, and that they shall also be liable to alteration from time to time. •

The number of leases and licenses for mining and prospecting issued or renewed during the year was 58 as against 50 in the previous year.

52. *Gold.*—The number of gold-producing mines at work was five, *viz.*,—the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nundydroog and Balaghat Mines. All these Mines were paying dividends, with the exception of Balaghat, the prospects of which remain unfortunately far from encouraging.

53. The returns from the Mysore, Champion Reef and Nundydroog Mines continue to be satisfactory. The Ooregum returns have not been so good during the past twelve months, but it is expected that they will again attain their former high level if present indications in the developments are any criterion.

54. Outside the Kolar district both mining and prospecting operations, as far as gold is concerned, seem to have come to a stand-still. This refers more especially to the work that was being carried out by the New Shimoga Gold Field, Limited, on the Honnegudda and Siddarhalli blocks in the Shimoga and Kadur districts, where operations have been suspended owing to lack of funds.

55. *Underground Water Resources.*—In connection with the distress complained of in various parts of Mysore in consequence of the insufficiency of water for drinking and other domestic purposes during the drier portions of every year and the general need for the improvement of water-supply in villages, the information collected by the Geological Department was published in the form of notes by Dr. W. F. Smeeth, State Geologist. These notes also contain deductions drawn by him and his recommendations in the matter, and will, it is hoped, induce the District Officers to take a keen and enlightened interest in the problems involved and to supplement the information already obtained with a view to arrive at a more complete understanding of the case. Towards the end of the year an extensive tour was undertaken by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, Officiating State Geologist, in the taluks of Tumkur, Sira, Chiknayakanhalli, Tiptur and Gubbi and about 100 villages were visited by him in order to collect information in regard to the present yield of water in the existing wells and also to suggest possible means of obtaining sufficient quantities of water required by the villages. Suggestions were also made in several cases in respect of the location of wells where the required quantities of water might be expected to be obtained. The information collected and the suggestions made will shortly be published for the information of the District Officers and the public.

56. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure on Public Works from all sources, including Local Funds, amounted to about Rs. 36 lakhs during the year. Of this



amount, Rs. 7½ lakhs were spent on irrigation works and Rs. 28½ lakhs on civil works and military buildings.

57. The area actually irrigated under the Marikanave Reservoir in the Chitaldrug district during the year was about 5,000 acres against 10,951 acres assessed. In my last Address, I stated that investigations and surveys were in progress to improve the conditions of irrigation under this reservoir. Definite proposals have been matured for the purpose and, among the improvements proposed, are the construction of a high level canal costing about 8½ lakhs, and the introduction of the 'Block System' of irrigation under the existing canals. The object of the latter proposal is to develop the irrigation of valuable crops like sugar cane, to arrest the injury caused to the land by water-logging and salt efflorescence, and to prevent the spread of malaria among the population.

58. The slip in the earthen dam of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district has been repaired and the channels restored. The tank is expected to fill during the present rainy season to the level of the gaps left in the weirs. As the strength of the bund is tested the water level will be raised gradually by filling the gaps with masonry and raising the level of overflow. Water will be available during the current irrigation season for the lands under the low level channels.

59. A project for a large reservoir on the Cauvery at Kannambadi prepared for the purpose of providing storage needed for power supply and irrigation is under consideration.

60. The extraordinary floods in the Cauvery which occurred recently between the 19th and 22nd July 1911 have caused some damage to anikats along the river. The flood of 19th July is reported to be the highest known within living memory. It rose to a height of 8 feet at the Krishnarajkotte anikat or 2½ feet higher than the flood which caused a breach in that anikat in May 1909. This anikat has not suffered any damage, but minor injuries to other anikats, *viz.*, Kannambadi, Kalhalli, Virjanadi, Ramaswami and Madhavamantri are reported and they are receiving attention. The water over-topped the Wellesley Bridge at Seringapatam to a height of one foot above the parapet walls, damaging a portion of the walls and eroding the south approach. Happily, the bridge itself stood intact and the traffic was not interrupted for more than three days.

61. The principal new buildings which were in progress during the year were the new Palace and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, the new High School and the Physics Laboratory at the Central College at Bangalore, the Sandalkoti at Shimoga and the extension of the High School at Tumkur. In order to provide accommodation for the carriages and horses of the fifth division of the Imperial Service Transport Corps, proposals for constructing blocks of carriage and pony sheds in the old Silledar Lines at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 19,675 were sanctioned during the year and work was started.

62. Under communications, the construction and improvement of certain malnad roads in the Shimoga and Hassan districts were in progress; also the extension of the Punjur-Chamrajnagar Forest road in the Mysore district. Work on the large bridge at Honnali on the Tungabhadra river was started during the year and is in progress.

63. Among miscellaneous public improvements may be mentioned the opening of the new water-supply for the use of the townspeople of Shimoga, the preparation of a revised project for the drainage of the Mysore City, and the construction of sundry roads and drains in the extensions of the Bangalore City. Investigations and surveys for the drainage of Bangalore, Shimoga, Davangere, Harihara and Sringeri were in hand.

64. *Electrical Works.*—In the Electrical Department, the Third Installation works and the extension of the interior power and lighting in the Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and Mysore City were in progress during the year. The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 50,634. The receipts of the entire Cauvery Power Scheme amounted to Rs. 16,43,255 and the working expenses proper to Rs. 6,18,190. The net profit of the year after allowing for interest charges at 4 per cent aggregated Rs. 6,94,899 or 8.39 per cent on the total capital outlay up-to-date, *viz.*, Rs. 82,79,470.

65. *Railways*.—The working expenses on all the State lines amounted to 62·68 per cent of the gross receipts as against 57·79 during 1909-10. The inclusion of the hire of rolling stock for the Branch lines mainly accounts for the increase. The total net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,29,000 or 4·54 per cent on the entire capital outlay of Rs. 2,48,28,475. The interest on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 amounted to Rs. 7,20,000. After deducting this as well as the stipulated share of surplus profits (Rs. 56,450) payable to the Company, the net revenue to the State was Rs. 3,52,550 or 4·17 per cent on the balance of capital, *viz.*, Rs. 84,45,674 expended from the general revenues of the State. A portion of the net receipts amounting to Rs. 2,07,224 was expended as capital outlay on railways in operation thus reducing the net revenue of the year to Rs. 1,45,326.

66. The plans and estimates for the Hassan-Mysore Section of the proposed Arsikere-Mysore line were received from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The question of the construction of the line from Arsikere to Mysore was also examined by an expert, *viz.*, Mr. James R. Bell, formerly Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. These estimates as well as Mr. Bell's reports are at present under consideration. The re-survey for the line up to the southern frontier in the direction of Erode was in progress by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company. The construction of light railways is also engaging attention. The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company report some progress in collecting the capital needed by them. The Kolar District Board has come forward to construct the short length of line needed to connect Kolar with Bowringpet, by raising a debenture loan, and Government have given a provisional guarantee of 4 per cent on the capital required for the undertaking.

67. *Judicial*.—The only matters requiring mention with regard to the Judicial Department are that owing to congestion of work in the Chikballapur Munsiff's Court, an additional Munsiff's Court was established at that station for a period of one year, and that the Central Nazareth System was modified with effect from the 1st July 1911. The Nazareth establishments at Bangalore and Mysore are now under the control of the Principal and Additional Munsiffs of those stations and that at Shimoga is under the Munsiff of that place. The process rules have also been re-cast. There was increase in civil litigation in all the divisions, the percentage being 7·26. There was a slight decrease of 3·09 per cent in the number of offences dealt with by the Courts. Early in the current year a District Court for the Bangalore Division was re-established with a view to avoid congestion of work in the Chief Court.

68. *Police*.—The regular police force was maintained at the sanctioned strength, *viz.*, 851 officers and 5,949 men, and the cost of the department was approximately Rs. 9,08,000 as against Rs. 9,44,000 in the previous year. The excess in the latter year was due to the temporary grant of grain compensation allowance on account of distress in that year. The Village Police continued to work satisfactorily.

69. The number of reported cases of cognizable crime fell from 6,158 to 5,742. The percentage of property recovered to that lost also showed a slight improvement from 40·4 to 41·4. There were no serious dacoities or highway robberies by organized criminal gangs, and the public peace was satisfactorily maintained during the year. The department continued to be efficiently administered.

70. *Military*.—The standard of discipline and efficiency of the military forces of the State continued to be maintained as usual, and the administration of the department was satisfactory. The scheme of re-organizing the Transport Pony Corps into a Bullock Train is in fair progress.

71. *Medical*.—The Medical Department continued to do useful work. With one newly-opened Local Fund Dispensary, there were at the end of the year 148 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. In these institutions 1,035,000 patients were treated, of whom 12,460 were in-patients. Satisfactory work was also carried on in the special hospitals of the State such as the Lunatic Asylum, Leper Asylum, Maternity Hospitals and the Eye Infirmary.

72. Proposals for the improvement of the pay and status of Hospital Assistants and for an increase in their number have recently been sanctioned. This class of medical men will hereafter be designated Sub-Assistant Surgeons and their minimum pay will be raised from Rs. 25 to 30. The maximum will, as before, be

Rs. 60, but the increments will be earned once in five years instead of in seven years as before. The number of these officers will be increased so as to allow of a reserve of 11 after providing for the full sanctioned number of charges.

73. *Public Health.*--There was an increase in the number of births registered during the year, the birth rate being 18·25 per mille of population against 16·63 in the preceding year. The death-rate was also higher, the ratio being 19·92 against 18·70. Small-pox and cholera, which prevailed widely and claimed victims in large numbers in 1909-10, accounted, however, for a much smaller number of deaths during the past year. It is to be regretted that fevers still continued to be the cause of an increasing number of deaths, and plague also prevailed widely. As compared with 1909-10, there was an increase of 7,500 plague attacks and 5,100 deaths in the State, as a whole. It is difficult to account for this comparatively heavy incidence of plague during 1910-11; nor from a review of the figures from the commencement of the epidemic up-to-date, can one detect a periodicity of recurrence in their rise and fall annually. The usual preventive measures were adopted in all the affected places, particular attention being given to prompt evacuation and inoculation. Inoculation was carried on, on an extensive scale in the Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Fields, Channapatna and Harihar. Special Medical Officers were deputed for the purpose and the system of payment of rewards to the inoculated among the cooly classes to compensate them for loss of wages was in force. Instructions were issued to the District Medical Officers to train their medical staff in inoculation methods and to direct them immediately on the requisition of either the Deputy Commissioner or the District Sanitary Officer to carry out inoculation at their stations. It is satisfactory to note that many gentlemen out of pure public spirit and disinterestedness helped to make inoculation popular among the masses during the out-break of plague. It may not be out of place to mention here, in view to remove any misapprehension the public may entertain as to efficacy of inoculation as a plague preventive measure, that statistics collected by a house-to-house enquiry by officers specially deputed for the purpose conclusively prove the benefits of the measure. The results obtained at Harihar in this respect are instructive. Among the uninoculated population of 1,783 persons, there were 283 attacks and 203 deaths, the percentage of deaths to attacks being 71·73, and to population 11·39. On the other hand, among the inoculated population of 2,138, there were only 92 attacks and 18 deaths, the similar percentages being 19·57 and 84.

74. The total number of vaccinations done in the State during the year was 62,261 against 102,438 in the year previous. The decrease was due to the prevalence of plague and in part to the failure of an adequate supply of lymph for some days owing to a difficulty in getting the required number of calves. The system of compulsory vaccination was continued in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities and on the Kolar Gold Fields and in certain other Municipalities in the State. The experimental measure referred to last year of appointing Hospital Assistants. As public vaccinators has not been carried out owing to the paucity of qualified Hospital Assistants.

75. *Government Gardens.*--The general improvement of the Government Gardens has progressed satisfactorily. A number of useful American timber trees, the *guayule* rubber of Mexico, a new species of mulberry and other economic plants have been introduced and appear to prove successful. Some 50 kinds of Eucalyptus are also stated to be thriving and a large number of plants are ready for distribution. The seed depot is being further developed and during the year has been chiefly concerned with the distribution of vegetable, horticultural and botanical seeds. The Sunnakal Tank Experiment station has been fully planned and a start has been made with the laying out of the plots, roads and distribution channels. A programme of work is under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile, the cultivation of the plants intended for the Farm such as yams, cassavas, fodder and paper grasses, new fruits and vegetables, etc., is continued in the Lal-Bagh.

76. *The Government Museum.*--The museum maintained its popularity, having been visited by 273,293 persons, an increase of 6,143 over the average of the past five years. Ninety-three coins were acquired for the numismatic branch, and a catalogue of the European coins was compiled. The library containing many technical and scientific works was largely used by the public.

77. *Meteorological Department.*--Meteorological observations continued to be carried on in the observatories of the State systematically and in a satisfactory manner.

78. *The Government Press and Stationery Departments.*—There was a general increase in the outturn of work in all branches in the Central Press on account of the Census Department. For the same reason the expenditure increased from Rs. 92,000 to Rs. 1,23,000, chiefly under purchase of materials. Substantial work was turned out in the Branch Press at Mysore also, which was provided with an electric motor, electric lights and telephone service. In the Stationery Department, the usual purchases of English made-papers and stationery and Indian papers and articles were made at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 65,000 respectively.

79. *District Funds.*—The income under all heads of District Funds during the year 1910-11 was approximately Rs. 8,29,801, and including the opening balance of Rs. 3,66,155 the total receipts amounted to Rs. 11,95,956. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,53,720 of which Rs. 4,60,140 were spent on public works, Rs. 79,222 on sanitation, Rs. 93,054\* on medical aid and the remainder on miscellaneous items. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,42,236.

80. Sanction was accorded during the year to the formation of seven new unions, thus raising the total number to 173.

81. *Local Funds General.*—The income under Local Funds General amounted to Rs. 1,84,256 and including the opening balance of Rs. 1,59,782, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,44,038 of which Rs. 1,82,637 were spent on the following items:—

|                                     | Rs.      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Public Works ... ..                 | 89,205   |
| Industrial Schools ... ..           | 56,679   |
| Engineering School ... ..           | 7,921    |
| Indigenous Hospital ... ..          | 3,493    |
| Pasteur Institute, Coonoor ... ..   | 502      |
| Mysore Industrial Exhibition ... .. | 6,392 †  |
| Other items ... ..                  | 18,445   |
| Total ... ..                        | 1,82,627 |

There remained to the credit of the funds at the end of the year Rs. 1,61,401.

82. *Municipal Boards.*—Five more towns (Melkote, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal, Chikballapur and Channapatna) were ordered to be constituted into permanent Municipalities under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, thus raising the number of Municipalities to thirty.

83. The Bangalore City Hackney Carriage Regulation, I of 1887, was repealed by the Mysore Public Conveyance Regulation, and the latter was made applicable to the Bangalore City.

84. With effect from the 1st September 1910, sub-section (2) of Section 142 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, authorizing the seizure and destruction of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a Magistrate, was declared to be applicable to the Mysore City Municipality with reference to ghee and six other articles, as in the case of the Bangalore City Municipality.

85. All the powers under sub-section (2) of Section 144 for the prevention of dangerous diseases, which were conferred on the two City Municipal Councils last year, were conferred also on the Shimoga Town Municipal Council during the year. Bye-laws relating to bakeries, sweetmeat shops, native hotels and the manufacture and preparation of aerated waters, submitted by the two City Municipal Councils, as also the Vaccination Bye-laws for the Mysore City Municipality and for twelve other Municipalities were sanctioned.

86. The Shimoga Town Water-works were opened at the close of August 1910. For the further improvement of the sanitation of this town the formation of the Durgigudi Extension consisting of bungalow and house sites was sanctioned. In order to encourage building in this extension certain privileges were granted to the purchasers of sites, the chief of them being the grant of timber at concession rates for two years ending with June 1913.

87. The receipts under Municipal Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 9,42,670 and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 8,81,006.

\* 63,276 Medical relief; 2,023 Vaidyasalas, etc.; 27,756 Veterinary Hospitals. Total 93,054.

† This is the expenditure on the Exhibition from Local Funds General. The total expenditure on the Exhibition was Rs. 11,621-8-0.

88. *Mysore City Improvement.*—The Board of Trustees for the improvement of the Mysore City was reconstituted during the year. The number of properties acquired in the Fort up to the end of June 1911, including 121 acquired during the year, was 316 costing Rs. 5,28,399, leaving only 49 properties to be acquired out of 365 notified. Plans and estimates prepared by the Board for a complete system of underground sewerage with outfall works for the whole town costing 14½ lakhs of rupees are under the consideration of the Central Sanitary Board. Suitable sites for the construction of model school buildings have been reserved in the various mohallas of the City. Plans and estimates for these buildings are being prepared by the Board in consultation with the Mysore City Municipal Council. Out of Rs. 3,00,000 at its disposal, the Board spent Rs. 2,30,367 in paying compensation for properties acquired and Rs. 7,105 on other minor works.

89. *Muzrai.*—Eighty-two Muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,722 during the year, the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and the State contributing Rs. 26,202 and Rs. 4,250 respectively. A sum of Rs. 48,500 was invested with the Government by private individuals at favourable rates of interest on behalf of benevolent, charitable and educational institutions. The total amount of such deposits at the end of the year was Rs. 1 99,500.

90. *Education.*—The year was one of satisfactory progress in education. The number of public institutions increased from 2,416 to 2,459, and that of pupils from 113,785 to 115,079. Private institutions, however, decreased from 1,876 to 1,807 and the number of pupils in them from 23,944 to 22,904. The figures for this latter class of institutions are always fluctuating. The total number of public and private institutions was thus 4,266 with an attendance of 137,983 pupils against 4,292 institutions with an attendance of 137,729 pupils in the previous year. Out of the total number of pupils under instruction, 115,179 were boys and 22,804 were girls, against 115,843 boys and 21,886 girls in 1909-10. The percentage of boys at school to the total male population of school-age decreased slightly from 28.06 to 27.9 while the percentage of girls at school to the female population of school-age slightly increased from 5.4 to 5.6. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age was 16.9 against 16.8 in the previous year.

91. *Re-organisation of Colleges.*—Further advance was made in the equipment of the two First Grade Colleges for the B. A. Pass Course in accordance with the New University Regulations. The Maharaja's College was affiliated to the Madras University in Group VI (Sanskrit and Kannada) for the B. A. Pass Course and suitable arrangements were made for the teaching of this group in the college. A Museum of History and Economics has been started for the benefit of the college students and a number of historical maps has been purchased. The building of the new Physics Laboratory of the Central College was completed and the accommodation and equipment provided for it are considered satisfactory. Plans and estimates for the new Chemistry building were prepared in consultation with the Professor of Chemistry who was appointed last year and the work will be soon taken in hand. For want of accommodation the affiliation of the Central College in Branch II B. (Chemistry) had to be postponed. Provision was made for the B. A. Pass Course in Natural Science with Geology as the principal subject and Zoology as the subsidiary subject. Liberal grants have been made to both the colleges for equipment.

92. *Religious and Moral Instruction.*—The programme of religious and moral instruction as laid down in the curriculum has been systematically followed in the colleges and schools of the State. It is intended to give up the half-hour religious and moral lessons in colleges and adopt instead weekly lectures by Professors and Pandits. In the High schools and the higher classes of Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk Vernacular schools the teaching was based on the *Santana Dharma* textbooks and the books on morals prescribed in the curriculum. In the lower classes of Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk Vernacular schools the teachers imparted instruction by the narration of simple stories containing moral precepts, with the help of wall pictures supplied to them. In Village Elementary schools the teaching was confined to the recitation of a short prayer in Kannada both at the commencement and the close of the day's work, followed by verses relating to daily conduct contained in the *Dharmabodhini* and other books.

93. *Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.*—Manual instruction made satisfactory progress during the year. The instruction given to pupils was of two kinds,

*viz.*, wood sloyd or sloyd proper, and paper sloyd or card-board work and paper-folding, in both of which the teachers evinced considerable interest. The pupils also derived substantial benefit. Most of the boys of the second year course were able to handle the tools with considerable facility and a corresponding degree of skill and speed. The finished models and drawings were in several cases very satisfactory in point of neatness, accuracy and correct judgment. It is reported that in a few cases sloyd training has aroused latent aptitude for drawing and an interest in practical work enabling the boys to employ their leisure hours in a useful way by attending to petty repairs at home. It is also said to have awakened in several boys an increased interest in school subjects such as practical science, mathematics and geography. A sloyd conference was held in Mysore in October 1910 and several important matters relating to sloyd were discussed. During the last summer vacation normal classes were held for the training of about 200 teachers in card-board work and paper-folding in nine places in the different districts of the State.

94. *Educational Museum.*—The exhibits presented by the Board of Education in England were classified and suitably arranged in the Museum. The number of visitors during the year was 371, of whom 84 were professors and teachers of the colleges and high schools, 63 were students and the rest were officials and private gentlemen. Some selected exhibits were sent on requisition to the Exhibitions held at Allahabad, Guntur, Tanjore and Chitaldrug, and were pronounced to be highly interesting and instructive.

95. *Female Education.*—The progress in female education continues to be satisfactory. The number of institutions for girls increased from 286 to 294, the number being made up of one English College, one Oriental College, 2 High Schools, 9 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools, 66 Vernacular Middle Schools, 211 Primary Schools, 2 Normal Schools, one Industrial School and one Private School of the elementary grade. One Brahmin girl passed the Intermediate Examination and one the Matriculation Examination from the Maharani's College, Mysore. Altogether 103 girls passed the English and Kannada Lower Secondary Examinations from all the girls' schools in the State against 73 in the previous year. In the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, 8 girls passed the Lower Secondary grade and 4 the Primary grade. Fifteen girls also passed the examination for proficiency in sewing against 6 in the previous year. To ensure the supply of trained school mistresses, an Upper Secondary Training class was opened in the Maharani's College for training as teachers such of the school girls as could not successfully continue their studies in English.

96. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The number of industrial and weaving schools decreased from 21 to 20, but their attendance rose slightly from 1,230 to 1,234. All the schools under the management of Government and most of those under private management did satisfactory work. A scheme for working the pottery branch of the Mysore Industrial School as a separate department has been sanctioned, and provision has been made for the installation of electric power to work the pug-mill in the school.

97. *Oriental Library.*—During the year under review, 583 manuscript works and 243 printed volumes were added to the stock of the Oriental Library. Of the manuscripts, 555 relate to Sanskrit literature and 28 are Kannada works. Among the rare Sanskrit manuscripts secured for the Library may be mentioned the one which contains the text of an ancient work named *Ayurveda* with a gloss thereon by Yogananda.

98. *The Economic Conference.*—You are aware, Gentlemen, that in May last, with the idea of associating non-official gentlemen with the officers of Government in deliberations connected with economic progress in Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja ordered the formation of the Mysore Economic Conference. The Representative Assembly goes a certain way in this direction but it was considered that a large body meeting and deliberating only once a year could do but little, and that public interest in the numerous questions relating to economic progress could only be kept alive by a constant interchange of views and discussions among those competent to deal with them. The Conference was accordingly constituted with official and non-official members and a number of subjects were suggested for its consideration. It was laid down that it would be the duty of the Conference to work up, progressively, the various questions which it deals with till they are ripe for

practical action. The first session of the Conference was held at Mysore during the Birthday week on the 10th June 1911 and two succeeding days, and His Highness was so gracious as to inaugurate the Conference personally with a speech in which he referred to the present economic inefficiency and suggested remedies. I may quote one sentence from the speech which relates to this Assembly. His Highness said: "The functions of this Conference will not overlap those of the Representative Assembly, the future of which will ever continue to be an object of earnest solicitude on the part of myself and my Government."

99. At the June session the Conference appointed three Committees, namely, the Agricultural Committee with Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, as Chairman, the Education Committee with Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, as Chairman, and the Committee for Industries and Commerce with Mr. M. Visvesvaraya as Chairman, and assigned to these three committees the consideration of different subjects specified in the programme.

100. As already mentioned, a sum of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned by the Government for the expenses of the Conference and its committees. In almost all the districts, District Committees have been formed, and both the Central Committees and the District Committees have been authorised to appoint 'Associates' up to a limit of fifty to form a connecting link between the committees and individuals or agencies engaged in similar work.

101. The Committees have set to work vigorously. They have settled preliminaries and started a number of investigations and have also reported progress to the Conference at its second session held on the 30th September.

102. *Conclusion.*—I shall conclude by referring to the great historic event which is to take place at Delhi in December next, to which all eyes are now intently turned, *viz.*, the Imperial Durbar in connection with the coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India. It is needless for me to dilate on the extraordinary significance of this great event, "the first personal visit of a King-Emperor and his Consort to his Indian Empire in order to announce to his Indian subjects the solemnity of his Coronation." It is the intention of His Highness the Maharaja to be present at the great ceremonial with the principal Sirdars and Officers of the State and a few non-official representatives. He has also been pleased to direct that this auspicious event should be locally celebrated in the State in a suitable manner, and he feels confident that all classes of his subjects will join in the celebration to testify to their undoubted loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of the King-Emperor.

T. ANANDA ROW,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

**STATEMENT A.**  
**BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1911-1912.**

| HEADS OF RECEIPTS                               | Accounts,<br>1909-1910 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1910-1911 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1911-1912 | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE   | Accounts,<br>1909-1910 | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1910-1911 | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1911-1912 |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>A—Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>            | <b>Rs.</b>             | <b>Rs.</b>                        | <b>Rs.</b>                       | <b>A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                          | <b>Rs</b>              | <b>Rs.</b>                        | <b>Rs</b>                        |
| I Land Revenue ...                              | 1,05,02,812            | 1,06,60,000                       | 1,02,00,000                      | 1. Refunds and Drawbacks   | 2,29,937               | 2,14,000                          | 2,17,000                         |
| II Forest ...                                   | 18,59,193              | 20,55,000                         | 18,31,000                        | Charges in respect of Collection, <i>viz.</i> —                  |                        |                                   |                                  |
| III Excise ...                                  | 42,10,801              | 42,00,000                         | 41,50,000                        | 2. Land Revenue ...  | 18,66,649              | 19,39,000                         | 19,63,000                        |
| IV Assessed Taxes ...                           | 2,88,746               | 2,88,000                          | 2,88,000                         | 3. Forest ...  | 7,71,544               | 6,87,000                          | 6,83,000                         |
| V Sayer Customs ...                             | 114                    | ...                               | ...                              | 4. Excise ...  | 3,20,865               | 3,37,000                          | 3,43,000                         |
| VI Salt ...                                     | 8,244                  | 9,000                             | ...                              | 5. Sayer Customs ...   | 5                      | ...                               | ...                              |
| VII Stamps ...                                  | 8,16,108               | 8,26,000                          | 8,10,000                         | 6. Stamps ...  | 37,780                 | 38,000                            | 45,000                           |
| VIII Registration ...                           | 1,60,790               | 1,63,000                          | 1,50,000                         | 7. Registration ...  | 83,928                 | 83,000                            | 85,000                           |
| <b>Total</b> ..                                 | <b>1,78,46,808</b>     | <b>1,82,31,000</b>                | <b>1,74,29,000</b>               | <b>Total</b> ..  | <b>83,10,708</b>       | <b>82,98,000</b>                  | <b>83,36,000</b>                 |
| <b>AA—Mining Revenue—</b>                       |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue</b> ..                  | <b>2,36,846</b>        | <b>2,15,000</b>                   | <b>2,16,000</b>                  |
| IX Mining Royalty and Leases                    | 16,52,775              | 18,14,000                         | 17,56,000                        | <b>B—Interest—</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  |
| <b>B—Interest—</b>                              |                        |                                   |                                  | 11. Interest on Ordinary Debt                                    | 53,860                 | 72,000                            | 85,000                           |
| X Interest ..                                   | 1,76,556               | 1,52,000                          | 2,18,000                         | 12. Interest on other Obligations                                | 2,93,841               | 3,00,000                          | 3,16,000                         |
| XI Profit or Loss                               | 4,55,858               | 6,48,000                          | 6,17,000                         | 13. Profit or Loss   | 8,974                  | 7,000                             | 5,000                            |
| <b>Total</b> ...                                | <b>6,81,914</b>        | <b>8,00,000</b>                   | <b>8,95,000</b>                  | <b>Total</b> ..  | <b>3,61,675</b>        | <b>3,79,000</b>                   | <b>4,06,000</b>                  |
| <b>D—Receipts by Civil Departments</b>          |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>C—14 Palace</b> ..  | <b>19,40,000</b>       | <b>23,40,000</b>                  | <b>23,40,000</b>                 |
| XIIA Law and Justice—Courts of Law              | 41,851                 | 44,000                            | 44,000                           | <b>D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—</b>             |                        |                                   |                                  |
| XIIB Law and Justice—Jails                      | 23,762                 | 26,000                            | 24,000                           | 15. General Administration                                       | 6,74,626               | 7,82,000                          | 7,56,000                         |
| XIII Police                                     | 23,500                 | 22,000                            | 23,000                           | 16A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law                               | 7,70,349               | 7,55,000                          | 7,74,000                         |
| XIV Education                                   | 1,34,640               | 1,33,000                          | 1,33,000                         | 16B. Law and Justice—Jails                                       | 1,23,398               | 1,21,000                          | 1,27,000                         |
| XV Medical ..                                   | 1,27,818               | 1,07,000                          | 1,27,000                         | 17. Police   | 9,36,216               | 9,47,000                          | 9,47,000                         |
| XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments      | 74,951                 | 60,000                            | 70,000                           | 18. Education  | 10,28,997              | 10,47,000                         | 11,79,000                        |
| <b>Total</b> ..                                 | <b>4,32,522</b>        | <b>3,92,000</b>                   | <b>4,21,000</b>                  | 19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable institutions              | 3,57,464               | 3,55,000                          | 3,54,000                         |
| <b>E—Miscellaneous—</b>                         |                        |                                   |                                  | 20. Medical ...  | 6,90,997               | 7,08,000                          | 7,89,000                         |
| XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Pensions | 2,885                  | 3,000                             | 3,000                            | 21. Scientific and other Minor Departments ..                    | 2,55,329               | 2,91,000                          | 4,39,000                         |
| XVIII Stationery and Printing                   | 8,781                  | 9,000                             | 8,000                            | <b>Total</b> ...   | <b>48,37,376</b>       | <b>50,06,000</b>                  | <b>53,49,000</b>                 |
| XIX Miscellaneous                               | 1,45,740               | 1,85,000                          | 1,26,000                         | <b>E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                            |                        |                                   |                                  |
| <b>Total</b> ..                                 | <b>1,57,406</b>        | <b>1,97,000</b>                   | <b>1,37,000</b>                  | 23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements .. | 35,85,909              | 35,80,000                         | 35,000                           |
| <b>G—XX Army</b> ..                             | <b>40,826</b>          | <b>68,000</b>                     | <b>55,000</b>                    | 24. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...                   | 6,96,551               | 7,12,000                          | 7,38,000                         |
| XXA Military Works                              | .....                  | ...                               | 10,000                           | 25. Stationery and Printing                                      | 1,91,844               | 2,23,000                          | 2,00,000                         |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>40,826</b>          | <b>68,000</b>                     | <b>65,000</b>                    | 26. Miscellaneous  | 4,96,441               | 4,84,000                          | 10,74,000                        |
| <b>H—Railways—</b>                              |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total</b> ...   | <b>49,70,745</b>       | <b>49,99,000</b>                  | <b>20,97,000</b>                 |
| XXI State Railways—Revenue Account              | 12,45,948              | 10,67,000                         | 10,51,000                        | <b>G—27. Army</b>  |                        |                                   |                                  |
| <b>K—XXII Public Works</b> ..                   | <b>4,01,090</b>        | <b>4,34,000</b>                   | <b>3,36,000</b>                  | 27A. Subsidy to British Government                               | .....                  | ...                               | 35,000                           |
| <b>L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme</b> ...         | <b>19,49,282</b>       | <b>16,26,000</b>                  | <b>15,50,000</b>                 | 27B. Military Works  | .....                  | ...                               | 55,000                           |
| <b>Total Revenue and Receipts</b> ..            | <b>2,43,58,571</b>     | <b>2,46,29,000</b>                | <b>2,35,80,000</b>               | <b>Total</b> ...   | <b>13,95,816</b>       | <b>13,21,000</b>                  | <b>49,93,000</b>                 |
| <b>Deficit</b> ..                               | <b>...</b>             | <b>...</b>                        | <b>3,29,000</b>                  | <b>F—Famine Relief and Insurance—</b>                            |                        |                                   |                                  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                              | <b>2,43,58,571</b>     | <b>2,46,29,000</b>                | <b>2,39,09,000</b>               | 28. Famine Relief  | —12,610                | .....                             | ...                              |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | 29. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt                               | 3,33,333               | 3,33,000                          | 3,34,000                         |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total</b> ...   | <b>3,20,723</b>        | <b>3,33,000</b>                   | <b>3,33,000</b>                  |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>H—Railways—Revenue Accounts—</b>                              |                        |                                   |                                  |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | 30. State Railways—Interest on Debt ..                           | 7,18,186               | 7,20,000                          | 7,20,000                         |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | 30A. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure                           | ...                    | ...                               | 9,000                            |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total</b> ..  | <b>7,18,186</b>        | <b>7,20,000</b>                   | <b>7,29,000</b>                  |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>J—Irrigation—</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | 31. Major works  | 4,65,610               | 3,12,000                          | 6,06,000                         |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | 32. Minor works  | 1,52,988               | 1,38,000                          | 2,07,000                         |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>K—Public Works—</b>   |                        |                                   |                                  |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | 33. Civil works  | 20,68,317              | 20,04,000                         | 21,32,000                        |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | Military works   | 15,121                 | 82,000                            | ...                              |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total</b> ..  | <b>27,02,036</b>       | <b>24,76,000</b>                  | <b>29,45,000</b>                 |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>KK—34. Construction of Railways</b> ...                       | <b>2,12,917</b>        | <b>2,98,000</b>                   | <b>3,57,000</b>                  |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total</b> ...   | <b>.....</b>           | <b>.....</b>                      | <b>.....</b>                     |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>L—Cauvery Power Scheme—</b>                                   |                        |                                   |                                  |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | 35. Revenue Account  | 10,18,709              | 6,27,000                          | 7,12,000                         |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | 36. Capital Account  | 2,31,602               | 40,000                            | 56,000                           |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total</b> ...   | <b>12,50,311</b>       | <b>6,67,000</b>                   | <b>7,68,000</b>                  |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Total Expenditure</b> ...                                     | <b>2,22,57,339</b>     | <b>2,20,52,000</b>                | <b>2,39,09,000</b>               |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Surplus</b> ...   | <b>21,01,232</b>       | <b>25,77,000</b>                  | <b>...</b>                       |
|   |                        |                                   |                                  | <b>Grand Total</b> ..  | <b>2,43,58,571</b>     | <b>2,46,29,000</b>                | <b>2,39,09,000</b>               |



**STATEMENT B.**

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as they stood on 1st July 1911,  
as per preliminary accounts of 1910-11.

(In thousands of rupees)

|   | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | Difference |
|---|---------|---------|------------|
| <b>ASSETS.</b>  |         |         |            |
| Cash Balance in Treasuries ... ..   | 1,06,93 | 1,06,24 | —69        |
| Surplus Investment Account ... ..   | 1,27,47 | 1,66,68 | +39,21     |
| Loans and Advances ... ..   | 38,58   | 35,43   | —3,15      |
| Other items, such as Departmental Balances,<br>Objection Book Advances, House-<br>building Advances, etc. | 17,85   | 10,07   | —7,78      |
| Total ...   | 2,90,83 | 3,18,42 | +27,59     |
| <b>LIABILITIES.</b>   |         |         |            |
| Savings Bank Deposits ... ..  | 66,00   | 67,34   | +1,34      |
| Mysore Railway Loan of 1882 ... ..  | 39      | 38      | —1         |
| Four per cent Mysore State Loan of<br>1906-07.  | 20,00   | 20,00   | .....      |
| State Life Insurance Fund ... ..  | 19,61   | 21,94   | +2,33      |
| Local and other Funds ... ..  | 21,88   | 28,50   | +6,62      |
| Deposits including Charitable endowments.   | 9,76    | 15,98   | +6,22      |
| Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund  | 11,50   | 19,47   | +7,97      |
| Other items, such as Remittances, etc. ...  | 17,83   | 2,52    | —15,31     |
| Total ..  | 1,66,97 | 1,76,13 | +9,16      |
| Government Balance ...  | 1,23,86 | 1,42,29 | +18,43     |
| Grand Total ...   | 2,90,83 | 3,18,42 | +27,59     |

# ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

## DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

### AT MYSORE

23rd OCTOBER 1912

GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasing duty to welcome you to this the twenty-ninth meeting of the Dasara Representative Assembly, and to lay before you by command of His Highness the Maharaja, a brief account of some of the more important results of the administration of the State during the past official year, and of the measures under contemplation for the present year. In proceeding to do so, I cannot commence more appropriately than by referring to the great historic event which was celebrated with unsurpassed brilliance and splendour at Delhi in December last, *viz.*, the IMPERIAL DURBAR for announcing the solemnity of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty, KING GEORGE V, EMPEROR of INDIA. In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's *Kharita*, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Delhi accompanied by His Highness the Yuvaraja and attended by the principal Officers and Sirdars of the State and a few of the leading representative non-official gentlemen. It was an extraordinary privilege, indeed, to one and all to be present at the great Coronation Durbar. On that occasion the Knighthood of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was conferred on His Highness the Yuvaraja, and the Mysore State occupied a prominent place in the Durbar Honours list. This most auspicious event was also celebrated locally throughout the State in a manner befitting the occasion, and all classes of His Highness' subjects joined and vied with one another in displaying their devotion to the person and throne of the King-Emperor.

2. You will be gratified to hear that the Government of India has been pleased to deal in a liberal and generous spirit with the question of the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The subject has been under correspondence since 1897 when an allusion was made to it by Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer in his Address to this Assembly. The Government of India has now resolved to exclude partially or wholly certain items of charges from the *pro forma* accounts maintained, and as retrospective effect is to be given to the resolution, substantial benefit is expected to accrue to the State's finances.

3. *Finance*.—I shall now take up first, the subject of the finances of the State. The financial statement and the Budget Estimates for the year 1912-13 were published with an issue of the *Mysore Gazette Extraordinary* under date 12th August 1912, and have been before you for two months past. The subject of finance will here be considered under three divisions, *viz.*, the closed accounts of 1910-11, the revised estimates for 1911-12, and the Budget Estimates for 1912-13.

4. *Accounts of 1910-11*.—The estimates for the year 1910-11 were based on the expectations of a normal year and provided for a surplus of 5.66 lakhs. In the actual result the surplus has amounted to Rs. 24.02 lakhs. The ordinary account shows a surplus of 19.62 lakhs and the Cauvery Power Scheme of 4.40 lakhs. This surplus was secured after appropriating 3.33 lakhs for contributions for Famine Reserve and Sinking Fund, and setting aside 2.84 lakhs towards the normal annual Depreciation Fund. The fluctuations under the various heads have been fully explained in the Appropriation Report published with the *Mysore Gazette* of the 16th May 1912.

D. A.

5. *Revised estimates for 1911-12.*—According to the revised estimates which have been carefully prepared and are not likely to differ much from the actuals, the revenue realised for the year 1911-12 is expected to amount to Rs. 249·80 lakhs, *viz.*, ordinary account Rs. 233·16 lakhs and Cauvery Power Scheme account Rs. 16·64 lakhs. The expenditure similarly is expected to amount to Rs. 235·50 lakhs, *viz.*, ordinary account 223·05 lakhs and Cauvery Power Scheme account 12·45 lakhs (including contributions to Sinking Fund and Depreciation). The net result of the transactions is that, instead of a deficit of 3·29 lakhs anticipated in the Budget Estimates for 1911-12, the revised estimates show a surplus of 14·30 lakhs.

6. *Budget Estimates for 1912-13.*—In consequence of the deficiency in the early (*mungar*) rains in many parts of the State, the estimates for the year 1912-13 had to be cautiously framed. The total revenue is estimated at 244·60 lakhs, *viz.*, 228·40 lakhs on the ordinary account and 16·20 lakhs under the Cauvery Power Scheme account. The total expenditure and appropriations come to 261·95 lakhs on the ordinary account and 16·11 lakhs on the Cauvery Power Scheme account, made up as follows :—

|                      |     |     |       |     | Rs.              |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------------------|
| Revenue account      | ... | ... | ...   | ... | 7,12,000         |
| Capital account      | ..  | ..  | ...   | ... | 6,86,000         |
| Sinking Fund account | ... | ..  | ..    | ... | 1,33,000         |
| Interest on loan     | ... | ... | .     | ... | 80,000           |
|                      |     |     | Total | ... | <u>16,11,000</u> |

These make a total expenditure of 278·06 lakhs. There is thus a deficit of 33·46 lakhs. The land revenue in consequence of the aforesaid seasonal conditions has been taken at 101·50 lakhs and is still allowed to remain there, though there has lately been a decided change for the better in all parts of the State. The other heads have been taken at the ordinary standard. The seemingly large estimate under Interest is explained by larger realisations expected during the year and to the collection at the beginning of the current year of a part of the interest on investments due last year.

7. The continued prosperity of the last three years has made it possible for Government to deal with the demands of all the spending departments in a liberal spirit. An additional grant of 2·60 lakhs has been given for special measures in connection with the spread of education and a grant of 1·46 lakhs has been given to the Economic Conference for meeting, among other things, the cost of investigating special industries, conducting a general Industrial Survey of the State and carrying on experiments in consultation with experts on Industrial and Agricultural subjects. The ordinary Public Works grant has been fixed this year at 30 lakhs, with an additional grant of 20 lakhs for the Kannambadi Reservoir and 7 lakhs for the Bangalore Electric Tramways. The Railways also come in for a large grant of 13·25 lakhs. The surveys of certain lines are in progress and Government are in hopes of starting construction on one or more lines in the very near future.

8. It will thus be seen that the apparently large deficit in the budget need cause us no anxiety whatever about the financial situation of the State. It represents no extravagance in expenditure; it indicates no falling off in our resources. It only means that in laying out the programme of our work during the current year we have been able to devise means for investing a part of our savings from past years in large projects and measures of far-reaching importance in connection with the material and moral progress of the population.

9. Statement B placed in your hands shows the cash assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on the 1st July 1912, and you will see from it that the financial condition is satisfactory.

10. *The Account Department.*—The new scheme of local audit sanctioned in 1910-11 has been in fair working order. During the year the municipal accounts of 1910-11 of all the districts except Bangalore and Hassan, and the accounts of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board for three years ending 30th June 1911 were locally audited. It is proposed to extend the scheme of local audit to District Funds during the current year. Lack of knowledge of account rules and want of supervision over collection of revenue appear to be the chief drawbacks noticed and

it is hoped that careful supervision by Vice-Presidents and other local officers over income and expenditure, combined with annual local audits by responsible officers of the Account Department, and the adoption of a regular system of procedure and accounts, will soon conduce to the rectification of the existing defects. In furtherance of this object, a simple and comprehensive manual has been drawn up after carefully studying the systems prevailing in different provinces of British India and the features special to the Mysore system of municipal administration. A provisional issue of this Manual of Municipal Accounts has been printed, and it will be finally adopted with such changes as may be decided on, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments. The Mysore Treasury Manual has been issued and the Taluk Treasury Manual completely revised. For the benefit of officials in taluk offices, a Kannada translation of the Taluk Treasury Manual is almost ready for issue.

11. *Savings Bank Deposits.*—The number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the Government Savings Banks have been steadily increasing. On the last day of the year there were 15,212 depositors and the amount of deposits to their credit was Rs. 72,64,351 as against 15,098 depositors and Rs. 67,31,353 in the corresponding date of the previous year. It may interest you to learn that it is under contemplation to afford further facilities to the depositors by relaxing the existing maxima rules of deposit.

12. *State Life Insurance.*—The working of the State Life Insurance Fund continued to be satisfactory. During the year, 1,468 proposals were dealt with and 1,158 policies issued, assuring a bonus of Rs. 6,68,251 for a monthly premium of Rs. 2,436. Excluding policies that had been paid or otherwise lapsed, there remained on the books at the close of the year 14,554 policies held by 7,694 persons, assuring a bonus of Rs. 71,16,428 for a monthly premium of Rs. 24,555. Under the Family Pension Rules sanctioned in March 1911, ten persons have secured certificates for a total monthly pension of Rs. 205 to their nominees on payment of a monthly subscription of Rs. 66. In August 1911 a scheme of optional insurance entailing payment of premiums for more than 10 per cent of an officer's pay, subject to the prescribed maximum of Rs. 50 was sanctioned. Two hundred and sixty-six officers availed themselves of the concession during the year.

13. *Legislation.*—The Legislative Council held three meetings during the year. Fifteen Bills were considered, including the nine which were pending from the previous year. Six of these pending Bills and two out of the new Bills were passed into Law. The Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, which was intended to empower a single Judge of the Chief Court to dispose of first appeals coming before it so as to relieve the pressure of work in that Court, was withdrawn as this necessity ceased after the re-establishment of a District Court for the Bangalore Division. The remaining six Bills were in various stages of progress. The following are the Bills which were passed into Law :—

- (1) The Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
- (2) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation Amendment Bill.
- (3) The Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Bill.
- (4) The Bill for the protection of Judicial Officers.
- (5) The Bill to further amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.
- (6) The Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore.
- (7) The Indian Contract Act Amendment Bill and
- (8) The Bill to further amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888.

14. The Government have also under consideration the introduction into the State of Probate and Administration Act in force in British India, and a Regulation to deal with the Religious and Charitable Institutions in the State. I have no doubt that this last Bill which has recently been published in the *Gazette* and which contemplates the supply of a long-standing want, will be welcomed by the members of this Assembly, from whom we shall also be glad to receive criticisms and suggestions. The Government also propose to introduce into the Legislative Council, at an early date, a measure for the expansion of Elementary Education by the judicious employment of the principle of compulsory attendance at schools of children of school age in selected areas. A copy of the Bill will be placed in your hands and, on this measure also, we shall be glad to receive your criticisms and

15. Rules and Notifications under enactments in force were issued on a variety of subjects connected with the Opium Act, Civil Courts, Land Revenue Code, Stamps, Forest, Game and Fish Preservation, etc.

16. *Census*.—The sorting of slips for the Imperial and Provincial Tables was commenced in July 1911 and completed by the end of December. The work of compilation of Imperial Tables was proceeded with concurrently and advance copies of the Volume of Tables were sent to the Census Commissioner for India in May 1912. Since then the Tables Volume and the Report have been issued. The Talukwar Tables, the Village Population Tables and the Administrative Volume are in various stages of preparation and are expected to be issued by December 1912.

17. *Ethnographic Survey*.—In connection with the Ethnographic Survey of the State, eight monographs were printed and published during the year, dealing with the *Idiga*, *Medar*, *Golla*, *Uppara* and other castes. One more monograph has since been issued, and two others are in the press.

18. *Mysore Civil Service Examination*.—Before proceeding to deal with the the major executive departments of the State, I wish to announce to you that the Mysore Civil Service Examination Rules have been revised in various respects and chiefly so as to restrict the examination to candidates who are either Mysoreans by birth or domicile or who have taken their degrees from one of the Mysore Colleges. Provision has been made therein for the practical training of the Civil Service Probationers in the various branches of the taluk and district administration.

19. *Land Revenue Department. Seasonal Conditions*.—The seasonal conditions of the year under report were not as favourable as those of the preceding year. There were some showers in April, and the early (*Mungar*) rains of May and June were very favourable, being above the average, and gave good prospects. But the rainfall in July and August was scanty, particularly in the latter month, which received only about 50 per cent of the average. This caused some anxiety but with the advent of the North-East Monsoon which gave abundant rain in October, the outlook improved considerably. The total average rainfall for the year was, however, only 33·22 inches, and it was less by 15·07 inches than that of the previous year which was one of abundant rainfall, and by 3·73 inches than the average for the last 40 years. As a result of these conditions, the average outturn of crops was somewhat lower than that of the previous year. The prices of the principal food grains, which were in the early part of the year lower than in the corresponding part of the previous year, began to rise in the latter part of August and did not show go down in the months of January and December, as they did in the previous year. In January 1912 ragi and rice (2nd sort) were selling at 15·6 seers and 9·5 seers per rupee as against 20·25 and 10·06 in January 1911. There was a slight fall in the price of rice in February, but on the whole the prices of these articles have been steadily going up.

20. *Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme*.—Out of the sum of one lakh of rupees allotted for the restoration of minor tanks, a sum of Rs. 82,132 or a little over 82 per cent was spent. The number of minor tanks dealt with was 540, of which 272 were restored and 268 remained incomplete at the end of the year. I may state, in this connection, that the establishment at present responsible for this work has been found defective in quality and strength and it is under contemplation to improve the *personnel* in this direction. With a view to utilize their services economically, a proposal to increase the allotment under the Minor Tank Scheme to Rs. 2 or 2½ lakhs annually is under consideration. This would enable a larger number of tanks being dealt with in a year, while the work turned out would also be of a more satisfactory character.

21. *Settlement of Mahratta Kunbies*.—Under the scheme sanctioned in February 1908 for the settlement of Mahratta *kunbies* in the Shimoga Malnad, 90 families consisting of 301 working hands and 173 children have settled themselves as permanent agriculturists in the Karur and Bharangi hoblis of the Sagar taluk. A sum of Rs. 5,578 in all has been spent upon them, nearly the whole of it being towards the purchase of plough cattle and seed grains. An extent of 304 acres has been brought under permanent cultivation and 119 acres under the *kumri* system. The *kunbi* settlers appreciate their settled conditions, so much so, that a distinct movement is reported among their kinsmen across the

borders to lead a settled agricultural life. It has since been decided to extend similar advantageous terms to other indigent settlers in our malnad.

22. *Civil Veterinary Department.*—There were eight Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State in charge of Assistant Veterinary Inspectors. As the work in the Bangalore and Mysore districts was very heavy, the two temporary Assistant Veterinary Inspectors whose entertainment was sanctioned for three years from February 1912 were attached to these districts. These institutions have been growing in popularity and there has been a steady demand for more of them. Proposals for the conversion of the existing dispensaries into hospitals and for opening additional hospitals, are under the consideration of Government.

23. The number of animals treated was 14,058 as against 13,440 in the previous year. Cattle formed 64 per cent of the animals thus treated, the remainder being made up of horses, dogs, etc. The number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest was 4,703 as against 551 in the previous year and the results were very encouraging. Black-quarter broke out in an epidemic form in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts at the beginning of the year and some sporadic cases of the same disease occurred in the latter part of the year in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts. There was also an outbreak of rinderpest in an epidemic form in the Sagar taluk. Beyond this there was no violent outbreak of diseases among cattle. Foot-and-mouth disease which used to break out in an epidemic form every year during the months of March, April and May did not make its appearance during the year under review.

24. *Improvement of Milch Cattle.*—A scheme for the improvement of the breed of milch cattle was sanctioned by Government in April last year. A committee of four members, with Col. R. G. Jones as President, was constituted and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was placed at its disposal. Some time was spent in discussing the advisability of importing well-known foreign breeds and the Committee finally decided to make a commencement with the local Amrit Mahal breed. Accordingly eight cows have been selected and are now being provided with good feeding and shelter at the Kunigal Stud Farm. It is proposed to add to this stock by the purchase of other good milkers and to improve the strain by the service of a breeding bull with a good milch parentage.

25. *Cattle Shows and Exhibitions.*—Cattle Shows were held in all the districts, except Kolar and Tumkur, as well as big cattle fairs at Thondanur in the Mysore district and at Nagalmadike, Kyamenahalli and Siddaganga in the Tumkur district. At Channagiri in the Shimoga district, a cattle show was held in combination with an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. A similar Exhibition was also held at Goribidnur in the Kolar district. Lectures and distribution of pamphlets on the prevention of cattle diseases and on the improvement of the breed of cattle formed, as usual, a part of the programme of the cattle shows. Demonstration of improved agricultural implements and of machinery for the manufacture of sugar and lectures on improvement of agriculture and treatment of crop diseases formed also a special feature of the shows held at Hassan, Harihar and Channagiri. The efforts of the Agricultural department in this direction are reported to have been well appreciated by the raiyats. It is satisfactory to note that the revenue officers are taking active interest in organizing such shows and exhibitions and that the non-official population interested in agriculture have begun to appreciate their advantages.

26. The Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore which has become an annual fixture and is now in its sixth year has proved a very successful institution. It has grown from a local to a provincial exhibition and, though on a modest scale, is fast assuming an all-India character. The number of exhibits and exhibitors have been on the increase from year to year, the variety of subjects covering practically every phase in Agriculture and Industry. The effect on local progress and enterprise has been most gratifying and the educational value of the Exhibition is amply testified to by the steady improvement in the exhibits from all parts of the State. This was one of the chief objects with which His Highness' Government established the exhibition, and the success achieved is mainly due to the continued and unwavering support of His Highness the Maharaja.

27. *District and Taluk Office Establishment.*—I may also mention that it has been decided to grant travelling allowances to taluk officials for tours on official

duty. The revision of the establishment of the district offices has been effected and the question of revising the taluk office establishment is under contemplation.

28. *The Agricultural Department.*—Work on the Experimental Farm at Hebbal was continued much on the usual lines, and several interesting results were recorded with regard to ragi. Additional proof has been forthcoming that the effect of the green manures on the soils is cumulative rather than immediate. The large quantity of green plants ploughed into the soil in 1909 showed its effect last year, and one of these plots, which on account of its low-lying position also commanded a sufficiency of moisture for rapid and thorough decomposition of the green manure used, has yielded at the rate of 1,845 lbs. or 800 seers of ragi per acre, which is double the yield of the best of the unmanured plots. Of the green manures tried, cow-pea supplemented with a small quantity of potash and phosphoric acid has proved most beneficial both to the *Kar* (a quick-growing variety) ragi sown in May and the ordinary ragi sown in July. The increase in yield in the case of *Kar* ragi was 28 per cent and in that of the ordinary ragi 41 per cent. The result of the last harvest is emphatically in favour of ploughing up dry land as soon after the harvest as possible. The yield from plots ploughed early was three times that from plots which were ploughed only a few days before sowing. The experiment of rotation of ragi with groundnut has been begun this year with a view to ascertain whether such rotation will be advantageous to both crops, and two plots have been set apart for the purpose. The three varieties of dry land lucerne imported from America have made only a moderate growth, some of the plant succumbing to the prolonged drought of this summer. Fresh seed has been again imported this year and a fairly large area has been put under these varieties.

29. Out of the 25 varieties of paddy tried on a small scale last year, the twelve best have been selected for growing on a larger scale this season. Seed of such varieties as give good results will be available for distribution next year. The Java and Mauritius varieties of sugarcane have again done very well. A small plant for jaggory-boiling, similar to that which is being used on the Farm, consisting of a rectangular pan and a round pan set at different levels for ease in filtration, was sent out and its working demonstrated in Channagiri, Betur, Harihar, Sulekere, Hriyur and Kunigal. The departmental staff succeeded in making a hard jaggory in places where this had hitherto not been done. The jaggory made by the department was also of a better quality than that made by the local method and fetched a higher price in the market. From Codagahalli, Byatarayanapura and Harohalli also came requests, which were complied with, for help from the department in connection with jaggory boiling.

30. Efforts are being made for the introduction of Cambodia and Broach cotton into general cultivation in the Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts. About 5,600 lbs. of seed of these cottons have been distributed so that there should be over 1,000 acres under these classes of cotton this year.

31. *Implement Depot.*—The Implement Depot continued to transact useful business, the total number of ploughs sold being 193 as against 100 in the previous year. Other implements sold were chaff-cutters, harrows, chain-pumps and sugar pans. Experiments and analysis in connection with green manures, sugar cane, soils, cattle foods, etc., continued to be carried on at the Chemical Laboratory.

32. *Mycology and Entomology.*—As in the previous year, the demonstration of combative measures against *Koleroga*, chiefly occupied the attention of the mycological staff. Sixty-eight gardens, excluding the Experimental Gardens at Marthur and Agumbe, covering an area of about 21 acres, have been treated by Government agency in various parts of Sorab, Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli and Koppa taluks. Thirty-three garden owners have bought sprayers and have themselves treated about 100 acres. The investigation of the *Anaberoga* of supari and the Spike disease of sandal, started some time ago, could not be pushed on for want of sufficient staff. Some further work has been done on the Ring disease of potatoes. The study of the life-history of 'Smut' on *jola* was nearly completed. The entomological work was chiefly confined to operations against the grasshopper pests of *jola* and rice and further investigations of the *kamblihula* pest. A preliminary bulletin recommending the hand-picking of moths and deep ploughing as means of controlling the *kamblihula* pest was published and distributed in the affected places.

33. *Co-operative Societies.*—A Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore during the last Dasara and was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja. The Conference sat in deliberation for three days under the presidency of Rajamantra Pravina Mr. C. Srinivasaiengar. Over three hundred members attended the Conference coming from distant parts of the State. Several questions connected with the subject of co-operation in relation to the needs of Mysore were discussed, and many important resolutions were passed on the steps to be taken for promoting the movement on right lines. It is hoped that the Conference will lead to a wider and better understanding of the objects and principles of co-operation on the part of the public and to an appreciation of its benefits, both economic and social. As a result of this and other causes, the co-operative movement made great progress during the year 1911-12. The number of societies in the State rose from 111 to 208, ninety-eight societies having been newly registered during the year and the registration of one cancelled. There was a corresponding increase in membership from 9,043 to 13,148 and in working capital from Rs. 3,71,194 to Rs. 6,75,312, while the reserve fund rose from Rs. 9,549 to Rs. 18,833. The progress was chiefly in the Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur districts, but there was also a considerable amount of co-operative activity in the Kolar and Hassan districts. The districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug are still backward.

34. The rapid progress of the co-operative movement in the State has been greatly facilitated by the valuable service rendered to it by two Central Banks—the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, and the Mysore District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited. These institutions have been formed principally for the purpose of financing societies in need of funds. The first-named institution includes the whole State in its area of operations. Its transactions have increased during the year. Nearly all its shares have been taken up, its collected capital rising from Rs. 14,010 to Rs. 26,500. A sum of Rs. 66,445 has been deposited in the Bank by members and non-members. The Government placed a sum of Rs. 35,000 at the credit of the Bank in order to provide it with a ready resource against sudden and unforeseen demands. But the funds at the disposal of the Bank being quite sufficient for its purposes the Government loan has not been utilized. During the year, it lent a sum of Rs. 40,700 to 13 Societies, the total loans outstanding at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 78,360 to 20 Societies and 7 individual members. An equally interesting and satisfactory feature is the fact that it affords a ready and safe investment for the reserve and other surplus funds of co-operative societies. The Bank has, in this way, attracted a sum of Rs. 12,700 as deposits. The Mysore District Bank was started during this year for a similar purpose with its operations confined to the societies in the Mysore district. This institution has not yet had time to fully develop its resources, but there is no doubt that, when it does, it will be as useful as its sister institution in Bangalore. In consequence of the existence of these central financing agencies, there has been little demand for assistance from Government. Out of the sum of Rs. 2,000 graciously placed by His Highness the Maharaja at the disposal of the Registrar, a sum of Rs. 700 was given as a deposit to two societies, and no loans have been granted out of State Funds. A sum of Rs. 650 was recovered in connection with His Highness' Fund and a sum of Rs. 146 in connection with State Funds.

35. The tendency towards the formation of societies on the unlimited liability basis noticed in last year's report appears more marked this year. Out of the 98 new societies which were formed, only 16 have limited their liability, the rest adopting unlimited liability. Considered according to the class of people most served by the societies there were 29 for the benefit of officials, merchants and other business men, and 69 for that of agriculturists, artizans, coolies and others.

36. To cope with the increase of work consequent on this extension of the co-operative movement, the department was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant to the Registrar and two Inspectors, the former place being filled by Mr. R. Ranga Rao, who returned after completing a course of study on Co-operation in England and on the Continent. The Honorary Organizers, Messrs. Badami Krishna Rao, T. Venkataramaiya and H. R. Srinivasa Rao, have been doing their work with energy and enthusiasm. Messrs. Rajamantra Pravina C. Srinivasaiengar and D. Appu Rao continue to direct the affairs of the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank with care and success.



37. *Agricultural Banks.*—The year under review opened with nine Agricultural Banks in working condition, but it was found necessary to order the winding up of three of them, *viz.*, those at Gulur, Rampura and Haldodderi—all in the Tumkur district, as they had fallen into arrears and did not show signs of vitality. At the end of the year therefore only six banks were working. Of these, the bank at Nanjangud which had paid off the Government loan and which was doing some work out of its reserve of about Rs. 4,500, has since ceased to transact any business and the members have resolved to close the concern after disposing of the reserve under para 76 of the Articles of Association. It is proposed to transfer the amount to a local society for the promotion of *Vedic* learning and the matter is under consideration.

38. With regard to the question of resuscitating the agricultural banks referred to last year as engaging the attention of the Government, it was decided to establish in places where conditions were favourable, co-operative societies on the unlimited liability basis by the side of the defunct agricultural banks and thus give an opportunity to the members of the latter institutions to enjoy the facilities afforded by co-operative societies. Accordingly at 18 different places, co-operative societies have been started and 56 members of the defunct banks have become members of such societies, borrowing Rs. 1,525 for liquidating debts due to the bank, and Rs. 2,333 for agricultural purposes. At the same time these members have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,093 to the societies as share capital, thus effecting certain savings out of their earnings which they would not otherwise have done. Most of the societies in question are yet in an infant stage, but all of them bear promise of becoming useful to the members of the banks as their finances improve. The total recoveries from both the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 64,845 and 7,371 under principal and interest respectively. The respective figures for the previous year were Rs. 59,793 and Rs. 9,032. Coercive measures were resorted to only in extreme cases.

39. *Joint-stock Companies.*—The number of joint-stock companies working at the end of the year remained the same as at its commencement, *viz.*, 78, two new companies having been registered in place of two wound-up during the year.

40. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—During the year 7 inam villages comprising 846 fields with an area of 3,426 acres were surveyed and 4 villages containing 886 fields measuring 2,729 acres were classed. Re-survey operations were completed in 454 villages in all, consisting of 142 villages of the Kunigal taluk (as it stood at the original Settlement), 242 of Hassan, 40 villages of the late Harnahalli (present Tiptur) and 30 villages of the Koppa taluks. The total area re-surveyed was 405,687 acres or 633.89 square miles. Re-classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was completed in 753 villages of the late Harnahalli, Chiknayakanhalli and Banavar taluks, and of the Maddagiri and Nelamangala, Magadi and Koppa taluks. The thirty years' Settlement having expired some time ago, revision Settlement was introduced and revised rates of assessment were announced in the Honnali and the late Anantapur taluks. In the former, the average rate of garden assessment decreased by 24.7 per cent, while there was an increase of 2.75 per cent in the case of rice lands and 10 per cent in the case of dry lands. The operations in the late Anantapur taluk resulted in a decrease of 35.3 per cent in the case of garden lands, while the rice and dry lands yielded an increase of 4 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively in the average rate of assessment. On the whole the revision of the Settlement resulted in a moderate increase of revenue on occupied lands by 4 per cent in the late Anantapur taluk over the collections of 1906-07, and by 12½ per cent in the Honnali taluk over the collections of 1907-08. The rates were generally well received by the ryots. Proposals for the revision Settlement of the Shimoga taluk were sanctioned by Government in March last and the rates will be announced next cold weather. Proposals for the revision Settlement of the late Koratagere taluk of the Tumkur district and the Nagar taluk of the Shimoga district are expected to be received early for sanction.

41. *Inam Department.*—The Inam department carried on its work as usual, which was in the main confined to the issue of final quit rent registers and title-deeds.

42. *Registration.*—Both the number of documents registered and the revenue realised showed an appreciable increase, the figures being 94,193 and Rs. 1,86,025 as against 86,869 and Rs. 1,63,460 in the previous year. The increase in the number

of registrations was general in all the districts, and is attributed partly to a greater appreciation by the public of the benefits of registration, and partly to the unfavourable nature of the season.

43. *Stamps*.—There was a noticeable increase in the revenue from Stamps during the year, the amount realised being Rs. 9,15,500 against Rs. 8,26,100 in the previous year. Of this increase, Rs. 57,200 was under Court Fee Stamps, attributable to a rise in the number and value of the civil suits instituted during the year, while under General Stamps the increase of Rs. 30,100 was due to wider monetary transactions which also resulted in an increase in the revenue from registration.

44. A new design of General Stamp Paper with His Highness the Maharaja's portrait on the stamps has been approved. This will be on view at the Exhibition. Stamp papers of this pattern will soon be made available for public use.

45. *Excise*.—The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 45,45,518 against Rs. 43,69,216 in the year previous, showing an increase of Rs. 1,76,302 or about 4 per cent. This increase is spread over all the principal items of Excise Revenue and is considered to be indicative of the return to normal conditions. It was still short of the realizations for the year 1908-09 by Rs. 75,730 as particularized below :—

| District  |     |     |              |     | Difference as compared with 1908-09 |
|---|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Bangalore  | ... | ... | ...          | ... | —89,377                             |
| 2. Kolar  | ... | ... | ...          | ... | —1,830                              |
| 3. Tumkur   | ... | ... | ...          | ... | —54,991                             |
| 4. Mysore   | ... | ... | ...          | ... | +11,403                             |
| 5. Hassan   | ... | ... | ...          | ... | +10,484                             |
| 6. Kadur  | ... | ... | ...          | ... | +16,770                             |
| 7. Shimoga  | ... | ... | ...          | ... | +14,483                             |
| 8. Chitaldrug   | ... | ... | ...          | ... | +18,919                             |
| 9. Gain on the sale of opium  | ... | ... | ...          | ... | —5,624                              |
| 10. Proportionate cost of the Distillery Establishment paid by the Civil and Military Station | ... | ... | ...          | ... | +4,033                              |
|   |     |     | <b>Total</b> | ... | <b>—75,730</b>                      |

46. There was again a decrease in the number of arrack and toddy shops, there being 20 less of the former and 13 of the latter but the consumption increased slightly—3·1 per cent under arrack and 1·7 per cent under toddy. Against this there was a heavy fall in the consumption of foreign liquors, the quantity consumed being about 11,000 gallons or nearly 30 per cent less than that for the previous year.

47. Three more shops were licensed for the sale of ganja and one for opium. The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 5 to 7-8-0, while the retail sellers of opium were allowed to fix their own sale prices. These altered conditions resulted in a substantial reduction in the quantities of the drugs consumed while simultaneously there was increase in the revenue realized.

48. *Forests*.—Six blocks comprising an area of 36·66 square miles were notified as State Forests under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation, and 13 blocks with an aggregate area of 55·1 square miles were notified as reserve lands under Section 4. About 147 miles of forest demarcation lines were newly cut and 2,512 miles of old lines releared and widened to the standard width of 66 feet at a total cost of Rs. 10,804. An aggregate area of 2,370 square miles of forests was placed under fire protection, of which 2,145 sq. miles or 90·5 per cent were successfully protected. 14,446 acres were newly stocked with various kinds of nursery-raised plants and 23,046 acres were sown and dibbled over with sandal, teak, and other indigenous seeds. About 470,163 cubic feet of timber of various kinds were collected and sold departmentally, and about 412,904 cubic feet were extracted and removed direct from the forests by purchasers and consumers. The realisations from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 5,07,850 against Rs. 4,16,293 in the previous year. The total quantity of sandalwood sold was 2,388 tons which yielded a revenue of Rs. 12,73,773 against Rs. 11,75,009 in the previous year. About 34 miles of new roads were constructed to facilitate the carting of timber and other forest produce to depots, etc., and about 179 miles were repaired at a total cost of

Rs. 10,549. A sum of Rs. 22,846 was spent upon new buildings and on repairs of existing buildings. The revenue under Forest proper was Rs. 22,24,087 against Rs. 20,95,422 and the expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,03,365 against Rs. 6,87,630 in the previous year.

49. I may mention here that owing to the altered conditions of work in the department and the expansion of the area of the State Forests, the Government have decided to re-organize the staff, both administrative and executive. With the improved pay and prospects of the staff and with the better organization in the department, it is hoped that there would be a corresponding improvement in the conservation and exploitation of our forests.

50. *Geological and Mining.*—Preliminary surveys were conducted over an area of about 300 square miles of the Nelamangala and Kunigal taluks, about 1,200 square miles of the Krishnarajpet, Channarayāpatna, Yedatore and Naga-mangala taluks, and of French Rocks sub-taluk, and about 150 square miles of the Mysore taluk in the neighbourhood of the proposed reservoir dam at Kannambadi. Several small schist belts have been mapped in the area surveyed, and occurrences of iron ore, chrome iron ore, mica, limestone and some small auriferous veins have been noted. Reports on the work done are now under preparation by the officers concerned. The State Geologist made an inspection of the foundations exposed at the site of the Kannambadi dam and furnished a report of a favourable character. A large nugget of gold (weighing 4.03 ozs.) was found near Palavanhalli in the Shimoga district and a series of washing of the soil and alluvium were carried out which showed that the surface material here carries small quantities of gold. Several prospecting licenses have been taken out in the area, but work has not yet been started. Eighty-eight leases and licenses for mining and prospecting were issued or renewed during the year as against 58 in the year previous.

51. *Gold.*—The production of gold showed an increase of over 11,000 ozs. during the year, all of which came from the Kolar Field. The Mysore, Ooregum and Nundydroog Mines maintained the satisfactory position of the previous year. Champion Reef has shown a further tendency to improve and Balaghat, which for some time past has yielded very poor results, has shown distinct signs of improvement in some of the lower levels. The total value of the gold obtained was three crores and twenty lakhs of rupees, and the royalty realised by Government was a little over 16 lakhs. On other Mines work has been rather slack during the year owing to the difficulty of raising funds for further deep prospecting. Ahmed's block on the east of the Kolar Field has recently been assigned to a syndicate of Hyderabad capitalists and work is now being re-started. The east Beterayaswami block to the north of the Kolar Field has been sampled and reported upon on behalf of the Mysore Gold Mining Company. Work on the various blocks of the Shimoga Gold Field in the Kadur and Shimoga districts was suspended during the year owing to exhaustion of funds. An examination of the Jalagargundi block was made on behalf of the Gold Fields of Mysore and General Exploration Company, but it is believed that the option will not be exercised.

52. *Manganese.*—In the hope of encouraging an extension of the manganese industry, the rate of royalty has now been considerably reduced and a sliding scale adopted, starting from a royalty of one anna per ton when the market price of the ore is 9d. per unit or under. This concession, in conjunction with the present upward tendency in the market rates will, it is hoped, lead to an expansion of the industry during the coming year.

53. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 26,772. There were 374 accidents, during the year, of which, 48 were fatal involving the death of 89 persons.

54. *Public Works.*—In order to meet administrative requirements, a new circle of superintendence, designated the "Southern Circle," was formed in November 1911, as a tentative measure for two years, and the existing "Northern Circle" was ordered to be continued for a similar period. The total expenditure on Public Works from all sources, including Local Funds, amounted to about Rs. 44½ lakhs during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 15½ lakhs were spent on irrigation works and Rs. 28½ lakhs on civil works and military buildings. The most important work undertaken during the year was the construction of a dam across the river Cauvery at Kannambadi, sanction to which was announced at the last year's meeting of the Representative Assembly. The first stage of the scheme is now being

carried out, and according to this the dam will be raised to a height of 97 feet with weir crest at 80 feet above river bed, and the reservoir at this stage will store 11,030 million cubic feet of water. The first stage of the work (which includes the fourth installation of the Power Scheme) is estimated to cost Rs. 89 lakhs. The work was started in November 1911 and an expenditure of Rs. 6,97,801 was incurred up to end of June 1912. The operations of the year consisted in opening out approach roads to the site of the dam and the camps, constructing offices and quarters including a dispensary for the staff, arranging for water-supply and drainage, and collecting the requisite labour, materials, machinery, tools and plant. A portion of the river-bed and banks was cleared and excavations for founding the dam were in progress.

55. In connection with the Marikanave Project in the Chitaldrug district, the details of the "Block System" of irrigation have been worked out. The construction of the high level canal has been deferred for the present. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for improving the sanitary condition of the villages in the canal area, and an expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 was actually incurred in shifting the villages of Nandihalli and Jagadanhalli to healthier sites. The area actually irrigated under the reservoir during the year was about 3,672 acres against 10,892 acres assessed.

56. Among the large irrigation works started during the year were the construction of a new tank across the Vadly stream near Hairege in the Mysore district, the extension and improvement of the Sriramdevar South Channel in the Hassan district, the restoration of the Bolappenhalli tank in the Closepet sub-taluk, and the Mellur tank in the Hunsur taluk. The damage sustained by the several anikats along the river Cauvery, on account of the extraordinary floods of July 1911, was satisfactorily repaired during the last hot weather at a cost of about half a lakh of rupees. Nearly a lakh of rupees was also spent on the restoration of the minor tanks in the State.

57. The principal new buildings in progress were the new Palace and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital and the New High School at Bangalore, and the Sandalkoti at Shimoga. The construction of an additional residential block at the Mysore Palace and of a Chemical Laboratory for the Bangalore Central College were started during the year. The 'Coronation Buildings,' belonging to Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait in the Kolar Gold Fields, were acquired and an estimate for Rs. 39,430 was sanctioned for adapting the building for a Maternity and Hospital.

58. Under communications, the construction and improvement of certain malnad and forest roads in the Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore districts, were in progress. The construction of the large bridge at Honnali on the Tungabhadra river made good progress, and materials were collected for a much needed bridge across the Bhrigu river in the Mysore district, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 39,535 was sanctioned in November last. A telephone service was installed between Bangalore and Mysore at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 to facilitate the transaction of official business.

59. Among miscellaneous public improvements in progress, may be mentioned the construction of sundry roads and drains in the different extensions of the Bangalore City and the laying of additional water-supply pipes in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. A project estimated to cost Rs. 14,70,170 was prepared for the sewerage of the Mysore City. Projects for the drainage of Shimoga, Harihar and Sringeri towns were also completed, and investigations and surveys were in progress in connection with the drainage of Bangalore and Davangere.

60. *Electrical Works.*—The third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, which was in progress in 1910-11, was completed during the year under report. The transmission lines leading to Bangalore and Mysore were equipped with aluminium cell lightning arrestors. Extensions of interior power and lighting were carried out in Mysore and in the City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. A building for locating the office and stores of the Superintendent was constructed at Mysore at a total cost of Rs. 8,914. Motor generator sets were rearranged in the transformer stations at Bangalore and Mysore. Surveys in connection with the Bangalore tramways and the fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme were carried out and the project estimates were nearing completion towards the close of the year.

61. The capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 57,409 and the total outlay up-to-date to Rs. 83,13,594. The gross earnings of the scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 16,64,778 and the working expenses to Rs. 6,26,089. This latter sum included Rs. 2,87,700 set apart towards the Depreciation Fund and Rs. 38,748 spent for conserving and regulating the river supply during the hot weather. The net profit after deducting interest charges at 4 per cent, was Rs. 7,07,184 or 8.51 per cent, on the total capital outlay up-to-date.

62. *Railways.*—The gross receipts on all the open lines within the State amounted to Rs. 32,09,000 as against Rs. 28,30,638 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,78,362 which is due to heavy passenger and goods traffic. The expenses on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 18,20,000 equivalent to 56.72 per cent of gross receipts as against Rs. 17,14,127 or 60.56 per cent during 1910-11. The increase of Rs. 1,05,873 under expenditure over that of the previous year was incurred chiefly in connection with the haulage of increased traffic. The total net earnings aggregated Rs. 13,89,000 or 5.53 per cent on the entire capital outlay of Rs. 2,50,94,761 as against Rs. 11,16,511 in the previous year. The interest on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 amounted to Rs. 7,16,261. After deducting this as well as the one-twentieth share of surplus profits (Rs. 66,000) payable to the Company, the net revenue credited to the State was Rs. 5,40,739 or 6.20 per cent on the balance of capital, *viz.*, Rs. 87,11,960 expended from general revenues. A portion of the net receipt aggregating Rs. 79,214 was expended as capital on lines in operation, thus reducing the net revenue of the year to Rs. 4,61,525.

63. There having been no extensions of lines for more than 12 years past, the State has fallen behind British India in railway development. Mysore has one mile of railway for every 12,500 inhabitants, while the corresponding rate for all India is one mile per 8,800. An addition of at least 200 miles to the existing open mileage is necessary to keep pace with the rate of progress in British India. Government have accordingly decided to pursue a progressive policy of construction during the next few years. With this end in view, sanction was accorded in November 1911 to a programme of railway construction and to the formation of a State Railway Construction Department. This has accordingly been formed under the Engineer-in-Chief Mr. E. A. S. Bell, lately Senior Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, whose services have been kindly placed at our disposal by the Government of India.

64. *Forecast of Future Activities.*—The several lines suggested in the programme of work will be dealt with one by one in order of their urgency and importance. The South Indian Railway Company have re-surveyed the Nanjangud-Erode line and prepared the necessary plans and estimates for the section from Nanjangud to the British frontier, and the project is stated to be under the consideration of the Directors in England. The lines from Mysore to Hassan was further examined and surveys for the final location of the lines are in progress. The proposal now under investigation is to have a third line from Konehalli to Seringapatam, through Channarayapatna and Krishnarajpete with branch lines on the narrow gauge to Hassan and Hole-Narsipur.

65. *Light Railway.*—The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company were engaged in completing arrangements to begin work on the line. Surveys have been carried out for a line of light railway from Bowringpet to Kolar. As the District Board have undertaken to finance the line and collected the necessary funds, actual construction will be taken in hand as soon as the project receives the approval of the Government of India. A survey has also been carried out and plans and estimates are being completed for a similar line to connect Chitaldrug with Chikjajur on the Bangalore-Harihar line.

66. *Judicial.*—The ordinary original civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by the Chief Court over the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur was withdrawn on the re-establishment of the District and Sessions Court of the Bangalore Division in August 1911, alluded to in my Address last year. The unlimited original civil jurisdiction conferred on the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore was withdrawn, and his pecuniary jurisdiction is now limited to Rs. 10,000 as in the case of other Subordinate Judges.

67. To remedy the congestion of work in the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam, the villages comprised in the taluk of Chandagal and Belagola and the

villages of the Seringapatam hobli to the south of the Cauvery in the Seringapatam taluk were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam to that of the Additional Munsiff's Court at Mysore, and the villages comprised in the hoblis of Saligram, Mirle and Hosa Agrahar in the Yedatore taluk, and the villages of Akkihebbal hobli of the Krishnarajpete taluk to the west of the Hemavati were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court at Hole-Narsipur from that of the Additional Munsiff's Court, Mysore, and of the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam, respectively. The jurisdiction over the taluk of Tarikere was transferred from the Munsiff's Court at Chikmagalur to the Subordinate Judge's Court at Shimoga to suit the convenience of the litigant public. The Additional Munsiff's Court at Chikballapur which was established for a period of one year was directed to be continued until further orders.

68. The Civil Registers and forms were revised during the year. A new set of rules for the arrangement, custody, preservation and destruction of records of civil proceedings of the courts subordinate to the Chief Court were issued. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of both civil and criminal litigation, the percentage of such increase being 12·60 and 15·71, respectively

69. To facilitate the recovery of copying fees an arrangement has been sanctioned whereby copies shall be prepared on prescribed papers with the value stamped thereon.

70. It may interest you to learn that orders of Government have been passed to improve the position and prospects of the Munsiffs. They will be treated as Gazetted Officers and will, on being confirmed as Munsiff's start on a pay of Rs. 200 per mensem rising by triennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 400. The Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court will hereafter be included in the grade of Munsiffs.

71. *Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Regular Police was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 831 officers and 5,049 men. A temporary staff of one Inspector, one Jamadar, two Dafadars and 26 constables at an annual cost of Rs. 4,008 was sanctioned during the year for duty at the Cauvery Reservoir Works near Kannambadi. An additional establishment of four head constables and forty constables at a cost of Rs. 8,280 was sanctioned towards the end of the year for the Kolar Gold Fields to meet the growing requirements of the place. The cost of the Police Administration, including equipment and clothing, was approximately Rs. 9,12,840 against Rs. 9,08,366 in the preceding year. The work of Village Police was satisfactory, and the system of watches at out-posts continued to be effective. There was a small increase in the number of cognizable offences reported, which stood at 5,950 against 5,742 in the previous year. The percentage of the value of property recovered, to that reported as lost was 46·7 against 41·4 in the past year. There were no organized dacoities or serious riots affecting the public peace and the efficiency of the Police Force was well maintained.

72. *Military.*—The military forces of the State were maintained at the usual strength and in a good state of efficiency and discipline. Two squadrons of the Imperial Service Lancers which took part in the great ceremonial parade and review at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi acquitted themselves creditably and, it is satisfactory to note, earned high encomiums from military experts and other distinguished spectators.

73. *Medical.*—Including three newly-opened dispensaries, there were at the end of the year 152 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. In all 1,367,000 patients were treated which was 51,000 more than in the previous year, and of this number 12,000 were in-patients. There were 113 midwives who attended to 7,285 cases. The special hospitals of the State, *viz.*, the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, the Maternity Hospitals, the Epidemic Diseases Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital continued to do good work. Over ten thousand persons were treated in the last-mentioned institution at Bangalore.

74. The revised scheme of the subordinate branch of the Medical Service providing for the improved status, and pay and prospects, of the Hospital Assistants, briefly referred to in the Address last year, came into force during the year under report.

75. *Public Health.*—There was a slight increase in the number of births recorded during the year, the birth-rate being 19·65 per mille of population against

18.25 in the preceding year. The number of deaths recorded was also somewhat larger, being 20.24 as against 19.92 per mille. Cholera prevailed in all the districts, in a sporadic form in some districts and in an epidemic form in others. The districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug suffered most with a mortality of 2,145 and 1,934 respectively. The usual remedial and preventive measures were adopted with some measure of success. The Government sanctioned the award of a gold medal to the patel of Adivala, in the Chitaldrug district, in recognition of the exceptionally good service rendered by him in the suppression of cholera in his village.

76. There were 18,911 attacks and 14,089 deaths from plague during the year as against 12,684 attacks and 8,789 deaths in 1910-11. As compared with the previous year, mortality from plague was higher in the Mysore City, and in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur districts, the largest increase being recorded in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts. The preventive measures adopted were evacuation, disinfection and inoculation. The total number of persons inoculated was 60,250 against 54,592 in 1910-11. Special establishments were maintained in the Mysore City and on the Kolar Gold Fields for carrying on inoculation work.

77. The total number of vaccinations done in the State during the year was 80,443 as against 62,261 in the previous year, showing an increase of 18,182 cases. Vaccination was declared compulsory in the municipalities of Kolar, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Bowringpet. The Kurnul system of vaccination has been working fairly satisfactorily since its introduction. In order to serve as an incentive to patels to exert themselves in popularising vaccination, Government were pleased to order the grant of certificates to the most deserving in each taluk in recognition of their special interest in the work.

78. The formation of a Public Health Institute was sanctioned during the year. Proposals for providing suitable buildings for the Institute, which is to include the Vaccine Institute and a Health Museum and Library, are under the consideration of the Government. A school of Hygiene for the training of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors required for employment in the State was also sanctioned during the year.

79. *Government Gardens.*—The introduction of new plants, the improvement of the seed depot and the construction and fitting up of a seed-testing house, a fumigating chamber, and a herbarium, specially engaged the attention of the Economic Botanist during the year. In the fumigating chamber all plants imported into or sent out from the Lal-Bagh and other Government gardens will be carefully disinfected and it is hoped that the public also will avail themselves of the installation, and thus help in minimising the spread of plant pests.

80. *The Government Museum.*—The museum continued to maintain its popularity during the year. 342,346 persons visited the institution, being an increase of 69,553 over the previous year. In all sections further improvements were made in the arrangement of the collections so as to afford greater facility for study, and in the enlargement of the sections relating to Industry and Arts, Ethnology including Archæology and Numismatics, and Natural History, especially Zoology. The collection of coins was also considerably enlarged and catalogued, and the Library received many valuable additions in books and periodical publications. Greater facilities were provided for free access to the public to all patents and inventions filed in the Mysore State, and to these are now being added full lists of the Government of India Patent Office.

81. *Archæology.*—The number of new records discovered during the year was 535, exclusive of labels below figures in stone, copper, or mortar, and inscriptions on temple bells, etc., which make a total of 400. Some excavations were conducted at the *Kirtinarayana* temple at Talkad. The temple was mostly buried in sand, but after excavation the plan of the exterior was clearly revealed. There are no sculptures on the outerwalls, but a railed parapet runs round the front hall, divided by single columns into panels containing floral work in relief. The excavations also exposed twelve inscriptions, one of them in Tamil being a very important epigraph relating to the consecration of the God *Kirtinarayana* in A.D. 1117 by Vishnuvardhana. Among the manuscripts examined during the year may be mentioned *Travarnikachara*, a Jain law-book in Sanskrit of about the 15th century written by Nemichandra, a resident of Tirkanambapur or Terakanambi in Gundlu-



pet taluk, and *Bharatesa-vaibhava*, a Kannada poem written in the *Sangatya* metre by the Jain poet Ratnahara-siddha. The latter gives an account of King Bharata, son of Vrishabha the first Tirthankara, and was composed in A.D. 1660.

82. *Meteorology*.—The Observatory at Mysore which had completed the nineteenth year of its existence at the close of December 1911 as a second class station, recording three sets of observations daily, was reduced to the third class, recording one set of observations from the beginning of January 1912. At the end of the official year therefore, there were in the State one first class Observatory at Bangalore and three third class Observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug, the total number remaining the same as in previous years.

83. *The Government Press and Stationery Departments*.—The Press and Stationery departments continued to be efficiently managed. There was a decrease in the number of books bound as compared with the previous year, and the expenditure also showed a decrease in Rs. 9,000, being Rs. 1,14,000 as against Rs. 1,23,000 of the previous year. In the Stationery department, the purchases for the year amounted to Rs. 94,760, including English and Indian-made paper, articles of stationery, and other requisites. The printing, binding and other miscellaneous work connected with the Census entailed a vast amount of work on the press, and it is very satisfactory to note that it was carried out with remarkable efficiency and smoothness. The two Probationers who are attached to the Press have after a preliminary training, been deputed to England for a course of instruction in the art of Printing and management of an up-to-date Press.

84. *District Funds*.—The receipt under all heads of District Funds was approximately Rs. 8,68,268, and together with the opening balance of Rs. 4,61,598, the total income amounted to Rs. 13,29,866. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,20,149, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,09,717 at the close of the year.

85. Out of this expenditure Rs. 5,29,406 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 82,048 on Sanitation, Rs. 76,129 on Medical Relief and the balance towards the establishment and other miscellaneous charges. During the year two new Unions in the Kolar district and one in the Hassan district were formed. New *Vardyasalas* were opened in Sravanabelagola, Hassan district and in Mayakonda, Chitaldrug district. Bye-laws for the Regulation and inspection of bakeries and aerated water factories in the Kolar Gold Fields area were sanctioned by Government during the year.

86. *Local Funds General*.—The income under Local Funds General, which is comprised mainly of a contribution of 67 per cent of the local cess on abkari and miscellaneous items of revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,91,221, and including the opening balance of Rs. 1,67,298, the total receipts were 3,58,519. The expenditure, which is devoted chiefly to the excavation of drinking-water wells in rural parts, construction of bridges, and such other special works as would promote sanitation and public convenience in rural parts, amounted to Rs. 1,86,230. There remained to the credit of the Funds at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,72,289.

87. *Municipal Boards*.—There were, during the year, 89 municipalities in the State, of which 29 had Municipal Councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation, the affairs of the remaining 60 municipalities being managed by Municipal Boards constituted under the executive orders of Government.

88. Sub-section 2 of Section 142 of the Municipal Regulation authorizing the seizure and destruction of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a Magistrate was declared to be applicable to the Tumkur and Hassan towns with reference to ghee and six other articles as in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The provisions of the sections were also extended to the Kolar town in respect of ghee and two other articles. While abolition of the Octroi was found to be impracticable on fiscal grounds, the Municipal Councils were authorized to exempt from octroi dutiable articles brought within municipal limits for consumption in small quantities not exceeding a maximum prescribed by the Government.

89. For the improvement of the sanitation of the Seringapatam town including Ganjam, a lump sum grant of Rs. 4,000 for clearing undergrowth and levelling dilapidated areas and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 for annual maintenance has been recently sanctioned from the State Funds.



90. During the year the Mysore Public Conveyance Regulation was extended to the Mysore City and the Municipal Council have taken necessary action for issuing rules for the working of the Regulation.

91. The receipts under Municipal Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 9,85,336 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,95,275, of which Rs. 2,22,016 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 2,06,236 on Conservancy and the remainder on other items.

92. *Mysore City Improvement.*—A comprehensive programme of works including a complete system of underground sewerage and outfall works for the whole city at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,67,590 was generally approved of in the latter part of the year. The usual grant of three lakhs of rupees a year to the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board will be continued till the aforesaid programme is completed.

93. The rules for the grant of loans for house-building purposes under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation were amended so as to dispense with the taking of collateral securities when the property to be benefited was in itself a sufficient security, the applicant's interest in the said property being not less than one and a half times the loan applied for.

94. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,36,680, of which Rs. 76,155 was spent on acquisition and demolition of properties. The number of properties acquired during the year was in all 93, of which 28 were acquired in the Fort at a cost of Rs. 59,292. The improvement of the Fort area was practically completed, the total number of properties acquired and demolished being 357.

95. *Muzrai.*—During the year 132 Muzrai Institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 68,686, of which Rs. 59,166 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and Rs. 9,520 was contributed by the State. A sum of Rs. 45,600 was invested during the year by private individuals at the favourable rate of 4 per cent interest allowed on behalf of benevolent, charitable and educational purposes, thus bringing the total of such deposits to Rs. 2,45,100.

96. His Holiness Sri Sachidananda Sivabhinava Narasimha Bharati Swamigalu of the Sringeri Matha breathed his last on the 20th March 1912 and, in a Proclamation issued on the occasion, due expression was given to the sense of the loss caused thereby to the Hindu world and religion. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to recognise, in accordance with the wishes of His Holiness the late Swamigalu, the succession of Vedamurthi Narasimha Sastri, who was duly consecrated and installed under the titular name of Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati on the 7th April 1912. The succession of Vedamurthi Seturamacharya to the Peeta of the Sri Uttaradi Matha as His Holiness Sri Satya Dhyana Thirtha Swamigalu was also recognised during the year.

97. *Education.*—It is gratifying to note that progress in education was steadily kept up during the year. The number of public institutions increased from 2,460 to 2,567 or by 107 and that of pupils from 115,249 to 123,491 or by 8,242. The increase occurred chiefly in Middle and Primary Schools for boys and in Vernacular Middle Schools for girls. The number of private or indigenous institutions also increased from 1,807 to 1,911 or by 104 and their strength from 22,904 to 25,723 or by 2,819. The total number of public and private institutions during the year was 4,478 with an attendance of 149,214 pupils as against 4,267 institutions with an attendance of 138,153 pupils during the previous year. Of the total number of pupils under instruction, 124,324 were boys and 24,890 were girls, against 115,179 boys and 22,974 girls in 1910-11. The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-age rose from 27·9 to 30·1, while that of girls at school to the female population of school-age also rose from 5·7 to 6·2. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age was 18·3 against 16·9 in the previous year. The rise in the number and strength of private institutions is an encouraging sign of the progress of primary education in the State, and it is hoped that the tendency to progress in this direction will be steadily maintained.

98. *Re-organisation of Colleges.*—Further arrangements were made to complete the equipment of the two First Grade Colleges in accordance with the requirements of the New University Regulations and to meet the demands of the University Inspection Commission of November 1910. An additional lecturer for the teaching of

English was employed in the Maharaja's College at Mysore, and a Telugu Pandit has also been recently appointed. The High School department of the College has been separately placed under a Headmaster. The Science gallery for which a special grant was sanctioned, has been completed. Large additions were made to the College Library which is becoming a valuable collection of useful books on English History and Economics. The Historical and Economic Museum also has had several additions made to it, chiefly of coins presented by Government and the students. An installation of electric lights was sanctioned for the Students' Home attached to the College and the construction of quarters for the Warden of the Hostel is under consideration. In the Central College, provision was made both as regards equipment and the additional staff required for the teaching of the different Science subjects. Demonstrators for Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology and Zoology were appointed, and the employment of a Professor of Natural Science of European qualifications has been recently sanctioned. A Professor of English with Honours qualifications of the London University has been appointed and is expected to arrive shortly. The construction of a new building for the Chemistry Section was taken in hand and is in rapid progress and it is hoped that necessary arrangements will be complete for affiliation in Branch II (B) Chemistry from the next academical year. Large grants were sanctioned for the equipment of the Science Laboratories and the College Library.

99. *Religious and Moral Instruction.*—Religious and moral instruction continued to be imparted with regularity. In Colleges the half-hour religious and moral lessons were replaced by weekly lecture by the Professors and Pandits, and in other schools the usual programme was adhered to. The working of the scheme has to improve gradually with the securing of teachers possessing the requisite capacity and high personal character, and with the provision of suitable text books.

100. *Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.*—Manual instruction or Sloyd made good progress during the year. In the matter of Kindergarten instruction, special classes were held in Mysore and Bangalore for about six weeks during the last summer vacation to train teachers of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys and girls. In these classes, instruction was imparted on the modern methods of teaching Arithmetic and Geography, the principles and methods of infant-training embodying observation-lessons, narration of stories and school gardening, and manual occupations such as card-board work, paper-folding, clay-modelling, and object-drawing.

101. *Results of Public Examinations.*—At the B. A. Degree Examination of the Madras University, 56 students in all passed in the English Language Division, 66 in the Second Language Division, and 59 in the different Optional Subjects Divisions. Two of the successful candidates in the English Division, 3 in the Second Language Division, one in Physics and one in Mathematics secured first class passes. Altogether 52 students passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, 6 of them being in the first class. The results of the Matriculation Examination were unsatisfactory. One hundred and four students passed from all the schools put together, 74 from Government institutions and the rest from Aided High Schools.

102. *Female Education.*—Female education continued to advance, the number of institutions for girls increasing from 294 to 305. One lady candidate from the Maharani's College passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and another from the same institution passed the Sanskrit Branch of the Kannada Pandits' Examination. Arrangements have been made to train every year 10 lady teachers of the department in the Upper and Lower Secondary training classes of the Maharani's College, Mysore.

103. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The number of industrial and weaving schools increased from 20 to 22 and all the Government and Aided institutions turned out satisfactory work during the year. At the Tata Silk Farm, Bangalore, the Salvation Army has arranged for courses of six months, and twelve months, for persons desirous of being trained on the farm. Sericulture as a part of nature study was taught regularly to school boys of Closepet, Chikmuduvadi (in Kankanhalli taluk), Channapatna, Sidlaghatta, Kolar, Mysore (Nazarbad school), Malvalli and Kunigal by specially trained teachers.

lessons were generally given to boys of the Kannada IV and V Classes out of school hours in these places. Practical Agriculture was taught with fair success on the Demonstration Farm attached to the Mysore Normal School.

104. Among other measures of importance in the Education department may be mentioned the following. A scheme for the opening of an English training class in the Mysore Normal School was sanctioned. The class has since been opened and a number of matriculate and non-matriculate teachers are being regularly trained in modern methods of teaching. In the current year's budget, a sum of one lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for village school buildings, one lakh for opening new primary schools and improvement of existing ones, and Rs. 60,000 for improving technical education. A scheme for the award of Secondary School-leaving Certificates has been sanctioned with effect from the commencement of this academical year to replace the present Matriculation Examination and it is hoped that it will give general satisfaction and produce beneficial results.

105. *Oriental Library*.—During the year 475 manuscripts of Sanskrit and Kannada literary works and 253 printed volumes in English, Sanskrit and Kannada were added to the Library. Four volumes of the Library Series were published, three of these relating to Sanskrit Literature and one to Kannada Literature. A classified Catalogue of the English Section of the Library brought up-to-date was issued in the early part of the year.

106. *The Economic Conference*.—I may here give a brief account of the work done by the Economic Conference during the year. I explained to you in my Address, last year the purposes of the Conference, and its constitution and sphere of work, and also indicated briefly the progress it had made till the last Dasara. Since then the Conference has developed a good deal and the Resolutions carried at the third session held during the last Birthday week have already been published. The Committee for Industries and Commerce has been strengthened, and His Highness' Government have engaged for a period of six months, the services of Mr. A. Chatterton, C.I.E., Officer in charge of the Pumping and Boring Operations and the Bureau of Industrial Information in Madras, and under him six special officers have been working. An Industrial Survey of the State has been commenced by Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer under the guidance of Mr. Chatterton. Of the sum of one lakh of rupees sanctioned for Conference expenditure as a whole during the year 1911-12, Rs. 48,000 were actually spent. For the year 1912-13, a sum of Rs. 1,46,000 has been sanctioned. District Committees have been formed in all the districts and funds were placed at their disposal for small establishments, experiments and contingencies. I will now describe to you very briefly the work done so far by the different Committees of the Conference.

107. *The Agricultural Committee*.—In order to encourage District Agricultural Associations, the Agricultural Committee made grants of sums varying from Rs. 70 to 250, to the Agricultural Associations in the districts of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur. The Chitaldrug Association having sufficient funds of its own did not need any grant from the Committee. The formation of Agricultural Associations in all the District Headquarters is of great importance as an effective means of creating and sustaining an active interest in agricultural improvement. Such Associations have yet to be formed in the districts of Bangalore and Shimoga.

108. The subject of improving Sericulture which is a promising industry of the State is engaging the serious attention of the Committee. Fourteen scholarships of Rs. 8 each per month have been allotted for training students in the Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore. The students are all drawn from the ryot population, possessing lands of their own and have been selected by the District Committees. The Committee is also considering the question of opening Silk Demonstration Farms in large silk centres in charge of men trained for the work. There are also at present, a dozen students who are undergoing training in horticulture in the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore, and are given a scholarship of Rs. 12 each per mensem by the Committee. Steps are being taken to institute an enquiry into the subject of the indebtedness of the Mysore ryot and his general economic condition, and to popularize the co-operative movement among the agricultural classes.

109. The Committee is issuing from time to time leaflets and pamphlets in English and Kannada on subjects relating to agriculture, sericulture, co-operative

movement, etc., and has so far issued eighteen bulletins and leaflets. It has decided to place a sum of Rs. 2,500 at the disposal of Mr. Chatterton and Dr. Smeeth who have undertaken to make experiments on well-boring operations in the State. The Committee has also been assisting the District Committees and District Associations on a small scale to carry on experiments and demonstrations of improved agricultural implements.

110. *The Education Committee.*—Passing on to the work of the Education Committee, first-hand information was collected from both within and outside the State in regard to the accommodation, equipment, staff and curricula of Elementary Schools and Training Schools. Information was also collected regarding the successful working of the boarding establishments attached to the Poona and Ahmedabad Training Colleges for women. Notes on the various subjects assigned to the Committee were prepared by the Chairman, the Secretary and some of the members. A Bill for the introduction of Compulsory Education and a draft Grant-in-aid Code were also prepared. The subjects assigned for investigation were discussed at several meetings and final recommendations were submitted to the Conference for consideration. For the improvement and extension of Primary Education, the Committee suggested the desirability of increasing the supply of trained teachers and the opening in the course of five years of one thousand new elementary schools. For the encouragement of female education, the appointment of an Inspector of Schools, Model Middle Schools for girls with boarding establishments under the exclusive control of women teachers and Home Education Classes were suggested. For the spread of education among the backward classes, a central boarding school for pupils above the Third standard and a certain number of scholarships for pupils in the primary classes were suggested. In regard to the introduction of Compulsory Education, the Committee recommended the passing of a Regulation on the lines indicated in the Bill prepared by the Committee, and in the matter of the establishment of a local University for Mysore, the Committee recommended, as a preliminary step, the improvement of College Hostels and Libraries, the provision of Honours Courses, and the grant of Diplomas. In respect of such of these matters as were approved and submitted by the Conference, the Government have since passed orders generally approving of the proposals. A special grant of two lakhs of rupees has been provided in the current year's budget for the expansion of primary education, of which one lakh is for opening new schools and improving existing ones, and one lakh for school buildings. In addition, a provision of Rs. 5,000 for new schools and Rs. 50,000 for buildings have been included in the Village School Fund Budget. The Inspector-General has been asked to elaborate and submit detailed working proposals for the opening of additional Normal Schools, the improvement of education among the backward classes, the issue of diplomas in the two Colleges of the State, the improvement of the hostels and libraries attached to the Colleges and other kindred matters.

111. *The Industries and Commerce Committee.*—Lastly, with regard to the Industries and Commerce Committee, the Committee considered a large number of subjects referred to it by the Conference and the following industries are receiving attention, *viz.*, the improvement of silk and silk goods, tanning, hand-weaving, sandalwood-carving, lacquer-ware and manufacture of toys, and the manufacture of tiles. The most promising of these from the point of view of production of wealth in the State is the silk industry, the export of silk and silk goods in favourable years being valued at over a crore of rupees. On the recommendation of the Committee supported by the Conference, Government sanctioned the purchase of shares of the maximum value of Rs. 60,000 in the Mysore Tannery, Limited, with a view to encourage leather industry. Eight bulletins on various industrial and commercial subjects were issued under the auspices of the Committee. One of the first steps which the Committee considered necessary for the promotion of industries and commerce was the provision of suitable facility for financing local enterprise. With this view, the Committee recommended the starting of a State-Aided Bank, which was unanimously endorsed by the Conference. The matter is now under the consideration of Government.

112. *Conclusion.*—Having thus conducted you over the varied fields of administrative activity in the State and drawn your attention to the more important measures which are ripe for your consideration or for the executive action of Gov-

ernment, I will conclude by expressing my satisfaction at the felicitous circumstances in which we meet here to-day. The rainfall has been copious and our irrigation reservoirs are full, with the result that the standing crops are thriving and promise an abundant harvest. We have indeed cause to be thankful to a bountiful Providence. I will now close my Address and ask you to proceed to a discussion of its various points of interest as well as of other subjects, which you may wish to bring forward under our rules of debate.

T. ANANDA ROW,  
*Dewan of Mysore.*

**STATEMENT A.**  
**BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1912-1913.**

| HEADS OF RECEIPTS   | Accounts, 1910-1911 | Revised Estimate, 1911-1912. | Budget Estimate, 1912-1913 | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE  | Accounts, 1910-1911. | Revised Estimate, 1911-1912. | Budget Estimate, 1912-1913. |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|   | Rs.                 | Rs                           | Rs                         |   | Rs                   | Rs                           | Rs                          |
| <b>A—Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>                              |                     |                              |                            | <b>A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—</b>                       |                      |                              |                             |
| I Land Revenue ..   | 1,06,78,688         | 1,06,54,000                  | 1,01,50,000                | 1. Refunds and Drawbacks                                      | 2,11,321             | 3,17,000                     | 2,42,000                    |
| II Forest ..  | 20,95,466           | 22,10,000                    | 18,63,000                  | Charges in respect of Collection, viz.—                       |                      |                              |                             |
| III Excise ..   | 41,99,249           | 42,85,000                    | 42,00,000                  | 2. Land Revenue ..  | 19,48,980            | 19,04,000                    | 19,30,000                   |
| IV Assessed Taxes ..  | 2,86,455            | 2,77,000                     | 2,85,000                   | 3. Forest ..  | 6,92,975             | 7,00,000                     | 7,14,000                    |
| V Sayer Customs ..  |                     |                              |                            | 4. Excise ..  | 3,36,803             | 3,33,000                     | 3,42,000                    |
| VI Salt ..  | 9,236               |                              |                            | 6. Sayer Customs ..   |                      |                              |                             |
| VII Stamps ..   | 8,25,652            | 9,15,000                     | 8,15,000                   | 8. Stamps ..  | 38,293               | 33,000                       | 60,000                      |
| VIII Registration ..  | 1,62,580            | 1,85,000                     | 1,60,000                   | 9. Registration ..  | 82,955               | 83,000                       | 85,000                      |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,82,57,326</b>  | <b>1,85,26,000</b>           | <b>1,74,73,000</b>         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>33,11,327</b>     | <b>33,70,000</b>             | <b>33,73,000</b>            |
| <b>AA—Mining Revenue—</b>   |                     |                              |                            | <b>AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue ..</b>               | <b>2,14,920</b>      | <b>2,08,000</b>              | <b>2,31,000</b>             |
| IX Mining Royalty and Leases                                      | 18,13,858           | 19,18,000                    | 17,56,000                  | <b>B—Interest—</b>  |                      |                              |                             |
| <b>B—Interest—</b>  |                     |                              |                            | 11. Interest on Ordinary Debt                                 | 71,494               | 66,000                       | 85,000                      |
| X Interest  | 1,50,909            | 1,15,000                     | 8,57,000                   | 12. Interest on other Obligations                             | 3,08,377             | 2,98,000                     | 3,06,000                    |
| XI Profit or Loss   | 6,47,905            | 4,41,000                     | 11,50,000                  | 13. Profit or Loss  | 6,528                | 3,000                        | 3,000                       |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>7,98,814</b>     | <b>5,56,000</b>              | <b>15,07,000</b>           | <b>Total</b>  | <b>3,86,399</b>      | <b>3,67,000</b>              | <b>3,94,000</b>             |
| <b>D—Receipts by Civil Departments—</b>                           |                     |                              |                            | <b>C—11. Palace</b>   | <b>23,40,000</b>     | <b>23,22,000</b>             | <b>23,40,000</b>            |
| XIIA Law and Justice—   |                     |                              |                            | <b>D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—</b>          |                      |                              |                             |
| Courts of Law ..  | 44,112              | 47,000                       | 44,000                     | 15. General Administration                                    | 7,86,102             | 6,50,000                     | 9,06,000                    |
| XII B Law and Justice—  |                     |                              |                            | 16A. Law and Justice—   |                      |                              |                             |
| Jails ..  | 24,694              | 20,000                       | 21,000                     | Courts of Law ..  | 7,53,088             | 7,72,000                     | 7,77,000                    |
| XIII Police ..  | 24,837              | 21,000                       | 22,000                     | 16B. Law and Justice—Jails                                    | 1,17,738             | 1,11,000                     | 1,51,000                    |
| XIV Education ..  | 1,32,610            | 1,46,000                     | 1,33,000                   | 17. Police ..   | 9,44,326             | 9,49,000                     | 9,52,000                    |
| XV Medical ..   | 1,17,284            | 1,17,000                     | 1,23,000                   | 18. Education ..  | 10,53,098            | 10,61,000                    | 14,47,000                   |
| XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments ..                     | 59,238              | 86,000                       | 72,000                     | 19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions.          | 3,55,007             | 3,46,000                     | 3,60,000                    |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>4,02,775</b>     | <b>4,37,000</b>              | <b>4,15,000</b>            | 20. Medical ..  | 7,20,515             | 6,92,000                     | 8,38,000                    |
| <b>E—Miscellaneous—</b>   |                     |                              |                            | 21. Scientific and other Minor Departments                    | 2,91,914             | 3,38,000                     | 3,72,000                    |
| XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .. | 2,725               | 6,000                        | 2,000                      | <b>Total</b>  | <b>50,21,783</b>     | <b>49,19,000</b>             | <b>58,08,000</b>            |
| XVIII Stationery and Printing ..                                  | 17,285              | 8,000                        | 9,000                      | <b>E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—</b>                         |                      |                              |                             |
| XIX Miscellaneous ..  | 2,08,107            | 1,83,000                     | 1,49,000                   | 23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 35,81,321            | 84,000                       | 85,000                      |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2,28,067</b>     | <b>1,97,000</b>              | <b>1,60,000</b>            | 24. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions                    | 7,11,382             | 7,20,000                     | 7,35,000                    |
| <b>G—XX Army</b>  | <b>70,114</b>       | <b>62,000</b>                | <b>51,000</b>              | 25. Stationery and Printing                                   | 2,23,344             | 2,20,000                     | 2,04,000                    |
| XXA Military Works ..   | .. ..               | 11,000                       | 10,000                     | 26. Miscellaneous   | 4,73,280             | 7,41,000                     | 2,22,000                    |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>70,114</b>       | <b>73,000</b>                | <b>61,000</b>              | <b>Total</b>  | <b>49,69,327</b>     | <b>17,65,000</b>             | <b>12,46,000</b>            |
| <b>H—Railways—</b>  |                     |                              |                            | <b>G—Army and Defence—</b>                                    |                      |                              |                             |
| XXI State Railways—Revenue Account ..                             | 10,58,807           | 13,00,000                    | 11,44,000                  | 27. Army  | 13,31,614            | 13,80,000                    | 14,21,000                   |
| <b>K—XXII Public Works</b>  | <b>4,44,375</b>     | <b>3,09,000</b>              | <b>3,24,000</b>            | 27A. Subsidy to British Government                            | (a)                  | 35,00,000                    | 35,00,000                   |
| L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme ..                                   | 15,99,179           | 16,64,000                    | 16,20,000                  | 27B. Military Works   | (b)                  | 59,000                       | 53,000                      |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2,46,73,815</b>  | <b>2,49,80,000</b>           | <b>2,44,60,000</b>         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>13,31,614</b>     | <b>49,39,000</b>             | <b>49,74,000</b>            |
| Deficit ..  | .....               | ..                           | 83,46,000                  | <b>F—Famine Relief and Insurance—</b>                         |                      |                              |                             |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>2,46,73,815</b>  | <b>2,49,80,000</b>           | <b>2,78,06,000</b>         | 28. Famine Relief   | -2,895               | -3,000                       | ..                          |
|   |                     |                              |                            | 29. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt                            | 3,33,333             | 3,33,000                     | 3,33,000                    |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>3,30,438</b>      | <b>3,30,000</b>              | <b>3,33,000</b>             |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>H—Railways—Revenue Accounts—</b>                           |                      |                              |                             |
|   |                     |                              |                            | 30. State Railways—Interest on Debt                           | 7,17,280             | 7,20,000                     | 7,20,000                    |
|   |                     |                              |                            | 30A. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure                        | ..                   | 9,000                        | 22,000                      |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>7,17,280</b>      | <b>7,29,000</b>              | <b>7,42,000</b>             |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>J—Irrigation—</b>  |                      |                              |                             |
|   |                     |                              |                            | 31. Major works ..  | 2,96,458             | 10,07,000                    | 25,82,000                   |
|   |                     |                              |                            | 32. Minor works ..  | 1,40,402             | 2,12,000                     | 2,03,000                    |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>K—Public Works—</b>  |                      |                              |                             |
|   |                     |                              |                            | 33. Civil works ..  | 20,54,605            | 23,38,000                    | 21,62,000                   |
|   |                     |                              |                            | Military works  | 29,813               |                              |                             |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>25,21,278</b>     | <b>35,57,000</b>             | <b>49,47,000</b>            |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>KK—34. Construction of Railways</b>                        | <b>4,44,027</b>      | <b>3,00,000</b>              | <b>13,25,000</b>            |
|   |                     |                              |                            | 34A. Bangalore Electric Tramways ..                           | ..                   | ..                           | 7,00,000                    |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>L—Cauvery Power Scheme—</b>                                |                      |                              |                             |
|   |                     |                              |                            | 35. Revenue Account ..  | 6,29,505             | 6,74,000                     | 7,12,000                    |
|   |                     |                              |                            | 36. Capital Account ..  | 32,860               | 70,000                       | 6,86,000                    |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>6,62,365</b>      | <b>7,44,000</b>              | <b>13,98,000</b>            |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>Total Expenditure</b>                                      | <b>2,22,70,758</b>   | <b>2,35,50,000</b>           | <b>2,78,06,000</b>          |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>Surplus</b>  | <b>24,02,557</b>     | <b>14,30,000</b>             | <b>..</b>                   |
|   |                     |                              |                            | <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>2,46,73,815</b>   | <b>2,40,80,000</b>           | <b>2,78,06,000</b>          |

\* See under "G—Army and Defence 27 B Military Works."

(a) See under "23 Allowance and Assignments, etc"

(b) See under "K. Public Works."

## STATEMENT B.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as they stood on 1st July 1912,  
as per preliminary accounts of 1911-12.

In thousands of rupees.

|  | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | Difference |
|--|---------|---------|------------|
| <b>ASSETS.</b>   |         |         |            |
| Cash Balance in Treasuries ... ..  | 1,06,24 | 1,16,95 | +10,71     |
| Surplus Investment Account ... ..  | 1,66,68 | 1,97,73 | +31,05     |
| Loans and Advances ... ..  | 35,43   | 33,16   | -2,27      |
| Other items, such as Departmental Balances, Ob-<br>jection Book Advances, House-building Ad-<br>vances, etc. | 10,07   | 9,35    | -72        |
| Total ...  | 3,18,42 | 3,57,19 | +38,77     |
| <b>LIABILITIES.</b>  |         |         |            |
| Savings Bank Deposits .. ..  | 67,34   | 72,61   | +5,27      |
| Mysore Railway Loan of 1882 ... ..   | 38      | 38      | ...        |
| Four per cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07 ...   | 20,00   | 20,00   | ...        |
| State Life Insurance Fund ... ..   | 21,94   | 24,24   | +2,30      |
| Local and other funds ... ..   | 28,50   | 29,51   | +1,01      |
| Deposits including Charitable Endowments ...   | 15,98   | 16,76   | +78        |
| Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund ...   | 19,47   | 19,83   | +36        |
| Other items, such as Remittances, etc. ...   | 2,52    | 7,30    | +4,78      |
| Total ...  | 1,76,13 | 1,90,63 | +14,50     |
| Government Balance ...   | 1,42,29 | 1,66,56 | +24,27     |
| Grand Total ...  | 3,18,42 | 3,57,19 | +38,77     |