

OFFICE OF THE  
 DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
 NUNGAMBAKAM, MADRAS,  
*Dated 15th November 1927.*

R.O.C. No. 1052 F./27.

From

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 ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
*Madras,*

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
 LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,  
*Fort St. George, Madras.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the quinquennium which ended on 31st March 1927. For the preparation of the report Mr. R. M. Statham was placed on special duty.

2. *The chief events of the quinquennium*—(1) *Educational finances*.—The financial stringency referred to in the last report continued to be felt during the early part of the period under review. But the subsequent large increases in educational expenditure indicate that progress is no longer being hampered by a policy of retrenchment. Between 1921-22 and 1926-27 the budget estimates under "31. Education" increased by nearly half a crore of rupees and over 70 per cent of this increase occurred in the last three years of the quinquennium, there being an increase of over 20 lakhs in the closing year alone.

(2) *The Legislative Council and education*.—The very large number of resolutions and questions relating to education which have been tabled during the quinquennium are evidence of the sustained interest in educational progress which is being taken by members of the Legislative Council. The resolutions and budget motions of private

members included two Bills to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, a motion to double the value of scholarships for depressed class students reading in all grades of institutions and recommendations regarding the raising of the Palghat College to the first grade, the permanent retention of the Muhammadan College, the amendment of the Madras University Act, the starting of a Tamil University, the amendment of the Andhra University Act, the expansion of elementary education and the pay of non-gazetted officers.

(3) *Elementary education.*—The period under review has been noteworthy for the large increase in the number of schools and scholars and for the efforts which have been made to provide school-less centres with schools. In 1924 an educational survey was made of all the taluks in the Presidency with a view to providing a statistical record of population centres, of school-less areas, of the number of children of school-going age and the number of such children in school. As the result of the survey and of the policy of expansion adopted by Government a large number of school-less centres with a population of 500 and above have been provided with schools. Though full advantage has not been taken of the provisions of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 in regard to the levy of an education cess and the introduction of compulsion considerable progress has been made. Compulsion has been introduced in 21 municipal areas and in portions of 3 taluk board areas, and 28 municipalities and 103 taluk boards have levied the education cess.

(4) *Reorganization of the inspecting agency.*—The rapid development and expansion of education, particularly of elementary education, have necessitated far-reaching changes in the organization of the inspecting agency. In 1922 Circle Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors were replaced by District Educational Officers and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors of Schools were replaced by Deputy Inspectors of Schools. In 1926 it was found necessary to strengthen still further the inspecting agency and a new grade of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools was established.

(5) *Conferences and committees.*—In April 1922 Government appointed a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the equipment of this Presidency in respect of technical and industrial education and to draw up a comprehensive scheme for an organized system of such education.

The report of the committee was reviewed by Government in November 1924. The more important recommendations of the committee affecting the educational department were as follows :—

(1) that commercial education should remain under the Director of Public Instruction ;

(2) that the Institute of Commerce, Madras, should be developed into a Commercial College ;

(3) that the School of Commerce, Calicut, should be raised to the Intermediate grade ; and

(4) that two more commercial schools should be started, one in the north of the Presidency and one in the south.

In 1923 the orders of Government were passed on the report of the committee to draw up a scheme for the teaching of music in Indian schools, and the proposals for the establishment of a vocational class for the training of teachers in music were negatived.

Mention was made in the last report of the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to consider the reorganization of the School of Arts, Madras. The orders of Government on the report of this committee were passed in February 1923. The main issue that arose from the report was whether the school should continue to teach Fine Arts or Industrial Art or both. The Government in passing orders accepted the recommendation made by the committee that the two aims are incapable of attainment in a single school and that the object of the School of Arts should be to teach the application of arts to industries. Government promised, however, to consider, when funds permitted, the establishment of a separate institution entirely devoted to the teaching of Fine Arts.

In May 1923 a conference of officials and non-officials was held at Ootacamund to discuss the expansion and improvement of elementary education. The results of the deliberations of this conference have been seen in the programme which was undertaken to provide school-less centres with schools.

In March 1924 Government appointed a committee to report on the working of the Law College. The main recommendations of the committee, which are referred to elsewhere in this report, were accepted by Government and the staff of the college was reorganized in January 1925.

The Third All-India Oriental Conference was held in Madras in December 1924 and was presided over by

Mahamahopadhyaya Doctor Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

In November 1925 Government instructed the Director of Public Instruction to summon a conference of officials and non-officials to consider the general question of the reorganization of secondary education. The report of the committee is still under the consideration of Government.

(6) *University development.*—The two outstanding features of the period were the passing of the Madras University Act in 1923 and the passing of the Andhra University Act in 1926. The new Madras University Act brought about a complete reorganization of the authorities of the University including the enlargement of the Senate, the creation of an Academic Council and the establishment of a Council of Affiliated Colleges.

The Andhra University Act, which came into force in April 1926, provided for the establishment of a new University for the Telugu area including the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvāri, East Gōdāvāri, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor. The Act located the headquarters of the University at Bezwada and established three centres at Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur at which Honours and First-grade colleges might be developed. The authorities of the University were modelled on those of the Madras University except that the Senate and Academic Council were made comparatively small bodies and no Council of Affiliated Colleges was established.

Both the Madras University Act and the Andhra University Act made provision for the appointment of a whole-time paid Vice-Chancellor. The Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., D.D., was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor under the Madras Act and Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi, M.A., M.L.C., under the Andhra Act.

(7) *The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme.*—The most important event of the quinquennium was the order of Government in October 1925 permitting the adoption of the vernaculars as the media of instruction in Forms IV to VI of the Secondary Schools and the examination through the vernacular of all candidates who have received instruction entirely in the vernacular during the School Final course.

(8) *Special schools.*—Two experimental agricultural middle schools were opened at Taliparamba and Anakapalle

in 1922. The progress and development of these schools have been discussed in the body of this report.

In 1922 the Reformatory School at Chingleput and the Industrial School at Ranipet were declared Senior and Junior Certified schools, respectively, under the Madras Children Act of 1922 and in 1925 they were transferred to the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

As the direct result of the recommendations of the committee on technical and industrial education the Government School of Commerce, Vizagapatam, was opened in July 1925.

(9) *District Secondary Education Boards.*—In January 1923 Government issued instructions for the establishment of District Secondary Education Boards for every district in the Presidency excluding the Nilgiris and the Agency tracts. The Boards, as constituted, consist of the President of the District Board, ex-officio, representatives elected by local bodies maintaining secondary schools, representatives elected by the managements and staffs of schools under private management and of nominated members. The functions of the Boards are advisory and their opinions are sought on almost all questions concerning secondary education, including grant-in-aid, recognition, vocational training, medical inspection and moral instruction.

(10) *Manual training and practical instruction.*—A very great advance has been made during the quinquennium in the provision of classes for practical instruction in all grades of institutions. In 1922, there were 23 such classes with an approximate attendance of 4,800 under instruction. In 1927, there were 194 classes with an attendance of over 22,000, nearly one-third of the total being teachers under training. The subjects taught included wood-work, cabinet-making, carving and turning, engraving, die-cutting and etching, gold-smithy, black-smithy, metal work, tin-smithy, rattan and coir work, carpet weaving, cloth weaving, textile printing, tailoring, book-binding, printing, market gardening, horticulture, agriculture and sericulture.

(11) *European education.*—The outstanding events of the quinquennium were the revision of the regulations and syllabuses for the European schools examinations, the introduction of European School-Leaving Certificates and the revision of the Code of Regulations for European schools.

In January 1925 a conference was held to discuss various questions connected with the education of Europeans and

Anglo-Indians, and in connexion with the recommendations of this conference the whole position of European schools was reviewed by Government.

(12) *Education of Muhammadans.*—In no department of education has there been such a marked advance as under Muhammadan education. The total number of Muhammadans reading in all classes of public institutions has increased by 55 per cent as against an increase of only 13 per cent in the previous quinquennium. There has been a very satisfactory increase in the number of Muhammadans reading in Arts and Professional Colleges, and the provision for the higher education of Muhammadans has been improved by the opening of Intermediate Science classes in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and by the building of new laboratories and class rooms for the Madrasa-i-Azam. Considerable progress has been made with the spread of education among the Mappillas and the appointment in 1925 of a Special Assistant to the District Educational Officer, Malabar, has facilitated the encouragement that has been given to the spread of Mappilla education.

(13) *Women's education.*—There has been a very large increase in the total number of girls reading, the increase occurring mainly in elementary schools for boys. The progress made in secondary education has been disappointingly small, but collegiate education has improved and expanded. Two Training Colleges and one Arts College for women were opened during the quinquennium and it is noteworthy that four Muhammadan women were reading in Arts Colleges and two Indian women in the Law College. There has been an increasing demand for the study of science and a new science block has been completed for the Women's Christian College, Madras. Work on the construction of a science block for Queen Mary's College, Madras, was begun just before the close of the quinquennium.

(14) *Medical inspection.*—In October 1922 the scheme for the giving of grant-in-aid for medical inspection in aided and public schools, referred to in the last report, was held in abeyance. In April 1925 the scheme was revived and the medical inspection of all boys in secondary schools and in the school departments of colleges is now compulsory.

(15) *The Provident Fund Scheme.*—In April 1923 a provident fund scheme was introduced for teachers in recognized secondary and elementary schools. The scheme is compulsory on all certificated teachers, pandits, munshis,

instructors, clerks and librarians whose pay is not less than Rs. 20 per mensem. In the same year the scheme was extended to the members of the staffs of colleges also.

(16) *Religious instruction.*—In July 1922 Government issued orders permitting the imparting of religious instruction in all schools under public management provided that public funds are not utilized for meeting the cost and that such instruction is given outside regular school hours.

(17) *Changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code and in the Madras Educational Rules.*—In 1923 Government decided to award boarding grants to Indian orphanages in a manner similar to the award of boarding grants to orphanages under the Code of Regulations for European Schools. A new chapter has, in consequence, been added to the Grant-in-Aid Code embodying the rules approved by Government for the giving of boarding grants. Under the conditions laid down a special grant may be made in aid of boarding charges to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children which, in the opinion of the Education Department, provide an education suitable for Indian orphans and destitute children.

The rules governing the grants payable towards the medical inspection of pupils in secondary schools have also been incorporated as Chapter IV-A of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

Rule 13 of the Madras Educational Rules has been amended so as to lay down the qualifications required by pandits and munshis teaching in secondary schools. Rule 37 has been altered so as to empower District Educational Officers to permit the admission of a pupil into a class or form of a secondary school higher than that for which the pupil's transfer certificate declares him fit. Rule 92 has been amended so as to enable Indian Christians of depressed class origin to be eligible for the fee concessions already allowed to poor pupils of the depressed classes.

### I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

3. *General statistics of institutions.*—During the quinquennium the total number of public institutions (inclusive of Sanskrit and other private schools recognized by the department) rose from 27,289 to 50,941 or by 36·6 per cent and their strength from 1,745,518 to 2,440,874 or by 39·8 per cent.

There was a large fall in the number of private institutions, as in the previous quinquennium, the percentage of

decrease being 13·7 per cent in their number and 10·0 per cent in their strength.

Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions rose by 13,191 or by 32·5 per cent and their strength by 688,166 or by 37·4 per cent.

4. *Institutions and scholars by districts.*—There was an increase in the number of institutions as well as in their strength in all the districts, the increase being appreciable in the case of 11 districts.

5. *Institutions according to managing agencies.*—The number of schools under public management has increased from 10,895 to 17,612, the increase being shared by all classes of managements. Government schools (mostly Labour schools) rose from 948 to 1,875, Municipal schools from 1,103 to 1,553 and Local Board schools from 8,848 to 14,184.

The number of aided institutions has also risen from 23,402 to 30,719 and their strength from 1,003,059 to 1,311,913. Of these 7,699 schools or 25·0 per cent were under mission management.

Unaided institutions fell in number from 2,988 to 2,610 and in strength from 80,671 to 76,409.

6. *Education in relation to population.*—The percentage of male scholars to the male population increased from 7·0 to 9·5 per cent and the corresponding percentage for female scholars rose from 1·8 to 2·5; the percentage of the total number of scholars—male and female—to the total population rose from 4·3 to 6·0. The percentages varied in the different districts from 21·0 in Madras to 5·4 in Salem in the case of males and from 9·6 in Madras to 1·1 in Salem in the case of females. The increase in the percentage of scholars to population was shared by all districts in the Presidency.

7. *Scholars according to classes of community.*—There was an increase in the number of scholars of all classes of the community. The number of Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras increased by over 50 per cent during the quinquennium.

8. *Scholars studying English.*—The number of students studying English increased from 257,460 to 330,243 showing an increase of 28 per cent against an increase of 14 per cent during the quinquennium ending with 31st March 1922.

9. *Scholars unprotected from smallpox.*—The number of scholars unprotected from smallpox rose during the quinquennium from 6,096 to 12,398.



10. *Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.*—The percentages of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars on the 31st March 1927 were 8 and 17, respectively.

11. *General statistics of receipts and charges.*—Including the expenditure on the professional colleges and special schools not under departmental control, the total expenditure on education rose during the quinquennium from Rs. 340 lakhs to nearly Rs. 453 lakhs. The amounts met from the main sources, viz., Provincial funds, District funds, Municipal funds, fees and other sources show a considerable increase though in different proportions. The increase in District Board and Municipal expenditure was largely met from the Provincial subsidies to local bodies. Taking the first three sources together, it will be seen that the expenditure from public funds increased by 39 per cent, fees rose by 21 per cent and the amount met from private funds and other sources by 31 per cent. Public funds take a proportionately larger share than before in meeting the cost of education and the relative amount from private funds, though it has increased, shows a diminution as will be evident from the proportion which public funds and private funds bore to total expenditure, viz., 59 and 41. Nearly the whole amount shown under "Subscriptions and other sources" in General Educational Tables III-A, III-B represents the managers' contributions collected towards the maintenance of schools under private management from private bodies. The small amount relating to schools under public management represents the miscellaneous receipts of these institutions. This head contributes Rs. 61·78 lakhs to the total direct expenditure of Rs. 340·06 lakhs.

The total direct expenditure on education rose from Rs. 245·12 lakhs to Rs. 340·06 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 94·94 lakhs or 39 per cent against an increase of 59 per cent in the last quinquennium. The increase was shared by all classes of institutions, viz., colleges Rs. 8 lakhs, secondary schools Rs. 15 lakhs, elementary schools Rs. 64 lakhs, training schools Rs. 1 lakh and other special schools Rs. 7 lakhs. The amount spent by District and Municipal Boards on their own elementary schools increased from Rs. 51·18 lakhs to Rs. 89·29 lakhs. It will be seen from the following statement giving separate figures for Municipalities that the total recurring expenditure increased from Rs. 13·22 lakhs to Rs. 25·02 lakhs during the period under review and the capital outlay from Rs. 2·46 lakhs to Rs. 4·22 lakhs.

*Expenditure on schools maintained and aided by Municipal Boards.*

Classes of institutions.	Number of institutions.			Recurring expenditure from						Capital expenditure from					
	Maintained by Municipalities.	Aided by Municipalities.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Municipal funds.	Other Public funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Municipal funds.	Other Public funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Colleges ... ..	1	2	3	4,000	3,386	...	7,976	19	15,381	...	1,503	...	...	...	1,503
High schools ...	42	2	44	1,46,464	1,30,897	...	4,43,310	2,721	7,23,992	35,837	80,900	...	...	...	1,16,787
Middle English schools ...	10	...	10	14,585	22,299	...	22,164	...	59,048	1,434	4,032	...	...	...	5,466
Middle Vernacular schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools.	1,497	65	1,562	5,10,020	(a) 11,68,220	...	2,239	2,820	16,83,299	19,099	2,66,408	...	...	...	2,85,507
Special schools ...	3	...	3	7,892	9,912	...	3,328	140	21,272	250	12,485	...	...	...	12,735
<b>Total, 1926-27 ...</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>6,82,961</b>	<b>(a) 13,34,714</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,79,017</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>25,92,332</b>	<b>56,620</b>	<b>3,65,328</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,21,948</b>
<b>Total, 1921-22 ...</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>4,32,833</b>	<b>5,62,481</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>3,18,678</b>	<b>6,549</b>	<b>13,21,567</b>	<b>95,652</b>	<b>1,44,802</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>2,46,004</b>

(a) Including teaching grants to elementary schools.

(b) Excludes stipends paid on behalf of teachers in municipal service under training; scholarships from municipal funds and boarding charges of students in hostels attached to municipal institutions.

The total indirect expenditure rose from Rs. 94.87 lakhs to Rs. 112.66 lakhs. The amount met from the several sources excepting Provincial funds showed an increase. The most noticeable features of the indirect expenditure were the increases under Universities, the increase being mainly due to the introduction of the Madras University Act and the establishment of the new Andhra University, and the increase in expenditure on buildings and furniture to the extent of over Rs. 5 lakhs and on hostel (boarding) charges which showed an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs. The last item represents only the messing charges. The following statement gives a summary of the expenditure of Rs. 42.91 lakhs under building and equipment on different classes of institutions, viz., colleges Rs. 10.40 lakhs, high schools Rs. 12.82 lakhs, middle schools Rs. 1.31 lakhs, primary schools Rs. 14.41 lakhs and special schools Rs. 3.97 lakhs. To the total expenditure public funds contributed over Rs. 29 lakhs and private funds nearly Rs. 14 lakhs.

*Amount expended on buildings, furniture and apparatus during 1926-27.*

		Colleges.	High schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle Vernacular schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Provincial	Revenues. ...	8,15,243	4,76,857	32,976	...	2,24,834	2,58,165	18,08,075
	Local funds ...	...	2,46,170	11,684	...	7,36,210	101	9,94,165
	Municipal funds ...	1,503	80,900	4,032	...	28,779	12,435	1,27,699
	Subscriptions and other sources ...	2,23,145	4,78,164	82,861	...	4,50,761	1,26,587	13,81,468
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,89,391</b>	<b>12,82,091</b>	<b>1,31,553</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>14,40,584</b>	<b>3,97,288</b>	<b>42,91,407</b>

12. *Provincial receipts and charges.*—The budget grant for the year 1926-27 under 31. EDUCATION was Rs. 207 lakhs and the actuals amounted to Rs. 197 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 10 lakhs is mainly due to

(1) savings under salaries due to keeping in abeyance of certain posts, the appointment of junior officers in place of the seniors and the late appointment of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools,

(2) non-utilization of the provision for building grants as the schemes did not mature in time for payment, and

(3) the failure on the part of local bodies to open new elementary schools for which provision was made in the budget.

The resumption by Government of a lakh of rupees from the provision for grants to University also accounts for the decrease.

Including the figures relating to the schools and colleges not under departmental control and the expenditure on educational buildings, Provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 8·37 lakhs, and Rs. 225·90 lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 8·19 and Rs. 170·12 lakhs in the previous quinquennium. Fee receipts in Government Institutions and the departmental examination fees both showed a marked increase. The increase in the charges was shared by nearly all items and was especially noticeable in the case of grants to University, Government Institutions, Grants-in-aid to schools under private management and subsidies to Local Bodies and District Educational Councils.

13. *Grants-in-aid.*—The total amount of grants-in-aid to institutions under private management rose from Rs. 23·05 lakhs to Rs. 30·72 lakhs. The amount placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils for the payment of grants to aided Elementary schools was Rs. 41·85 lakhs against Rs. 27·27 lakhs in 1921-22.

14. *Miscellaneous charges.*—As in previous years, under the heading “Miscellaneous” in General Educational tables III-A and III-B are included the boarding charges in hostels amounting to Rs. 33·99 lakhs, the expenditure on private schools which do not conform to departmental standards of instruction to the extent of Rs. 3·87 lakhs, the amount spent as scholarships in schools and colleges Rs. 4·91 lakhs and miscellaneous items, such as the charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registrar of Books, Miscellaneous grants, European School Examination Charges and Text Book Committee, Rs. 1·79 lakhs.

The receipts of private schools amounted to Rs. 0·40 lakh while those from departmental examinations were Rs. 0·05 lakh and the boarding and rent-fees collected in hostels and boarding houses, Rs. 17·19 lakhs. The figures appearing under “other sources” represent the amount spent by the management of private schools, Rs. 3·37 lakhs, endowment and subscriptions collected and spent on hostels and boarding houses, Rs. 13·85 lakhs, for the payment of

scholarships, Rs. 1.61 lakhs and recoveries on account of service payments, Rs. 0.58 lakh.

15. *Average cost and average fee.*—Information as to the average cost of education and the average fee per head paid in the various class of institutions for general education for boys is appended below :—

	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Average cost.	Average fee.	Average cost.	Average fee.	Average cost.	Average fee.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts Colleges—						
For Indians .. ...	277	89	163	98	158	101.
Secondary schools for boys—						
For Indians ...	64	22	47	22	41	25
For Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	234	45
Elementary schools for boys—						
For Indians ...	9	...	10	As. 2	6	As. 10
For Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	5½	8

## II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

16. *Direction.*—Mr. Littlehailes, the permanent Director, was on leave from the 21st October 1922 to the 28th May 1923, was on deputation as Acting Educational Commissioner with the Government of India from the 6th of February to the 2nd of November 1925 and was on leave from the 15th of April to the 18th of November 1926. During the above periods I acted as Director of Public Instruction.

17. *Inspection.*—It was mentioned in the last report that the whole question of the reorganization of the inspecting agency was under consideration. The orders of Government on the reorganization were issued in 1922 and in consequence Circle Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools were replaced by District Educational Officers, one for each district except the Nilgiris which was combined with Coimbatore. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Supervisors of schools were replaced by a new cadre of officers designated Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The reorganization brought considerable relief to the officers of the inspecting agency and

made better control and inspection of elementary schools in each district possible. But the large increase in the number of elementary schools during the quinquennium necessitated a further increase in the inspecting agency in 1926 when a new cadre of Junior Deputy Inspectors with a strength of 71 officers was established. With effect from April 1923, the districts of Coorg and Bangalore were transferred to the control of the Government of India and the Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore, ceased to be under the Director of Public Instruction. The posts of Assistant Inspectors of Schools of Coorg and of South Kanara were abolished from the 1st of April 1923 and a District Educational Officer was placed in charge of the South Kanara District. The post of Assistant Inspector of Schools in charge of the Agency was also converted into the post of Agency Educational Officer. In March 1926 Government created a temporary post of Special Assistant to the District Educational Officer, Malabar, the object being to obtain the services of an officer who would give special attention to the needs of Mappilla education. The work of this officer has been referred to under Muhammadan Education. The total cost of the inspecting agency in 1926-27 (excluding direction) amounted to Rs. 15,16,705 being 3.35 per cent of the total expenditure on education and 4.46 per cent of the direct cost. The corresponding percentages for the year 1921-22 were 3.89 per cent and 5.39 per cent.

*Statement of Inspecting officers, the grade and number of institutions, etc.*

Inspecting officers.	Number of officers in each grade.	Grades of schools.	Number of institutions in their jurisdiction.	Number of institutions which each has to see annually.	Average number of schools actually seen by each.
District Educational officers including the Agency Educational officer.	26	Secondary.	528	20	19
		Training ...	95	4	4
Inspectresses .. ..	5	Secondary.	64	13	12
		Training ...	35	7	8
Deputy Inspectors including junior Deputy Inspectors ... ..	326	Elementary.	46,878	142	157
Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses ... ..	27	Do. ...	3,388	125	126
Supervisors ... ..	11	Do. ...	853	78	91

18. *Personnel.*—The following officers of the Indian Educational Service retired from service during the period under review:—

Mr. J. H. Melville, Mrs. Drysdale, Mr. W. H. James, Miss McLeod, Mr. H. W. Callaghan, Rao Bahadur H. Narayana Rao, Mr. H. S. Duncan, Mr. Arulanandam, Rao Bahadur P. V. Seshu Ayyar, Mrs. Srinivasa, Miss Karney and Mrs. Ewart. The first four of these officers retired on proportionate pensions.

Mr. S. N. Dhar died in December 1923 and Mr. C. L. Cartwright died in April 1926.

In November 1924 Mr. H. B. Mathews was invalided from service and subsequently died in England.

Miss J. H. Ross was appointed to officiate in the Indian Educational Service in 1923 and resigned her appointment from 1st September 1924.

Miss E. Ryan, who was officiating in the Indian Educational Service, resigned her appointment in January 1923.

The following eight officers of the Madras Educational Service retired during the quinquennium:—

Mr. A. V. J. Vas, Mr. S. G. Daniel, Mr. C. T. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib T. K. Hanumanta Rao, Rao Sahib P. Rajagopala Ayyar, Mr. S. Lakshmana Ayyar, Mr. V. Narasimharayudu, Mr. P. Sankunni and Mrs. Bartels.

The following officers officiated in the Indian Educational Service:—

Mr. H. Parameswaran, Mr. C. K. Krishnaswami Pillai, Mr. G. L. Lobo, Mr. T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. Mangesha Rao and Miss Gunther. Miss Gerrard, Miss Lazarus, Mrs. Ewart and Miss A. de Rozario were confirmed in the Indian Educational Service.

The following officers were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service:—

Mr. P. Raghava Acharya, Mr. Sivaram Ratho Mahasayo, Mr. T. B. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. K. Guruswami Reddi, Mr. V. K. Raman Menon, Mr. V. Narasimharayudu, Mr. T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar, Mr. S. Appaswami Ayyar, Mr. C. S. Sundaram, Mr. N. K. Venkatesan, Mr. K. S. Appaswami Ayyar, Mr. C. N. Ekambara Mudaliyar, Mr. T. Ekambaram, Mr. J. Franco, Mr. P. Narayana Gowd, Mr. J. C. Chinnappa, Mr. D. A. Narasimham, Mr. Abdu Haq, Mr. M. Lakshminarayana Rao, Mr. G. K. Chettur, Mr. N. Subrahmanyam, Mr. J. Satyanarayanamurti, Mrs. G. N. Sargunar, Mrs. B. Kalyani Amma, Mrs. S. Jesudasan, Mrs. K. Martin and Miss M. W. Barrie.

At the end of the quinquennium, the cadre of the Men's Branch of the Indian Educational Service consisted of 53 posts, 14 of which were held in abeyance. Of the remaining 39 posts, 15 were held by Europeans and 24 were held by Indians, showing a percentage of 38.5 per cent Europeans and 61.5 per cent Indians. At the end of the quinquennium 34 posts in the Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch) were permanently held by officers of the Indian Educational Service and five posts were held by officiating officers.

The post of Deputy Directress of Public Instruction in the Indian Educational Service was held in abeyance with effect from the date of the retirement of Mrs. Drysdale on 1st February 1924 but was revived from the 16th of August 1926 on which date Miss Lowe was appointed to the post.

Miss Fearn's temporary appointment as Woman Specialist in Physical Education was extended for a further period of three years from the 7th of January 1925 and her pay of Rs. 400 per mensem was converted into a scale of Rs. 400--25--450.

*Classification and Pay of officers* Men's Branch  
Women's Branch

Service.	Number of officers.			Total salary.	Average pay in rupees to one place of decimals.
	Europeans or domiciled community.	Indians.	Total Indians and Europeans.		
				Rs.	Rs.
Indian Educational Service.	Men ...	17	17 + 5 (a)	33,775	994.2
	Women.	7	1	5,675	709.3
Madras Educational Service.	Men ...	2	49	23,600	462.8
	Women.	11	13	8,225	342.7
Subsidiary Educational Service.	Men ...	...	816 (b)	83,467	109.7
	Women.	41	90	16,805	121.6
<i>Unclassified Posts.</i>					
(a) Equivalent to Indian Educational Service.	Men ..	1	...	1,350	1,350.0
	Women.	...	...	...	...
(b) Equivalent to Madras Educational Service.	Men ...	2	13	4,650	310.0
	Women.	1	...	425	42.5
(c) Equivalent to Subordinate Educational Service.	Men ..	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes five acting appointments.

(b) Includes clerical appointments on Rs. 60-4-80.



Statement showing the number and average pay in rupees of teachers in Public Institutions which are not managed by Government.

Kind of employment.	Number of teachers in Public Institutions which are not managed by Government.	Average pay in rupees to one place of decimals.			
		In colleges.	In secondary schools.	In primary schools.	In other schools.
<i>In schools for Indians.</i>					
Municipal Board ... ..	5,32	142.3	55.5	28.1	34.0
Local Board ... ..	30,303	42.0	53.7	20.3	37.3
Private { Aided ... ..	61,017	188.9	54.9	7.8	60.3
{ Unaided ... ..	3,262	...	39.6	5.1	70.9
Total, Indian schools ...	1,04,220	183.8	54.5	12.5	58.8
<i>In schools for Europeans.</i>					
Private—Aided ... ..	747	...	101.2	64.7	84.7
Total, European schools ...	747	...	101.2	64.7	84.7

19. *Improvements in conditions of service.*—During the quinquennium Overseas pay at the rate of Rs. 100 a month and passage concessions similar to those enjoyed by the officers of the Indian Educational Service (Men's branch) were sanctioned for the members of the Indian Educational Service (Women's branch) of Non-Asiatic domicile. There were no other changes in the conditions of service during the period under review but the reorganization of the gazetted services, consequent on the recommendations of the Lee Commission, was under the consideration of Government.

### III.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

#### A.—THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

20. The Syndicate of the Madras University has submitted to Government a report on the working of the University during the quinquennium. Extracts from that report are incorporated here.

#### *I.—University Organization.*

The most important event in the University's development during the period under review was the reorganization of the University, consequent on the passing of the Madras

University Act No. VII of 1923, resulting in (a) the reconstruction of the administrative machinery of the University by which an elective majority has been introduced into an enlarged Senate; (b) the establishment of a professional body to deal with purely academic matters; and (c) the creation of a Council of affiliated colleges in order to safeguard the interests of mufassal colleges.

It was stated in the last report that the Government were framing a new University Bill providing for the reorganization of the University on the lines of the resolution adopted by the Senate in March 1921 which was based on the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission. In June 1922, the Government forwarded to the Syndicate a copy of the draft bill for opinion. A special meeting of the Senate was convened in August 1922 to discuss the Bill and the following resolution was adopted by that body:—

“That there should be established a Teaching and Residential University of Madras with constituent colleges within the limits of that University, as soon as arrangements have been made for the simultaneous establishment of similar teaching and residential Universities at other educational centres within the sphere of the University of Madras as constituted prior to the commencement of the Act.”

In the meantime the Bill was introduced into the local Legislative Council and passed into law. The Madras University Act, having received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 1st May 1923.

The main features of the Act may be briefly stated as follows:—

(a) The creation of new authorities, such as the Academic Council and the Council of affiliated colleges, the former to deal with all matters of academic interest, and the latter to safeguard the interests of mufassal colleges.

(b) Provision for the adequate representation of all interests on the various authorities.

(c) The appointment of a whole-time Vice-Chancellor, who may also be paid a prescribed salary.

During the transition period, viz., from May 1923 to March 1924, when the new bodies were being constituted, the Vice-Chancellor was vested with extraordinary powers inherent in the Senate and the Syndicate under the old Act. In March 1924 all the authorities were duly constituted and they began to function from the 5th of that month.

II.—*The Senate.*

(*Under the Act of 1904*).—During this period (March 1922 to March 1924) the Senate held three ordinary and two extraordinary meetings.

Committees of the Senate were appointed to consider and report on the following important questions among others :—

(1) The holding of the Intermediate, B.A. Degree, B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary and L.T. Degree Examinations twice a year.

(2) The removal from the regulations of the provision for the acceptance of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the purpose of Matriculation.

(3) The remodelling of the Intermediate courses of study.

(4) The compulsory study of languages as a second language for the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Examinations.

Upon these questions, decisions have been arrived at which are referred to below.

(*Under the new Act*).—During the period between March 1924 and March 1927, the Senate held five ordinary meetings and two special meetings. At the special meeting held on the 16th December 1924, the Senate resolved to have two ordinary meetings in a year instead of one. This provision has been embodied in the laws of the University. In March 1925, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate :—

“That the Senate approves in principle the establishment of a University for the Telugu districts.”

In October 1925, the Senate passed the following resolution :—

“The Senate is of opinion that one University at least should be established in the Tamil districts, and recommends to the Government to take steps at once to bring it into existence.”

This resolution was communicated to Government which replied that the initial steps in the matter should be taken by the Senate of the Madras University in accordance with section 53 of the Act. The Syndicate accordingly recommended to the Senate in March 1926, the appointment of a Committee to consider the question. The Senate, after considerable discussion, passed on to the next item of business. The Government have since appointed a Committee to investigate the matter.

Committees of the Senate were appointed to consider and report upon the following matters among others :—

(1) To conduct a comprehensive enquiry into the financial resources of the University in relation to existing and probable future commitments.

(2) To frame Account and Financial Rules and to formulate proposals for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities vested in the Senate under section 15 of the Act.

The above reports have been received. In regard to item (1), the Senate adopted several proposals for the increase of the fee-income of the University and also for retrenchment in various directions. In regard to item (2), the report of the Committee is still under consideration.

### *III.—The Syndicate and the University officials.*

The Syndicate has undergone a change as regards its constitution and the scope of its powers consequent on the introduction of the new Act.

The late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, *Kt.*, B.A., B.L., who held the office of Vice-Chancellor until the 21st May 1923 was succeeded by the Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., D.D., who was appointed for a period of two years as the first Vice-Chancellor under the new Act. His term of office having expired on the 21st May 1925, His Excellency the Chancellor appointed Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam, *Kt.*, M.A., for a term of three years.

Mr. Francis Dewsbury, B.A., LL.B., held the office of Registrar until the 3rd January 1924, when he went on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. William McLean, M.A., B.L., who succeeded him, took charge on the 11th November 1924 and continues to hold office.

Rao Sahib Dr. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar continued to hold the office of Professor of Indian History and Archaeology throughout the quinquennium. His term of office has been extended for another period of five years from November 1924.

It was stated in the last report that Dr. John Matthai had been appointed in 1921 a part-time Professor of Indian Economics. In June 1925 Dr. Matthai was deputed as a member of the Tariff Board at the request of the Government of India. Mr. T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T., was appointed Acting Professor in his place.

The Department of Economics has since been placed on a permanent basis with a full-time Professor, a Reader and

two Lecturers attached to it. Consequently, Mr. T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar reverted to the Educational Department and Mr. P. J. Thomas, M.A., B. LITT., has been appointed full-time Professor of Economics. The Government have undertaken to make an annual recurring grant towards the upkeep of the department.

The activities of the department have been enlarged by its undertaking, in addition to the teaching for the Diploma in Economics, instruction to students of constituent colleges in the special subjects prescribed for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examination in Branch V-B Economics.

#### IV.—*The Academic Council.*

The Academic Council at its first meeting held on the 8th and 9th August 1924 appointed Committees to consider and report *inter alia* upon the following matters:—

(1) To consider, in consultation with the Boards of Studies, what changes, if any, are desirable in the Regulations dealing with courses of study and examinations in Arts and Science, and in particular to consider the nature and length of the University degree courses in Arts and Science with reference to sections 36 and 37 of the Act.

(2) To consider and make proposals as to the best method of selection, the conditions of appointment and emoluments of the teachers of the University, and as to the best method of utilizing the funds that may be available for the encouragement of research by members of the University.

(3) To consider and make proposals as to the best methods to be adopted for the encouragement of the study of (1) Oriental languages in general and (2) the South Indian Vernacular languages in particular.

#### V.—*University Regulations, Courses of Study and Examinations.*

*Matriculation examination.*—The Senate under the old Act considered the question of rescinding the provision existing in the Regulations for the Matriculation of Secondary School-leaving Certificate holders, and adopted the report of the Syndicate which did not advocate any change in the existing procedure. In 1925 the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Courses of Study and Examinations, expressed its approval of the following resolution on

the question of the stage of entry to the University courses of study:—

“That until the problem has been simplified by the formation of new local Universities, the Committee is not prepared to recommend any change in the stage of entry to the University course.”

*Intermediate examination.*—It was stated in the last report that the question of remodelling the Intermediate and B.A. degree courses was under the consideration of the Senate. The Academic Council, under the new Act, took up the question and on the recommendation of the Courses Committee, adopted schemes for the remodelling of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Courses.

The main features of the scheme relating to the Intermediate Examination are:—(1) the introduction of the compulsory study of and examination in one of the Indian classical or vernacular or foreign languages and the corresponding lightening of the courses in English;

(2) the introduction of additional optional groups consisting of a variety of subjects, such as, Commercial Geography, Banking and Accountancy, Architecture, Drawing, Music (Indian and European), Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Photography, etc., with a view to affording a wide choice of optionals to candidates who desire to enter upon various professions after the Intermediate stage. The revised Intermediate Courses come into force from the Academic year 1927–28.

*B.A. Degree examination.*—The compulsory study of and examination in a second language, and the reconstituting of the existing groups of subjects by the addition of new optionals are the principal features of the remodelled B.A. scheme.

*B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. Degree examinations.*—The question of the inter-relation between B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. Degree Examinations is under consideration. The introduction of Social Sciences as optional subjects for the B.A., B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. Degree Examinations was considered, and it was decided to defer the question to a more opportune time, viz., till the remodelled B.A. Degree Courses had been in force for some time.

*M.A. Degree in research.*—An M.A. Degree in Research has been instituted. This degree is mainly intended for the benefit of students who, although giving evidence of pronounced ability for research and higher study, do not come

within the provisions of the Regulations for other University degrees.

*Ph.D. and D.Sc. Degrees.*—Degrees for Doctorates in Philosophy and Science have been instituted.

*Teaching.*—The Regulations have been altered with a view to abolishing the course in special English, and in its place special subjects are prescribed every year. The syllabuses for the various optional subjects have been revised and brought up to date.

*Medicine.*—In August 1924, the Academic Council accepted the recommendations of the Board of Studies in Medicine regarding alterations in the Medical Regulations so as to meet the requirements of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. In March 1925, the Council recommended to the Senate the abolition of the L.M. & S. Degree, and consequential changes in the Regulations, to bring them into line with the recommendations and the requirements of the General Medical Council, were confirmed by the Senate, and came into force from the commencement of the Academic year 1926-27.

The question of instituting diplomas in Ophthalmology and Midwifery was under consideration. The Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in Medicine, adopted the necessary regulations for the institution of a diploma in Midwifery. The question, however, of instituting a diploma in Ophthalmology was deferred till adequate facilities had been provided in that subject.

*Engineering.*—Certain alterations in the Regulations were adopted with a view to the classification of successful candidates in the B.E. Degree Examination into first and second classes.

*Diploma in economics.*—The part-time course, relating to this examination, extending over a period of three years has been discontinued, and the course has been restricted to full-time students who are required to prosecute their studies for a period of two years.

*Oriental learning.*—The Regulations relating to these examinations have been altered so as to provide (1) for a course leading up to an examination for the Vidvan Title in Tamil alone, (2) for an entrance test in the case of candidates selecting a Dravidian main language for the Vidvan Title by taking an examination in some of the papers set for the

respective languages under the compulsory and optional parts of the Intermediate Course.

*Agriculture.*—Alterations in the Regulations for the course of study and examination for the B.Sc. Agriculture Degree were adopted, with a view to ensuring a more equitable distribution of subjects for Parts I and II thereof, and to bring the minima for pass and first class into line with those of the other examinations of the University.

*Degree in Commerce.*—The Academic Council adopted the report of the Special Committee appointed for the purpose which expressed the opinion that it was desirable to institute a Degree in Commerce, and to constitute a Faculty in Commerce as well as a Board of Studies. The Faculty and the Board of Studies have since been constituted.

With effect from 1922, Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (Hons.), Preliminary and L.T. Degree Examinations are being held twice a year.

#### VI.—*University Research.*

In December 1924, the Academic Council adopted the following resolution on the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Council to consider ways and means for the advancement of research :—

“The University might at once appoint teachers with a view to encouraging higher teaching and research in the following subjects included in the Faculty of Arts—Dravidian Culture, Sanskrit and Indian Philosophy, and as soon as funds are available for the erection of a suitable Institute for research, in one or more of the subjects included in the Faculty of Science.”

*Science Research Institute.*—The Syndicate, with a view to giving effect to the latter part of the resolution, appointed a committee to formulate a definite scheme. The committee recommended as a first step in this direction, that the University should restrict itself to advanced study and research in Botany, Zoology and Bio-Chemistry. The scheme was approved by the Academic Council and the Senate. The Government are to give Rs. 1,80,000 for Laboratories in Zoology and Bio-Chemistry, and the University has undertaken to provide a Laboratory in Botany out of its own funds. The Government have also made a grant of a lakh of rupees in the first instance for the erection of the Science Laboratories for the above subjects.



*Departments of Indian Philosophy, Mathematical Research and School of Indian History.*—The following three schemes have also been approved by the Academic Council and the Senate :—

(1) The institution of a department for higher teaching and research in Indian Philosophy. This Department is under a Reader whose duty will be to guide and direct research students attached to the department.

(2) The institution of a department of higher studies and research in mathematics under the charge of a Reader who will guide and control students attached to the department.

(3) The establishment of a School of Indian History under the charge of the Professor of Indian History, besides a lecturer and a few research students attached to the department.

The Government have agreed to finance the first two schemes, each of which involves an annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 10,000.

*Institute of Oriental Studies and Research.*—As a result of the deliberations of the Committee on Oriental Languages, the Academic Council, in March 1925, adopted the report of the Committee which contained *inter alia* recommendations for the establishment of a University Institute of advanced Oriental Studies and Research. A scheme was accordingly drawn up and approved by the Academic Council and the Senate. The Institute provides for three sections, viz., Sanskritic, Dravidian and Islamic under the direction and control of a Professor, a Director and a Senior Reader, respectively, with a number of Readers, Fellows and Research students attached to the various sections. The scheme involves an annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 45,000; the Government having agreed to provide funds up to two-thirds of the cost of the Dravidian section only, the University has undertaken to provide, from its own funds, the remaining one-third of the cost of the Dravidian section and the total cost of the Sanskritic and Islamic sections. The various appointments to the Institute have since been made.

*Scholarships, prizes, research studentships, scientific works, etc.*—(1) In 1922, a special scholarship of the value of £150 was awarded to Mr. R. Vaidyanathaswami for higher study and research in Mathematics under the supervision of Professor Turnbull of St. Andrews University, Scotland.

The scholar, after a distinguished career in research at St. Andrews, gained the Ph. D. and D. Sc. Degrees and returned to India in 1925. He has since been appointed Reader in Mathematics in this University.

(2) In 1925, the Syndicate, on the recommendation of Professor G. H. Hardy of Oxford, granted to Mr. T. Vijayaraghavan a special scholarship of the value of £300 per annum tenable in Europe for a period not exceeding three years, for higher research in Mathematics. The scholar, who is still working under the guidance of Professor G. H. Hardy, has gained the B.Sc. Degree in research at Oxford.

(3) Mr. A. S. Ganesan, a research student of this University, was permitted to hold a research Scholarship of Rs. 150 per mensem for a period of one year while in England in conjunction with the Government of India Dominion Science Scholarship awarded to him.

(4) Dr. S. R. Savur, a research worker in the University of London, was granted an allowance of £60 in order to enable him to complete his research work.

*Prizes*—(i) *The Maharaja of Travancore Curzon Prize*.—This prize of Rs. 500 for the best essay or original thesis in certain selected branches of knowledge with special reference to South Indian questions was awarded three times during the quinquennium.

(ii) *The Ghokale Prize*.—This prize of Rs. 500, to be awarded to the best essay written on any topic connected with Indian Economics by Graduates of the Madras University, was awarded only once.

(iii) *The P. Ramarayaningar Prize*.—This prize which was endowed by the Hon'ble Raja P. Ramarayaningar, to be awarded biennially for the encouragement of scientific publications in Telugu, was awarded twice during the period under report.

*Studentships*.—During the quinquennium, the following research studentships were awarded in the subjects specified :—

Name of subject.	Number of student-ships.
Mathematics ... ..	3
Physical Science ... ..	10
Natural Science ... ..	8
Philosophy ... ..	1
History and Economics... ..	7
Sanskrit ... ..	4
Medicine ... ..	7

*Research and scientific works.*—The following works have been published by the University during the quinquennium:—

(i) "The Psychological Tests of Mental Abilities" being a course of ten lectures delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Woodburne in 1922.

(ii) "The History of the Nayaks of Madura" the thesis of Mr. R. Sathyanatha Ayyar, research student.

(iii) "The Khaveri, the Mankaris and the Sangam Age" being the Sankara Parvati Prize essay submitted by Mr. T. G. Aravamudhan.

(iv) The Octaval system of reckoning in India by Dr. Mark Collins.

(v) "The Stone Age in India" being the Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar lecture delivered by Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar in 1926.

(vi) "Absorption spectra and their bearing on the structure of Atoms and Molecules", being the Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar lecture delivered by Dr. A. L. Narayan in 1924.

(vii) "A study of the optical properties of Potassium Vapour", being the thesis submitted by Dr. A. L. Narayan for the Degree of Doctor of Science.

(viii) "Molecular Scattering of Light" a thesis submitted by Mr. K. R. Ramanathan for the Doctorate of Science.

*Publication of Robert Sewell's work.*—The University has undertaken the publication of Dr. Robert Sewell's work "A chronologically arranged list of the historical inscriptions of South India". The Government were pleased to finance the undertaking and Dr. Sewell was requested to arrange for the printing of the work in England. Since his death, it has been arranged to get the work done in India and the editing thereof has been entrusted to the University Professor of Indian History and Archæology, Dr. S. Krishna-swami Ayyangar.

*The All-India University Research Fund.*—The University has decided to make an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for a period of 3 years towards the Research Fund proposed to be organized by the Government of India, through the medium of the Inter-University Board.

## VII.—University Lectures.

*Ordinary University Lectures.*—For the benefit of Honours students and others, courses of ordinary University Lectures

in various subjects were delivered by the University Professors and Professors in Affiliated and Constituent Colleges, appointed by the Syndicate for the purpose.

*Special University Lectures.*—During the quinquennium under review the University made arrangements for the delivery of special University Lectures by the following persons eminent in Arts and Sciences:—

- (i) Mr. J. W. Madeley, M.A., M.I.C.E., Special Engineer, Corporation of Madras.
- (ii) Professor J. Ph. Vogel, Leiden, Holland.
- (iii) Professor F. S. Marvin, M.A. (Oxon).
- (iv) Professor Jose Galvez of Chili.
- (v) Captain J. W. Petavel.
- (vi) The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C.
- (vii) Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College, U.S.A.
- (viii) Sir P. C. Ray of Calcutta.
- (ix) Dr. James H. Cousins, M.A., D. Litt.
- (x) Dr. P. K. Roest, Chicago University.
- (xi) Prof. Franklin Edgerton, Yale University, U.S.A.

*University Popular Lectures.*—In 1924 arrangements were made for the delivery of lectures on modern scientific inventions, e.g., Telephony, X-ray, Aviation, etc., by Professors in Colleges. These lectures became so popular that it was arranged to deliver courses of lectures on popular subjects in Tamil also during the following year.

*Vacation Lectures.*—During the Christmas vacations of the years 1923–1924, the University arranged for the delivery of vacation lectures on “Fundamental Concepts of Mathematics” for the benefit of teachers in the schools and colleges of the Presidency, the cost of which was defrayed by a Government grant to the University.

*Lectures on Dravidian Culture.*—As a part of the scheme of the Research Institute in Dravidian Languages the following six courses of special lectures on Dravidian Culture were delivered during the year 1926–27:—

- (1) Pandit L. Ulaganatha Pillai.—The Sangam Literature.
- (2) Mr. T. Rajagopala Rao, B.A., L.T.—Certain outstanding Problems of Research in Dravidian Languages.
- (3) Mr. M. Ramakrishna Kavi, M.A.—A critical History of Telugu Literature.

(4) Rao Bahadur R. A. Narasimhachariyar, M.A.—A critical survey of Kanarese Language and Literature.

(5) Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.—Pre-Aryan Tamil Culture.

(6) Mr. A. Krishna Pisharoty.—A critical survey of Malayalam Language and Literature.

*Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar Lecture.*—This annual lecture has been delivered during the quinquennium by distinguished graduates of the University appointed by the Syndicate on topics connected with scientific or historical subjects.

*The V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Lecture.*—This annual lecture, which was instituted in the year 1925, has been delivered by distinguished graduates appointed by the Syndicate on topics connected with the Modern Indian Constitution or Sanskrit Literature.

*Sir William Meyer's gift to the University.*—The late Sir William Meyer left a legacy of £3,000 to the University to be used "for the promotion of the study of History and Economics". The first lecture under this endowment will be delivered by Dr. Jadunath Sirkar, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.

*Principal Miller Lectureship.*—This lectureship was founded by Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in honour of the late Rev. Dr. William Miller, C.I.E., M.A., D.D., LL.D. The first lecture under the endowment is expected to be delivered during 1927-28.

### VIII.—Constituent and Affiliated Institutions.

*Affiliation of Colleges.*—(i) During the quinquennium under review 6 new colleges were recognized by or affiliated to the University, 5 of them (including two Women's Colleges) in group iii (Histories, Logic and Languages) of the Intermediate Courses, and the remaining one in Mathematics, History and Languages, other than English, of the B.A. Degree Course.

(ii) Further affiliations or recognition were granted to existing colleges in arts as shown in the following statement:—

Intermediate.	B.A. Degree.	B.A. (Honours) Degree.
Group (i) (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry), 8 colleges.	Mathematics, 5 colleges. Physical Science, 4 colleges.	Mathematics, 2 colleges. Philosophy, 1 college.

Intermediate.	B.A. Degree.	B.A. (Honours) Degree.
Group (ii) (Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry), 5 colleges.	Natural Science, 3 colleges.	History, 3 colleges.
Group (iii) (Histories, Logic or Languages), 1 college.	History and Economics, 12 colleges.	Economics, 4 colleges.
	Philosophy, 8 colleges.	
	Languages other than English, 2 colleges.	

The Lady Willingdon and St. Christopher's Training Colleges (Women's Colleges) were recognized for the L.T. Degree courses.

The Theosophical College, Madanapalle, which was disaffiliated during the previous quinquennium, was granted affiliation during the period under report.

Consequent on the coming into force of the Andhra University Act, 7 second-grade colleges, 4 first-grade colleges and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, came under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University and ceased to have any connexion with the Madras University with effect from the 26th April 1926.

*Institutions qualified to provide instruction for Oriental Title Examinations.*—During the period under review ten institutions were approved by the Syndicate as qualified to impart efficient instruction in one or other of the branches of study for the *Siramani* title and three institutions in the courses of study for the *Vidvan* title.

Three institutions were approved as qualified to provide instruction in the subjects prescribed for Certificates of Proficiency in Oriental Learning, and one institution in the courses of study for the *Munshi-i-Fazil* title of the Oriental Title Examination.

### *IX.—Miscellaneous.*

*Military Training.*—The Senate, at its meeting held on the 17th March 1925, adopted the following resolution :—

“That the Senate is of opinion that every male student should, before being allowed to appear for any degree examination of the Madras University, be given facilities to undergo Military Training in the Indian Territorial Force, if he so desires and if he is physically fit”. A special committee was appointed to consider the question and the Syndicate, on the report of the Committee, recommended to the Senate that, as a first step in this direction, the

Government be moved to increase the number of Battalions to be stationed in suitable localities of the Presidency. The Government was addressed on the question and its reply is awaited.

In 1926 General Skeene and two members of the Indian Sandhurst Committee visited the University. At the request of the Government the Syndicate made the necessary arrangements for the party to visit the various constituent colleges and to review the University Training Corps on parade.

*Compulsory Medical Inspection and Physical Training.*—A system of compulsory medical inspection in respect of the Intermediate and B.A. students of the University has been approved. It has also been decided to introduce compulsory Physical Training for Intermediate students; the question of formulating a detailed and definite scheme best suited to the local conditions of the various colleges, is under consideration.

*Indian Universities' Conference and Inter-University Board.*—On the initiative of the Government of India, a conference of representatives of Indian Universities was held in Simla in 1924, to which the Madras University was invited to send delegates. Five delegates including the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction were appointed to represent the University at the conference. As an outcome of the conference, the formation of an Inter-University Board was approved, with the object of providing an effective and useful organization for considering and settling all important questions affecting the policy, administration and development of the various Universities in India. The representation of the Madras University on the Board was approved by the Senate which agreed to contribute an annual amount not exceeding Rs. 1,600 for a term of three years to the expenses of the Inter-University Board.

*Students' Information Bureau.*—The Madras Students' Advisory Committee, hitherto under Government management, has been replaced by this organization which is under the entire control of the University. The Government makes an annual contribution to the University for the upkeep of the institution. Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, was the Secretary during the quinquennium.

*Tamil Lexicon.*—At the commencement of the quinquennium under review, the Tamil Lexicon Committee consisted of nine members, with the late Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, as Chairman. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar died in February

1926 and in March the Syndicate appointed Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, High Court Vakil, as Chairman of the Committee. There were also additions made to the Committee during this period and the Committee now consists of fifteen members.

Prior to April 1922, the Editor and staff of the Tamil Lexicon had roughly defined and written cards for about 81,000 words. These were naturally imperfect and required to be revised carefully and made complete before they could be sent to the press. There was, however, a large difference of opinion as to the best arrangement for the purpose and various schemes were given effect to at different times, with the result that about 16,000 words had been revised before April 1922. A further and more careful and thorough revision even of these words was found necessary and the entire collection of words was and is again being carefully revised from all points of view by the Lexicon staff. In addition to this work of revision the Editorial staff has also been adding to the collection of words.

In July 1922, negotiations for printing were opened with the Diocesan Press and originals were sent to them for printing in October 1922. Ultimately a written contract for four years was entered into with that Press on the 27th July 1923. In the meantime, the work of printing was going on, though slowly, owing to the necessity for a very careful revision of the matter. The first part of volume I consisting of 266 pages and containing about 7,511 words was published on 8th October 1924. The second part of volume I consisting of 240 pages and incorporating about 6,318 words was published on the 20th October 1925. It was then resolved that the first volume should end with the vowels, and consequently, the third part of volume I consisted only of 126 pages of about 3,186 words and was published in June 1926. The first part of volume II consisting of 160 pages and of about 4,312 words was published on the 20th October 1926 and the second part of 160 pages with about 4,419 words on the 16th February 1927.

It is expected that the Lexicon will, in its complete form, consist of five volumes and it is intended that the second and subsequent volumes should be issued in four parts each, each part comprising about 160 pages.

In regard to finance, the Senate of the University supplemented the original Government grant of one lakh of rupees with a sum of one lakh and sixty-one thousand rupees from



the University funds. It is estimated that the undertaking will cost about an additional lakh and a half for completion.

#### X.—Finance.

*University Endowments.*—The Government securities under Endowments on March 31st, 1927, amounted to Rs. 5,21,450 against Rs. 3,48,950 on March 31st, 1922. The amount received from donors during the period amounted to Rs. 1,11,800, the balance of Rs. 60,700 representing the accumulated interest which has been added to the corpus of the fund from time to time.

*Government Grants to the University*—(i) *Non-recurring Grant.*—At the beginning of the period under review the amount available for the construction of Library Buildings out of the Imperial and Provincial grants sanctioned for the purpose was nearly 8 lakhs. As the cost of the erection of the buildings was estimated to be over 10 lakhs and as provision had to be made for fittings and equipment in the new buildings, a sum of Rs. 2,75,000 was transferred to this account out of the accumulations of the unspent balances under the Statutory Grant. Thus, at the end of the quinquennium the amount available for the purpose, including the annual interest on the capital amount was nearly 12½ lakhs. No material progress has been made in the construction of the buildings but a sum of about Rs. 38,000 has been spent on preliminary operations and on preparing the requisite plans and estimates.

(ii) *Statutory Grant.*—It will be seen from the last report that a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000, ear-marked for various purposes such as the Professorships in Indian History and Economics and a grant of Rs. 20,000 to meet the cost of the inspection of colleges and the travelling expenses of Fellows, etc., were granted by Government. In the second year of the quinquennium when the new University Act came into force the Government treated these two amounts, aggregating Rs. 85,000, as statutory payments to the University which now has absolute power to define the objects on which the amounts may be spent. Out of Rs. 4,25,000 thus made available a sum of Rs. 1¼ lakhs was spent to meet the cost of the Tamil Lexicon, another Rs. 1¼ lakhs towards travelling allowances to University authorities and the inspection of colleges, Rs. ½ a lakh each for the Library and the Economics departments and about Rs. 70,000 for the Professorship in Indian History.

(iii) *Special Grant*.—After the passing of the new Act, the Government under section 44 (2) (b) of the Act undertook to contribute annually towards the salary of the Vice-Chancellor, the development of Laboratories, Libraries, Museums and the salaries of such teachers of the University as are appointed for higher research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in particular branches of learning. During the earlier part of the quinquennium there were no appreciable developments in the University as the new authorities contemplated under the Act had to be formed and they had to be consulted with regard to the details of the improvements necessary. With a view to securing the efficient working of the authorities in accordance with the spirit of the Act, the Government, at the request of the Syndicate, placed at the disposal of the University an annual allotment of Rs. 20,000 to meet the cost of travelling allowances. Another object for which special aid, to the extent of Rs. 89,000, was given by Government was the purchase of books and periodicals to make up the deficiencies in the Library caused by its inability to make purchases during the war. The Government suggested that the existing Students' Advisory Committee might be replaced by a University Bureau and the Syndicate accepted the proposal and undertook the management of the Bureau during the latter part of the period under report. The Government sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 4,000 for this purpose. The Government also undertook to meet the cost of the departments of Economics, Mathematics, Philosophy and the part cost of the Oriental Research Institute.

*Tamil Lexicon Account*.—The original grant of one lakh of rupees was exhausted at a very early stage and the University had to transfer from the Statutory Grant a sum of one lakh and sixty-one thousand rupees. Out of the total of Rs. 2,61,000 nearly two lakhs had been spent by the end of the quinquennium.

*University Economics Account*.—The Department which was originally started as a temporary measure was placed on a permanent basis during the quinquennium and the cost has been met from the special recurring grant from Government.

*University Publication Account*.—Since the formation of a separate account relating to the publications of the University, the profits realized each year have been

capitalized and the annual interest derived therefrom amounts to about Rs. 9,000. A sum of Rs. 8,250 was sanctioned by the Government during the period towards the cost of publishing "The History of Southern India" by Robert Sewell, but the work has not yet been published.

*Research and Development Account.*—The resources of this account are mainly the interest realized on the accumulated balances of the Fee Fund invested in Government Securities and partly the amount sanctioned by Government for Research work. The cost of Lectureships, Studentships and the cost of the Research Institute are met from this fund.

*General.*—The formation of the Andhra University has affected the fee income of the Madras University, and the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, increased the rate of examination and other fees so as to make up the deficiency to some extent.

### XI.—University Library.

*Management.*—The Library Committee was reconstituted in September 1924 and it now consists of seven ordinary members elected by the Academic Council and two ex-officio members—the Principal Librarian of the Connemara Public Library who is its Chairman and the Librarian of the University Library who is its Secretary.

*Librarian.*—In G.O. No. 1420, Law (Education), dated 20th November 1922, the Government sanctioned the appointment of a full-time Librarian. The Syndicate accordingly appointed, on the recommendation of the Library Committee, Mr. S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, as Librarian of the University Library, with effect from the 4th January 1924. Mr. Ranganathan was deputed in 1924–25 to undergo a course of training in the School of Librarianship of the University of London and to study the organization of the important University and other Libraries of Europe. He resumed charge of the Library, after his period of deputation, on the 20th July 1925.

*Finance.*—The reorganization of the Library finance effected in the period under report together with the recurring grant sanctioned by the Government under the 1923 Act has increased the annual provision for books and periodicals from Rs. 6,000 to about Rs. 36,000. During the period 1924 to 1927, the Government also sanctioned an

additional non-recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 for the purchase of rare books and back numbers of periodicals.

The amount spent on books and periodicals during the period under report was about Rs. 1,44,000, bringing the total amount spent since the formation of the Library up to 31st March 1927, to about Rs. 3,00,000.

*Books.*—The total number of volumes in the Library rose from 24,000 on 1st April 1922 to 44,460 on 31st March 1927, the number of volumes added during the quinquennium under report being 20,460. Of these, 4,608 volumes were received as gifts and the remaining 15,852 volumes were purchased.

*Periodicals.*—The non-recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 received from the Government enabled the Library to complete about 111 sets of transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals which are indispensable for the proper development of research.

The number of current periodicals rose from 240 in 1922 to 541 in 1927.

*Cataloguing.*—The author catalogue of the Library was brought up to the 1st January 1926, by the publication of a second supplement consisting of 799 pages.

*Issue of books.*—There has been a steady increase in the number of volumes issued. While the normal monthly issue at the beginning of the quinquennium was about 2,000 volumes, it is now about 8,000 volumes. The following table gives the number of readers and the number of volumes issued for each of the last five years :—

Years.	No. of Readers.	No. of volumes issued.
1922-23 ... ..	14,467	21,491
1923-24 ... ..	15,238	21,566
1924-25 ... ..	16,694	23,694
1925-26 ... ..	20,674	29,655
1926-27 ... ..	32,521	46,126

The number of members who enjoy the privilege of borrowing books for home-reading has increased from 195 to 460 during the last 5 years.

On the 15th August 1926, the Library Committee started a scheme for delivering books at the residences of graduate members, on payment of a quarterly subscription of one rupee. About 90 members are participating in the scheme.

*Library Buildings.*—It was mentioned in the last report that the site west of the Senate House having been found

unsuitable, the Government had handed over to the University another site, the Marine Villa, situated north of the Senate House, for the construction of new buildings. At the beginning of the quinquennium, the soils and sub-soil of the new site were tested and the ground was certified to be suitable for the erection of the buildings according to the plans prepared by the Public Works Department, and accepted by the Government. The Government further approved of the proposal of the Syndicate to employ its own qualified Engineer and to obtain the necessary technical advice from the Public Works Department. As certain additions and alterations were found to be necessary in the original design, the University prepared revised plans and estimates. But the Chief Engineer to Government did not agree with the modifications made by the University Engineer and stated further that the foundations originally designed for the building were not satisfactory.

As there was difference of opinion between the Engineers with regard to foundations, the question of preparing designs for foundations was left entirely to the Public Works Department.

Experimental wells and boreholes have been sunk and it is reported that the soil is more unsuitable than was anticipated. The question as to the most suitable and economical type of foundation as also the question of an alternative site are still under the consideration of the Syndicate.

## B.—THE ĀNDHRA UNIVERSITY.

### I.—*The Āndhra University.*

Reference was made in the last quinquennial report to the Committee appointed by Government in October 1921 to consider the proposal for the establishment of a separate Āndhra University. This Committee submitted its report to Government in November 1922.

In April 1925 Government placed an officer of the department on special duty to prepare a scheme for the establishment of the new University and to draft the Āndhra University Bill. The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in the Autumn of 1925 and was passed into law on the 13th of January 1926. The Act came into force in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, East Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor on the 26th of April 1926.

The more important features of the Act were the establishment of the University headquarters at Bezwada, the concentration of first grade and honours colleges at three centres—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur—the recognition of special grade colleges providing instruction in oriental languages or in other special subjects and the provision for the use of the vernaculars as the media of instruction and examination.

## *II.—The Senate.*

Under the orders of Government the Senate of the University commenced to exercise its functions on the 19th August 1926. The inauguration of the Senate by His Excellency the Chancellor took place on Monday, the 30th of August 1926, in the Museum Hall, Bezwada. After a speech by the Vice-Chancellor requesting His Excellency to inaugurate the Senate and reviewing the educational and other problems of the University, His Excellency delivered his inaugural address and declared the Senate open. His Excellency then conducted the election of five members of the Syndicate by the Senate.

Two meetings of the Senate were held during the period under report—one on Monday, the 30th August 1926, immediately after the inauguration function, and the second on Friday, the 10th December 1926, with an adjournment to the following day.

At its first meeting, the Senate elected (1) five members of the Syndicate, and (2) three members of the Academic Council, and accepted a number of donations and endowments.

At the same meeting the Senate approved the draft Statutes framed by the Vice-Chancellor with the assistance of a Special Committee of his Advisory Committee.

The Senate, at the same meeting, elected Dr. A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.P., as representative of the University on the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

At its second meeting the Senate adopted a number of alterations in the Statutes mainly dealing with the conferring of degrees and diplomas, the provision of Academic robes, the provision of additional Boards of Studies, the registration of graduates and the fees for admission to degree examinations. At the same meeting the Senate adopted a resolution recommending the Local Government

to introduce in the Legislative Council, at an early date, a bill to amend the Andhra University Act so as to make Bezwada an additional University centre.

### *III.—The Syndicate and the University officials.*

Under the orders of Government the Syndicate commenced to exercise its functions on the 14th October 1926. In June 1926, Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkatasvetachalapathi Ranga Rao Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. of Bobbili, was nominated the first Pro-Chancellor of the University and in March 1926, M.R.Ry. C. Ramalinga Reddi Garu, M.A., M.L.C., was appointed Vice-Chancellor for a period of two years.

Under section 46 of the Andhra University Act, His Excellency the Chancellor appointed M.R.Ry. C. D. Subrahmanya Chetti Avargal, M.A., District Educational Officer, Chingleput, as the first Registrar of the University for a period of two years from the 26th April 1926, his services being lent to the University for that period and contributions on account of his leave salary and pension being paid to Government by the University.

In June 1926, the Local Government, by virtue of the powers vested in them under section 49 of the Andhra University Act, declared "that all the functions exercisable by the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council under the said Act shall, until further orders, be exercisable, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, by the Vice-Chancellor appointed under section 45 of the said Act" and that "this order shall have effect and shall be deemed to have had effect as if it had been issued on the 26th day of April 1926". These special powers conferred on the Vice-Chancellor were withdrawn in November 1926.

In April 1926, the Chancellor was pleased to nominate, under section 47 (2) of the Act, 16 persons to form an Advisory Committee to assist the Vice-Chancellor in drawing up rules for regulating the method of election of members to the various authorities of the University.

The Principals of the Government colleges at Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur were to be co-opted members whenever necessary.

The Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, framed temporary statutes and rules thereunder for regulating the method of elections to the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council, and these were

forwarded for His Excellency the Chancellor's approval which was accorded in June 1926.

Elections to the various University authorities took place during the period under report in accordance with the temporary statutes and the rules framed thereunder and these authorities were duly constituted within the period of six months prescribed by Government.

#### *IV.—The Academic Council.*

Under sub-section 3 of section 47 of the Act, the Local Government directed that the Academic Council of the University should commence to exercise its functions on the 8th September 1926.

Three meetings of the Academic Council were held during the period under report.

At its first meeting, the Academic Council co-opted as members under section 23 (iii) of the Act, 15 teachers of the affiliated colleges so as to secure adequate representation of different branches of learning and of the colleges.

At its second meeting, the Academic Council elected (1) three members to the Senate and (2) three members to the Syndicate from among themselves.

At the same meeting, the Academic Council appointed under section 23 (2) (m) of the Act, a Standing Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor (Chairman) and the Presidents of the various Faculties, to consider and report on such matters as might be remitted to it by any of the University authorities or by the Vice-Chancellor.

At its second meeting, the Academic Council adopted draft regulations framed by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the Sub-Committee of his Advisory Committee. These Regulations were duly ratified by the Senate.

The Academic Council, at its meeting held on the 1st October 1926, adopted certain amendments to the Regulations with a view to remodelling the Intermediate and B.A. courses of study, more particularly to make the study of a classical or vernacular language compulsory as Part II of the courses, and resolved that the whole schemes be remitted to its Standing Committee to work out the details and the consequential changes involved by their adoption and to report to the Academic Council. The Standing Committee accordingly considered the schemes and forwarded them with its recommendations to the various Boards of Studies for framing the necessary syllabuses and appointed special



Committees to frame syllabuses in respect of subjects comprised in the scheme for Intermediate Examination, which could not be dealt with by the existing Boards of Studies. The recommendations of the Boards of Studies and Special Committees were considered at a joint meeting of the Standing Committee and the Chairmen of the various Boards of Studies, and were placed before the Academic Council at its meeting held on 26th February 1927. The Academic Council adopted the necessary alterations in the Regulations, which will come into force from the year 1930 for the Intermediate Examination and from the year 1932 for the B.A. Degree Examination.

At the meeting of the Academic Council held on 2nd October 1926, the following resolution was moved:—

Regard being had to the importance of the vernacularization of studies, it is resolved that, subject to the following time-limit, provision be made for the teaching and the examination of the non-language subjects in all the Arts courses through the Vernacular:—

- |     |                                      |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| (1) | For the Matriculation from July 1929 |
| (2) | „ Intermediate ... „ 1931            |
| (3) | „ B.A. Pass ... „ 1933               |
| (4) | „ B.A. (Hons.) ... „ 1934            |

After considerable discussion, the Academic Council appointed a Special Committee to consider and report on the resolution and to prepare a scheme for the introduction of the principle involved therein.

The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows:—

- (1) Whether the principle of vernacularization may be adopted and introduced;
- (2) The position of the vernaculars, other than Telugu, in the educational organization under such a scheme;
- (3) The vernacularization of the S.S.L.C. courses of study;
- (4) Whether vernacularization shall be made on the basis of grades or on the basis of such subjects as could immediately be taught in Telugu;
- (5) Which subjects are ripe for being taught in vernaculars;
- (6) The time that should be allowed before the new regulations that may be adopted in this behalf are brought into operation.

The report of the Committee is awaited.

*V.—Affiliated Institutions.*

The Medical College, Vizagapatam, was, prior to the starting of the Andhra University, affiliated to the Madras University in the First M.B. & B.S. course and provisionally affiliated in the Second M.B. & B.S. course. The Vice-Chancellor in exercise of the powers vested in him sanctioned the permanent affiliation of the College in the Second M.B. & B.S. course and granted provisional affiliation in the Third M.B. & B.S. course.

An application having been received from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for the further affiliation of the College in the Final M.B. & B.S. course, the Syndicate appointed a Commission to conduct a local enquiry at the College. The Commission has submitted its report which is under consideration.

An application was received in October 1926 from the President, Managing Committee, Hindu High School, Masulipatam, for the affiliation of the institution as a Second Grade College providing instruction in Group III of the Intermediate courses of study. The Syndicate appointed a Commission to conduct a local enquiry. The report of the Commission has been received and it is under the consideration of the Syndicate.

An application, dated 10th February 1927, was received from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the affiliation of the Government Training College, Rajabmundry. The Syndicate has appointed a Commission to conduct a local enquiry at the College. The report of the Commission is awaited.

An application, dated 2nd March 1927, was received from the Principal and Correspondent, U.L.C.M. College, Guntūr, for the further affiliation of the College in Group V-B of B.A. Degree courses. A Commission was appointed to conduct a local enquiry. A copy of the report of the Commission was forwarded to the management of the College who agreed to carry out the recommendations contained in the report. The Standing Committee of the Academic Council which was consulted on the matter has unanimously recommended the grant of affiliation asked for. Acting on this recommendation and with the approval of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor has granted temporary affiliation pending the final decision of the Syndicate on the matter. The application is now under the consideration of the Syndicate.

### *VJ.—The University Library.*

At its meeting held on 1st October 1926, the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, appointed, in accordance with section 23 (2) (g) of the Act, 7 persons to form a Library Committee.

At its meeting held on 10th December 1926, the Senate, in accordance with the report of the Library Committee, accepted the following recommendations under section 16 (2) (f) of the Act :—

(1) That a single University Library under the Andhra University for the whole of the University area be established and that this Library be located at Bezwada.

(2) That for the present the Library be housed in the University office.

(3) That the offer of Rao Bahadur D. Lakshminarayan, M.L.C., Kamptee (C.P.), of the gift of his library to the University, be accepted with thanks, and that the gift be named "The Rao Bahadur D. Lakshminarayan Collection."

### *VII.—University Finances.*

The accounts of the Andhra University for the period from 26th April 1926 to 31st March 1927 were audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras.

The budget showing detailed estimates of income and expenditure under the various accounts for the financial year 1926-27 and provisional budget estimates for the year 1927-28 were presented to and sanctioned by the Senate at its meeting held on the 10th December 1926.

The Government placed at the disposal of the University a sum of one lakh of rupees towards the expenditure of the University for the year 1926-27, payable in quarterly instalments. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 89,862 was spent up to the end of March 1927.

The amount of funded capital, deposits in Bank and cash balance on 31st March 1927 outstanding to the credit of each endowment are shown below :—

	Cash.	Securities.	Deposits.
General Account	... 10,138	...	...
Examination Fund	... 40,922	...	...
Foundation Fund	... 2,544	1,11,600	...
Endowment Fund	... 1,093	1,43,900	1,500

The Maharaja of Bobbili, the first Pro-Chancellor of the Andhra University, made a donation of one lakh of rupees to

the University for the encouragement of Telugu and Sanskrit learning. The Senate accepted the donation at its meeting held on the 30th August 1926. The best way of utilizing the interest derived from this donation is under the consideration of the University authorities.

21. *The Madras University Training Corps.* - With effect from the 1st of April 1922 sanction was given for the establishment of a University Training Corps consisting, in the first instance, of one company totalling 166, all ranks. As soon as the colleges re-opened in July 1922 recruitment for the Corps commenced, and Captain F. Maxwell Lawford of the Suffolk Regiment was appointed Adjutant. Six officers were appointed from the various colleges in Madras and within a short time the company reached its maximum strength. In consequence of the large number of applicants for recruitment a full Battalion was sanctioned for the Corps in September 1922 and in a very short time the full complement of the Battalion was recruited. Six single companies were formed in Madras City and two at Trichinopoly. During each of the last four years of the quinquennium annual camps were held, three at Bangalore and one at Poonamalle. The attendance at these camps was good and much practical experience was gained, particularly in the Bangalore camps, in which the example and help of the officers and sergeants of the regular troops proved most valuable.

In July 1923 the *University Training Corps Gazette* was published for the first time. The Gazette has been continued since that date and has been valuable as a record of the work of the Corps and as a stimulating influence.

In August 1924 a much needed band was provided for the Corps by the formation of a Unit in the Theosophical College, Adyar, solely composed of members of the Band.

In sport the Corps has had a very good record and in particular, took a very successful part in the Naval and Military Tournaments held in Madras during 1925 and 1926.

Apart from the military value of the Corps the tone and discipline which the Corps has established amongst College students has had and is having a very beneficial effect throughout the University and it is noteworthy that members of the University Training Corps are almost invariably found to be taking a leading part in the life of their individual college. It is also worthy of mention that though the authorities of the Corps were prepared to make special messing arrangements

in camp for any particular caste no necessity has hitherto arisen for providing more than two sections, a vegetarian and a non-vegetarian section. Brahman and Non-Brahman vegetarians have throughout fed in the same dining hall. A number of cups and trophies have been presented to the Corps by prominent gentlemen including His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the Maharajah of Pithapuram, the Rajah of Parlakimedi, Rajah S. K. Raghava Varma, Mr. S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami and Captain Maxwell-Lawford.

When the Corps was first started the Syndicate of the Madras University gave an annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Regimental funds. This contribution was subsequently raised to Rs. 2,000 and from the year 1927-28 the contribution will be Rs. 3,000.

Up to the end of the quinquennium applicants for admission to the Corps continued to outnumber the possible vacancies and in 1926-27 there were 850 applicants for 300 vacancies.

In April 1926 Captain F. Maxwell-Lawford handed over charge of the Corps to Captain R. K. O'Brien of the Royal Ulster Rifles. Captain Maxwell-Lawford's enthusiasm and wide understanding were of immense value to the Corps from its inception and the success which the Corps has undoubtedly attained and the repute in which it is held are largely due to the capable lead given to the Corps in its early days when military life and discipline were unknown quantities to the students of the Madras University.

No University Training Corps has as yet been established in the Andhra University area.

### C.—ARTS COLLEGES.

22. *Number of colleges.*—The number of colleges increased from 39 to 44, showing an increase of 5, four for men and one for women.

The Loyola College, Madras, the St. John's College, Tinnevely, the National College, Adyar, and the Holy Cross College for Women, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly, were newly opened. The Theosophical College, Madanapalle, which was closed during the last quinquennium has been re-opened.

The Government Victoria College, Palghat, the U.L.C.M. College, Guntūr, the P. R. College, Cocanada, the St. Francis Xavier's College, Palamcottah, the Sri Minakshi

College, Chidambaram, the National College, Trichinopoly, the Madura College, Madura, and the Hindu College, Tinnevely, were raised to the first grade during the period under review.

23. *Accommodation and equipment.*—A new block has been completed for the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, and further extensions are under construction. New laboratories and class rooms have been built for the Madrasa-i-azam, Madras, and are being used in part by the college classes. An extension to the physics laboratory has been built for the Government College, Kumbakōnam, and a new science block is under construction for the Mangalore College. Additional buildings have been acquired for the Queen Mary's College, Madras, and a new science block for the college is under construction. A new building for the high school and college has been constructed for the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras. During the period under review large provincial grants have been given for buildings and equipment to aided colleges. The most important buildings schemes completed or under construction were the extensions to the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the new buildings for the Loyola College, Madras, the Arts and Science blocks for the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, the new science block for the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, the new science buildings for the Women's Christian College, Madras, and the new buildings for the St. Francis Xavier's College, Palamcottah. In all cases in which the grants were for science buildings, a two-thirds grant was given. During the quinquennium over Rs. 9 lakhs were sanctioned as building grants for aided colleges and over Rs. 7 lakhs were paid. The amounts spent on Government college buildings were comparatively small and in consequence several of the Government colleges are badly housed and provide inadequate accommodation. Large provincial grants were also given for equipment, particularly science equipment, both for the newly opened colleges or departments of colleges and for established institutions.

24. *Number and distribution of students in Arts Colleges.*—The total number of students in Arts Colleges for men and women rose from 8,227 to 12,258. The number of women reading in Arts Colleges rose from 384 to 488. There were 79 students taking Post-graduate Courses. There was a large increase in the number reading for Honours—from 407 to 552.

25. *Staff*.—In Arts Colleges under Government management there were 16 officers in the Indian Educational Service, 38 in the Madras Educational Service and 87 in the Subordinate Educational Service. Since 1922 the number of Indian Educational Service officers has fallen by 12 and the number of Madras Educational Service officers has risen by 20.

#### D.—COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

26. *Law*.—In 1924 Government appointed a Committee to report on the working of the Law College. The Committee in its report pointed out what it considered to be the two main defects in the organization of the work of the College—namely, that no provision was made to enable the leading members of the Bar to be in touch with and to join in the work of instruction and that sufficient distinction was not made between tutorial and professional work. In this connection the Committee made the following recommendations:—(1) that the lecturing and tutorial work in the college should be correlated; (2) that students should have the benefit of special lectures delivered by lawyers of eminence in particular branches of study; (3) that the staff of Assistant Professors should be sufficiently strengthened in order to make the classes as small as possible and to render possible an approach to the tutorial system prevailing in English Universities; and (4) that the Assistant Professors should, in addition to lecturing work, help and guide the students in small batches during the hours allotted for library work.

The main recommendations of the Committee were accepted and the staff of the College was reorganized from the 1st of January 1925. From that date the staff has consisted of a Principal and twelve assistant lecturers, who are legal practitioners of not more than six years' standing at the Bar. Six special lecturers selected from among the senior members of the legal profession have also been appointed.

The strength of the College has risen from 672 in 1921-22 to 967 in 1926-27. In 1923-24 the strength of the college reached 1,005. In his last annual report the Principal of the College has stated that "a detailed enquiry was made into the reason or reasons why students sought admission into the college and it was discovered that undoubtedly a

very large proportion of them (perhaps 50 per cent) had joined not by deliberate preference for the legal profession but because they could find no other occupation after taking a degree."

27. *Medical colleges.*—During the quinquennium the General Medical Council of Great Britain issued a revised curriculum which has necessitated certain changes in the medical colleges. Professors of Operative Surgery and Bio-Chemistry have been added, and clinical instruction in ear and throat and venereal diseases is now given. General arrangements for clinical instruction have been modified in accordance with the instructions of the General Medical Council. A Pharmacological department will shortly be opened and the opening of children's departments is under consideration.

To meet the need for continued study in Anatomy and Physiology special cadres in these subjects have been created. The formation of teaching cadres for other subjects including Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics is under consideration.

Owing to the increasing demand for medical education a Medical College was opened in Vizagapatam in 1923. Students for admission to this and the Madras College are selected by special committees, the minimum educational qualification being the Intermediate in Arts (with Mathematics or Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry) or an examination equivalent thereto. The Vizagapatam College was affiliated in the first and second M. B., B. S. or L. M. & S. courses to the University of Madras prior to the establishment of the Andhra University. The Andhra University is considering the questions of further affiliation in the third, fourth and final year courses. The two Medical Colleges worked satisfactorily during the quinquennium.

The main features of the working of the Colleges during the quinquennium were:—

(1) The deputation of health inspectors in Government service to the Madras Medical College for the first time for quinquennial training in 1924-25;

(2) the introduction of a revised scale of teaching allowance for the Assistant Professors at the Colleges;

(3) the levy of a higher rate of college fees from all candidates commencing medical studies in 1924. This has since been reduced from 1st July 1927;

(4) the training of Medical graduates in Bio-Chemistry for a period of two years;



(5) the sanction accorded by Government to the construction of a hostel for the students of the Medical College, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 2.96 lakhs ;

(6) the L.M.S. Degree was abolished in 1925 ;

(7) the Apothecary class for lady students ceased from 1st July 1923 and a separate Medical School for women was opened at Madras ;

(8) a lady tutor has been appointed from 1926 at the Medical College, Madras, for teaching the lady students who are backward in their studies ;

(9) free studentships have been restricted to members of the backward and depressed communities, 36 of such free studentships being available at any one time ;

(10) on behalf of the General Medical Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, Sir Norman Walker and Colonel Needham inspected the Medical Colleges in January 1927, and recognition of the M.B. Degree of the Madras University has been extended up to 30th June 1928.

28. *Engineering.*—The strength of the Engineering College has steadily fallen. In 1917-18 the total strength was 526. In 1921-22 it was 449 and in 1926-27 it was 183. The fall in strength has been mainly due to the transfer of the lower subordinate classes to the Engineering Schools at Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. The strength of the Engineering class has remained almost constant.

In July 1923 Government abolished the training of architectural draftsmen.

A study of the distribution of the students in the college between the various classes of the community reveals the fact that, in five years, in the Engineer and the upper subordinate classes, Brahmans have decreased from 142 to 97, Non-Brahmans have increased from 47 to 49 and Muhammadans have increased from 5 to 12.

The equipping of the workshops and laboratories continued during the period under review and the Hydraulic laboratory, which was not in use at the beginning of the quinquennium, is now almost fully equipped. The strength of materials laboratory has been frequently used by the Public Works Department, the Forest Department, the Industries Department, the Port Trust and by private firms.

The death of Mr. C. L. Cartwright in May 1926 caused widespread regret in the college and his loss has been keenly

felt. By means of subscriptions from the staff, students and friends a memorial portrait of the late Principal has been hung in the college and two medals have been instituted in his memory.

29. *Teaching.*—The strength of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, has remained practically stationary during the period under review, the average strength of the L.T. section being 104 in 1922-23 and 105 in 1926-27. The only noticeable alterations in the distribution of students according to communities have been a fall in the number of Brahmans from 77 to 66 and a rise in the number of Indian Christians from 7 to 22.

From the year 1922-23 the University agreed to History and Geography being separate subjects for the L.T. course and during the quinquennium it has therefore been possible for candidates to specialise in Geography during their L.T. training. The total number of candidates taking up Geography has not however been large since school managements prefer to take L.T.'s who have specialised in History, Geography not being a C group subject in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme. The number of candidates specialising in Geography in each of the years 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27 was 18, 14, 15 and 16, respectively.

The water-supply of the college and hostel has been improved by the construction of a pipe-line. An extension to the Physical Science building was under construction at the close of the quinquennium and the construction of a new block for the Mathematics and Natural Science sections has been sanctioned.

The strength of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, fell during the quinquennium from 86 to 69, the strength being as low as 55 in 1925-26. The number of Non-Brahman candidates still remains very low, namely, 5 in 1926-27. The college continued throughout the period under review without affiliation to the University and it has now applied for affiliation to the Andhra University.

The only addition to buildings has been two temporary sheds, erected for the manual and vocational training classes. Little progress in this college has been possible owing to the extremely inadequate nature of the accommodation and the consequent inability of the college to obtain recognition. All proposals for new buildings or improvements have been continuously postponed owing to the starting of the Andhra

University and the controversy over the various University centres.

The L.T. class attached to the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, was continued throughout the quinquennium and its strength increased from 40 to 50.

30. *Veterinary*.—The staff of the college continued to consist of three officers in the Imperial Service and one in the Provincial Service. These officers held the posts of Principal and Professor of Medicine, Professor of Surgery, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and Assistant Professor and Personal Assistant to the Principal.

In 1923 Government appointed a Committee for making the selection of students for admission to the college and in the same year the number of stipends tenable in the college was reduced from 40 to 15.

A post-graduate class is now being held at the college every year for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons from this and other Provinces.

31. *For-stry*.—For the following account of the working of the Forest College, Coimbatore, I am indebted to the Principal of the college:—

*Staff*.—The staff consists of a Principal, two senior and two junior Instructors.

*Board of Visitors*.—The Chief Conservator of Forests is the Ex-officio President, and the six Conservators of Forests constitute the members of the Board. The Board holds a meeting every year at the college about the end of June and decides upon the award of certificates and other matters of importance connected with the working of the college. The following resolutions were among those discussed during the period under report:—

(1) *Revision of the system of marking*.—A revised system of marking was introduced with the sanction of Government, wherein practical work is awarded a greater number of marks. This took effect from 1st August 1924.

(2) *Abolition of the distinction between the Higher and Lower Standard certificates*.—Government ordered that with effect from 1st June 1925, students obtaining Higher Standard certificates and those obtaining Lower Standard certificates should be appointed as Rangers on the same pay, i.e., Rs. 80 but that the latter should not become eligible for promotion for one year. This means that holders of a Lower Standard certificate will be placed on the graded list immediately below the Higher Standard students of the

following year and that no subsequent distinction will be made between the two classes in the matter of promotion.

(3) *Award of Honours certificates.*—It was resolved that this certificate should be granted only in cases of very exceptional merit to those who obtain pass marks in the major subjects, and not less than 80 per cent of the total number of marks.

*Students.*—There are two divisions of students, a Junior and a Senior year, the strength of each division being usually about 30 students. These students are recruited from Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Orissa Feudatory States, the Central India States and the Indian States of Southern India including Hyderabad. During the quinquennium, consequent upon an increase of tuition fees, Ceylon decided not to send any further candidates for training.

*The College course.*—The College course is for two years, almost half the time being spent in practical instruction in different forest camps, where the various District staffs co-operate in the instruction of the students.

Great stress is laid upon physical fitness and the students both in camp and in headquarters are under the direct supervision of a Medical Officer. Athletics form a compulsory part of the curriculum and four evenings each week in headquarters are taken up by compulsory games, for which there is adequate provision in the college grounds. Drill and physical training, including gymnastic instruction, form a part of the daily programme.

The Resident Medical Officer lectures to the students once each week, and practically all students obtain the Saint John's Ambulance Certificates before leaving the college.

Swimming is taught in the Kargudi and Nilambur camps.

*Tuition fees.*—Prior to August 1923 the tuition fee levied for the two-year course was Rs. 1,800. This was found inadequate to meet expenses, and at a meeting of the Board of Visitors it was proposed that the fee should be raised to that charged at Dehra Dun. Government was addressed, and ordered that, with effect from 1st August 1923, the tuition fee should be raised to Rs. 3,000 for the whole course, and that all students other than Madras Government students, should pay this amount. As from 1st April 1927, this rule has, however, been relaxed with regard to private students coming from the Madras Presidency and Govern

ment has ordered that two Madras private students may be admitted annually on payment of Rs. 500 only as tuition fees for the whole course.

*Examinations.*—Students are tested in English and Mathematics on admission to the college; and throughout the course half-yearly theoretical and practical examinations are held by the college staff. The final examination at the end of the second year is conducted by outside examiners and certificates in three grades are awarded to those students who obtain the requisite number of marks.

32. *Agriculture.*—The Agricultural College, Coimbatore, was affiliated to the Madras University in 1922-23 in the department of Arts and Sciences and continued to send up students for the B.Sc.Ag. examination under the Faculty of Science until 1925-26 when a separate Faculty was created for Agriculture. The old Certificate course continued till 1925 April when it was abolished.

Candidates for the B.Sc.Ag. degree course are selected from amongst successful students in the Intermediate examination who have taken group I or II of Part II of the Intermediate course.

With effect from the examination held in 1926, Animal Hygiene has ceased to be a separate subject and it has been merged in Agriculture. Mycology, which was included under Botany, Part I, is now taken under Botany, Part II.

In the same year, the total percentage of aggregate marks qualifying for a pass both in Parts I and II, which was fixed at 50 previously, was reduced to 40 for Part I and 45 for Part II.

Further, the regulation which required from candidates who had failed in either Part I or Part II a certificate of having attended an affiliated college for an additional year of instruction was abrogated by the Senate in 1926.

It is worthy of note that in the last year of the quinquennium, a change was introduced in the subjects of study for the Intermediate examination by including agriculture amongst the optional subjects under group C. This may facilitate the selection of students for admission into the college in future years from amongst those also who have had a preliminary training in Agriculture.

No University scholarships are awarded in the college, but with the starting of the Degree course in 1920, each student was given a monthly stipend of Rs. 25. The number of these stipends which stood at 20 was reduced to 6 in 1922.

The statement below furnishes the number of students studying during the quinquennium in each class:—

Class.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
B.Sc. I ... ..	14	5	18	22	39
B.Sc. II ... ..	19	19	8	19	23
B.Sc. III ... ..	17	8	13	7	20

The number of admissions for the first class during the first four years was limited to 20. Since 1926 it has been raised to 40.

Besides the Students' Club which has athletic and literary sides, students in residence are also members of an association known as the Madras Agricultural Students' Union, membership of which is confined to present and past students of the college and to officers of the Agricultural Department. The Union publishes a monthly magazine in English in the interests of advanced Agriculture.

*General.*—At the end of the quinquennium Government sanctioned proposals for the separation of teaching and research in the college. The teaching section is now located in a separate building known as the "Freeman Building" provided with spacious halls, lecture rooms and laboratories.

*Past students and their career.*—Since 1911, when the first batch of students completed their course at Coimbatore, 150 Diploma holders and 58 B.Sc. degree holders in agriculture have passed through the institution. Most of them have been absorbed by the departments of Agriculture in Madras and in the "Indian" States, while a few others have taken to private farming.

During the period 1916—25, when the two years' course in practical agriculture was in existence, 243 students secured certificates of proficiency, of whom 79 subsequently obtained the diploma. Many of the remaining 164 were entertained in the local Agricultural Department as Lower Subordinates.

For the above account I am indebted to the Principal of Agricultural College.

#### IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

33. *Character and Scope of Secondary Education.*—During the quinquennium the reorganization of secondary education was almost continuously under consideration but no far-reaching changes were made. The extent, however, to which

the problems connected with secondary education have been investigated is indicated by the fact that during the period under review the Venkataratnam report was considered by Government, an officer of the educational department was placed on special duty to survey and report on important questions relating to the financing and expansion of secondary education and a Secondary Education Reorganization Committee was appointed by Government.

The so-called literary side of secondary and collegiate education has been rapidly expanding in recent years and, while nobody desires to restrict the spread of education or to press utilitarian aims to the prejudice of the essential function of the secondary school to provide a sound general education, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the aim and character of secondary education must be adjusted so as to equip young men not merely to embark upon professional careers but to enter other occupations which have hitherto been little resorted to by the educated classes. Middle class unemployment has become a serious problem and the continued over-production of one type of academically qualified student may result in a positive danger to society. The general trend of recent discussions has indicated various possible methods of adjustment. The secondary school courses may be reorganized so as to permit a larger number of students to fit themselves for technical courses and skilled occupations. Such a reorganization implies much more than the mere inclusion in the school course of some form of manual training, which has already been successfully started in most schools, but which is really a part of general education and does not lead students on to further technical instruction or to technical occupations. A reclassification of the middle and high school classes and the introduction of a middle school examination at the end of the Fourth Form might assist in diverting pupils at the end of the middle school stage and might prevent the continuance of a system in which almost every pupil in the upper forms of a secondary school aims at higher education. The adaptation of the curriculum of rural middle schools to the needs of the rural community is another method by which it is hoped that the steady drift of educated youths from the villages to the towns may be limited. In this connexion Government has under consideration a scheme for attaching agricultural farms to a selected number of rural middle schools. But no alteration of courses alone will bring about the desired result. There has already been ample proof that

overcrowded schools, but transfers are seldom able to be effected owing to the long distances between the pupils' residences and the schools with vacancies and also owing to the wide difference which exists between school and school in the matter of the vernaculars which are offered for instruction or as the medium of instruction. The only satisfactory solution of the difficulties referred to is the provision of additional accommodation and staff and the Educational Department has constantly pressed this view on the managements concerned.

35. *Promotions.*—The District Educational Officers report that every effort has been made to check improper promotions, but unfortunately the reports received from the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examiners show that promotions are even now by no means satisfactory in all districts. The Chief Examiners in English have reported almost every year that a great many schools send up for the public examination a number of candidates who do not deserve to be in form VI at all. Such a state of affairs means, in all probability, that the promotions made in the lower forms in the schools have not been satisfactory. It is not, however, possible to generalize regarding promotions since the standard of promotion varies very greatly as between school and school and at the end of the quinquennium there were undoubtedly a number of schools in this Presidency in which promotions were being satisfactorily made.

36. *Fees.*—The only alteration in the fee regulations made during the quinquennium was the decision of Government in May 1925 that Indian Christians of depressed class origin should be eligible for the concessions to which poor pupils of the depressed classes are eligible under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. At the same time Government amended rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules so that in the case of pupils belonging to the depressed classes poverty certificates might be signed by a District Labour Officer, a President of a Union Board, a President of a Panchayat Court, a President of a Village Panchayat and by a member of a District or Taluk Board.

37. *The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme.*—The following are the more important changes which have taken place in the working of the scheme during the past quinquennium:—

As was noted in the last quinquennial report, in January 1922 a motion was moved in the Legislative Council to



recommend to Government that candidates for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination belonging to the Ādi-Drāvīda and other depressed classes be exempted from the payment of examination fees. The motion was withdrawn after Government had promised to consider the proposal and in October 1922 Government directed the admission to the examination without payment of examination fees of all pupils belonging to the depressed classes and deserving of the concession. The extent to which this concession has been granted is shown by the large increase in the number of candidates admitted to the examination without payment of fees. The figures are—

1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	96

In October 1925, Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to permit the use of the vernaculars as the media of instruction and examination in non-language subjects in forms IV to VI of Secondary schools and arrangements have, in consequence, been made for the examination through the vernacular of all candidates who receive instruction entirely in the vernacular during their school course in Forms IV, V and VI.

In January 1927, the Madras University decided to cancel the rule permitting Principals of Colleges for Women to make admissions at their discretion of women holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates whose names do not appear in the published list of certificate holders eligible for admission to University courses of study. The rule, however, has still been retained by the Āndhra University.

As long ago as 1922 proposals were submitted to Government regarding the position of the B group subjects in the S.S.L.C. course, but Government postponed consideration of these proposals owing to the subsequent submission of the reports of the Vekataratnam Committee and the Secondary Re-organization Committee.

In March 1925, the system of moderating a candidate's marks by taking into account the individual mark gained by him for the last year at school in each subject was discontinued. The remarks of the District Educational Officers on the working of S S.L.C. scheme during the quinquennium have, in consequence, been chiefly confined to the result of

this action and to the unaltered position of the B group subjects. The remarks of five District Educational Officers may be quoted.

Mr. Vasudeva Sastri writes:—"Now that the pupils' marks while at school do not count in determining "eligibility," it is the final examination that more or less dominates the whole course of instruction in a high school. What will pay in the examination hall is the sole consideration alike of pupil and teacher; cramming is resorted to and notes and annotations are cared for more than the text-books themselves. The B group subjects are neglected, since they don't find a place in the examination."

Mr. T. S. Krishnamurti writes:—"The defects pointed out in the last quinquennial report continue and others have since been added. The 'half-hearted' teaching and marking done by teachers continues. The position has, in fact, become worse, owing to the fact that the University now does not take school marks into account for purposes of eligibility to undergo a University course. After this event, some of the schools discontinued marking altogether until the Director of Public Instruction issued a circular that the system should be continued. This clearly shows that the marks were not valued for themselves but only as a factor in determining the pupils' chances of getting into a college. The neglect of the "B" group subjects, the Cinderella of the curriculum, continues in spite of everything."

Mr. H. A. Hart writes:—"I regret to say that B group subjects continue to be unpopular and insufficiently attended to by the boys, especially the History and Geography portions. In conversation and discussion with headmasters I gather that the following are some of the objections to the scheme:—

- (a) too early specialization;
- (b) the existence of non-examination subjects;
- (c) the inadequacy of vernacular teaching;
- (d) the heavy curricula in the C group subjects."

Mr. K. Natesa Ayyar writes:—"The tendency is to reduce the importance attached to school marks to a minimum and to raise the importance attached to the Public Examination marks to a maximum. The recent Public Service Notification which takes count of the latter only is a visible index of this tendency. In spite of this I am of the view that the scheme has helped and is helping in the direction of

steadying discipline and regulating the pace of school work and must be continued. The distinction between the B group subjects and other subjects, however, is widely condemned by Headmasters and teachers and may, I consider, be abolished."

Mr. P. Raghava Acharya writes :—"The introduction of new regulations for the admission of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders into the University courses of study and into public service has brought back many evil effects into school life which the school-leaving certificate system was primarily intended to avoid. The staff, the parents and the public are not infrequently gauging the merits of a high school by the extent of its success at the public examination. Consequently the whole atmosphere of a high school is one of preparation for the University. There is very little scope for individual development. B group subjects still continue to be neglected in several schools."

There has been a steady increase in the number of candidates registered for the public examination. For the examination of 1923, 14,040 were registered, 12,019 were examined and 11,969 completed their certificates. For the examination of 1927, 15,701 candidates were registered, 15,587 were examined and 15,471 completed their certificates. The distribution of the candidates during the quinquennium according to the various classes of the community provides an interesting study. There has been a large increase in the number of Non-Brahman and Muhammadan candidates and also an appreciable increase in the number of depressed classes candidates, though, of course, the numbers involved in the latter case are very small. The following figures represent the percentage of increase in the number of candidates who completed their certificates between the years 1923 and 1927 :—

Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	42	per cent.
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	57	"
Brahmans	...	...	...	...	8	"
Non-Brahmans	...	...	...	...	52	" &
Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras	...	...	...	...	725	"

(from 4 to 33)

The increases noted in the last quinquennial report in the numbers of candidates taking science optionals and commercial subjects have been even more marked during the past quinquennium. In 1923 the number of candidates

taking Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic and Shorthand and Typewriting respectively was 4,089, 4,047, 1,769, 721 and 563. The corresponding figures for 1927 were: 5,351, 5,419, 2,415, 1,014 and 742. In 1927 there were 42 candidates for agriculture and 15 candidates for Practical Telegraphy.

38. *Staff.*—Considerable progress has been made during the quinquennium in the staffing of secondary schools by trained teachers of the collegiate and secondary grade. The statement at the end of this paragraph will show that the percentage of trained teachers of the collegiate grade rose by 5·4 per cent (from 19 to 24·4 per cent) and the percentage of the trained teachers of the secondary grade rose by 6 per cent (from 37 to 43 per cent). The most satisfactory features of the statement are the fall in the number of elementary trained teachers employed and the large decline in the number of uncertificated teachers. The percentage of elementary trained teachers fell by 4·4 per cent (from 13 per cent to 8·6 per cent) and the percentage of uncertificated teachers fell by 10·3 per cent (from 23 per cent to 12·7 per cent). The number of teachers with no certificates has considerably increased, but the teachers classified under this head are mainly Pandits for whom, until recently, no special qualifications were prescribed.

One unsatisfactory feature however still remains. A number of schools still continued the practice of recruiting untrained graduates for short periods on a temporary footing in order to avoid the expense of appointing trained men permanently with definite scales of pay.

The rates of pay of the teachers have not improved much during the last quinquennium. In fact in some districts owing to the increase in the supply of teachers there has been a tendency for salaries to go down. The reports from individual districts show that the different districts have varied very considerably in the conditions of the pay of teachers. It may be said generally, however, that the salaries of local board teachers have improved owing to the introduction of time-scales and those of aided school teachers have not except in cases where the schools shared in the special one-lakh grant. The District Educational Officers of the following districts report practically no improvement:—Chittoor, Tinnevely, Guntūr, Madras, Chingleput and Nellore while those of the following districts report that a distinct improvement has taken place:—South Kanara, Madura, Cuddapah

Ganjām and the Agency. The District Educational Officers of Tanjore and Anantapur report that the scales of pay of Board Schools teachers have been improved, but that there has been no corresponding improvement in the pay of aided school teachers.

The special teaching grant of one lakh which was given by Government in 1921 for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the low-paid members of the staffs of secondary schools was given every year during the quinquennium and has been the means of bringing considerable relief to aided schools. But the temporary nature of the grant and the uncertainty regarding the conditions attached to it point to the necessity for a more permanent manner of helping aided schools to give adequate salaries to their teachers.

During the period under review an investigation was made into the possibility of improving the conditions governing the recruitment and service of teachers. The absence of contracts and agreements has, in the past, rendered the position of the teacher very insecure and it was felt that it might be made a condition that every school management should enter into an agreement with its teachers on first recruitment. Opinions were invited from various bodies but, chiefly owing to the wide differences of opinion expressed as to the practicability of the proposal, no final conclusions were arrived at. Certain proposals regarding the security of tenure and the pay of teachers have however been made in the various reports which are now before Government.

*Number of teachers in Indian secondary schools for boys.*

	On the 31st March 1922.		On the 31st March 1927.	
	Number of teachers.	Percentage.	Number of teachers.	Percentage.
Teachers holding—				
Non-Indian Diplomas ...	36	1	1,873	21.4
Professional certificates.				
{ Collegiate ...	1,312	18	...	...
{ Secondary ...	2,693	37	3,801	43.0
{ Elementary.	918	13	661	8.6
{ Collegiate ...	617	8	416	5.4
General Education ...	543	12	471	6.2
{ Elementary.	220	3	86	1.1
No Certificates ...	551	8	889	11.3
Drawing and Physical Training Instructors and Teachers of special subjects.	...	...	932	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,669</b>	<b>100</b>

39. *Accommodation.*—The reports from the districts show that conditions regarding the accommodation of Secondary schools vary considerably throughout the Presidency.

Marked improvement is noticeable in some districts while in others conditions are as bad as or actually worse than they were in the previous quinquennium. In Kurnool, East Gōdāvāri, West Gōdāvāri, Chittoor, Rāmnād, Kistna, Chingleput, Nellore, North Arcot, Anantapur and Madras accommodation is reported to be generally unsatisfactory. In Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Malabar, Guntūr, Salem, South Kanara and Tinnevely there has been steady improvement and in Ganjām, Trichinopoly and Tanjore accommodation is reported to be generally satisfactory. In the districts in which accommodation is reported to be unsatisfactory the main complaint would appear to be that in the majority of cases school buildings are merely ordinary dwelling houses ineffectively adapted for the purposes of class rooms, etc. This criticism applies particularly to the City of Madras.

The following are the more important additions to school buildings during the quinquennium :—

New buildings have been erected for the Board High School, Penukonda, the Board High School, Bapatla, the Board High School, Tirukkoyilur, the A. V. Secondary School, Komal, the U. L. C. M. College, Guntūr, the P. V. R. Secondary School, Ongole, the Sri Rajah's High School, Tuni, the Wesleyan Missionary School, St. Thomas' Mount, the St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah and the Ramakrishna Mission High School, Madras. Additional blocks have been added to the Municipal High School, Tiruppur, the Board High School, Duggirala, the Board High School, Payyanur, the Board High School, Parvatipur, the Board High School, Harpanahalli, the Municipal High School, Cuddalore, the Board High School, Jeypore, the Board Middle School, Kasimkota, the Islamiah College, Vanyambadi, the Diamond Jubilee High School, Gobichettipalayam, the A. B. M. Secondary School, Kavali, the St. Francis Xavier's High School, Tuticorin, the Town High School, Guntūr, St. Joseph's High School, Pavaratti and the St. Mary's High School, Dindigul.

The following schools have buildings or extensions under construction :—

The Municipal High School, Udumalpet, the Board High School, Kollur, the Board High School, Manjeri, the Municipal High School, Prodattur, the Municipal Branch

Secondary School, Cuddapah, the Board High School, Bhavani, the Board High School, Kollegal, the Board High School, Kuttalam, the Municipal High School, Ootacamund, the Municipal High School, Kurnool, the Municipal High School, Bellary, the Onslaw Institution, Chatrapur, the Board High School, Cherukkunnu, the Board High School, Betatnad, the P. S. High School, Mylapore, the R. C. Town High School, Chidambaram, the Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu, the Tirtapati High School, Ambasamudram, the Town High School, Kumbakonam, the A. A. M. High School, Tindivanam and the Campbell Memorial Middle School, Jammalamadugu.

40. *Equipment.*—There has, on the whole, been considerable improvement in the equipment of schools, particularly as far as scientific equipment is concerned, and this has been largely due to the fact that two-thirds grants have been given by Government for scientific equipment. From only two districts has it been reported that scientific equipment is seriously defective. The libraries of high schools are generally reported to be good. But there is still much room for improvement in the libraries of middle schools.

Little progress has been made during the quinquennium in the equipping of museums and most schools have an insufficient supply of maps and charts.

During the quinquennium equipment grants to the extent of over two lakhs were paid to aided schools and subsidies for equipment amounting to Rs. 76 lakhs were paid to local bodies for equipping high and middle schools.

41. *Methods of teaching.*—Owing mainly to the more intensive methods of inspection, made possible by the appointment of a District Educational Officer for each district, and to the increase in the number of trained teachers employed, considerable improvement has taken place during the quinquennium in the methods of teaching almost all subjects. In particular the teaching of English, mathematics and science is reported to have shown marked improvement. The improvement in the teaching of science subjects is a natural consequence on the improvement of equipment which has already been noted in this chapter. Though the opinions of the inspecting officers naturally vary there is a consensus of opinion that the teaching of geography and of the vernaculars has not improved. With the laying down of new rules for the qualifications of vernacular teachers it is to be hoped that in the current quinquennium there will

be a distinct improvement in the methods of teaching the vernaculars. The teaching of geography is also likely to improve now that the Madras University is laying stress on the necessity for the encouragement of geography as an optional subject in the University classes. Nearly all inspecting officers report on the necessity for refresher courses, especially for the teachers of the lower classes. The newly-trained graduates have appreciably improved methods of teaching, but the older teachers in charge of the lower classes would obviously greatly benefit by being put in touch with up-to-date methods. Generally speaking the staff libraries of schools are very poor and refresher courses would at least bring modern educational literature within reach of the older teachers.

The following are extracts from the detailed reports of District Educational Officers. They throw further light on the conclusions already summarised:—

Mr. Parthasarathi Nayakar writes:—“The vernacular teaching by the pandits continues to be as unsatisfactory as ever.”

Mr. Krishnabrahmam writes:—“Methods of teaching show a change for the better with improved staffs. Satisfactory equipment also contributes to the introduction of improved methods.”

Mr. Hart writes:—“With the employment of more trained teachers in the schools and with the further experience gained by those already trained there is naturally some progress in the methods used. English composition is better taught and fair attempts are made on the whole to give individual attention to the pupils. The vernaculars are still largely in the hands of pandits of the old-fashioned type. Qualifications were prescribed last year for this class of teachers, but up to now no pandit with these qualifications has been appointed. In mathematics the teaching is mostly of very fair quality and has shown steady improvement. The teaching of science may also be said to have shown improvement because of the better facilities provided in most cases for practical work. Geography in Form V is only nominal and the teaching is next to useless. As a science or as a means of mental development the subject is barren of results.”

Mr. Ransford writes:—“Teaching shows improvement as far as mathematics and science methods go, but there is an extraordinary reluctance to follow the published suggestions of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examiners as



regards English and history. Both are studied by the help of pernicious printed 'annotations'."

Mr. Krishnamurti writes :—"In the higher forms there is a noticeable improvement. In those below, teachers mostly mark time. Stagnation generally prevails. But it must be said in extenuation that teachers have very little time or other facilities for self-improvement."

Mr. Ross writes :—"With the appointment of more trained teachers, teaching methods have improved."

Mr. Abdur Rahim writes :—"The level of English teaching in the upper forms in most schools is fairly high, but the unsatisfactory teaching in some of the lower classes prevents all round progress in the subject. The bad teaching is mainly due to the continuance of untrained teachers or men of elementary grade. Mathematics and science are generally well taught. Geography is still not being intelligently taught. A refresher course in English and in geography might improve the work of the teachers of these subjects."

42. *Manual training and practical instruction.*—Very considerable progress has been made in the development of manual training and practical instruction in secondary schools.

At the beginning of the quinquennium there were eleven institutions or centres for secondary pupils providing instruction in woodwork and six secondary schools giving instruction in weaving. At the close of the quinquennium woodwork and mechanical drawing were being taught in 31 schools, weaving in 33 schools, carpentry in 5 schools, metal work in 4 schools, agriculture in 4 schools, tailoring in 2 schools, engraving in 2 schools, rattan work in 2 schools, spinning in 2 schools and book-binding in 2 schools, and sericulture, dyeing, market gardening, mica work, smithy, horticulture, coir work and printing were each being taught in one school.

The total number of schools giving instruction in one or more of the above subjects was 68 with a total approximate attendance of 11,800 pupils.

It may certainly be claimed that the experiment of introducing practical work into secondary schools has been on the whole successful. The general education of the pupils has not suffered but has rather been assisted by developing to the full all the faculties of the pupils. The aim of practical instruction as being educational and not vocational has been steadily kept in view and the various forms of handicraft have helped to develop accurate observation and the power of concentration in pupils, to create

aesthetic tastes and to arouse an interest in manual work in arts and crafts among the rising generation during their most receptive period.

43. *Moral and religious training.*—At the beginning of the quinquennium Government decided to make a radical change in its attitude towards the introduction of religious instruction in schools under public management. This decision was arrived at in consequence of the suggestions made by the Government of India in their letters addressed to the Provincial Governments in the preceding year. As the result of this decision, in July 1922, Government issued the following orders:—

(1) Institutions under public management should not be used as a means of fostering any one religion at the expense of others and the principle of strict religious neutrality should be maintained.

(2) Public funds should not be utilized for imparting religious instruction.

(3) If without infringing the above conditions it is proposed to introduce religious instruction in a school under the management of a local body, a resolution approving the same should be passed by a majority of the members of the local body.

(4) Religious instruction may be imparted both in boys' and girls' schools.

(5) The school premises may be utilized for religious teaching or simple prayers. There is, however, no need to reserve one or two rooms specially for the purpose.

(6) Any time spent by a pupil or student on religious teaching or observance will be deducted from the prescribed curriculum period.

(7) The instruction will always take place either at the beginning or at the end of a school session, that is to say, immediately before the morning session or immediately after the morning session or immediately before the afternoon session or immediately after the afternoon session.

(8) The services of the teachers in an institution, where they voluntarily undertake the work of religious instruction, shall preferably be utilized. The services of voluntary teachers from outside may be utilized if competent teachers are not available in the institution itself. The selection of such outsiders should be approved by the chairman or president of the local body maintaining the institution.

(9) No pupil shall be permitted to attend any form of religious instruction or observance without the written

request of the guardian or parent, which request should be made in writing and will be in force until revoked.

44. *Parental control and discipline.*—There seems to be general agreement amongst the inspecting officers that, in spite of the efforts of managements to keep the parents in touch with school work by means of quarterly reports, social gatherings, parents' meetings and the like, parental control and discipline are not as good as they were. The statement is made that the idea of discipline does not find as much place in the home and in the school as it used to do, that with the struggle for a livelihood and the search after careers education has become more and not less materialistic, and that the discipline of education for its own sake is often overlooked. The fact that many parents do not themselves show the respect which is due to the teachers in charge of their children is in itself a great handicap both to home and school discipline. There are of course individual schools in which special efforts have been made to enlist the co-operation of parents in matters of discipline and control. As an example, the Corporation Secondary School, Nungambakam, Madras, may be quoted. The District Educational Officer reports that in this school every Saturday is set apart for meeting the parents and concerting measures with them to improve the education of their boys.

There is undoubtedly one factor which has tended to increase the spread of indiscipline, and that is the ever-present shadow of future unemployment. Until recent times the boy who worked steadily in school and college was almost certain of a reasonably decent start in life, at least in a clerical situation. Now there is a feeling, which, if erroneous, is nevertheless widespread, that concentration on work does not pay since the chance of future employment is largely a gamble. This attitude naturally results in slackness and indifference, and pupils are not led to realize that present conditions are such as to ensure good employment only for the best products of the schools and that consequently more concentration, and not less concentration, is required.

45. *Physical education, hygiene and medical inspection.*—Decided progress has been made during the quinquennium in the spread and development of physical culture among students. Until the end of the year 1922 the Assistant Physical Director divided his time between the organization of the Boy Scouts Association and the inspection of physical training classes. But at the end of that year he resigned his

post and in 1924 Government appointed a whole-time Assistant Director with both educational and technical qualifications. Consequent on this new appointment the three posts of physical training demonstrators were abolished. Since his appointment the Assistant Physical Director has toured extensively throughout the Presidency inspecting and holding demonstrations. His inspection reports have been sent to the managements of schools and to the District Educational Officers for carrying out as far as possible, the improvements suggested. The work of the Adviser to Government on Physical Education has covered a wide range of physical activities including the training of physical training instructors at the School of Physical Training, Madras, the supervision of the public playgrounds in the city of Madras, the conduct of physical training examinations and the organization of athletics in conjunction with such associations as the Madras Olympic Association and the Madras Schools Athletic Association.

There has been a large increase in the number of scout troops and in the number of scouts. Between 1921-22 and 1925-26 the number of officers, scouts, rovers and cubs increased from 4,202 to 7,893 and by the end of the quinquennium the figure was approximately 9,000. In spite of this increase, however, several District Educational Officers report that scouting is either on the decline in schools or has not progressed. The figures of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association include many troops not attached to schools and it is unfortunately true that in a number of districts a very small percentage of the schools have troops. In the Guntūr District, for example, in which there are 25 secondary schools only two schools have scout troops. Even in the schools in which there are troops, in many cases, the troops consist of a very small number of pupils. In Malabar, for example, where there are 51 secondary schools, there are only 25 troops with an average enrolment of only 16. Such small troops do little to spread the scout spirit and in some cases only succeed in drawing boys away from organized field games.

Since 1925 Government have raised their annual grant to the Association to Rs. 10,000 and in consequence of this the association has been able to appoint two full-time provincial organizing secretaries. These secretaries have been supplied with free passes by the Railway Companies and have toured widely throughout the Presidency. Special features of the period under review have been the starting of Sea Scout troops at Madras and Calicut, of criminal tribe

troops in Madura, South Arcot and Tanjore, of a troop in the Senior Certified School at Chingleput and of a troop for leper boys in the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Chingleput.

Between 1922 and 1926, 21 training camps for scout-masters were held and 498 persons were trained.

In 1925 the Lady Wenlock Park building was leased by Government free of rent to be used by the Boy Scouts Association as its headquarters.

In October 1922 Government held in abeyance the scheme for the giving of grant-in-aid for the medical inspection of boys in secondary schools. The scheme was, however, revived in April 1925 and medical inspection under the scheme is now compulsory for all boys reading in secondary schools and in the school departments of colleges. Since April 1925 approximately Rs. 14,000 have been paid by Government as grants for medical inspection to aided and local board schools.

46. *District Secondary Education Boards.*—Early in the quinquennium proposals were under consideration for the setting up of special boards in each district to advise on all matters relating to secondary education and in January 1923 Government sanctioned the establishment of district secondary education boards in all the districts of the Presidency except in the Nilgiris and in the Agency.

It was hoped that much benefit would be derived from enlisting the advice of managers, teachers and other persons interested in educational problems upon such questions as the following:—

- (1) applications for teaching, building and equipment grants,
- (2) recognition of secondary schools,
- (3) aid to be given to secondary schools proposed to be newly opened,
- (4) co-ordination in the matter of text-books and syllabuses,
- (5) vocational training,
- (6) organization of educational exhibitions,
- (7) organization of common play grounds, field games and development of the boy scout movement,
- (8) medical inspection of schools,
- (9) hostel accommodation,
- (10) religious and moral instruction,
- (11) scholarships,
- (12) school libraries and laboratories.

The method of constituting a committee for this purpose has not, however, proved an easy matter and the experience of the last three years has shown that the boards have not proved as useful in forwarding the development of secondary education as was anticipated.

47. *Number and strength of secondary schools.*—The number of secondary schools for boys rose from 478 in 1921-22 to 528 in 1926-27. Schools under the management of Municipal Board increased by 16, Local Board by 23, Aided by 17, while those under Government fell by 1; unaided schools also fell by 5.

Thirty-nine schools which had form III as the highest class in 1922, opened higher forms during the quinquennium and some of them have become complete high schools.

The total strength of secondary schools for boys was 162,955 against 150,839 in 1921-22. The increase in strength in forms I to VI was 15,365, the corresponding increase in the previous quinquennium being 13,555. One boy in every five comes from outside the town in which the school that he attends is situated.

48. *Expenditure on secondary schools for boys.*—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 71 lakhs. The increased expenditure was mainly in respect of local board schools and aided schools under private management.

To the total expenditure public funds contributed 30 per cent, fees 55 per cent, and other sources 15 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous quinquennium being 26, 59 and 15, respectively. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 43-11-0 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23-15-9. In the case of Municipal and Board schools fees met 47 per cent of the total expenditure, local body funds 24 per cent, provincial funds 27 per cent and other sources 2 per cent. In aided schools fees met 61 per cent, provincial funds 16 per cent, and managers' funds 23 per cent of the total expenditure.

49. *General.*—Though there has been a very considerable advance in the number of schools and in the number of scholars, the increase has not been as marked in the period under review as it was in the previous quinquennium. In the previous quinquennium schools and scholars increased by 38 and 10 per cent respectively. During the period under review they increased by 10 and 8 per cent, respectively. The falling-off of the rate of increase in the number of

schools is not, however, in any way abnormal nor is it to be regretted since it has been accompanied by a satisfactory increase in the strength of existing schools. It was not to be expected that the large increase in the number of schools in the last quinquennium (133 as compared with 2 in the previous quinquennium) would be repeated in the period under review and, as has already been indicated in the introduction to this chapter, a further rapid expansion of facilities for education in the upper forms of high schools is not necessarily, at the present time, most advantageous to the educational development of this Presidency.

#### V.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

50. *Number of schools and managing agencies.*—The total number of public elementary schools for boys rose from 33,624 in 1921-22 to 46,378 in 1926-27. Government schools increased by 1,099, from 591 to 1,690; Municipal Board by 282, from 848 to 1,130; Local Board by 4,920, from 7,386 to 12,306; and aided by 6,906, from 21,898 to 28,804. Unaided schools fell by 453, from 2,901 to 2,448. The total number of schools increased by 37.9 per cent during the period under review as against an increase of 16.4 per cent in the previous quinquennium. Of the 28,804 aided schools, 21,993 schools were teacher-manager schools and 6,811 were mission schools and of the 2,448 unaided schools, 2,142 were teacher-manager schools and 306 were mission schools.

The large rise in the number of Government elementary schools was almost entirely due to the increase in the number of schools not under the control of the Educational Department. The number of night schools rose from 2,456 to 5,604 and their strength from 58,233 to 151,691. Aided schools contributed most largely to the increase in total numbers, rising from 1,694 to 4,610.

A considerable number of aided and unaided elementary schools continue to be ephemeral in character. During the quinquennium as many as 25,937 schools were closed—making an average of over 5,000 a year. More than 50 per cent of the schools closed each year were aided schools.

The stability of elementary schools can also be judged by the continuity of aid. In 1922 out of a total of 20,958 aided village elementary schools, 55 per cent had been aided without break for five years, 12 per cent for four years and 14 per cent for three years. In 1927 of 27,633 such schools

51 per cent had been aided without break for five years, 16 per cent for four years and 18 per cent for three years.

As the result of the action taken by Government on the Elementary Education Survey Report there has been a large increase in the number of rural areas served by elementary schools. In 1922, 17 per cent of the number of villages or groups of villages having a population of between 1,000 and 2,000 were unprovided with schools. For villages having a population of between 500 and 1,000, villages with between 200 and 500 and for villages with the less than 200 the figures were 38 per cent, 85 per cent and 91 per cent, respectively. The corresponding figures for the year 1927 were:—Villages between 1,000 and 2,000, 7 per cent, between 500 and 1,000, 20 per cent, between 200 and 500, 77 per cent and villages with less than 200, 83 per cent. In 1927 the number of villages with a population of over 2,000 which were unprovided with schools was 51, as against 195 in 1922.

51. *Strength of elementary schools for boys.*—The number of pupils in elementary schools for boys rose from 1,371,779 (including 182,730 girls) in 1921–22 to 1,985,617 (including 282,317 girls) in 1926–27. The total number of boys reading in elementary schools in 1926–27 was 1,713,631 (including 10,831 in girls' schools) as against 1,198,758 (including 9,709 in girls' schools) in 1921–22. The total number of pupils in public elementary schools for boys increased by 44·7 per cent as against an increase of 11·4 per cent in the previous quinquennium and the number of boys reading in all classes of elementary schools increased by 42·9 per cent as against an increase of 11·9 per cent between the years 1917 and 1922.

Of the total increase of 613,818 pupils reading in boys' elementary schools 64 per cent were Non-Brahmans, 12 per cent Muhammadans, 11 per cent Depressed Classes, 5 per cent Indian Christians and 2 per cent Brahmans.

52. *Distribution of pupils among standards.*—The strength in standards VI to VIII rose from 13,406 to 24,718 but the percentage of pupils reading in standards VI to VIII to the total number of pupils reading only rose from 1 per cent to 1·2 per cent. Of the total increase in numbers in all standards 55·2 per cent occurred in standard I, 18·6 per cent in standard II, 13·5 per cent in standard III, 9·7 per cent in standard IV, 3·1 per cent in standard V, and only 1·9 per cent in standards VI, VII and VIII. The percentage of pupils in



each standard to the total number has remained practically stationary, the percentages being as follows:—

					1921-22.	1926-27.
Standard	VIII	...	...	...	1	2
Do.	VII	...	...	...	3	3
Do.	VI	...	...	...	6	7
Do.	V	...	...	...	3.1	3.1
Do.	IV	...	...	...	9.8	9.7
Do.	III	...	...	...	13.7	13.7
Do.	II	...	...	...	20.0	19.6
Do.	I	...	...	...	52.4	52.7
Total					100.0	100.0

The above figures make it evident that not only has the proportion between the strength of the various standards changed very slightly but that there has been very little lengthening of the duration of school life during the quinquennium.

The following table shows the total strength of each standard in the years 1920-21, 1921-22, 1925-26 and 1926-27.

—				1920-21.	1921-22.	1925-26.	1926-27.
VIII	Standard	...	...	1,982	2,239	4,222	4,476
VII	Do.	...	...	3,554	3,576	6,198	6,948
VI	Do.	...	...	7,559	7,591	12,089	13,295
V	Do.	...	...	41,372	42,938	57,829	61,950
IV	Do.	...	...	133,161	133,821	179,159	193,188
III	Do.	...	...	179,705	187,615	253,504	270,728
II	Do.	...	...	262,636	274,317	364,392	388,591
I	Do.	...	...	696,571	719,682	957,856	1,046,442

It will be seen from the above table that between the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 the wastage between standards I and II was 60.6 per cent, between standards II and III 28.5 per cent, between standards III and IV 25.5 per cent, and between standards IV and V 67.7 per cent. The corresponding figures for the wastage between the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 were 59.4, 25.7, 23.7 and 65.4 per cent. These percentages show that, though there have been large increases in strength in the lower standards, pupils are not staying at school for appreciable longer periods than was the case five years ago. It is satisfactory that a much larger number of pupils are being brought under instruction but it is abundantly clear that compulsion and other methods must

be adopted if boys are to be retained at school for sufficiently long periods to enable them to become permanently literate.

In May 1923 Government convened a conference at Ootacamund to discuss the expansion and improvement of elementary education. The more important recommendations of this conference were as follows:—

(1) With a view to the gradual expansion of elementary education in rural areas, each village with a population of 500 inhabitants and over shall be provided with a school.

(2) Indigenous schools should be developed and made eligible for aid, and the new schools to be started should ordinarily be aided schools, and, when it is not possible to start aided schools in some villages, local bodies shall take steps to start their schools in such places.

In December of the same year the Honble Mr. Moir, C.S.I., I.C.S., who had been placed on special duty in connexion with the scheme for the expansion of elementary education, recommended that, in order to obtain full and accurate information regarding existing educational facilities, an educational survey of all the taluks in the Presidency should be undertaken. He further recommended that, as an experimental measure, in order to arrive at the best method of surveying the Presidency as a whole, a single taluk should first be surveyed. Consequent on these recommendations a Special Officer was appointed to survey the Saidapet Taluk, this taluk being chosen owing to its proximity to the headquarters of the Director of Public Instruction. The survey, which was completed in May 1924, provided a record of the statistics of population and population centres, of children of school-age and of schools with their strength, accommodation and staff. In June 1924 Government ordered a similar survey of all the taluks of the Presidency, excluding the Agency, and detailed instructions were issued to all inspecting officers. The Collectors of all districts were also requested to arrange for the co-operation of the Revenue officers with the officers of the Education Department. Maps and consolidated registers of statistics were prepared for each taluk and the survey records were completed by February 1925. In the same month the Special Officer who conducted the survey of the Saidapet Taluk was reappointed as Special Officer to scrutinize and summarize the survey records. In the course of this scrutiny, lists of school-less centres with a population of 500 and above were drawn up with particulars of the names of centres which would be

served by the opening of new schools and the total population of such centres. The facilities for the education of girls, depressed classes and Muhammadans were also examined with reference to the survey records. A consolidated report on the survey was published in September 1925. The report showed that there were 4,037 school-less centres or groups of centres with a population of 500 and above unprovided with schools and during the closing period of the quinquennium Government formulated a definite programme for the gradual provision of schools in all the school-less centres referred to above.

As the result of the Ootacamund conference and the work done on the educational survey, Government have subsidized and aided the opening of a large number of single-teacher schools in places hitherto unprovided with schools. In 1924, 839 Board schools were opened, 825 being single-teacher schools. In 1925, 1,469 single-teacher Board schools and 569 single-teacher aided schools were opened. In 1926, 566 Board and 642 aided single-teacher schools were opened and in the same year 300 single-teacher schools were opened under panchayat management. In my report for the year 1925-26 I pointed out that the policy of expansion by the establishment of single-teacher schools needed reconsideration since, as the strength of such schools increases, numbers of the pupils must receive little or no education worth the name. It was of course hoped that, when Government sanctioned subsidies for the opening of single-teacher schools, the managements themselves would provide the necessary additional staff, but only in very few cases has this been done. A very large number of single-teacher schools with more than three standards now exists in this Presidency, and it appears desirable to concentrate on increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of existing schools before a further programme of expansion is adopted.

The schools under panchayat management, which have been opened as an experimental measure, are under the control of the Registrar-General of Panchayats. The problem of the control of elementary education is, under present conditions, complicated by the fact that in addition to the schools under the Director of Public Instruction there are schools under the Labour Department, the Jail Department, the Fisheries Department, the Police Department, the Salt Department, the Forest Department and under the Registrar General of Panchayats.

53. *Compulsion.*—After the passing of the Elementary Education Act a considerable period of time elapsed before any scheme of compulsion matured and the additional taxation involved was at the outset unpopular. But by the end of the period under review compulsion had been introduced in 21 municipalities and in selected areas of 3 taluk boards. Again, 103 taluk boards and 28 municipalities are now levying the education cess, but, in spite of the fact that many local boards are now willing to raise taxation, very few schemes for the introduction of compulsion have been considered by taluk boards. Two factors appear to be operating against a rapid extension of compulsion—the lack of initiative in drawing up suitable schemes for consideration and inadequate finance. In some of the schemes which have been considered it has been found that even with the cess and its equivalent contribution, adequate provision cannot be made to finance compulsion satisfactorily and in consequence local boards are diffident in the matter of preparing schemes. But since the number of cases in which a scheme has been rejected on financial grounds has been very small, it seems obvious that lack of initiative is the main cause for the absence of progress and further guidance and stimulus are necessary to persuade local boards to prepare and consider schemes.

The following municipalities introduced compulsion for boys during the quinquennium:—Vellore, Conjeeveram, Negapatam, Kumbakōnam, Tirappūr, Tellicherry, Tinnevely, Tanjore, Proddatūr, Madura, Hospet, Chingleput, Masulipatam, Māyavaram, Hindupur, Dindigul, Calicut and Parlākimedi and compulsion was introduced for boys and girls (excluding Muhammadan girls) in the municipalities of Cochin and Erode.

Compulsion for boys and girls (excluding Muhammadan girls) has also been introduced in seven divisions of the Corporation in the city of Madras. The only taluk board areas in which compulsion for boys has been introduced are selected areas of the Ponnāni, Walluvanad and Ernād taluks in Malabar. Fifty-three municipalities and 28 taluk boards are still not levying cess and it is to be regretted that whereas several poor and backward local boards have raised the cess, a number of comparatively wealthy areas are still not levying the tax.

54. *Curriculum and methods of teaching.*—The scheme of studies for elementary schools embodied in the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act of 1920 remained in

force throughout the period under review. Though under this scheme provision has been made for a number of optional subjects, the number of schools, especially rural schools, which provide for instruction in subjects other than the compulsory ones is very limited. There is, however, an increasing demand for English even in rural areas and during the quinquennium there has been a large increase in the number of schools teaching English. In spite of departmental advice there has been little progress in the teaching of practical nature study and in the use of school gardens and much remains to be done in order to adapt the instruction given in rural elementary schools to the life of the rural environment. Except in mission schools moral and religious instruction is generally confined to the study of popular legends and stories.

Physical training and games are still sadly in need of development chiefly owing to lack of space and want of organization. The Boys' Scouts Association has however begun to form troops in elementary schools and an appreciable number of schools now have troops or packs.

55. *Vocational education and manual training.*—Practical training classes are now attached to 24 institutions and in 1927 nearly 2,000 pupils were attending these classes. The classes include weaving, tailoring, carpentry, wood-work and agriculture. Ordinarily only pupils in standards IV to VIII attend classes for practical instruction.

56. *Inspection of elementary schools.*—In 1922 as the result of the re-organization of the inspecting agency Circle Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors were replaced by District Educational Officers, one for each district (except the Nilgiris), and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors of Schools were replaced by Deputy Inspectors of Schools. In the Agency, however, Supervisors of Schools were retained. Sixty-two additional Deputy Inspectors' posts were also sanctioned bringing the total number of Deputy Inspectors up to 250. The re-organization made it possible for the problem of the expansion of elementary education to be more closely studied in each district by the District Educational Officer and his subordinates and for the inspecting agency to exercise closer supervision over elementary schools.

In 1926, owing to the large increase in the number of elementary schools, Government decided to strengthen further the subordinate inspecting agency and a new grade of Junior Deputy Inspectors was created with a strength of

71 officers. The Junior Deputy Inspectors are not in independent charge but are attached to the offices of Deputy Inspectors and work under their supervision.

The constitution and functions of the District Educational Councils were not altered during the quinquennium but the whole question of the amendment of the Elementary Education Act has been under the consideration of Government since 1923.

57. *Staffing of elementary schools.*—In 1922 there were 58,286 teachers in elementary schools for boys of whom 22,793 or 39 per cent were trained. In 1927 there were 83,280 teachers of whom 39,913 or 47 per cent were trained. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is highest in the city of Madras, being 68 per cent. It is lowest in the Rāmnād District, being 38 per cent. The percentages for all districts have increased except for the districts of South Kanara and the Nilgiris which have fallen from 53 per cent to 48 per cent and from 69 per cent to 63 per cent, respectively. Only in eight districts are more than 50 per cent of the teachers trained and in seven districts under 45 per cent of the teachers are trained. The most rapid improvement during the quinquennium has occurred in the Circars and in the Ceded Districts; Gōdāvāri, East improving by 19 per cent, Guntūr by 16 per cent and Nellore by 13 per cent and each of the Ceded Districts by over 10 per cent. The average number of pupils per teacher remained the same as in the previous quinquennium namely 24.

In 1923 Government revised the scales of pay of teachers in Government elementary schools and in the following year all local boards were advised to adopt similar scales of pay for their teachers as far as funds would permit. The revised scales were as follows:—

	Trained teacher per mensem.	Untrained teacher per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lower Elementary ...	20—1—30	15
Higher Elementary ...	25—1—50	20
Secondary ...	35—1½—50—1—60	25

In consequence of the action of Government the scales of pay in rural areas have been raised, but the freedom allowed to local boards has resulted in very wide differences in the rates of pay prevailing as between district and district. Similarly, in schools under some local boards the pay is fixed while in schools under others there are time scales.

These differences occur even within the area of a single district. Standardization of scales for the whole Presidency may not be possible or desirable, but the adoption of settled scales of pay for each district would at least improve the conditions of service of a large number of teachers. It is much to be regretted that, apart from the low salaries received, the condition of the teachers in many areas is made still more difficult by the frequent delays which occur in the payment of salaries.

With effect from the 1st April 1923, Government abolished the system of paying capitation allowances and directed the local boards to raise the pay of teachers so as to compensate them permanently for the loss of the capitation allowance. The payment by Government of subsidies covering one-half of the cost of the temporary allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem to teachers under local boards continued throughout the quinquennium, even in cases in which the local bodies had converted half the allowance into permanent pay.

The problem of securing adequate pay for teachers in aided schools presents even greater difficulties than the corresponding problem concerning local board schools. Aided schools are more numerous than board schools and their managements, particularly the teacher-managers, more impecunious. Practically the only relief which was afforded to teachers in aided schools during the quinquennium was the raising of the rates of teaching grants. In September 1925 the rates were raised as follows:—

	Old rate.	Present rate.
	rs.	rs.
Secondary, untrained ... ..	96	120
Higher Elementary, trained ... ..	96	120
Higher Elementary, untrained ... ..	72	84
Lower Elementary, untrained... ..	48	60

In consequence of this revision Government in 1925-26 placed an additional allotment of Rs. 4,25,184 at the disposal of District Educational Councils.

58. *Accommodation.*—Of the total number of schools 41 per cent are held in buildings of their own, 37 per cent in rented buildings, 18 per cent in chavadies and choultries and 4 per cent in dwellings belonging to the teacher or manager. Since the last quinquennium the percentage of schools with buildings of their own has fallen and the percentage of rented buildings has increased. The rise in the percentage of

rented buildings was to be expected in view of the fact that the opening of a large number of new schools must have necessitated the use, at any rate temporarily, of rented buildings. The total number of buildings constructed between 1922 and 1927 was 3,119 as against 2,664 in the previous quinquennium. Of the 3,119 new buildings, 216 were constructed for Government schools, 50 for municipal schools, 310 for local board schools, 1,973 for aided schools and 570 for unaided schools. As in the previous quinquennium, Malabar and Vizagapatam have been the most progressive districts with 532 and 281 new buildings, respectively.

During the first three years of the period under report subsidies only to the extent of Rs. 16,863 were sanctioned by Government for the construction of buildings but in the last two years Rs. 68,740 were given as subsidies, making a total of Rs. 85,603 for the quinquennium. The comparative smallness of the amount sanctioned by way of subsidies is accounted for by the fact that subsidies are now sanctioned on the post-payment system, and few local boards have adopted extensive schemes for new buildings. During the quinquennium Rs. 2,23,085 were placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils for payment of building grants to aided schools. On the whole, little progress has been made in improving elementary school buildings. The District Educational Officers of Malabar, the Nilgiris and South Kanara, report that conditions are considerably better, but almost all other officers state that there has been little or no improvement. In most districts the Mission schools are well housed, the Local Board schools have moderately satisfactory buildings, while the aided Non-Mission schools are generally badly housed. In Madras City the Corporation schools have very much improved, while the accommodation of aided schools remains very poor. Several inspecting officers report that while the old local board schools remain suitably housed the accommodation provided for the newly opened schools is in almost all cases bad.

The decrease in the percentage of schools with buildings of their own is unsatisfactory since in the great majority of cases rented buildings are unsuitable for use as school-houses. A systematic programme appears necessary in each district if a more satisfactory state of affairs is to be reached.

59. *Equipment.*—During the period under review Government sanctioned subsidies for the equipment of newly opened



schools. These subsidies amounted to Rs. 2,85,400. Rs. 91,562 were placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils for payment of equipment grants to aided schools.

In the City of Madras the Corporation schools are satisfactorily equipped.

Local board schools are generally better equipped than aided schools, but the majority of all classes of schools are still in need of further improvement. The entire equipment of many aided schools consists only of one small blackboard. Bad accommodation in itself frequently prevents satisfactory equipment being used and hampers efficient work generally. Even in rural areas good school gardens are seldom seen. This is not merely due to difficulties of enclosed space and water-supply, but to the fact that their value in elementary education has not yet been properly appreciated.

60. *Expenditure on Elementary Schools for boys.*—The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 87·02 lakhs in 1921-22 to Rs. 142·30 lakhs in 1926-27, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 112·25 lakhs or 78 per cent, fees Rs. 7·90 lakhs or 5 per cent and other sources Rs. 22·15 lakhs or 17 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous quinquennium being 75, 9 and 16, respectively. Out of the increase of over Rs. 55 lakhs, which was to a large extent met from public funds, nearly Rs. 30 lakhs were spent on board schools. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 10-2-7. Each pupil in a Government school costs Rs. 9-7-5, in a board school Rs. 9-13-2 and in an aided school Rs. 5-13-1. Fees met 0·2 per cent of the expenditure in Government schools, 1·3 per cent in board schools and 10·5 per cent in aided schools.

## VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

### A.—TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

61. *Chief characteristics of the quinquennium.*—Mention was made in the last quinquennial report of the urgent necessity for a large increase in the number of trained teachers consequent on the general expansion of education and on the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1920. During the period under review the need for the provision of a larger number of trained teachers has become even more pressing, owing to the rapid expansion that has taken place

in the number of elementary schools and to the introduction of compulsion in various local board areas.

During the past five years endeavours have been made not merely to increase the output of trained teachers but also to improve the quality of the teachers both by insisting on higher qualifications from the candidates applying for training and by concentrating on the supply of higher elementary trained teachers as distinct from lower elementary trained teachers. Though there has actually been a decrease in the total number of training schools for masters of all grades, there has been a considerable increase in the number of teachers trained. The decrease in the number of institutions is accounted for mainly by the amalgamation of certain schools in areas in which it was found that one school could economically and effectively provide adequate training facilities. Moreover the figures given showing the number of schools of various grades do not represent the full provision that has been made for the training of teachers, since where lower or higher elementary training classes have been attached to training schools of a higher grade, they have not been shown as separate classes.

The results of the efforts that have been made to obtain a large number of higher elementary trained teachers are seen in the comparative strength of the institutions as between 1922 and 1927. On the 31st of March 1922, the strength of the higher elementary training sections was 2,154 and of the lower elementary training sections 3,686. The corresponding figures on the 31st of March 1927 were 3,516 and 3,713, respectively. The strength of the higher elementary sections has thus increased by over 60 per cent while the strength of the lower elementary training sections has remained almost stationary. In view of the policy of gradually reducing the number of lower elementary trained teachers a reduction in the number trained during the quinquennium might have been expected. But the large number still under training in the lower elementary grade is mainly due to the necessity for providing training facilities for teachers coming from elementary schools not under the department of Public Instruction. There has been a satisfactory increase in the strength of the secondary training schools from 644 to 1,151.

There have been no changes during the quinquennium in the duration of the training courses or in the rates of stipends paid. But a further revision of the scheme of studies for

elementary training schools was undertaken and is still under consideration.

The opening at Chidambaram in 1924 of a Sanskrit and Tamil Training College for Pandits under the management of the Hon. Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar marked a definite advance in the progress made towards the creation of a supply of language teachers, trained in modern methods of teaching, for the secondary schools of this Presidency. The college was temporarily recognized as a special school in 1924 and in 1925 Government sanctioned the payment of stipends, at the monthly rate of Rs. 15, to the Pandits under training.

In 1923 Government gave permission to the management of the Union Mission Training School, Vellore, to proceed with an experimental scheme for the training of elementary school teachers on lines somewhat similar to the scheme which is being worked at the Noga Training School in the Punjab. The curriculum of the new courses adopted for this experiment includes History, Geography, Hygiene, Civics, Gardening, Weaving and Cottage industries. The development of the scheme is being watched with interest and the experience gained at Vellore should be valuable in relation to the future development of rural training schools generally.

62. *Number of institutions.*—The total number of training schools for masters of all grades decreased from 92 to 83, 59 being under Government management. In 1921–22 the number and classification of Government training schools were as follows:—Secondary 14, higher elementary 33 and lower elementary 25. In 1926–27 the corresponding figures were: secondary 13, higher elementary 30 and lower elementary 16. The decrease in numbers is accounted for as follows:—

The secondary training schools at Anantapur and Tiruvālūr were transferred to Bellary and Tanjore. The higher elementary schools at Guntūr, Chittoor and Coimbatore were amalgamated with the secondary training schools in the same places and the higher elementary school at Tanjore was raised to the secondary grade. The secondary training school at Villupuram and the lower elementary training school at Chidambaram were handed over to private management. The lower elementary training school for Ādi-Drāvidas and the lower elementary training school at Madras were amalgamated and a new higher elementary training school was opened at Madras. The lower

elementary training schools at Anantapur, Villupuram and Malappuram were raised to the higher elementary grade and the higher elementary training school at Kurnool was reduced to the lower elementary grade. The higher elementary training schools at Penukonda and Mannārgudi were closed and a temporary higher elementary training school was opened at Kōvilpatti. The lower elementary training schools at Jeypore and Gunapur in the Agency were amalgamated and the lower elementary schools at Chatrapur, Adōni and Tirūr were closed.

The total number of aided training schools increased from 20 to 24. This increase is accounted for by the opening of the M. E. L. M. Training School, Ambūr, the Wesleyan Mission Training School, Dhārāpuram, the London Mission Training School, Erode, the Secondary Training class attached to the Srirangam High School, the Sri Minakshi Training School, Chidambaram, and the Pandits' Training class, Chidambaram, and by the closure of the training classes attached to the Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam, and of the S. P. G. Training School, Nazareth.

In 1927 there were 12 sessional schools with 238 pupils against 57 schools with 1,167 pupils in 1921-22. The decrease in numbers is due to the policy of gradually abolishing sessional schools except where their retention is necessary in the interests of the backward and depressed classes.

63. *Accommodation and Equipment.*—The accommodation of many Government training schools is unsatisfactory but with the exception of the extensions erected for the Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras, there were no new buildings sanctioned during the quinquennium. Extensive repairs have, however, been carried out in a number of schools. The accommodation of aided training schools is in most cases fairly suitable.

The equipment in the majority of training schools is satisfactory, though the absence of suitable accommodation for some of the Government schools has made proper equipment difficult. A large number of schools now have gardens and good use is being made of them. But lack of rain has in many places thwarted their development.

64. *Staff.*—During the quinquennium new scales of pay were sanctioned for graduate and secondary grade teachers in Government training schools. The scale for the former is

now Rs. 75--5--100--10--150--10--250 and for the latter Rs. 35--35--1 $\frac{1}{2}$ --50--1--60.

65. *Strength, Stipends and Admissions.*—In 1926–27 there were 8,380 students under training as against 6,484 in 1921–22. The strength of the schools thus increased by 29 per cent as against an increase of 64 per cent in the previous quinquennium. The rates of stipends have not been increased but the expenditure on stipends and stipendiary grants rose from Rs. 5,87,595 and Rs. 1,83,531, respectively, to Rs. 6,05,972 and Rs. 1,99,290.

In order to obtain, as far as possible, candidates with good general educational qualifications all District Educational Officers have been instructed to admit only students possessing the minimum qualifications laid down by the Director of Public Instruction.

66. *Manual Instruction.*—There has been a very large increase in the number of practical classes attached to training schools and in the number of pupils and students under training attending them. Fifty-four training institutions are now holding special practical classes and over 8,000 students and pupils are attending. Wood-work and mechanical drawing is being taught in 29 schools, weaving in 15 schools, rattan and bamboo work in 3 schools and textile printing, aluminium work, wood carving, engraving, book-binding and basket work in one school each.

67. *Examinations and Certificates.*—In 1925, in order to secure greater efficiency and economy in the conduct of physical training courses, the three physical training centres at Guntūr, Calicut and Palamcottah were abolished and the courses for Physical Training Certificates were concentrated at the Young Men's Christian Association School of Physical Education, Madras.

In 1925, consequent on the establishment of the Sri Minakshi Oriental Training College, Chidambaram, Government approved of the institution of a separate departmental Pandits' Training Certificate Examination to be conducted by an Examining Board consisting of the District Educational Officer, South Arcot, the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools, Madras, and an experienced Tamil scholar nominated by the Director of Public Instruction.

In 1926–27, 8,987 candidates were examined for the Training School Leaving Certificate examination. Of these 7,494 were men and 1,493 were women. The corresponding figures for the year 1921–22 were 5,738 men and 972 women.

Of the 8,987 candidates 1,042 were examined for the secondary grade, 3,619 for the higher elementary and 4,326 for the lower elementary grade. The corresponding figures for the year 1921-22 were 666, 2,442 and 3,602. In 1927, 5,630 candidates (4,667 men and 963 women) passed the examination representing a percentage of 62 as against a percentage of 61 in 1922. Of the candidates who passed the examination, 777 were of the secondary grade, 2,208 of the higher elementary grade and 2,645 of the lower elementary grade. The lists of successful candidates distributed according to communities show that between 1922 and 1927 Indian Christians have increased from 973 to 1,401, Muhammadans from 242 to 328, Brahmans from 1,401 to 1,635, Non-Brahmans from 1,410 to 2,084 and Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras from 35 to 131.

In the examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Training for men, 25 candidates were examined and 24 passed.

Twenty-eight candidates, 13 in Tamil and 15 in Sanskrit, applied for the examination for the Pandits' Training Certificates and 25 passed. During the quinquennium nine candidates appeared for the examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective children and eight passed.

#### B.—LAW SCHOOLS.

68. There are no schools in which legal education is given.

#### C.—MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

69. In the last quinquennial report, it was stated that Medical schools were working at Madras (Rayapuram), Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Madura and Calicut. The institutions in the first three places were complete Medical schools; the school at Calicut provided for first and second year students only, while that at Madura for the third and fourth year students. In July 1924 the Medical school at Calicut was removed to Coimbatore where permanent buildings have been provided for it. The opening of a new Medical College at Vizagapatam has necessitated the transfer of the school there to Guntūr. There has been a long-felt want for a separate Medical school for women. And this has been met by the establishment of the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women at Madras in July 1923.

The number of students seeking admission into the Medical schools has been gradually declining as the following figures show :—

Year.				New admissions.	Total strength.
1922-23	...	...	...	295	1,059
1923-24	...	...	...	226	902
1924-25	...	...	...	206	850
1925-26	...	...	...	189	794
1926-27	...	...	...	113	958

The main features of the working of the Medical schools during the quinquennium were : (1) the closure of the third year class in the Medical school, Calicut, as a measure of retrenchment, the students being transferred at the end of their second year of study to the continuation Medical school at Madura ; (2) the abolition of the system of stipends which was effected partly as a measure of economy and partly because it was found that the increasing demand for medical education rendered it unnecessary to continue to give stipend to pupils in large numbers. Stipends are now awarded only to lady students and to students belonging to depressed and backward classes ; (3) the holding of practical examinations at Tanjore and Vizagapatam in addition to Madras ; (4) the introduction of practical examinations in chemistry, histology and pharmacy ; (5) the restriction of admission to Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders who have been declared eligible for the University courses of study and who have taken physics or chemistry or both as optional subjects in their School Final course ; and (6) the inclusion of embryology in the curriculum.

Hostels exist at Rayapuram, Tanjore and Coimbatore. A hired building is used at Madura and a hostel is under construction at Guntūr. Residence in hostels is now compulsory except for students who reside with their parents or recognized guardians.

#### D.—TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND ART EDUCATION.

70. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The number of Government institutions under the control of the Department of Industries which are engaged in the furtherance of Industrial Education in this Presidency increased from four to five, owing to the establishment in Madras of the Government Textile Institute. Of these five institutions, four are situated in Madras and the fifth at Madura,

71. *Government Trades School, Madras.*—The school was transferred to a permanent building of its own in Broadway early in 1924, the foundation stone having been laid by His Excellency the Governor in March of the preceding year. The transfer of the school to the extensive new premises has already resulted in a considerable improvement in the work of the various classes and it is hoped that with the recent equipment of the machinery hall and the electrical laboratory in which a comprehensive range of modern machine tools and other apparatus have been installed, further improvement will be possible.

One of the recommendations of the Committee on Technical and Industrial Education was that this institution should be placed on a permanent footing in place of the arrangement whereby the continuance of the school was sanctioned by Government from year to year. Government accepted this recommendation, and accordingly issued orders in 1925 placing the school and the staff on a permanent basis.

A noteworthy feature has been the steady yearly improvement in the average educational qualification of the students who seek admission. This is probably attributable partly to the difficulty of obtaining suitable openings in clerical and other non-technical avocations and partly to the rising status of the school and its increased popularity among students of the high school standard.

The scope of the course in Mechanical Engineering has been extended so as to include applied science as part of the curriculum with a view to enabling the final year students to acquire a knowledge of the principles underlying the construction and the manipulation of steam and internal combustion engines.

With a view to adapting the electrical instruction to the varied requirements of the trade, the electrical engineering courses provided at the school have, under the orders of Government, been divided into two sections, one designated, the Minor Electrical Engineering course—a four years' course—and the other designated the Practical Electric Wiring class. In the latter course instruction is given in the vernacular for the ordinary artisan who requires an Electrical Engineer to supervise his work.

A notable addition has also been the commencement of building drawing classes for the benefits of building trades artisans.



The school has been recognized by the governing body of the City and Guilds of London Institute as a suitable centre in the Madras Presidency for the holding of their examinations.

The classes in the school have hitherto consisted almost entirely of instruction in the engineering and building trades. The question of widening the scope of the school by commencing classes in subjects not connected with either branch of engineering has been under consideration and a start has, with the prior sanction of Government, been made with the organization of printing trade classes. The printing trade is one of the largest employers of labour in the city and as such appears to come next in importance to Engineering. It was considered therefore that the trade was of sufficient importance to warrant the provision of classes in the Trades School for the benefit of the more intelligent of the young workmen and learners employed in the various presses throughout the city and a new set of such classes was accordingly opened towards the close of 1925.

The question of starting a Preparatory Trade School to provide a three years' course of day school instruction heavily biassed towards industry for boys who have completed the preliminary school course and are likely to enter mills or workshops in the city as apprentices and learners on the completion of such a course has been engaging the attention of the department, and proposals were accordingly submitted for the opening of the school and approved by Government in 1926. The classes which have since been started are working satisfactorily and it is hoped in this way to assist employers to recruit a better type of apprentice for training in the work of artisans.

72. *Railway Branch School, Perambur.*—There has been no special change in the working of the school during the quinquennium under review. The value of the work done by the school is fully recognized by the Railway authorities who, when filling up positions of responsibility in the workshops, such as chargemen, etc., give preference to students who have satisfactorily completed their course of instruction in this school. With the co-operation of the Railway officials concerned, a drawing class for the benefit of the metal and wood workers employed in the workshops has been started. An additional special course in drawing as applied to railway carriage building has also been introduced for the benefit of the workmen employed in the

carriage building and wagon shops and is well-attended, much interest and keenness being shown by the workmen in attendance. The success of this course has resulted in a request from the foreman of the paint shop that a similar course in painting be arranged for the benefit of the apprentices in his shop and it is hoped that it will, in due course, be possible to open a class accordingly. The success of the school is largely due to the very cordial relationship that exists between the staff of the works and the staff of the school, the railway officers and foremen rendering willing and valuable assistance in correlating the class instruction with the practical everyday work of the apprentices in the shops.

73. *The Leather Trades Institute, Madras.*—This institute was opened in 1915 at Washermanpet and the main object of its establishment was the improvement of the methods of manufacturing leather in India, while the conception of the school course was that it should consist mainly of practical work in the school tannery, this practical work being supplemented by a measure of theoretical instruction and by laboratory checks on the processes in the tannery. The institute is now worked partly as a model tannery and partly as a research institute.

It provides a course of training in tanning and leather manufacture, which extends over three sessions, to selected students who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination or who otherwise possess sufficient general education, as determined by an entrance examination, to profit by the course. Candidates with higher educational qualifications are ordinarily given preference. As far as possible admission to the institute is confined to candidates who are sons of tanners or are otherwise connected with the leather trade.

A small committee under the designation of the "Leather Industry Committee" was appointed in 1923 to examine the steps necessary to further the development of the leather industry of the Presidency with special reference to the constitution and aims of this institute. As a result of the acceptance by Government of the greater part of this Committee's recommendations, it is anticipated that the scope and the usefulness of this institute will be greatly enlarged and that, in particular, research and investigation into the many important tanning problems which await solution will receive a distinct impetus. As recommended by the Committee, arrangements have recently been made for

the opening of classes for the practical training of the tanning operatives and for the part-time training of working tanners and maistries of private tanneries as also for the conduct of an English lecture class in modern methods of tanning for professional tanners and others interested in the trade.

The extensions to the institute, involving the construction of a new building in order to provide new class rooms and laboratories, have recently been completed. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee referred to above a research staff has now been appointed. Prior to this practically the whole time of the institute's staff was occupied in lecturing and supervising the work of the students and this in conjunction with the absence of suitable laboratory accommodation necessarily restricted the volume of research work undertaken. Now that a separate research staff has been created and a properly equipped research laboratory is available, it is hoped that it will be possible to initiate systematic research and investigation into the various important tanning problems.

The number of applications for admission to the institute has declined during the last two years of the quinquennium and at present there are few, if any, signs of improvement in numbers, the fact being that in the present depressed condition of the leather industry, openings for employment are too few to offer prospects for a career.

Almost all the students who have completed their training in the institute are understood to be employed in tanneries or allied businesses.

74. *The School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.*—A Committee was appointed in 1921 to examine the working of this school and Government accepted the conclusions of that Committee that the object of the school henceforward should, as in the past, be to teach the application of arts to industries which are capable of artistic development. In consonance with this decision the school has been renamed "The School of Arts and Crafts." Government further decided that in other respects the school should be conducted on its present lines.

As stated above the school now provides a training in art and design as applied to various industrial crafts, the aim being to improve crafts which are capable of artistic development. There are separate departments in the school devoted to instruction in cabinet-making, metal working including silversmithing and jewellery, wood and copper

engraving and dye sinking, lacquer work, painting, designing and carpet weaving, modelling, geometrical drawing, and a drawing class for ladies, principally those employed as teachers in schools who wish to improve their knowledge of drawing as a school subject. Each of the classes is conducted, as far as possible, as a small workshop in which students receive practical instruction in the particular art or craft they have chosen. There are no fees except for the ladies' drawing classes where the scale is according to the grade.

The school participated in the British Empire Exhibition and though the Superintendent was not provided with the requisite funds for organizing an exhibit of the school, he nevertheless made a small but more or less comprehensive collection of school work, partly by borrowing articles from private gentlemen and partly by utilizing a small number of suitable articles which were in stock at the time. The collection comprised in all about 20 cases of furniture as well as silver work, rugs, cotton paintings and metal work, and the exhibit appears to have been very successful and to have been greatly admired at the Madras Court.

75. *The Government Textile Institute, Madras.*—The institute was opened in a rented building in Davidson Street, Georgetown, Madras, in July 1922 and subsequently it was removed to the more spacious rented premises which had formerly housed the Madras Trade School in Muker Nallamuthu Chetty Street. The aims and objects of the Institute are as follows :—

(a) to provide practical training for students, caste weavers, and maistries engaged in hand-loom weaving and for teachers of weaving employed in schools;

(b) to demonstrate to hand-loom weavers the economy of power sized warps;

(c) to demonstrate the weaving of various fabrics with the aid of improved looms and appliances;

(d) to devise, manufacture and demonstrate improved types of hand-loom and hand-driven warp and weft preparation machinery and new appliances;

(e) to train and maintain a staff of maistries for setting up looms and appliances for private parties, schools and factories;

(f) to undertake the testing of yarn with the special plant installed for the purpose;

(g) to serve as a Research Institute in which experiments can be carried out on various problems connected with the textile industry which still await solution with a view to the introduction of improved methods; and

(h) to serve as a permanent museum for the display of all types of hand-woven fabrics, improved looms and accessories.

The training given in the Institute is of a thoroughly practical character. Two courses of instruction are provided, the supervisors' course extending over a period of two years and the artisan course extending over a period of six months. The supervisors' course is primarily designed to train students, who look to the industry for their livelihood, in the art of weaving and for those who intend to become teachers in weaving schools and managers of weaving factories. The course, which embraces both the theory and practice of textile manufacture, comprises instruction in the weaving of cotton, silk and woollen yarns, the dyeing and printing of cotton cloths, sericulture, silk filature reeling, and power-loom weaving, as also in the testing of textile fabrics, yarns and cloths, in hosiery manufacture, and in the process of power warp preparation. The artisan course, in various subjects, is purely practical and is intended to turn out competent men suitable for employment as weavers in hand-loom factories and as crafts men. It is anticipated that there will be an increasing demand for the men turned out by the Institute not only for educational institutions but also in connexion with the establishment and operation of hand-loom weaving factories. One of the causes of the failure of the many hand-loom factories has been that the small capitalists who embarked on the venture were ignorant of the technique of the industry and consequently entirely at the mercy of the sometimes not over scrupulous caste weavers. It is hoped that the students trained at the Institute will not only be able to secure employment in existing hand-loom factories but also be of great assistance in organizing new weaving factories. The students turned out by the Institute are generally better educated and, on the completion of their course, much better qualified than the professional caste men.

A course of training is provided in the Institute in the manufacture of socks and stockings from cotton, artificial silk and woollen yarns on hand-driven, circular and flat bar hosiery machinery. Arrangements have also been recently

made to provide training for women in lace and embroidery work. The various activities of the Institute are developing satisfactorily, and its scope is being gradually enlarged. The Institute is attracting an ever-increasing number of visitors from the weaving community and the general public, practically all of whom appear to be favourably impressed with its achievements and potentialities.

Six stipends of the monthly value of Rs. 20 were instituted from 1st July 1926 to be awarded to deserving students.

76. *Government Industrial Institute, Madura.*—The Institute which was recognized in 1920 now provides a five-years' apprenticeship in (a) metal working and (b) wood working. In addition to the five-years' full time course, short courses are provided in motor car driving and mechanism, oil and gas engine driving and care of industrial machinery. The wood working course includes carpentry and cabinet-making. The metal working course includes foundry work, blacksmith's work, fitting, machine shop practice and the management and care of steam boilers, steam, gas and oil-engines. In both the courses instruction in free hand and mechanical drawing is imparted. The apprentices who undergo the five-years' course receive stipends ranging from rupee one a month in their probationary period to annas twelve a day in their 5th year, with a bonus on completion of their course of training.

A hostel is also maintained with a warden in charge. The courses in motor car mechanism and engine-driving extend from six to twelve months and in their case there is no age-limit and no stipends are paid. Students desirous of taking up these courses are required to pay fees at the rate of Rs. 12 per mensem paid three months in advance.

The scheme of organization has on the whole worked well and there can be no doubt as to the practical and efficient nature of the instruction given; and the institute meets a real need in the southern districts where there is no other organized engineering workshop that can supply the requirements of both Government departments and private individuals. Of the 56 students, who have left the Institute since its reorganization in 1920, 28 were long term apprentices, who took either the metal working or wood working course and 28 were short course students who took the motor driving and mechanism course. Of the 16 long term students, who completed their training at the end of 1925,

five are employed in the Madura Mills Company, four in private factories, one each in the Madura and Trichinopoly Municipalities, one in Golden Rock Workshops, one in the Madura Government Telegraph Department, whilst three are known to have been employed last year in their respective trades for short periods. Of the 12 who completed their training at the end of 1926, several are reported to have secured suitable posts. Of the 28 short term students referred to above, 6 are understood to be employed as private motor car drivers in Madura itself and an equal number outside Madura, whilst two have started their own private bus services.

A Board of Examiners has been constituted under the orders of Government to test the progress of apprentices at the end of each year for promotion and for the award of certificates.

The accounts relating to the instructional side of the Institute and to the workshop attached thereto have been brought under Chapter II of the Account Code. Accordingly the Institute proper and the workshop now work as a combined commercial undertaking, the accounts being audited periodically by officers of the Commercial Audit Department.

#### *Aided Industrial Institutions.*

77. *Code of Regulations for Industrial schools.*—It has long been felt that the rules and regulations governing the grant of recognition to Industrial schools by the Department should be assembled in convenient form and fresh rules and regulations made where necessary to regularise the existing procedure and to provide for future development. Accordingly a separate Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools embodying the regulations in regard to recognition and grant-in-aid, and the conditions of training and certification of the pupils and teachers was recently drawn up and approved by Government.

*Standard syllabus for Industrial schools.*—It was considered desirable to lay down a standard syllabus for the various subjects in which instruction is provided in recognized schools to serve as a guide in framing particular syllabuses suited to local conditions and circumstances. Accordingly a departmental bulletin in which 37 syllabuses are included was drawn up by the Inspector of Industrial schools. The

bulletin also contains a note on the establishment of industrial schools, and on the methods of imparting instruction in cabinet-making as well as a copy of the course of studies followed in the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam, and in the training section attached thereto.

*General remarks.*—In the Madras Presidency Government institutions for industrial education are few and the development of industrial education is provided for largely by aided institutions, the institution at Madura, the Government Trades School, The Leather Trades Institute, the Textile Institute and the School of Arts and Crafts and the industrial class in the Borstal School, Tanjore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Senior Certified School at Chingleput being the only examples of Government Institutions engaged in industrial education. There are now 60 recognized industrial schools of which all except four are assisted with grants-in-aid. These institutions include the Chengalvaroya Nayakar Technical Institute, the Anjuman Industrial School, the Orr Assisted Industrial School, the Sri Ram Motor School, the Ramakrishna Students' Home Industrial School, the Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, the industrial section of the Women's Home of Service and the Salvation Army Boys' Industrial School in or near Madras City and 51 institutions situated in the mufassal. These schools continue to provide a reasonably efficient form of trade instruction. It is unfortunate that they are not distributed so evenly as might be desired and though the Tamil districts have the Madura Industrial Institute as well as a number of excellent aided schools, other parts of the Presidency are less favourably situated. Eventually therefore, it will probably be necessary to establish, as recommended by the Committee on Technical and Industrial Education, Government institutions in areas not otherwise satisfactorily provided for.

Sixty scholarships tenable in recognized industrial schools or classes or workshops and mills where provision exists for the instruction of apprentices and learners in subjects likely to improve their value as workers are annually awarded by the department. These scholarships are of the value of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem rising to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem and are tenable for periods not exceeding five years. They are found to be of considerable assistance in enabling poor students to remain long enough under training to acquire something more than the rudiments of a trade.



A few notes are appended on certain of the more important schools not noticed in the report for the previous quinquennium:—

(1) *Sri Ram Motor School*.—This institution is not at present financially aided. It is recognized by the Department as a school competent to provide instruction in motor-driving and mechanism, in which direction it is filling a real need and receiving the support of the motor car trade in Madras. The school is undoubtedly of considerable value in the development of the motor industry and if still further developed, should go a long way to provide the class of driver mechanic likely to be required in increasing numbers during the next few years consequent on the replacement by motor transport of the methods of locomotion at present in use.

(2) *The Rajah's Industrial School, Parlākimedi*.—This school is particularly noteworthy by reason of the fact that it is the only one of its kind maintained by a Zamindar in this Presidency, and may be expected to serve as an example to other landowners to establish similar schools. It provides instruction in carpentry and cabinet-making.

(3) *The Ramakrishna Students' Home Industrial School, Mylapore*.—This school has been started by the Mission as a necessary complement to their already large educational establishment with a view to providing a practical training parallel to and associated with the ordinary high school course. At present instruction is given in wood-work, cotton-weaving, woollen carpet weaving and general educational subjects. A good start has been made and considerable developments may be looked for in the next few years.

(4) *St. Joseph's Industrial School, Gunadala, Bezvada*.—This school was opened towards the close of 1925 by the members of the St. Gabriel's fraternity whose headquarters are at Tindivanam. This brotherhood have a large training school and a very well conducted industrial school with a teachers' training section attached at Tindivanam as well as a European School at Yercaud, and they are fortunate in having at their disposal the services of European and Indian lay brothers specially trained for the work they individually undertake. A European and an Indian brother have been transferred from Tindivanam to develop this newly established institution and there is every reason to hope that in the near future the fine school at Tindivanam will be duplicated at Gunadala.

(5) *The Danish Mission Industrial School, Panruti.*—This institution has in recent years grown in strength and usefulness. It has taken full advantage of the great demand for artificial silk products, and some of the fabrics woven on the hand looms set up in the school are a credit to the pupils and the management alike.

(6) *The Anjuman Industrial School, Vellore.*—This is a half-time school, the younger boys spending half their school day at literary study and the other half at bench work. Only a few of the older boys work at the bench full time. There are about 50 boys in the school receiving instruction in carpentry and cabinet-making. The school is supported by public subscriptions and Government grant-in-aid.

(7) *The Anjuman Industrial School, Melvisharam.*—This is an industrial school of cabinet-making conducted like the school at Vellore on half-time lines but the pupils in attendance are inmates of the school orphanage and live on the premises. This school is also supported and maintained by public subscriptions and Government grants-in-aid.

(8) *The Wesleyan Mission Girls' Industrial School, Ikkadu, Trivellore.*—This school was recognized in 1922, although it had been in existence for several years as a centre for a well organized lace industry in the district. Since its recognition, the school has undergone considerable development. New centres have been started in surrounding villages and teachers trained at Ikkadu have been deputed to teach lace work in those villages. The lace teachers are generally welcomed in the homes of the local villagers and many caste women are now making lace for sale through this school. A number of other institutions have drawn on this school for the supply of teachers to initiate similar work in other localities. A weaving section has also been added to the school.

(9) *The Hindu Girls' Lace School, Kudangulam, Tinnevely District.*—This institution, although very small, is well managed by the wife of the local postmaster who has been able to get into touch with merchants in England able and willing to absorb the comparatively small output of the school. As an example to other public spirited Indian gentlemen in out of the way localities, this small school is deserving of every encouragement. In addition to lace-making, girls receive instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic in their vernacular.

(10) *The Women's Home of Service, Mylapore.*—The lace-making and embroidery classes attached to this Home were

recognized in 1925 and have already shown signs of considerable development. It is hoped that they will continue to develop still further and fill a want in a locality where many women appear to feel the need of a subsidiary industry by which the domestic income may be augmented in times of scarcity.

(11) *Training of Mappillas—the Y.M.C.A. Industrial School, Areakode.*—In addition to the grant-in-aid to industrial schools Government as a special case made a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Y.M.C.A. to assist a scheme for training Mappillas in cottage industries in what was once the centre of the rebel area of Malabar. The scheme had been started independently of Government, but came to a stop for want of funds. Since Government have provided the requisite financial assistance a fresh impetus has been given to the work and considerable progress has been made. The work carried on consists of weaving and cane work. The weaving classes having made substantial progress, the organization was recognized last year as an industrial school of weaving under the newly issued Code of Regulations for industrial schools.

78. *Agricultural schools.*—In 1922 two agricultural middle schools were opened under the Educational Department—one at Taliparamba, Malabar, and the other at Anakāpalle in the Vizagapatam District. The schools were experimental in character and were started with a view to testing the possibilities of developing such schools and gaining experience in the manner of their working.

The primary purpose of these schools was to provide for the sons of cultivators a vernacular course of instruction in the principles of agriculture with special reference to the condition of the particular tract in which the school was situated. The selection was confined to boys who had reached a standard of ordinary education sufficient to enable them to profit by the course of instruction and it was intended that when they had completed their course they should return to their lands and not seek employment under Government. The ultimate object was to raise up a class of cultivators, who would be better cultivators than their fathers, more alive to the possibilities of their traditional occupation and more receptive of new ideas.

The school at Taliparamba has been doing satisfactory work. This school was at first restricted to Nayars but has now been thrown open to other castes. Thirty-four

applications for admission were received in May 1926 and 19 boys were admitted, while 76 applications were received for 1927 and 38 have been admitted. The school has every chance of proving successful.

The school at Anakāpalle has not proved a success. Despite propaganda work by the headmaster for securing suitable boys, the strength of the school has fallen steadily since 1924. Only four joined the school in May 1926. There is little or no demand for such education in the tract. Under these circumstances, the closing of the school from next year is under consideration.

The figures as regards strength for the past five years are given below :—

Name of school.		Year.	
Taliparamba	... ..	1922-23	20
		1923-24	16
		1924-25	27
		1925-26	14
		1926-27	24
Anakāpalle	... ..	1922-23	13
		1923-24	7
		1924-25	29
		1925-26	11
		1926-27	4

79. *The Institute of Commerce, Madras.*—The Institute continued to be temporarily located in the Law College buildings throughout the period under review, though a site has been obtained and the question of constructing a building is under consideration.

In 1922 there were 19 students in the Senior Audit class, 30 in the Junior Audit class and 128 in the technical examination classes. In 1927 the corresponding figures were 41, 39 and 56. The fall in the strength of the technical examination classes is mainly due to the opening of a number of other commercial schools in different parts of the Presidency, the number of commercial schools having increased from 34 to 47.

One satisfactory feature of the working of the Institution has been that almost all the students who have passed out of the audit class have undergone apprenticeship and are now in independent practice or have taken service in leading firms of chartered accountants.

80. *The School of Commerce, Calicut.*—The strength of the school has decreased from 284 (254 in the English section and 30 in the Vernacular section) to 213 (186 in the English

section and 27 in the Vernacular section). It was stated in the last report that the students who passed out of this school found employment in a wide range of occupations and even outside India. During the quinquennium students from the school obtained employment in Bengal, Bombay, Assam, the Federated Malay States, Mesopotamia, Somaliland, Palestine, Trans-Jordania and Persia.

81. *The School of Commerce, Vizagapatam.*—As the result of the orders passed by Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Technical and Industrial Education, a Government School of Commerce was opened at Vizagapatam on 1st July 1925. The school is at present located in a rented building and prepares students for the Government Technical Examinations in Shorthand, Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Banking and Commercial Geography. The strength of the school in 1927 was 106.

82. *The School of Engineering, Trichinopoly.*—The school continued on a temporary basis throughout the quinquennium and since the close of this period it has been decided to abolish it. In 1927 there were six students studying in the lower subordinate class and 43 students in the probationary subordinate class.

83. *The School of Engineering, Vizagapatam.*—The school has continued to be held in rented buildings and its future development has been under consideration in connexion with the proposed opening of an Engineering College affiliated to the Andhra University. The strength of the institution has varied considerably during the past five years, the total strength in each year from 1921-22 to 1926-27 being 84, 61, 20, 31, 44 and 66, respectively.

84. *Reformatory schools.*—The Madras Children Act came into force in December 1922 and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Industrial School, Ranipet, were declared senior and junior certified schools, respectively. At the same time the Inspector of European Schools was appointed as Chief Inspector of Certified Schools under the Act and in place of the medical officer in charge an officer of the Madras Educational Service was made full time Superintendent of the Reformatory School, Chingleput. In 1923 the post of Superintendent of the Senior Certified School was held in abeyance and an officer of the Jail Department was placed in charge of the school. In August 1925 both the certified schools were transferred to the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons. In 1927 the strength of the

Senior Certified School was 284 and the strength of the Junior Certified School 79.

#### VII.—WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

85. *Expansion and control.*—The total number of girls in public and private schools rose from 376,781 to 534,640 or by 41 per cent. The percentage to the total female population was 2·5 as against 1·8 in the previous quinquennium. The number of public institutions for girls rose from 2,741 to 3,518 and their strength from 187,100 to 245,083. The number of girls reading in boys' schools rose from 197,517 to 298,632 or by 51 per cent.

In spite of the fact that the total number of girls reading in all classes of institutions has largely increased, the expansion and development of women's education during the quinquennium have not been as satisfactory and as rapid as could be desired. In the previous quinquennium a remarkable advance in the education of girls was recorded, but during the period under review the same rate of progress has not been maintained. Though many of the obstacles in the way of progress, such as prejudice and the absence of trained women teachers, are being gradually removed, the outstanding feature of the present condition of girls' education is its backwardness compared to the state of boys' education. Between 1916-17 and 1921-22, while the percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population increased by 0·5 per cent the percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population increased by 0·3 per cent. But between 1921-22 and 1926-27 while the percentage for boys rose by 2·5 per cent the percentage for girls only rose by 0·7 per cent. This would appear to indicate that so far from girls' education coming nearer to the level of boys' education the gap has actually widened during the period under review. In University education there has been steady progress, but the same cannot be said of secondary and elementary education. A survey of the facilities provided for secondary education reveals the fact that there are large areas in which, chiefly owing to the absence of any secondary school for girls, practically no girls are at school and that there are also several areas, particularly the district of Malabar, where large numbers of girls are reading in boys' secondary schools owing to the absence of separate secondary schools for girls. The main difficulty in the way of providing an adequate number of secondary

schools for girls has been the financial one since, in the nature of things, the cost of providing a girls' school is comparatively much higher than the cost of providing a boys' school. A newly opened secondary school for girls, however essential in the interests of the development of women's education, can, at the outset, only expect a small, though possibly gradually expanding, attendance and the cost of a well-qualified staff for a girls' secondary school is relatively higher than the cost of a staff for a boys' secondary school. The number of girls reading in elementary schools has considerably increased, particularly the number of girls reading in boys' schools. But in contrast to the previous quinquennium comparatively few new schools have been opened. The opening of a large number of new girls' schools in the previous quinquennium and the large rise in their strength during the period under review has furnished proof of the fact that where educational facilities are offered for girls there is generally a quick response on the part of parents and the public. It seems evident, therefore, that, if, under existing conditions, it has been possible for the strength of elementary girls' schools to increase by 31 per cent, with the provision of a larger number of new girls' schools a very much larger number of girls could be brought under instruction and the disparity existing between boys' and girls' education reduced.

The post of Deputy Directress of Public Instruction created in 1920 and which, in the last quinquennial report, was stated to have been "most effective in enabling the department to correlate and direct all the growing needs and activities of girls' education," was held in abeyance from 1st January 1923 to the 1st July 1925. The post of Deputy Directress was revived as a Madras Educational Service post in July 1925 and became an Indian Educational Service post again in August 1926.

86. *Staffing of girls' schools.*—A very satisfactory improvement has taken place in the staffing of secondary schools for girls by trained teachers. In 1927 out of a total of 852 teachers, 729 were trained and of these 137 were of the collegiate grade and 385 of the secondary grade. In 1922 there were only 71 trained teachers of the collegiate grade and 219 teachers of the secondary grade.

The total number of teachers in elementary schools has increased from 7,497 to 9,622 and the number of trained teachers has increased from 4,683 to 7,038. The percentage

of trained teachers to the total number of teachers has risen from 62 per cent to 73 per cent. The percentage of trained teachers compares very favourably with the percentage in boys' schools which is only 48. In 1927 eight districts had percentages of over 80 as against nil in 1922 and 21 districts had percentages of over 70 as against 8 in 1922. Malabar is still the most backward district with a percentage of 55, but even this figure represents an increase of 13 per cent. The districts of Bellary and Chittoor have shown the greatest improvement, increasing their percentages by 30 and 27 per cent, respectively.

The average number of pupils per trained teacher fell from 37 to 32 and the average number of pupils per teacher rose from 23 to 24. In the majority of districts the number of trained women exceeds the number of trained men, but there are still districts in which the reverse is the case. In Guntūr, for example, in 1927, there were, out of a total of 604 teachers, 245 trained men, 213 trained women, 85 untrained men and 61 untrained women. In the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Bellary out of a total of 654 teachers, 178 were trained men, 296 were trained women, 47 were untrained men and 133 were untrained women. These figures for the Ceded Districts represent a very distinct improvement over the figures for the previous quinquennium. In 1922 approximately 48 per cent of the teachers were trained men, 33 per cent trained women, 16 per cent untrained women and 3 per cent untrained men. In 1927 the corresponding figures were 27 per cent, 45 per cent, 20 per cent and 8 per cent.

In Malabar there is room for much improvement. In this district out of the 588 untrained teachers in elementary schools 354 are men.

In 1927 out of 9,622 teachers in girls' elementary schools 3,164 or 32 per cent were men.

It cannot be said that the supply of trained women teachers is as yet adequate, but the lack of trained women has been more due to the absence of local facilities for training than to the difficulty of securing candidates. Except in the case of women attending mission training schools, it is difficult to persuade teachers to go far afield for their training and one of the necessary means of obtaining a larger supply of trained Hindu and Muhammadan women, must be the opening of more training schools in districts where adequate



facilities do not already exist. There are at present no training schools for women in the following districts:—

Ganjam,		Kurnool,
Vizagapatam,		Cuddapah,
Gōdāvari West,		North Arcot,
Anantapur,		Rāmnād and Salem.

During the period under review Government opened no new training schools for Mistresses, but five new aided training schools were started. In 1922 there were 30 training schools for women, 16 being under Government and 14 being aided. In 1927 there were 35 training schools for women, 16 being under Government and 19 being aided. The increase of five under aided schools is accounted for by the opening of the following new training schools:—

The C.B.M. School, Cocanada,  
The St. Christopher's School, Madras,  
The Gnanolhya School, St. Thomas' Mount,  
The Holy Cross School, Trichinopoly, and  
The Bethlehem School, Ootacamund.

The total strength of training schools for women increased from 1,547 in 1922 to 1,797 in 1927. Teachers under training in the Secondary Grade increased from 107 to 279 and those in the Higher Elementary Grade from 850 to 1,077. Teachers under training in the Lower Elementary Grade decreased from 560 to 441.

87. *Expenditure on Girls' Schools.*—The expenditure on Secondary and Elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 24.39 lakhs in 1921-22, to Rs. 35.18 lakhs or by 44 per cent. Towards the total expenditure public funds contributed Rs. 25.21 lakhs or 72 per cent, fees Rs. 2.00 lakhs or 6 per cent and other sources Rs. 7.97 lakhs or 22 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the year 1921-22 being 69, 6 and 25.

The amount spent on Local and Municipal Board schools increased by Rs. 8.58 lakhs and that on aided schools by Rs. 4.35 lakhs while the expenditure on Government schools fell by Rs. 2.11 lakhs. The fall in the latter case is due to the transfer of nearly all Government girls' schools to the management of Local bodies.

88. *Medical Inspection.*—There has been little progress as regards the medical inspection of girls attending school. The scheme of aided medical inspection which was optional for girls' schools at the close of the last quinquennium was

withdrawn as far as girls' schools were concerned during the period under review. Special provision has been made for medical inspection in the Women's Colleges at Madras and in Queen Mary's High School, Vizagapatam. A number of aided boarding schools have also made arrangements for regular medical inspection.

89. *Moral and religious instruction.* -Religious instruction is given in all mission schools and in certain other aided schools such as the National Girls' School, Mylapore, and the Ramakrishna Elementary School, Madras. The Quran is also taught in all Muhammadan Schools. Direct religious instruction is not given in other schools, but moral instruction is arranged for in most public schools.

### *Collegiate Education.*

90. At the beginning of the quinquennium there were four Arts Colleges for women with a total strength of 335 and an L.T. Class with 11 teachers under training. At the close of the quinquennium there were five Arts Colleges for women with a total strength of 416 and two training colleges with a total strength of 41. In 1927, 72 women students were studying in colleges intended for men as against 76 in 1922 and the fact that the figure remains high is due to the absence of facilities for Honours classes in any of the colleges for women. The increase in the number of Arts Colleges for women was due to the recognition of the Holy Cross College, Trichinopoly, with Intermediate classes, in February 1924, the recognition of the Lady Willingdon Training College in 1923 and to the recognition of St. Christopher's Training College in 1924. Of the 416 women reading in Arts Colleges 50 were Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 222 Indian Christians, 55 Brahmans, 82 Non-Brahmans, 2 Ādi-Drāvidas, 4 Muhammadans and 1 Parsee. It is noteworthy that in the previous quinquennium no Muhammadan women were reading in Arts Colleges. Of the total increase in the number of students over 50 per cent is represented by Hindu women.

In July 1924 Groups I and II of the Intermediate classes of Queen Mary's College, Madras, were recognised by the Madras University and the difficulties experienced both by the Presidency College and by Queen Mary's College in arranging for tuition to students in these groups came to an end. In 1924 Government sanctioned for this college three new posts, a Demonstrator in Natural Science, a Mechanic

and a Sergeant. The Government also sanctioned in the same year the appointment of a full-time lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the use of Queen Mary's College and the Lady Willingdon Training College. Construction on the new Science block for Queen Mary's College was begun towards the close of the quinquennium. - The demand for seats in the Science groups in this college has steadily increased. In 1927 there were 45 students studying in the science groups of the Junior Intermediate as against 33 in 1922, whereas the number of students taking History groups in the Junior Intermediate fell from 44 to 31 and the number of students taking History in the Junior B.A. fell from 29 to 24. The number of women attending the college whose place of residence is outside this Presidency fell from 34 in 1922 to 20 in 1927. The number of students coming from Malabar fell from 39 to 26 and the number from Madras city rose from 43 to 73. The distribution of students according to their communities shows that Indian Christians fell from 68 to 51, Non-Brahmans from 56 to 48, Europeans and Anglo-Indians from 31 to 26 and that the number of Brahmans rose from 22 to 46 and Muhammadans from nil to 3.

The new Science block for the Women's Christian College, Madras, was completed in 1925 with the help of a two-thirds grant from Government and in 1926 recognition was accorded by the University to groups I and III-B of the B.A. classes of this college. In 1927 the total strength of the college was 136, the majority of the students being Indian Christians. Hindus numbered 20, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 12 and Muhammadans 1. In the same year in the Junior B.A. class in groups I, III and V there were 6, 6 and 14 students respectively.

In June 1923 the St. Anne's College, Mangalore, was raised to the first grade and affiliated in group V. The strength of the college rose from 22 in 1922 to 68 in 1927. The strength of the Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College rose from 10 to 23 and the strength of the Holy Cross College, Trichinopoly, was 14 at the end of the period under review. The number of women reading in the Medical College rose from 27 in 1922 to 55 in 1927, and in 1926 there were, for the first time, 2 women reading in the Law College, Madras.

### *Secondary Education.*

91. *Number and strength.*—The number of schools rose from 57 to 64 and the number of complete high schools

rose from 26 to 35. As compared with the progress made in the previous quinquennium these increases are not altogether satisfactory. Between 1917 and 1922 the number of schools increased by 46 per cent and the number of complete high schools increased by 30 per cent. The corresponding figures for the period between 1922 and 1927 were 12 per cent and 34 per cent. Of the seven new schools one was opened by Government, one by a municipal board and five by aided managements, whereas in the previous quinquennium eleven were opened by Government, two by local boards and five by aided managements.

The strength of secondary schools for girls rose from 10,993 in 1922 to 13,189 in 1927, an increase of 19·9 per cent, as against an increase of 60·1 per cent in the previous quinquennium. The number of girls reading in all classes of secondary schools was 15,601 in 1927 as against 12,353 in 1922—an increase of 26 per cent as against an increase of 52·1 per cent in the previous quinquennium.

The total number of girls reading in forms IV to VI rose from 1,109 to 1,554, an increase of 40 per cent as compared with an increase of 84·8 per cent in the previous quinquennium. Of the 64 secondary schools for girls, 35 were complete high schools, three were incomplete high schools and 26 were middle schools. The schools were distributed as follows:—

Six in the Northern Circle, three in the Ceded Districts Circle, 18 in the Central Circle, 17 in the Southern Circle and 20 in the Western Circle.

The districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Rāmnād, West Gōdavāri and Chingleput were without any secondary schools for girls at the close of the quinquennium, though a school has since been opened in Cuddapah. A comparison of the number of girls reading in secondary schools in each district in 1927 with the number of girls reading in 1922 reveals the fact that there has been marked improvement in only four districts, namely Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara; and in Malabar over 25 per cent of the total number of girls are reading in boys' schools. In three districts, Gānjam, Vizagapatam and North Arcot, there has actually been a fall in the number of girls at school, and in two, Bellary and Cuddapah, the figures have remained the same, these two districts having only seven and nine pupils respectively. In the districts of Nellore and Chittoor there have been increases of 177 and 199 respectively. But in no

other district has the increase exceeded 100. Salem shows an increase of 11, Madura of 44, Trichinopoly of 35, Tanjore of 51, South Arcot of 19 and Kurnool of 21. Madras city, which has the largest number of girls reading in secondary schools, shows an increase of only 89. It is very surprising to find that the rate of expansion has been so low, especially in the city of Madras. In the previous quinquennium the number of girls reading in secondary schools in Madras increased by 54.1 per cent, and the corresponding figure for the period under review is only 2.9 per cent. In the district of Vizagapatam actually fewer girls were reading in secondary schools in 1927 than were reading in 1917. Lack of progress moreover has evidently not depended on the fact that certain districts are from most points of view educationally backward, since the forward districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura have shown less progress even than such districts as Kurnool and Anantapur.

The rule that girl students are only eligible for admission at half rates of fees on the production of a poverty certificate may have slightly affected the strength of girls' schools. But it appears evident that the main reason for the great fall in the percentage of increase of strength has been the reduction in the number of new schools opened as compared with the number opened in the previous quinquennium. More secondary schools for girls are obviously needed and in the districts in which there are, at present, no girls' schools the provision of separate schools for girls is certain to stimulate the demand for higher education for girls. In districts like the district of Malabar, in which a large number of girls are reading in boys' secondary schools more girls' schools are also obviously necessary. There are, for example, in Malabar eight boys' schools in which the number of girls reading varies from 33 to 58, the girl pupils being distributed throughout the middle and high school forms. The total number of girls reading in boys' secondary schools was 2,765 in 1927, showing an increase of 779 over the figure for 1922.

A definite programme of expansion is now being worked out and in connexion therewith the policy to be adopted as regards finance, management and control will require careful consideration.

92. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Equipment has improved in all schools, particularly science equipment. The accommodation of aided schools is in most cases good, but it is

unfortunate that the accommodation of the majority of the Government schools has remained inadequate and unsuitable. Improvements and additions are needed for the schools at Cuddalore, Vellore, Nellore, Berhampur and Masulipatam, and better and more suitable buildings are required for the schools at Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Kurnool and Anantapur. The problem of improving the accommodation of the Government schools has been rendered very difficult by the absence of suitable sites in the areas where new school buildings are required and by the absence of adequate accommodation available for rent.

During the quinquennium extensions were made to the Wesleyan Mission High School, Madras, St. Lubba's School, Madras, and to the Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras. New buildings were constructed for the Moyan Girls' School, Palghat, and for the American Arcot High School, Chittoor. The latter school now has model school buildings and hostel accommodation. The school hall and class rooms have been built round a quadrangle and the pupils are housed in six cottages in the school compound, which includes ample space for playgrounds and gardens. A small hospital has also been provided for this school.

93. *Curriculum.*—The opening of new training colleges for women and the satisfactory increase in the number of trained teachers working in secondary schools has naturally resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of the teaching imparted and in the standard of results attained. The value of the work of the new training colleges has been particularly seen in the stimulus that has been given to Kindergarten and Montessori work and to the teaching of Geography and Physical culture. The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course has continued to work satisfactorily and the number of girls appearing for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination has increased from 239 to 399.

In three schools in the city of Madras experiments have been made in the Dalton plan, but the Inspectress reports that though interesting results have been obtained, the working of the plan has not, on the whole, been satisfactory. The number of girls appearing for the Women's secondary grade final examination only increased by 14, from 26 to 40, and the question of abolishing the examination was under consideration at the close of the quinquennium.

The post of Woman Specialist in Physical instruction was continued throughout the quinquennium and a very

satisfactory advance has been made in the training of women teachers in modern methods of Physical culture. During the past five years approximately 300 teachers in Madras and 400 in the mufassal have availed themselves of the courses held by the Woman Specialist and 103 teachers' certificates in Physical training have been issued. Besides the regular tuition given at Madras, training classes for teachers have been held at Ootacamund, Coonoor, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Mangalore, Calicut and Bellary. Remedial work has also been continued and developed in the schools in Madras city.

The girl guide movement has developed rapidly during the quinquennium. In 1922 there were 47 girl guide companies, 18 bluebird flocks and 3 ranger companies. In 1927 there were 84 guide companies, 44 bluebird flocks and 9 ranger companies. The city of Madras alone now has 27 guide companies and the centres in the mufassal where there are guide companies have increased from 12 to 30. Figures showing the total increase in strength are, however, somewhat misleading since in 1924 the Bangalore district, which used to be under Madras, became a separate area directly under Indian Headquarters. The work of training guides has, since 1926, been greatly facilitated by an annual grant from Government of Rs. 3,000.

#### *Elementary Education.*

94. *Number and strength.*—The number of public elementary schools for girls rose from 2,631 in 1921-22 to 3,388 in 1926-27. Of the total number 1,977 were under local board management, 1,224 were aided, 367 were under municipal management, 87 were unaided and 33 were under Government. The number of schools has increased by 28 per cent as against an increase of 56 per cent in the previous quinquennium. Between 1916-17 and 1921-22 the number of schools under public management increased by 193 per cent but during the period under review the corresponding increase was only 38 per cent. The strength of public elementary schools for girls rose from 173,570 in 1921-22 to 228,348 in 1926-27, or by 31 per cent. In the previous quinquennium the strength of elementary schools for girls also increased by 31 per cent. The number of girls reading in boys' elementary schools rose from 182,730 to 232,317 or by 54 per cent, as against a rise of only 9 per cent in the previous quinquennium.

During the period under review, the Government, in pursuance of the policy of being no longer directly responsible for the management of elementary schools, handed over to local bodies 195 girls' elementary schools.

Elementary education for girls (excluding Muhammadan girls) has been made compulsory in seven divisions of the city of Madras and in the municipalities of Erode and Cochin. It is too early as yet to estimate the full results of the introduction of compulsion but it is satisfactory to note that in the city of Madras the percentage of girls reading in public elementary schools to the total female population has risen during the quinquennium from 5 per cent to 7.2 per cent and that the number of girls reading in public elementary schools in the city of Madras has increased by 5,382, from 12,551 to 17,933. The number of areas, however, in which compulsion has been introduced for girls compares very unfavourably with the number of areas in which compulsion has been introduced for boys.

95. *Accommodation and equipment.*—As in the case of secondary schools, aided elementary school buildings are generally reported to be fairly satisfactory while schools under public management continue to be badly housed. Most of the latter buildings are rented buildings and the chief defects are want of repairs, lack of ventilation, unsuitable sanitary arrangements and the absence of gardens. It is also reported that in many places the schools are located in buildings which are not accessible to Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.

The standard of equipment varies considerably as between district and district. The schools in the city of Madras and in the Ceded Districts are reported to be fairly well-equipped, but in other districts equipment is still unsatisfactory.

96. *Curriculum.*—The courses prescribed by the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act of 1920 continued to be in force throughout the period under review. The practical instruction included in the optional additional subjects provides, in the case of girls, for lessons in health and household management.

During the quinquennium the number of schools which provide vocational instruction has increased and in several schools there are now classes for carpet and tape weaving, for spinning, basket making, lace making and for embroidery.

In the Wesleyan Mission vocational school at Ikkadu good work is being done in training village girls in needle-work, house-work and crop cultivation.



97. *Inspecting agency.*—The seven temporary posts of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses referred to in the last report have been retained and made permanent. Four new permanent posts and two new temporary posts of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses were sanctioned during the quinquennium. Part of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a satisfactory development of women's education has been due to the inadequacy of the inspecting staff and any large expansion in the future will necessitate a considerable increase in the inspecting agency.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

98. *The chief features of the quinquennium.*—Several important changes have taken place during the period under review and, though no very marked advance has been made, the Inspector of European Schools reports that "in every way the European schools are better than when the quinquennium started."

The Woman Assistant to the Inspector of European Schools, referred to in the last quinquennial report, was transferred in April 1923 and since that date the post has been held in abeyance.

From April 1923 the schools in Bangalore and Coorg ceased to come under the European Schools Examination Board and in 1925 separate examinations were instituted for these schools. New regulations and syllabuses for the European Schools examinations were issued in October 1924 and the first examinations under the new rules were held in 1925. In January 1926 European School-leaving Certificates were introduced.

In 1925 the Government Provident Fund scheme for teachers was extended optionally to European schools. Five schools have since come under the scheme. Voluntary medical inspection for boys in high and middle schools was introduced in 1925, but only three schools undertook medical inspection. Some European schools, however, like the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Stanes School, Coimbatore, and the Civil Orphan Asylum have had systematic medical examination for years past. Immediately after the close of the quinquennium medical inspection was made compulsory in all schools.

The provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School which was sanctioned in December 1921 was held in abeyance in 1922, and the question of management

was only finally settled in April 1925 when the school was transferred from Government control to a Board of Trustees.

In January 1925 a conference was held to consider questions connected with the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in this Presidency. At this conference the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved that, in view of the present needs of the Anglo-Indian community, it is imperative that the whole position of European education in the province should be surveyed with a view to ascertaining (1) the educational needs of each area; and (2) the type of education which should be encouraged in that area." As a consequence of this resolution Government instructed the Inspector of European Schools to carry out a survey and submit a report. The report was submitted to Government in May 1925 and was discussed at a small conference summoned by Government in December 1925. The results of these investigations would appear to indicate that no radical change is needed in the system of European education, but that there is wide scope for improvement in the standards attained by the existing schools. It has also been made clear that the present aim of European education should be the provision of a sound general education for Anglo-Indian children so as to enable them to face successfully the increasing competition for entry into various callings. The adaptation of education in different areas to the particular occupations available in those areas is not a policy which will either improve standards or forward the interests of the Anglo-Indian community. The absence of competition in the past and the recruitment of relatively unqualified Anglo-Indians to posts which were virtually a monopoly for them have resulted in the continuance of low standards and in an inability to face competition even when the breaking up of monopolies has caused a severe economic depression. Fortunately the Anglo-Indian community is now becoming alive to the necessity of using the weapon of better educational qualifications in the fight for existence.

The survey of European education has also shown that the efficiency of European schools has been impaired and their cost enhanced by lack of concentration and amalgamation.

The policy of concentration by amalgamation, constantly advocated by Government, has not met with much success and schools which are unnecessary and expensive from the purely educational point of view still continue to exist

Religious interests, vested interests and social differences are the main obstacles in the way of amalgamation and they present real difficulties. But there are signs that the various classes of management are alive to the necessity for the creation of larger and more efficient schools to serve areas which have hitherto been served by several sectarian schools. A notable advance was made in January 1926 when the Collegiate High School, Madras, was amalgamated with the Doveton Girls' High School. Three unnecessary middle schools and two primary schools were also closed during the quinquennium.

One of the results of the existence of small and uneconomic European Schools has been the willingness of such schools to admit a larger number of Non-European pupils and so improve their financial position. With this end in view and in order to increase the facilities for education for the children of Indians who, owing to language or other difficulties, prefer to educate their children in European Schools, the Government in May 1923 approved of the Director's proposals to increase the permissible proportion of Indian pupils in European schools from 15 per cent to one-third. Full advantage would appear to have been taken of this order since the number of Non-European pupils now reading in European secondary and primary schools is 1,197.

An interesting experiment was made in 1925 by recognising under the Code of Regulations for European Schools the Advent Mission Industrial School, Velacheri. The intention was to make the school eligible for boarding grants for Anglo-Indian orphans and poor boys who might be sent there for industrial training. The experiment has not, however, met with success, though the school continues to be recognised and the opportunity still exists.

In January 1926 Mr. C. E. W. Jones, C.I.E., Educational Officer on special duty under the Railway Board, visited Madras in connexion with his enquiry into the expenditure of State and other Railways on the education of the children of their employees. As the result of his visit an exhaustive survey has been made of the educational requirements of all classes of children of Railway employees. During the quinquennium the whole position in regard to boarding grants for orphans and destitute children was reviewed and it was decided that such grants should not be given to children whose guardians are resident outside the limits of the Madras Presidency, that grants previously given under Article 40 of the old Code should be given to orphans and

very poor children and that grants given for children living in places where schools are not available should be conditional on the parents being required to contribute a portion of the school and boarding fees. The demand for these grants has continued unabated, and in 1927, 1,350 orphans and indigent pupils were receiving boarding grants in spite of the fact that the Anglo-Indian community is helped by many philanthropic agencies. The fact is that, on the whole, the community is miserably poor and under stress of circumstances appears to grow more and more in need of help. The liberal help given by Government for many years past does not appear to have had the desired effect of putting the community on its feet. In fact it is open to question whether these philanthropic grants have not been tending to increase the dependence and the poverty of large sections of the community.

In April 1926 a new Code of Regulations for European Schools was published. The main object of the revision of the Code was to bring the Code as far as possible into line with the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code. Several articles in the old Code had become inoperative and, as compared with Madras Educational Rules, there were serious omissions in the rules relating to grants, fees, registers and other matters. Regulations governing the award of European School-leaving Certificates have been incorporated in the new Code and the articles dealing with such questions as recognition, scholarships, boarding grants, and training certificates have been extensively revised.

The buildings and equipment of European schools have shown some improvement; but they are still far from satisfactory. The Inspector of European Schools reports that "very little time and thought has been spent on the design of most school buildings. They are mostly halls and we are endeavouring to convert them into class rooms, but in many cases this is impossible. Unless schools are satisfactorily housed I despair of reaching a satisfactory standard of efficiency."

During the quinquennium the following new buildings were erected:—A new building for the Church Park Training School, Madras; a new school and boarding house for St. Aloysius School, Vizagapatam; a new school house for St. Hilda's, Ootacamund, and new boarding houses for St. Teresa's, Cannanore, and for St. Joseph's, Cocanada.

Most schools have playing fields, but few schools have physical training instructors. Five schools have Cadet

Corps. Scouting does not appear to be as popular in either boys' or girls' schools as it ought to be. Only nine boys' schools have scout troops and only ten girls' schools have guides.

99. *Number and strength of institutions.*—There were 87 schools on the 31st March 1927 as against 91 in 1922. Two high schools were converted into middle schools. One middle school was converted into a primary school. Two middle schools were raised to high schools and one new middle school was opened at Haffieldpet. Two high schools were amalgamated into one school and three middle and two primary schools were closed. Training schools for mistresses increased by one, owing to the opening of the Lovedale Training School.

The total strength of the schools has increased from 9,638 to 10,390. There has been a rise in the strength of all classes of institutions except boys' high schools and special schools for girls. Fifty per cent of the total increase in strength occurred in middle schools for girls. The number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils reading in European high, middle and primary schools increased by 204, from 8,869 to 9,073. The total number of pupils reading in these schools was 10,270 of which 1,197 were non-Europeans as against 664 non-Europeans in 1922. Of the 1,197 non-Europeans, 505 were Indian Christians, 421 were non-Brahmans, 98 were Parsees, 97 were Brahmans, 57 were Muhammadans and 19 belonged to other communities. The number of pupils reading in Railway schools rose from 1,055 to 1,071.

The total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians reading in arts and professional colleges for Indians rose from 100 to 123 and those reading in secondary schools for Indians rose from 308 to 346. It is satisfactory to note that, as compared with the fall, in the previous quinquennium, in the number of male scholars reading in arts and professional colleges, there has been a rise from 45 to 49 during the period under review.

100. *Special subjects training centre.*—The centre continued to work successfully and instruction was given in Domestic Science, Needle-work, Singing and Manual Training.

The post of lecturer in needle-work and dress-making was abolished at the beginning of the quinquennium, but the lecturer in domestic science has given instruction in

needle-work and dress-making, domestic economy including cookery, laundry-work, house-craft, child welfare and sick-nursing. These classes have been very successful and a large number of teachers have attended, the number for the year 1926-27 being 126. The post of physical training instructor was abolished in 1922 and the post of manual training instructor which has been held in abeyance since 1917 was finally abolished in 1926. The women specialist in physical instruction, who, for a time, held weekly classes at the special subjects centre, now confines her work to Indian schools and the Inspector of European Schools reports that there is great need for a well-qualified instructor or instructress for the European schools and training centre. The manual training class is conducted by a subordinate instructor and has been supervised by the Adviser to Government on Manual and Vocational Training. The attendance at this class has been large but in the absence of a well-qualified and experienced instructor it has not been possible to develop or expand the work.

101. *Staff and training.*—On the 31st March 1927 out of 735 teachers 511 were trained, 79 were certificated and 145 were uncertificated. Of the latter 67 held no professional or general education certificates. These figures show a slight improvement over the figures for 1921-22, in which year, out of 711 teachers 499 were trained and 76 held no professional or general education certificates. There appears to be a reluctance on the part of the young men and young women, leaving European institutions, to enter the teaching profession and the few who qualify obtain better prospects outside this Presidency. Only 80 graduates are employed altogether, and of these 49 only are trained and 12 certificated. It is not therefore surprising that the standard in European schools is low.

A new training school for women was opened in April 1923 in connection with the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale. Its capacity is at present limited to six candidates a year of the high and middle grades.

The Church Park Training School, Madras, has continued to make provision for twenty candidates a year and its new building was opened in July 1925. The Government Training College, Sanawar, was transferred in 1923 to Ghoru Gali and was renamed "The Chelmsford Training Class for Masters in European Schools." During the period

under review only three teachers from Madras were admitted into this college, as against 6 in the previous quinquennium and 12 between 1917 and 1922.

102. *Examinations.*—The results of the European schools examinations have shown considerable improvement, the percentage of passes for the last three years being as follows :—

	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
High ... ..	61	64	64
Middle ... ..	49	57	58

#### IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

103. *Progress of Muhammadan education.*—There has been very satisfactory progress in the development of Muhammadan education. The number and strength of public institutions mainly intended for Muhammadans have largely increased and there has been a fall in the number and strength of private institutions. The total number of institutions of all kinds mainly intended for Muhammadans has increased from 2,918 to 4,036 or by 38 per cent and the strength of the institutions has risen from 149,132 to 221,408 or by 48 per cent; the corresponding percentages for the previous quinquennium being only 9 per cent and 4 per cent. There was an increase in the number of all classes of public schools chiefly intended for Muhammadans except in the case of Government schools. Board and municipal schools rose from 1,095 to 1,581; aided schools from 820 to 1,517 and unaided schools from 40 to 135. Government schools fell from 78 to 32. The total number of Muhammadan scholars reading in all classes of public institutions rose from 155,754 to 242,680, or by 56 per cent. The percentage of increase in the previous quinquennium was only 13 per cent.

The future of the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, has been constantly under consideration during the quinquennium. At one period Government considered that, in view of the very small number of pupils reading in the B.A. classes and in view of the difficulty of accommodating both the college and the Madrasa-I-Azam on the present site, the college should be maintained only as a second-grade college. But it was finally decided to retain the college as a first-grade institution. In 1926 the college opened group I of the Intermediate course and at the close of the period under review Government ordered the opening of the History group.

in the B.A. classes as from July 1927. New laboratories and class rooms have been built for the Madrasa-I-Azam and these are being used in part for the new science groups in the Intermediate and for the new history groups in the B.A. courses. The strength of the college has increased from 32 in 1922 to 55 in 1927 in which year six students were reading in the Junior B.A. class for Urdu and Persian.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record that the number of Muhammadans reading in Arts colleges increased by 210, from 141 to 351 (including four women), especially in view of the fact that in the previous quinquennium the numbers fell from 182 to 141. There has been an equally satisfactory rise in the number of Muhammadans reading in professional colleges, from 41 to 73.

104. *Secondary schools.*—The number of secondary schools for Muhammadan boys rose from 12 to 16 and their strength from 1,936 to 2,831. In 1922 there were 6 Government schools, 2 local board schools, 3 aided and 1 unaided. In 1927 there were 6 Government, 3 local board, 6 aided and 1 unaided. The schools newly opened during the quinquennium were the Cuddapah Municipal Middle School, the Ambūr Aided Middle School, the Abiraman Muslim Middle School and the Rajagiri Muhammadan Middle School.

The Church Missionary Society having decided to discontinue the Harris High School, Royapettah, Government, in June 1923, took over the management of the school as a temporary measure. In June 1924 the school was handed over to be managed by the Muhammadan Educational Society of South India and has since been renamed the Triplicane Muslim School.

During the period under review the Government Muhammadan Secondary Schools at Kurnool, Guntūr and Vellore were raised to complete high schools, forms IV and V were added to the Islamiah School, Trichinopoly, and form IV to the Georgetown Muhammadan School.

In pursuance of the policy referred to in the last quinquennial report, of duplicating classes with a view to imparting instruction to Muhammadan pupils through the medium of Urdu, Urdu sections were opened in forms I and II of the Municipal High School, Cuddapah, and in forms I to III of the Municipal High School, Adōni. Urdu munshis have also been appointed in the Board schools at Krishnagiri and Porto Novo and in the Municipal High School, Ootaca-



mund. In all cases the cost was met by provincial funds. In 1924 Government increased the number of special scholarships for Lubbais, Jonagans, Pinjaris and Dudekulas tenable in secondary schools, from 16 to 25.

105. *Girls' education.*—Though the stage of development of the education of Muhammadan women is still very far behind that of Hindu women, considerable progress has been made during the quinquennium. The first Muhammadan lady undergraduate entered Queen Mary's College, Madras, in 1923-24 and by 1927 four Muhammadan ladies were reading in Arts colleges. The Government Hobart School, Madras, still remains the only secondary school in this Presidency chiefly intended for Muhammadan girls. This school has increased in strength from 166 in 1922 to 235 in 1927. But the numbers reading in the secondary forms have remained almost stationary, never falling below 30 and never exceeding 40 and the number of candidates appearing for the S.S.L.C. examination has at no time been more than four. But it is noteworthy that, while no candidate was declared eligible for a University course of study between the years 1921 and 1926, out of 4 candidates appearing in 1926-27, three were declared eligible.

The number of Muhammadan girls reading in all classes of Indian Secondary schools has risen from 202 to 322. In the previous quinquennium the numbers rose from 40 to 202. In each period there were nine Muhammadan girls reading in European High and Middle schools. Though there has obviously been some advance, the progress made in secondary education for Muhammadan girls cannot be regarded as either rapid or satisfactory. It would appear as if fresh stimulus is necessary for developing higher education for Muhammadan girls. By opening more higher elementary schools, to be subsequently transformed into middle schools, by the provision of hostels and by increasing the number of special scholarships it should be possible to secure a greater advance in the future.

The number of elementary schools mainly intended for Muhammadan girls rose from 229 to 316 and their strength from 11,629 to 16,859, showing an increase of 38 per cent in the number of schools and of 44 per cent in the number of scholars. The number of Muhammadan girls reading in all classes of elementary schools rose from 32,231 to 54,442 or by 69 per cent.

106. *Special schools.*—The number of training schools for Muhammadan men remained the same as in the last quinquennium, namely, 5. Their strength rose from 252 to 321. There was also one sessional school maintained by a local board, as against three maintained by local boards in 1922. There was no increase in the number of training schools for Muhammadan women. The three existing schools increased in total strength from 61 to 73.

107. *The Education of Mappillas.*—Very marked progress has taken place in the development of education among the Mappillas.

In July 1923 Government appointed a committee to investigate the question of the abolition of separate elementary schools for Mappillas. The more important recommendations of this committee were as follows:—

(1) Separate Mappilla elementary schools should not be abolished;

(2) elementary education for Mappillas should be made compulsory, especially in the taluks affected by the Mappilla rebellion;

(3) the abolition of the separate inspecting agency for Mappilla schools on the introduction of compulsion;

(4) the abolition of the separate training school for Mappillas at Malappuram;

(5) the appointment of properly qualified Arabic teachers to give religious instruction to Mappillas in Government training schools;

(6) the appointment of a committee to compile text-books in Malayalam from selected portions of the Koran and other Kittabs; and

(7) the institution of additional scholarships for the higher education of Mappillas.

While reviewing the committee's report in March 1923 Government accepted the recommendations not to abolish separate Mappilla elementary schools, to introduce compulsion in certain areas and to arrange for the compilation of Malayalam text-books from selected portions of the Koran and Kittabs. In February 1924 Government appointed a text-book committee of five gentlemen. Readers for standards I to V have been published and text-books for standards VI, VII and VIII are under preparation. The Malappuram Training School has been raised to the higher elementary grade and religious instruction is being given to the Mappillas under training in this school. At the close of

the quinquennium Government sanctioned the institution of thirty special scholarships for Mappilla boys reading in standards VI to VIII.

In 1925 a Special Assistant to the District Educational Officer, Malabar, was appointed mainly to forward the interests of Mappilla education and, though it is early as yet to estimate the full advantage obtained by the appointment, it is clear that the Special Officer's work can be so directed as to be of great assistance in furthering the development of Mappilla education.

The inspecting staff has also been strengthened by the conversion of the two posts of Supervisors into Junior Deputy Inspectors' posts.

One of the Mappilla middle schools mentioned in the last quinquennial report has since become a high school and the strength of the two secondary schools is 208. There are also 677 boys attending non-Mappilla secondary schools.

The number of public elementary schools intended for Mappillas rose from 557 in 1921-22 to 1,239 in 1926-27 and their strength from 39,096 to 86,315.

These figures show a very satisfactory advance at least numerically, and represent a much larger development than that which took place in the previous quinquennium. Between 1916-17 and 1921-22 the number of schools and the number of pupils increased by 16 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, whereas between 1921-22 and 1926-27 the number of schools and pupils increased by 122 per cent and 132 per cent respectively. A mere numerical advance, however, will not suffice and far too large a proportion of the pupils are in the first standard. A further unsatisfactory feature remains. Out of 3,887 teachers employed in schools especially intended for Mappillas 2,760 are untrained. It is evident that the facilities offered for training at the Government Training School, Malappuram, are not sufficient and a scheme for the expansion of training facilities for Mappilla teachers is under consideration.

A large number of Mappilla pupils have come under the schemes of compulsory education introduced in the three municipalities of Calicut, Tellicherry and Cochin and in the selected areas of the Ernad, Walluvanad and Ponnani taluks. But compulsion has yet to be made effective in the latter areas and will never be made so until the conflicting claims of religious and secular instruction of mullah and schoolmaster have been harmonized and the co-operation of the mullas secured.

108. *Education in the Laccadives.*—The four schools on the islands of Agathi, Kavarathi, Kalpani and Androth were inspected four times during the quinquennium.

The schools at Agathi and Kavarathi have not improved and the islanders are obviously indifferent to education. Early in 1927, however, new teachers were appointed to these schools and it is hoped that conditions will improve.

The schools at Kalpani and Androth have worked satisfactorily. Attendance has been good and the results of the examinations very fair. There are 84 pupils on the rolls at Kalpani and 60 on the rolls at Androth.

109. *Employment of Muhammadans in the department.*—The following is the distribution of Muhammadans employed in the department: 13 in arts colleges, 9 in professional colleges, 80 in secondary schools, 59 in training schools, 3 as District Educational Officers, 23 as Deputy Inspectors and Junior Deputy Inspectors and 37 in clerical appointments. It is very difficult to recruit Muhammadan graduates in the department and vacancies for which Muhammadans are required remain unfilled.

110. *Expenditure on Muhammadan Education.*—The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools rose from Rs. 11.76 lakhs to Rs. 19.22 lakhs or by 63 per cent, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 14.25 lakhs or 74 per cent, fees Rs. 0.57 lakh or 3 per cent and other sources Rs. 4.40 or 23 per cent.

#### X.—EDUCATION OF BACKWARD AND OTHER SPECIAL CLASSES.

111. *Depressed classes.*—The special work on behalf of the depressed classes was continued under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour during the period under report, and since then the operations of his department have been extended to the districts of Kistna, Guntūr, Bellary, South Kanara, Trichinopoly, Madras, Malabar, Nellore and North Arcot. West Gōdāvāri was also taken up and the District Labour Officer, Kistna, placed in additional charge of it. The operations in Malabar are looked after by an Honorary District Labour Officer. Proposals for starting schools for the depressed classes outside the districts selected are also occasionally considered. The Poor Schools Society and the Social Service League at Madras, the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, the Āndhra Deena Seva Sangam, Masulipatam, all of which run schools for the depressed classes,

obtained aid from the allotment placed at the disposal of the Commissioner. Besides general education, vocational education, such as carpentry, weaving, lace-making, etc., has been introduced in some of the Labour schools. Net-making and the elements of carpentry are being taught in a few schools in the City of Madras. Certain social workers and philanthropic institutions, viz., M.R.Ry. D. Pannaya of Panyam, Kurnool District, the Pattukkottai Tamil Sangam, the Tanjore District, and the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, were given grants for teaching carpentry, weaving and other vocational subjects to the depressed classes pupils in their schools. The Board Elementary School, Atmakur, Kurnool District, has a free boarding house and a weaving and carpentry section attached to it for the benefit of the depressed classes pupils.

The number of schools started during the quinquennium under report is detailed below :—

Number.	District.	Number of schools.	Strength.		Total strength.
			Boys.	Girls.	
1	Tanjore ... ..	130	6,229	581	6,810
2	East Godāvāri ... ..	123	3,957	737	4,694
3	Chingleput ... ..	54	2,892	242	3,134
4	South Arcot ... ..	107	3,540	171	3,711
5	Kistna ... ..	47	1,208	436	1,644
6	Guntūr ... ..	39	1,143	603	1,746
7	Bellary ... ..	47	1,043	226	1,269
8	South Kanara ... ..	48	993	355	1,348
9	Trichinopoly ... ..	103	3,229	347	3,576
10	Madras ... ..	28	1,310	275	1,585
11	Malabar ... ..	13	810	245	1,055
12	Nellore ... ..	30	818	193	1,011
13	North Arcot ... ..	14	580	33	613
	Total ... ..	783	27,752	4,494	32,246

The total number of institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āudhras rose, during the quinquennium, from 8,035 to 10,470 or by 30 per cent and their strength rose from 219,068 to 295,612 or by 35 per cent. The total number of Ādi-Drāvida pupils in all classes of public institutions rose from 157,113 in 1921-22 to 228,511, being an increase of 71,398 or 45 per cent. The number of Ādi-Drāvida pupils at the secondary stage rose from 1,217 to 2,647 and the number under training in training schools for masters from 339 to 431. There were also 21 Ādi-Drāvida women under training in 1926-27. The largest

increase in the number of institutions is under Government schools. Board and Municipal schools rose in numbers from 959 to 1,073. Aided schools rose from 5,836 to 7,471.

School sheds for 228 schools have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 47,964-6-4. In a large number of cases, the villagers have continued the practice of putting up sheds for schools themselves. But buildings are rented wherever necessary and the policy of constructing only temporary and cheap sheds has been continued.

The District Labour Officers and their executive subordinates continue to look after the working of the schools. Five superintendents, two in Tanjore, one in East Gōdāvāri, one in South Arcot and the other in Chingleput have been newly entertained. They periodically inspect the schools in their ranges and submit reports on their condition and working. The inspecting staff of the Educational Department also inspect the schools under the Labour Department.

As an encouragement to the boys and to enable even the poorest parents to send their children to school, a scheme for the grant of scholarships by the Labour Department was sanctioned by Government in 1923-24; and 550 scholarships tenable from Class IV to Form VI and 220 fee remissions tenable in Forms I to VI are now being granted. Further ten scholarships are granted every year to pupils learning commercial subjects such as typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping, commercial correspondence, etc. In addition, 110 scholarships were instituted in 1924-25 for pupils who do not attend general education courses but have an aptitude for industrial subjects. They are granted to pupils learning fitting and driving, carpentry, blacksmithy and weaving, and two of them have been set apart for girls learning lace-making. Two hostels have been opened, one at Madras and the other at Masulipatam and their cost is met by Government. Pupils who are really in very poor circumstances but are desirous of having higher education are selected from outside the stations where the hostels are located and are given free boarding and lodging. They generally get a scholarship in addition, to enable them to pay their school fees and purchase school requisites.

A general rule has been laid down that the officers of the Educational Department should be consulted before a school is taken under the control of the Labour Department. As far as possible separate schools are not started by the Department in localities where other educational facilities exist. In a few cases separate schools have had to be opened

in places where Taluk Board or other schools already existed, on account of the caste prejudice manifested by the teachers or the public.

The teachers of the schools started by the Labour Department are mostly members of the depressed classes. Of 1,065 teachers employed in the labour schools 402 are untrained. The Education Department selects a number of these teachers for training every two years and provides them with stipends. To increase the number of teachers thus trained the Labour Department has also been empowered to pay stipends to teachers sent up for training and a batch of 24 such teachers is trained every two years. With a view to increasing the number of qualified men for appointment in schools, Government sanctioned in 1925-26 the opening of sessional schools for backward and depressed classes under the control of the Presidents of District Boards in the districts of Trichinopoly, East Gōdāvāri, South Arcot, Tanjore, Chingleput, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Rāmṇād and the necessary funds were provided in the budget of the Labour Department. Such schools could not be started in the districts of Tanjore, Chingleput, Anantapur and Bellary as the orders of Government were communicated only in January 1926. In 1926-27 the provision for these schools was transferred to the Education Department budget.

The expenditure on Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra schools rose from Rs. 12·96 lakhs to Rs. 22·38 lakhs to which public funds contributed Rs. 14·35 lakhs or 59 per cent, fees Rs. 0·24 lakh or 1 per cent and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 7·79 lakhs or 40 per cent, the corresponding percentages for 1921-22 being 59, 2 and 39.

112. *Criminal tribes*—(1) *Settlements*.—Under the Criminal Tribes Act, the Government can settle any notified criminal tribe in a definite locality; where this is done, endeavours are made to convert the settlers and the children into good citizens by enabling them to earn an honest living and by providing the children with education. There are at present seven such settlements in the Presidency, of which five are managed by non-official agencies and the remaining two directly by Government. In each of the settlements there is a local school, attendance at which is compulsory for all children of school-going age. The following statement

shows the number of children receiving education on 31st March 1927 in the schools attached to the settlements :—

Aziznagar ... ..	230
Pallāvaram ... ..	41
Perambūr ... ..	68
Stuartpuram... ..	335
Sitānagaram... ..	214
Kāvali, Allur and Bitragunta ... ..	354
Siddhapuram ... ..	39

Government have also established, under section 17 of the Criminal Tribes Act, two industrial schools under the management of the Salvation Army, one at Perambūr and the other at Nellore, for the education of children between the ages of 10 and 16, of persons belonging to criminal tribes who are already in settlements. The one at Perambūr is intended for boys, the other at Nellore is for girls. The strength of the schools in 1927 was 103 and 57, respectively. The boys are taught carpentry, rattan-making and tailoring. The girls of the Nellore Industrial School are taught needle-work and special instruction in house-cleaning, arranging of furniture, etc., is given to all girls.

(2) *Kallars*.—The reclamation of Kallars was just taken up by the Labour Department in the Madura District at the end of 1920. Rāmnād was taken up in 1923, and Tanjore in 1924. The chief feature of the reclamation work is the imparting of elementary education to the Kallar boys and girls. The Kallars have realized the importance of education for their children and are availing themselves more and more of the facilities afforded to them in this direction. The combined efforts of the Kallar Panchayatdars and the Reclamation Staff have resulted in an appreciable increase in the number of pupils reading in schools. During the quinquennium 143 schools were started in the Madura and Rāmnād districts making a total of 338 up to the end of 1926-27, and 10,794 boys and 1,682 girls are reading in these schools. Again 76 schools were started in Tanjore District with 2,030 boys and 100 girls reading in them. There are 12 boarding homes in the Madura and Rāmnād districts, with 397 boys and 151 girls, receiving boarding grants from Government. A hostel was opened in 1926 for the Kallar boys of the Tanjore District and there are now 50 boarders there. Government have sanctioned remission of school fees for 50 Kallar pupils reading in the Board High School, Usilampatti, and 36 scholarships



to Kallar pupils reading in schools in Tanjore District. Seven supervisors, six in the Madura and Rāmnād districts and one in the Tanjore District, are employed to inspect the schools periodically and supervise their working.

113. *Aboriginal and hill tribes.*—The number of schools in the Nilgiris for hill tribes, including Badagas, increased from 47 to 68 and their total strength from 2,178 to 3,678. In 1922, of the 47 schools 44 were for Badagas and 3 for Kotas. In 1927, there were 63 schools for Badagas, one for Irulas, 3 for Kotas and one for Todas. The increase of 1,500 in the strength of the schools consisted of 1,361 Badagas (1,115 boys and 246 girls), 25 Irulas (22 boys and 3 girls), 41 Kotas (11 boys and 30 girls), 40 Kurumbas (37 boys and 3 girls), 27 Todas (17 boys and 10 girls) and 6 Panniya boys. In 1922 only one Toda boy was reading in these schools and no Irulas, Kurumbas or Panniyas were reading.

In the Salem District the number of schools for Malayalis and Lambadis increased from 13 to 17 and their strength from 229 to 392. There are now 20 schools for Chenchus in the Kurnool District with a total strength of 418. There is also one school for Sugali children with a strength of 22. In the Anantapur District the number of schools for Tandas increased from 1 to 5 and the present strength of the schools is 156. In the Guntūr District there are 9 schools especially intended for Yanadis, Chenchus and Lambadis with a total strength of 1,109 as against 661 in 1922. There are 3 schools for Sugalis and one school for Voddas in the Cuddapah District with a total strength of 73 pupils. In the Bellary District there are 3 schools for Lambadis and Korajas. The strength of these schools in 1927 was 99.

The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency reading in schools especially intended for them increased from 7,080 to 9,277, including 371 girls. At the end of the quinquennium there were in the Agency 112 schools for Konds, 98 for Savaras, 59 for Jatapus, 41 for Porayas, Koyas and Kondareddis, 27 for Valmikis, Bagatas and Kondadoras and one for Yanadis.

114. *Convict schools.*—Excluding the certified schools at Chingleput and Rānipet there were 13 jail schools with a total strength of 1,944 students. In these schools education is compulsory for all prisoners under 30 years of age, but in some jails, such as the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, convicts over 30 years of age are voluntarily studying. All convict

schools are regularly inspected by the District Educational Officers. In most of the schools the staff consists of a lower elementary trained teacher assisted by literate convicts, but the Coimbatore school has two lower secondary trained teachers on the staff and instruction is given in six languages. The strength of the Penitentiary School, Madras, was 307 at the last inspection and there is also in the Penitentiary a special carpentry class with 43 pupils.

In the Borstal school at Tanjore, which has a strength of 216 pupils, vernacular instruction is given up to the fifth standard and English is also taught in the upper classes.

115. *Children employed in factories and on estates.*—There are schools for the children employed in factories at Nelli-marla and Chittivalasa in the Vizagapatam District, at Peelamedu in the Coimbatore District and at Beypore in Malabar. The latter school is conducted by the Labour Department and has a strength of 91 boys and 13 girls. Seven salt factories have schools attached to them and there is a part-time school with 103 pupils on the rolls attached to the Cordite Factory at Aravankadu in the Nilgiris. At Madras the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills maintain one day school and one night school. In 1927 there were 1,415 boys and 11 girls reading in the day school and 333 men in the night school. The day school is an elementary school with five standards and has a technical section attached to it in which carpentry, tailoring, black-smithy and tin-smithy, turning, fitting and weaving are taught. The staff consists of 34 teachers and 8 technical instructors. The night school has eight standards and includes a commercial class for advanced English and typewriting.

There are two part-time estate schools in the Nilgiris, one at Glenvans with 15 boys and 1 girl and one at Kullakombay with 22 boys and 4 girls. There are also three estate schools in the Palni hills, Madura District.

#### XI.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF MUTES.

116. Schools for the deaf and dumb have fallen from four to three and schools for the blind have increased from two to three. The total number of pupils in these schools in 1927 was 254,191 boys and 63 girls, as against 188 boys and 148 girls in 1922. Three of the schools are residential institutions. Two schools for defective children were opened at Madras during 1926–27. One is under mission management and has a strength of fifteen deaf and dumb pupils and

one is under the Corporation and has eleven deaf and dumb pupils and nine blind pupils. The Corporation school had not been recognized by the end of quinquennium. Fifty-six pupils are studying in the Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore.

The Dharmayoga School for deaf mutes at Guntūr was closed in 1924 and recognition has been withdrawn from the Sethupati School for the Deaf and Dumb at Madura.

The Church Missionary Society Blind School at Palamcottah, now called the Tinnevelly Diocesan Trust Association Blind Boys' School, has a strength of fifty-three pupils, including ten boys reading in the special class for industrial instruction. There are seven teachers in the school, including the instructor for the industrial class. Provision is made for regular games and drill and there is a boy scout troop in the school.

The C.E.Z.M. Deaf and Dumb Girls' School, Palamcottah, has a strength of twenty-seven girls and fifty boys. The school is divided into two sections for Tamil and Malayalam. The Tamil section consists of classes I to VI with a staff of eleven teachers and the Malayalam section has classes I to V with six teachers. There are also three industrial instructors in the school.

## XII.—EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

117. The minors in charge of the Court of Wards have in most cases been reading in the ordinary local schools and colleges, but one ward is studying in the Rajakumar College, Raipur. In many cases private tutors have been appointed to give additional tuition. At the end of the quinquennium there were eleven wards reading in high school or college classes.

## XIII.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

118. *Classification, number and strength.*—As in the previous quinquennial report statistical information is given separately for Maktabs (Quran schools), Mulla schools (Arabic), Tols (Sanskrit schools) and Patasalas (indigenous pial schools) and they are classified as follows:—(1) those which are recognized and classified as "Primary schools," (2) those which do not teach any part of the primary course but are recognized and classified as "Other special schools," and (3) those which are not recognized and do not teach any part of the primary course and are classified as "Private institutions."

119. *Maktabs*.—According to the classification referred to above, there were 67 maktabs (59 for boys and 8 for girls) with 3,478 pupils on the rolls. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 12,442, of which Rs. 4,401 was met from public funds and Rs. 8,041 from other sources. Under class (3) there were 593 maktabs (581 for boys and 12 for girls) with 27,024 pupils on the rolls. Towards the total expenditure of Rs. 37,615 in respect of these schools, fees contributed Rs. 11,637 and other sources Rs. 25,978.

120. *Mulla schools*.—There were 190 advanced schools of this kind teaching Arabic and Persian with a strength of 7,219. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 44,872, almost all of which was met from subscriptions and other sources.

121. *Tols*.—The number of Oriental Colleges rose from 12 to 18 and their strength from 234 to 284. There were on 31st March 1927, 290 Sanskrit schools of which 163 (160 for boys and 3 for girls) were of the advanced grade and 127 (119 for boys and 8 for girls) of the elementary grade: 151 schools were recognized by the department and of these 7 were under public management, 120 aided, and 24 unaided. The total expenditure on Sanskrit schools of all grades was Rs. 3,42,018, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 30,657, Local and Municipal Funds Rs. 2,486, fees Rs. 2,364 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,06,511.

Out of the 32 scholarships tenable in Sanskrit colleges, 20 were awarded to Siromani students and 12 to those undergoing the Vidwan course.

The Board which conducts the public examination at the end of the advanced course of studies in Sanskrit schools has been reconstituted so as to consist of (1) the Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras; (2) the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools; (3) the Principal of one of the Sanskrit colleges approved either by the Madras or the Andhra University, to be elected by the Principals of such colleges; and (4) two members to be nominated, subject to the approval of the Director of Public Instruction, by the Academic Councils of each of the Madras and Andhra Universities to represent Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Oriya. Though the orders of Government were received in January 1927 effect was not given to the new constitution until after the close of the quinquennium.

The controlling staff for Sanskrit schools remains the same.

122. *Patasalas*.—There were 695 *patasalas* for boys and 5 for girls belonging to class (1) and 1,946 for boys and 29 for girls under class (3), against 549 for boys and 5 for girls under class (1) and 228 for boys and 19 for girls under class (3) in the year 1921-22.

Of schools returned on 31st March 1922 as private indigenous, 767 were returned as public institutions on the corresponding date in 1927. Two were taken over by Government, 12 by Local and Municipal Boards, 583 were brought on to the aided list and 170 to the unaided list. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of private indigenous schools owing to a large number of such schools being either amalgamated with other managements or obtaining recognition.

#### XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

123. A number of additions have been made during the quinquennium to the various classes of scholarships tenable in educational institutions and by particular classes of students. The value of the scholarships awarded remains the same as before and there has been no change in the scheme for their award.

State scholarships for higher studies in the United Kingdom, which were provincialized in 1921, continued to be awarded year after year.

The most noteworthy feature of the period under review was the extension of the scheme of awarding special scholarships for members of the depressed classes to those reading in college classes. In 1926 five scholarships in each of the Intermediate classes and four scholarships in each of the B.A. classes, were sanctioned for the exclusive benefit of these classes.

Considerable additions were made to the number of scholarships tenable by pupils coming from the Agency Tracts, and ten scholarships for hill tribes and depressed classes and six scholarships for Oriyas, tenable by pupils reading in recognized secondary schools in the Agency, were sanctioned in 1926.

Ten more scholarships for the benefit of Agency pupils in general, tenable in Higher Elementary schools, and forty scholarships for the Lamba and Lanjeva Savara pupils reading in standards I and II of elementary schools in the Parlakimedi Maliahs were also sanctioned in the same year.

In 1925 eight ordinary scholarships and five widow scholarships tenable in each of the four classes of the Queen Mary's College, Madras, were instituted. The value of the scholarships amounted to Rs. 10,000 per annum.

During the quinquennium the number of residential scholarships tenable by unmarried Non-Brahman Hindu girls resident in the Non-Brahman hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, was increased from 12 to 27 and the value of such scholarships tenable in Forms III to VI was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per mensem.

In 1924 the number of "General" Higher Elementary scholarships for girls was increased from 36 to 50.

In 1924 the number of special scholarships tenable in secondary schools by particular classes of the Muhammadan community, such as the Mappillas, Labbais, Dudekulas, Pinjaris and Jonagans, was increased from 16 to 25.

The special concessions to the relations of disabled and deceased Indian soldiers who served in the late war referred to in the last report continued to be granted throughout the quinquennium.

Excluding State scholarships, the total of expenditure on scholarships in 1926-27 was Rs. 2.18 as against Rs. 2.11 lakhs in 1921-22. The total number of scholarships awarded in 1926-27 was 1,797 as against 1,636 in 1921-22.

#### XV.—HOSTELS.

124. The period under review has shown that managements of educational institutions are realizing more and more the value of residential school and college life and the necessity for healthy boarding accommodation for students. In the case of colleges the University of Madras has repeatedly emphasized the necessity for suitable hostel accommodation by insisting on the provision of such accommodation as a condition of recognition or affiliation. It has consequently been a satisfactory feature of the period that a number of colleges have either become mainly residential or have provided adequate hostel accommodation for pupils living away from their parents. The hostel accommodation for students in the city of Madras has been considerably improved and extended during the period under review by the completion of the Sri Venkateswara Hostel and by the building of hostels for the Students' University Club and the Loyola College.

In the mufassal a number of new hostels have been built for Secondary and Training schools and the erection of large hostel blocks for the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, has made a noteworthy addition to residential colleges.

During the quinquennium a sum of approximately Rs. 4 lakhs was given as grant-in-aid for the erection of hostels.

The following hostels were completed or were under construction during the quinquennium:—

At Madras, the Sri Venkateswara Hostel, Triplicane, the University Students' Club, Georgetown, the St. Paul's High School Hostel, Vepery, and the Loyola College Hostel. In the mufassal, the Masilamani Mudaliyar's Boarding House, Vellore, the St. Anne's Girls' High School Hostel, Mangalore, the St. Joseph's High School Hostel, Pavaratty, the Zumbro Memorial American College Hostel, Madura, the Sri Minakshi College Hostel, Chidambaram, the Kallikota College Hostel, Berhampur, the Students' Hostel Association's Hostel, Māyavaram, the London Mission Training School Hostel, Gooty, the Danish Mission High School Hostel, Tiruvānnamalai, the Sherman Memorial Girls' School Hostel, Chittoor, the St. Aloysius' Boarding House, Vizagapatam, the St. Teresa's Boarding House, Cannanore and the St. Joseph's Boarding House, Cocanada.

125. *Expenditure on hostels (boarding houses).*—Out of Rs. 33·95 lakhs, being the total messing charges, the sum of Rs. 24·53 relates to schools for Indians towards which boarding fees contributed Rs. 15·54 and public funds Rs. 0·59 lakhs. As calculated from the consolidated figures for the whole Presidency, the average monthly cost of boarding in a college hostel is Rs. 15, in a secondary school hostel Rs. 7, in an elementary school hostel Rs. 6-8-0 and in a training school hostel Rs. 8. These figures, however, do not give an idea of the real cost of hostel life in the City of Madras or in a large mufassal town. The average cost, for example, of boarding and lodging in the Victoria Hostel, Madras, is Rs. 28 per mensem and the average cost of living in other Madras College Hostels or in hostels in large mufassal centres is approximately Rs. 22.

As regards hostels for European schools, out of the total expenditure of Rs. 9·42 lakhs, fees met Rs. 3·48 lakhs and provincial funds Rs. 2·31 lakhs, the balance of Rs. 3·63 lakhs being met from private funds and subscriptions. The average cost of boarding in a European hostel is about Rs. 25.

## XVI.—BOOKS.

126. *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library*.—M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya S. Kuppaswami Sastriyar Avargal, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras, continues to be the Curator. During the period under review, 2,261 manuscript works were collected and acquired as against 3,571 during the previous quinquennium. By far the largest collection of manuscripts received on presentation was that belonging to the late Sri Yogi Parthasarathi Ayyangar of Triplicane. This collection consists of 1,142 manuscripts.

Loans of manuscripts were given to certain oriental institutions and editors of oriental works.

The publication of the triennial and descriptive catalogues of Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu manuscripts in the library was proceeded with. An alphabetical index of manuscripts and a critical introduction in English containing information about certain aspects of the History of Vedantic thought and culture are under preparation. The manuscript matter relating to Brahmasiddhi is being printed and the text of it has been completely printed. Labels for Persian, Arabic and Hindustani manuscripts have been prepared.

The number of visitors to the library was 19,213 and the number of books and manuscripts consulted was 20,739.

An Advisory Committee was appointed in 1924 to advise the Director (1) on the framing of rules for the working of the library with a view to providing the greatest possible facilities for the utilization of the manuscripts in the library by persons engaged or interested in advanced oriental studies and research and (2) the acquisition, preservation and publication of manuscripts including the sequence of and the agency for publication. Rules were framed and approved by Government to give increased facilities to scholars and others engaged in oriental studies and research.

127. *The Text-Book Committee*.—The number of members of the committee continued to be 40. The number of books dealt with by them came to 4,098, while the number of books approved for school use was 2,469 and that for libraries or teachers, 1,083.

With a view to securing adequate representation of mufassal interests on the committee and to enable the newly created District Secondary Education Boards to discharge satisfactorily their function in the matter of the co-ordination of text-books and syllabuses, Government in 1923 sanctioned



the reconstitution of the committee and directed that 18 out of the 40 seats on the committee should be filled by members elected by the District Secondary Education Boards and that the remaining 22 members should be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction subject to the approval of Government. In the same order the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations was made ex-officio Secretary to the Text-Book Committee.

A consolidated list of books approved for school use up to 1st January 1927 was prepared for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

128. *Registration of books*.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatihara Ayyar Avargal, I.S.O., continues to be the Registrar. The total number of books registered during the last quinquennium came to 17,784 as compared with 16,304 during the previous quinquennium, the majority being books on religion. Certain languages of hill tribes made their first appearance during the period under review.

#### XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

129. *Education in cantonment areas*.—There are various classes of schools in the following cantonment areas:—Madras, St. Thomas' Mount, Poonamallee, Pallavaram, Wellington, Bellary and Trichinopoly.

In Madras, within the cantonment area but outside the Fort St. George, there is a Government lower elementary school with standards I to III for the education of the children of His Excellency the Governor's bodyguard. Within the Fort St. George there is a Garrison school for the children of British officers and other ranks.

At St. Thomas' Mount there are six lower elementary schools within the cantonment area and one cold weather Garrison school.

At Poonamallee there is a board high school and six lower elementary schools.

At Pallavaram there are four lower elementary schools.

At Wellington there are eight lower elementary schools, of which one is maintained by the Wellington Cantonment Board, one is an aided Muhammadan school and six are mission schools.

In Bellary there are two European secondary schools for girls, one European secondary school for boys and one European industrial school. There are also one aided

middle school and one higher elementary training school for mistresses.

In Trichinopoly there are two European middle schools for boys and one aided training school for mistresses.

130. *Provident funds.*—The provident fund scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service was sanctioned by Government in January 1923 and was made compulsory on all certificated teachers, pandits, munshis, instructors, librarians and clerks employed in recognized secondary and elementary schools whose pay was not less than Rs. 20 per mensem. Later in the same year the scheme was made applicable to teachers in colleges also. In the majority of cases, the provident funds in existence before the introduction of the new scheme were merged into the Government provident funds. But the managements of aided institutions were informed that the expenditure incurred by such institutions as decided to maintain a separate provident fund of their own would not be taken into account in calculating the teaching grants payable to the schools under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. For some time after the introduction of the scheme, as was to be expected, considerable difficulties were experienced in working the rules as framed by Government in 1923, mainly owing to the complications occurring over the merging of existing funds into the new funds. In consequence, the provident fund rules were revised by Government in October 1924 and again immediately after the close of the quinquennium.

131. *Bulletins.*—During the quinquennium the following bulletins and publications were issued under the orders of the department:—

A report of the Binet-Simon Tests as applied to the children of the Model School, Saidapet; Notes on Vocational Education and Handicrafts; Notes on practical work in schools in England; Practical work in Manual Training, Drawing, etc.; Vocational training for the upper forms of secondary schools; Lessons in class singing for European schools; A Handbook of Physical Activities for Indian schools; Agricultural Mathematics; Rural Science for elementary training schools and Nature-study and School-gardening for elementary schools.

132. *Educational Associations and Reading Rooms.*—Educational associations have increased in number from 1,497 to 2,086. There has also been an increase in membership from 60,146 men and 898 women to 91,529 men and 2,002 women.

The number of reading rooms and literary societies, both registered and unregistered, has increased from 815 to 954 and the total number of members has increased from 246,266 to 343,685.

133. *Schoolmasters as postmasters.*—The system of utilizing the services of school masters as branch postmasters continued throughout the quinquennium under review. There are at present 677 such teachers so employed on monthly allowances varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 16. The percentage of branch offices in charge of school masters to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 30·2 against 33 in the previous quinquennium.

134. *Service registers and inventories of valuable stock.*—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock have been properly maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. G. GRIEVE,

*Acting Director of Public Instruction.*

**GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES  
FOR 1926-27**

## GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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## General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles.	142,260	Percentage of scholars to total population.				
		Recognized institutions.		All institutions.		
		1927.	1922.	1927.	1922.	
<b>Population—</b>						
Males ... ..	20,870,749					
Females ... ..	21,448,236	Males ... ..	9.2	6.6	9.5	7.0
Total ... ..	42,318,985	Females ... ..	2.5	0.7	2.5	1.8
		Total ... ..	5.8	4.1	6.0	4.3

Recognized institutions.	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1927.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	1927.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Universities ... ..	2	1	+ 1	...	...	...	...
<i>For Males.</i>							
Arts Colleges ... ..	60	47	+ 13	12,260	8,180	+ 4,070	{ (a) 4,497 (b) 7,703
Professional Colleges ... ..	10	9	+ 1	2,177	2,015	+ 162	(a) 2,177
High Schools ... ..	342	292	+ 50	139,477	124,988	+ 14,489	{ (c) 99,455 (d) 40,022
Middle Schools ... ..	212	218	- 6	27,588	29,997	- 2,414	{ (c) 18,414 (d) 14,169
Primary Schools ... ..	46,389	33,635	+ 12,754	1,986,645	1,372,661	+ 613,984	(d) 1,986,645*
Special Schools ... ..	349	291	+ 58	21,797	15,520	+ 6,277	...
Totals ... ..	47,862	34,492	+ 12,870	2,189,879	1,553,311	+ 636,568	...
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts Colleges ... ..	5	4	+ 1	416	335	+ 81	{ (a) 120 (b) 296
Professional Colleges ... ..	2	1	+ 1	41	11	+ 30	(a) 41
High Schools ... ..	56	51	+ 5	11,957	9,714	+ 2,243	{ (c) 3,919 (d) 8,038
Middle Schools ... ..	43	42	+ 1	5,655	5,285	+ 420	{ (c) 1,200 (d) 4,455
Primary Schools ... ..	3,399	2,640	+ 759	229,062	174,124	+ 54,938	(d) 229,062*
Special Schools ... ..	74	59	+ 15	3,804	2,788	+ 1,078	...
Totals ... ..	3,579	2,797	+ 782	250,995	192,207	+ 58,788	...
<b>UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
For males ... ..	2,856	3,303	- 447	81,188	69,119	- 7,931	...
For females ... ..	41	55	- 14	1,126	2,385	- 1,259	...
Totals ... ..	2,897	3,358	- 461	82,314	91,504	- 9,190	...
Grand totals ... ..	53,838	40,847	+ 13,191	2,523,188	1,837,022	+ 686,166	...

(a) In Graduate and Post graduate classes.

(b) In Intermediate classes.

(c) In Secondary stage.

(d) In Primary stage.

\* Includes scholars reading in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1927.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection ...	6,75,962	14,77,411	+ 1,98,551	100'00	...	...	...	0'70	...	...	...	0'70
Universities ...	8,52,957	4,68,354	+ 3,84,613	48'71	...	41'79	9'50	24'19	...	20'76	4'72	49'67
Miscellaneous ...	87,36,988	75,40,849	+ 11,96,139	28'91	18'09	20'54	37'46	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>1,12,65,917</b>	<b>94,86,614</b>	<b>+ 17,79,303</b>	<b>40'98</b>	<b>10'15</b>	<b>19'10</b>	<b>29'77</b>	<b>1'94</b>	<b>0'48</b>	<b>0'90</b>	<b>1'41</b>	<b>4'78</b>
<i>Institutions for males.</i>												
Arts Colleges ...	22,48,757	17,06,062	+ 4,52,695	31'42	0'17	52'12	16'29	48'70	0'26	80'77	25'24	154'97
Professional Colleges ...	10,49,531	7,97,291	+ 2,52,240	80'70	0'17	18'12	1'01	384'65	0'83	88'84	4'80	476'62
High Schools ...	65,11,330	53,55,865	+ 11,55,465	21'48	8'06	56'03	14'43	9'99	3'75	28'06	6'71	48'51
Middle Schools ...	11,98,456	11,79,958	+ 18,498	33'51	8'21	31'67	26'61	14'69	3'60	13'89	11'67	43'85
Primary Schools ...	1,42,83,224	87,37,961	+ 55,45,273	51'68	27'02	5'57	15'73	3'82	1'99	0'41	1'18	7'38
Special Schools ...	37,30,627	31,80,689	+ 6,49,958	65'62	1'77	4'07	28'47	114'68	3'09	7'10	49'69	174'54
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>2,90,21,925</b>	<b>2,10,47,796</b>	<b>+ 79,74,129</b>	<b>45'43</b>	<b>15'69</b>	<b>21'84</b>	<b>17'04</b>	<b>6'18</b>	<b>2'13</b>	<b>2'98</b>	<b>2'31</b>	<b>13'56</b>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>												
Arts Colleges ...	1,99,316	1,15,579	+ 83,737	52'14	...	14'58	33'28	248'00	...	69'37	158'32	475'69
Professional Colleges ...	33,192	7,247	+ 25,945	64'07	...	2'00	33'93	518'68	...	18'17	274'71	809'56
High Schools ...	9,58,263	6,98,755	+ 2,59,508	47'85	2'24	23'07	26'84	35'44	1'80	18'53	21'56	80'38
Middle Schools ...	3,09,612	2,67,211	+ 42,401	36'33	3'00	18'43	42'24	20'45	1'69	10'38	28'78	5'630
Primary Schools ...	27,67,841	19,10,891	+ 8,56,950	44'56	32'30	2'39	20'75	5'61	4'06	0'30	2'61	12'58
Special Schools ...	7,16,366	4,64,199	+ 2,52,167	71'55	0'46	0'96	27'03	136'39	0'87	1'84	51'52	190'62
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>49,84,590</b>	<b>34,63,892</b>	<b>+ 15,20,708</b>	<b>48'99</b>	<b>18'62</b>	<b>7'64</b>	<b>24'75</b>	<b>10'10</b>	<b>3'84</b>	<b>1'58</b>	<b>5'10</b>	<b>20'63</b>
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>4,52,72,432</b>	<b>3,39,98,292</b>	<b>+ 1,12,74,140</b>	<b>44'72</b>	<b>14'64</b>	<b>19'59</b>	<b>21'05</b>	<b>8'50</b>	<b>2'78</b>	<b>3'78</b>	<b>4'00</b>	<b>19'01</b>

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For Males.					For Females.						
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
<b>RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
<i>Universities.</i>												
<b>Colleges—</b>												
Arts and Science*	6	1	..	36	2	45	1	..	..	2	..	3
Law	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	3
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and second grade colleges	3	..	1	11	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	2
Totals	18	1	1	48	2	70	2	..	..	5	..	7
High Schools	13	99	40	190	..	342	13	2	..	41	..	56
Middle Schools { English	3	81	10	113	5	212	5	..	2	39	..	43
{ Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	1,890	12,308	1,130	28,815	2,448	46,389	33	1,677	367	1,235	87	3,599
Totals	1,706	12,486	1,180	29,118	2,453	46,943	51	1,679	369	1,312	87	3,498
<b>Special Schools—</b>												
Art	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	6	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	1
Normal and Training	59	11	..	24	..	94	16	..	..	21	..	37
Engineering†	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial	5	1	..	36	..	42	..	..	..	21	..	21
Commercial	3	..	..	3	41	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	1	5	3	111	26	146	1	..	12	..	..	13
Totals	81	17	3	180	68	349	17	1	..	56	..	74
Total recognized institutions	1,895	12,504	1,184	29,346	2,521	47,367	70	1,680	369	1,373	87	3,579
<b>UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS</b>												
	..	..	..	..	2,856	2,856	..	..	..	..	41	41
Grand totals, all institutions	1,895	12,504	1,184	29,346	5,377	50,213	70	1,680	369	1,373	128	3,620

\* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Includes survey schools.

## II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>READING—</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Sciences ... ..	2,759	2,492	388	63	60	63	86	84	5
Law ... ..	987	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	586	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	174	162	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	183	175	173	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	82	78	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	62	60	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science... ..	73	62	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ... ..	3,798	3,529	37	28,841	25,966	664	16,782	15,318	261
„ Middle Schools. { English ... ..	313	298	...	8,003	6,920	182	1,342	1,171	...
„ Schools. { Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary Schools... ..	65,878	49,142	...	671,245	525,707	80	98,169	73,970	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>69,989</b>	<b>52,969</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>708,089</b>	<b>558,593</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>116,250</b>	<b>90,459</b>	<b>261</b>
In Art Schools ... ..	494	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Medical Schools ... ..	808	780	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ... ..	6,467	5,719	867	258	238	12	...	...	...
„ Engineering Schools ... ..	162	159	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	764	720	101	13	12	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ... ..	385	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ... ..	24	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Reformatory Schools ... ..	363	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ School for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ... ..	9	9	...	242	218	12	416	360	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>8,390</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Totals for recognized institutions ... ..</b>	<b>84,351</b>	<b>65,791</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>708,665</b>	<b>559,121</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>116,759</b>	<b>90,809</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ... ..</b>									
<b>Grand totals, all institutions for males ... ..</b>	<b>84,351</b>	<b>65,791</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>708,665</b>	<b>559,121</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>116,752</b>	<b>90,803</b>	<b>266</b>



GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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Educational Institutions for Males.

	Aided.					Unaided.					(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)					(14)
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	9,267	8,559	2,895	25	24	...	12,900	11,210	3,861	74	...	...	...	...	74
Average daily attendance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	813	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Number of residents in approved hostels.	50	47	...	...	...	...	580	570	...	55	...	...	...	...	55
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	209	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average daily attendance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	175	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of residents in approved hostels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	78	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of scholars on rolls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	60	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of average attendance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	82	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,877	13,206	3,846	181	...	...	...	...	...
Number of females included in column 16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,986,845	1,685,628	6,347	298,779	...	...	...	...	...
	96,099	80,561	6,345	...	...	...	139,477	125,374	6,327	2,066	...	...	...	...	...
	17,278	15,141	1,867	...	...	...	27,583	24,131	1,578	1,425	...	...	...	...	...
	1,081,186	879,790	6,817	...	...	...	1,986,845	1,685,628	6,347	298,779	...	...	...	...	...
	1,186,368	975,492	18,079	70,814	57,610	...	2,153,705	1,735,129	14,253	286,270	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	281	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
	...	...	...	...	...	...	808	780	285	14	...	...	...	...	14
	1,972	1,816	871	219	200	...	9,687	7,772	1,750	41	...	...	...	...	41
	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	359	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,498	2,127	889	...	...	...	8,215	2,859	940	28	...	...	...	...	28
	403	344	...	952	835	...	1,740	1,518	...	82	...	...	...	...	82
	48	45	...	...	...	...	72	69	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	157	127	154	...	...	...	363	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,000	3,386	867	1,203	995	...	157	127	154	13	...	...	...	...	13
	9,018	7,844	2,781	2,274	2,030	...	5,670	4,958	904	3	...	...	...	...	3
	1,298,898	891,942	18,705	79,213	59,664	...	21,797	19,082	4,028	193	...	...	...	...	193
	1,298,898	991,942	18,705	81,188	68,707	...	81,188	68,707	592	12,593	...	...	...	...	12,593
	...	...	...	124,401	129,371	...	2,271,067	1,836,118	52,719	299,177	...	...	...	...	299,177

## II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>READING—</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ... ..	175	180	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	27	25	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>162</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ... ..	3,440	2,938	173	253	245	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools ... ..	583	403	50	...	...	...	325	300	...
„ Primary Schools ... ..	2,597	1,860	32	98,443	73,211	...	36,036	25,942	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>6,570</b>	<b>5,201</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>98,696</b>	<b>73,456</b>	...	<b>36,361</b>	<b>26,242</b>	...
In Medical Schools ... ..	73	70	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ... ..	856	787	585	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	26	19	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals for recognized institutions ... ..</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>6,263</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>98,722</b>	<b>73,475</b>	...	<b>36,361</b>	<b>26,242</b>	...
<b>IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ... ..</b>									
<b>Grand totals, all institutions for females ... ..</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>6,263</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>98,722</b>	<b>73,475</b>	...	<b>36,361</b>	<b>26,242</b>	...
<b>Grand totals, all institutions, Males and females.</b>	<b>92,052</b>	<b>72,054</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>807,337</b>	<b>632,596</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>153,113</b>	<b>117,136</b>	<b>266</b>

## GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

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## Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.		Unaided.							
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
241	280	173	...	...	...	416	410	308	...
14	14	14	...	...	...	41	39	41	...
255	244	187	...	...	...	457	449	349	...
8,264	7,862	2,298	...	...	...	11,957	10,545	2,471	688
4,797	4,208	1,161	...	...	...	5,655	4,909	1,211	524
88,780	68,143	4,982	3,196	2,414	...	229,062	171,570	5,014	10,635
101,851	79,711	8,451	3,196	2,414	...	246,674	167,024	8,666	11,842
...	...	...	...	...	...	73	70	69	...
976	954	794	...	...	...	1,831	1,741	1,379	...
1,082	965	...	...	...	...	1,092	965	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	101	108	...	...	...	108	101	108	50
734	584	498	...	...	...	780	603	495	...
2,809	2,604	1,398	...	...	...	3,864	3,480	2,052	50
106,016	82,559	10,086	3,196	2,414	...	260,995	190,958	11,097	11,892
...	...	...	1,126	884	...	1,126	884	...	55
106,016	82,559	10,086	4,322	3,288	...	252,121	191,837	11,097	11,947
1,311,913	1,074,501	28,741	154,723	131,669	617	2,523,188	2,027,955	33,818	311,124



Forestry ... ..	1,18,932	...	...	...	...	1,13,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ... ..	60,472	...	...	...	...	60,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ... ..	48,440	...	...	41,748	2,236	92,424	4,000	...	2,060	7,976	19	14,055	35,864	237	726
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>13,03,666</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>4,89,001</b>	<b>26,777</b>	<b>17,71,280</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>12,069</b>	<b>26,105</b>	<b>6,81,512</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>1,328</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>															
<i>General.</i>															
High Schools ... ..	1,65,109	...	...	85,083	3,896	2,54,082	4,65,023	8,91,408	1,29,805	11,11,852	37,626	21,35,709	7,88,593	3,000	1,000
Middle Schools ... ..	6,492	...	...	4,787	75	11,304	2,33,494	85,384	12,976	1,29,280	11,659	4,69,743	1,64,605	...	20
Primary Schools ... ..	5,93,287	...	...	1,353	15,764	6,10,404	33,87,388	80,12,903	8,39,528	96,347	7,904	73,44,050	33,99,431	3,339	4,688
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>7,64,882</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>91,173</b>	<b>19,735</b>	<b>8,75,780</b>	<b>40,82,845</b>	<b>84,89,690</b>	<b>9,82,309</b>	<b>18,37,429</b>	<b>57,159</b>	<b>89,49,502</b>	<b>43,32,629</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>5,703</b>
<i>Special.</i>															
Arts Schools ... ..	59,251	...	...	...	...	59,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ... ..	4,49,328	...	...	60,478	201	5,10,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ... ..	10,78,068	21,118	2,512	866	1,822	11,04,384	19,350	8,077	...	64	...	27,991	2,68,436	1,505	233
Engineering Schools ... ..	38,372	...	...	7,257	347	45,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	2,17,413	...	...	...	...	2,17,413	498	655	...	...	...	1,143	90,370	...	...
Commercial Schools ... ..	28,574	...	...	18,957	522	48,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	...	...
Agricultural Schools ... ..	8,531	...	...	1,350	2,158	12,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Reformatory Schools ... ..	56,524	...	...	...	...	56,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,960	1,530	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... ..	60,846	...	...	54	762	61,662	16,829	19,865	9,912	4,465	7,194	58,355	46,246	819	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>19,96,905</b>	<b>21,118</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>88,962</b>	<b>5,812</b>	<b>21,15,309</b>	<b>37,267</b>	<b>28,597</b>	<b>9,912</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>7,194</b>	<b>87,498</b>	<b>4,16,459</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Grand totals ...</b>	<b>40,65,473</b>	<b>22,738</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>6,19,136</b>	<b>52,324</b>	<b>47,62,879</b>	<b>41,24,152</b>	<b>36,18,287</b>	<b>9,94,281</b>	<b>18,49,984</b>	<b>76,452</b>	<b>1,00,63,106</b>	<b>54,10,830</b>	<b>10,545</b>	<b>7,262</b>



Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,932	...	...	...	...	1,13,932
Veterinary Science ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,472	...	...	...	...	60,472
Intermediate Colleges ... ..	97,650	64,356	1,98,883	...	...	...	88,304	237	2,786	1,47,374	66,611	3,05,312
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>12,71,660</b>	<b>4,11,246</b>	<b>23,46,096</b>	...	7,774	7,774	19,89,198	1,972	3,582	17,18,637	4,57,866	41,51,255
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>												
<i>General.</i>												
High Schools ... ..	24,51,127	8,97,819	41,21,539	...	...	...	13,98,719	3,94,409	1,30,805	36,48,062	9,39,841	65,11,339
Middle Schools { English ... ..	2,41,796	2,96,668	6,93,089	3,732	20,588	24,320	4,01,591	85,384	12,996	3,79,495	8,18,990	11,98,456
{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ... ..	6,52,427	21,20,531	61,80,411	45,526	1,02,833	1,48,359	73,80,086	30,16,242	8,44,211	7,95,658	22,47,032	1,42,83,224
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>33,45,350</b>	<b>33,05,018</b>	<b>1,09,95,039</b>	49,258	1,23,421	1,72,679	91,80,896	34,96,029	9,88,012	48,22,210	35,05,363	2,10,93,010
<i>Special.</i>												
Arts Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,251	...	...	...	...	59,251
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,49,328	...	...	60,478	201	5,10,007
Normal and Training Schools ... ..	1,854	78,609	3,48,137	...	...	...	13,64,352	30,700	2,745	2,284	80,431	14,80,512
Engineering Schools ... ..	...	...	...	9,391	...	9,391	38,372	...	...	16,648	847	55,367
Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	20,077	7,57,194	8,67,641	...	...	...	3,08,271	656	...	20,077	7,57,194	10,86,197
Commercial Schools ... ..	7,351	6,582	15,410	15,871	5,698	20,969	30,051	...	...	42,179	12,202	84,432
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	5,648	6,648	...	...	...	9,531	...	...	1,350	7,808	18,687
Reformatory Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,524	...	...	...	...	56,524
Schools for Defectives ... ..	185	18,802	29,477	...	...	...	10,960	1,530	...	185	18,802	29,477
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... ..	3,008	1,19,573	1,70,246	418	59,482	59,900	1,24,021	20,084	9,912	8,545	1,87,011	3,50,173
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>32,575</b>	<b>9,84,408</b>	<b>14,37,559</b>	25,686	64,580	90,260	24,50,861	53,569	12,657	1,51,746	10,61,994	37,30,627
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>43,49,585</b>	<b>47,00,672</b>	<b>1,47,78,634</b>	74,938	1,95,775	2,70,718	1,71,55,328	42,84,482	13,66,031	80,43,948	75,35,397	3,83,85,184

*III.B.—Expenditure on Education for Females.*

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 16,490 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

- (1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools.

	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>															
Arts Colleges ... ..	73,715	...	...	12,865	693	90,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,661	...	...
<i>Professional Colleges.</i>															
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	15,299	...	...	480	...	15,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,987	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,537	...	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>92,014</b>	...	...	<b>13,845</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1,08,052</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>33,165</b>	...	...



SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools	2,09,628	...	...	32,291	467	2,42,406	...	21,849	...	2,848	1,760	25,957	2,48,890	...	92
Middle Schools.	29,800	...	...	3,104	22	32,926	1,000	...	9,303	2,592	...	12,895	81,875	...	...
Primary Schools	54,108	...	...	647	...	54,755	6,88,797	5,68,832	3,20,341	5,338	1,387	15,84,695	4,90,589	1,100	3,668
Total	2,93,536	...	...	38,042	509	3,30,037	6,89,797	5,90,181	3,29,644	10,778	3,147	16,23,547	8,21,164	1,100	3,760
Special.															
Medical Schools	52,783	...	...	...	488	53,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	2,52,564	559	1,018	192	127	2,54,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,269	...	168
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,706	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,501	1,100	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	10,739	...	...	...	...	10,789	...	434	...	...	...	434	5,957	...	...
Total	3,16,136	559	1,018	192	595	3,18,500	...	434	...	...	...	434	1,98,438	1,100	168
Grand total for females.	7,01,666	559	1,018	49,579	1,797	7,54,639	6,89,797	5,90,616	3,29,644	10,778	3,147	16,23,981	10,50,752	2,200	3,928
Grand total for males ..	40,65,478	22,738	2,708	6,19,136	52,324	47,62,379	41,24,152	35,18,287	9,04,281	13,49,934	76,452	1,00,63,106	54,10,630	10,545	7,262
Grand total for all	47,67,159	23,297	3,726	6,88,715	54,121	55,17,018	48,13,949	41,08,902	13,23,925	13,60,712	79,599	1,16,87,087	64,61,382	12,746	11,190

## III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 16,480 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools.

	Aided institutions—cont.			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,407	...	...	...	...	1,94,407
Buildings, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,88,435	38,888	18,462	1,188	2,37,220	5,24,193
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,18,780	1,811	269	4,43,243	5,25,015	11,84,058
<b>Total ... ..</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>6,46,622</b>	<b>35,699</b>	<b>18,671</b>	<b>4,44,431</b>	<b>7,62,265</b>	<b>19,02,658</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>												
Arts Colleges ... ..	14,720	61,459	1,01,850	...	...	...	1,02,376	...	...	27,595	62,152	1,92,123
<i>Professional Colleges.</i>												
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	163	11,268	17,413	...	...	...	21,266	...	...	668	11,268	33,192
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,471	4,185	7,198	...	...	...	1,537	...	...	1,471	4,185	7,193
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>16,384</b>	<b>76,907</b>	<b>1,26,456</b>	...	...	...	<b>1,26,179</b>	...	...	<b>29,729</b>	<b>77,600</b>	<b>2,32,508</b>

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools ... ..	1,85,927	2,54,991	6,89,900	...	...	...	4,58,518	21,349	92	2,21,066	2,57,288	9,58,268
Middle Schools. {	English ...	51,855	1,30,761	2,68,791	...	...	1,12,475	...	9,302	57,051	1,30,789	3,09,612
	Vernacular... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ... ..	52,740	5,55,947	11,11,044	800	17,047	17,347	12,33,494	5,69,982	3,24,009	66,025	5,74,381	27,87,341
Total ... ..	2,97,022	9,41,699	20,64,735	800	17,047	17,347	18,04,487	6,91,281	3,33,404	9,44,142	9,62,402	40,25,716

Special.

Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,783	...	...	...	468	53,251
Normal and Training Schools ... ..	6,088	80,052	2,81,556	...	...	...	4,27,823	559	1,186	6,258	80,180	5,16,016
Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	30	73,277	84,019	...	...	...	10,706	...	...	30	73,277	84,018
Schools for Defectives .	15	7,092	12,708	...	...	...	4,501	1,100	...	15	7,092	12,708
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... ..	592	32,606	39,155	...	...	...	16,746	434	...	592	32,606	60,378
Totals ... ..	6,703	1,93,028	3,97,432	...	...	...	5,12,569	2,093	1,186	6,395	1,93,623	7,16,366
Grand total for females.	8,20,109	12,11,624	25,88,623	300	17,047	17,347	30,38,357	6,29,073	3,48,261	8,25,197	18,95,860	68,87,248
Grand total for males ... ..	46,49,585	47,90,672	1,47,78,894	74,988	1,95,775	2,70,713	1,71,55,328	42,84,482	13,86,931	80,43,948	75,35,397	3,83,85,184
Grand total for all ... ..	49,69,694	59,12,806	1,73,67,317	75,238	2,12,822	2,88,060	2,02,44,183	49,13,555	17,14,292	88,69,145	95,31,257	4,52,72,432

## IV-A.- Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Males.

Total population ...	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indian Christians.		Hindus.		Depressed classes.*	Muhammadans.		Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.								
17,801	658,746	781,079	14,681,123	3,415,731	1,404,000	720	269	13,780	20,870,749					
School Education.														
Primary--														
Class I ... ..	1,094	70,896	44,728	648,900	159,833	138,205	84,118	1,903	1,050,447					
Do. II ... ..	507	25,039	22,133	255,187	45,846	43,320	248	302	352,367					
Do. III ... ..	678	17,564	18,073	186,342	26,258	26,617	95	410	276,356					
Do. IV ... ..	578	14,451	17,276	145,214	17,009	16,443	172	137	211,205					
Do. V ... ..	590	6,859	12,730	54,136	4,376	6,013	127	2	84,880					
Middle--														
Class VI ... ..	494	4,289	8,906	20,720	1,240	2,420	21	21	38,093					
Do. VII ... ..	392	3,275	8,049	14,475	600	1,511	56	11	28,414					
Do. VIII ... ..	345	2,882	7,791	11,955	428	1,183	3	14	24,671					
High--														
Class IX ... ..	22	1,664	6,681	8,079	167	863	2	2	17,398					
Do. X ... ..	174	17,374	5,882	6,306	122	718	16	6	14,688					
Do. XI ... ..	151	1,362	6,576	6,426	98	404	1	1	15,286					
Totals ... ..	4,920	44,913	153,725	1,358,220	256,096	221,089	107	54	2,153,706					
* University and Intermediate Education.														
Intermediate Classes--														
First year ... ..	13	312	2,208	1,444	16	161	1	2	4,162					
Second year ... ..	10	259	1,891	1,159	9	114	1	3,444						
Degree Classes--														
Third year ... ..	10	217	1,459	639	17	73	1	2,405						
Fourth year ... ..	7	183	1,101	621	6	40	1	1,959						
Fifth year ... ..	2	9	86	64	...	...	...	161						
Post-Graduate Classes--														
Sixth year ... ..	1	9	40	28	...	1	...	79						
Seventh year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Research students ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Totals ... ..	43	989	6,730	3,945	48	389	2	1	12,200					
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.														
4,963	150,906	165,505	1,362,165	256,144	223,578	106	55	11	2,971	2,165,205				
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions ... ..														
...	2,746	3,367	80,608	9,007	35,452	6	...	1	81,198					
Grand totals ... ..	4,963	153,356	168,872	1,392,774	265,151	258,830	116	55	11	3,072	2,247,203			

\* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":--Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Bawari, Beshas, Cherman, Cherodi, Chenungs, Chakkili, Dardasi, Dambo, Gadabs, Mandi, Eoleys, Jajaps, Kalar, Khond, Kanjari, Kobas, Korajas, Koyi, Khond, Konan, Kudmo, Lambdi, Mala, Modiga, Masara, Nakaras, Palan, Parriyan, Panbair-karan, Pansas, Pirmalai Kallars, Belli, Savaras, Todas, Tottiyari, Valaiyan, Valluvas, Yerukula and Yenadis.

IV-B.—Race or creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Females.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total population ...	16,968	870,469	792,156	15,044,580	3,534,741	1,436,488	496	260	...	12,078	21,448,236
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,486	11,560	14,912	91,502	4,708	11,960	13	16	...	680	136,837
Do. II ...	554	5,126	6,625	25,067	1,097	2,978	4	11	...	168	41,680
Do. III ...	499	4,305	5,001	16,950	775	1,559	4	7	...	129	28,329
Do. IV ...	489	3,758	3,320	9,956	478	1,005	3	6	...	84	19,097
Do. V ...	431	2,940	1,498	4,578	218	372	2	5	...	31	10,075
Middle—											
Class VI ...	384	1,936	451	1,253	110	99	3	10	...	21	4,267
Do. VII ...	266	1,538	192	818	60	40	2	3	...	7	2,755
Do. VIII ...	247	1,312	101	310	60	23	...	4	...	3	2,060
High—											
Class IX ...	6	389	57	98	7	5	...	...	...	...	562
Do. X ...	137	303	34	86	5	5	1	3	...	...	574
Do. XI ...	105	237	45	90	2	7	1	...	...	...	487
Totals ...	4,604	33,432	32,236	149,608	7,520	18,053	33	65	...	1,123	246,674
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	16	114	29	31	2	2	...	1	...	...	194
Second year ...	18	50	12	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	102
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	10	25	8	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	64
Fourth year ...	6	34	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Fifth year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	60	222	55	82	2	4	...	1	...	...	416
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	4,654	33,654	32,291	149,690	7,522	18,057	33	66	...	1,123	247,090
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions ...	...	39	107	469	75	436	...	...	...	...	1,126
Grand totals ...	4,654	33,693	32,398	150,159	7,597	18,493	33	66	...	1,123	248,216

The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Chakkili, Haddi, Khonda, Korajas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallau, Paraiya, Belli, Todas, Tottiyar, Valluvan and Yenadis.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Males.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>SCHOOLS.</b>											
Art Schools ... ..	10	74	34	352	24	...	...	...	...	...	404
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ... ..	23	96	399	280	...	10	...	...	...	...	603
Normal and Training Schools ... ..	...	1,696	2,778	3,168	491	564	...	...	...	...	8,697
Engineering and Surveying Schools ... ..	...	33	195	114	6	3	...	...	...	...	381
Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	270	1,161	253	799	361	371	...	...	...	...	3,215
Commercial Schools ... ..	94	116	984	467	19	60	...	...	...	...	1,740
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	51	2	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	72
Reformatory Schools ... ..	2	33	9	216	53	42	...	...	...	...	363
Schools for Defectives ... ..	5	96	2	24	23	7	...	...	...	...	157
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... ..	...	63	3,725	2,020	21	27	...	...	...	14	5,870
Totals ... ..	404	3,419	8,381	7,490	1,003	1,086	...	...	...	14	21,797
<b>COURSES.</b>											
Law ... ..	...	20	684	241	...	22	...	...	...	...	967
Medicine ... ..	17	112	266	177	...	13	...	1	...	...	586
Education ... ..	1	41	158	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	224
Engineering ... ..	3	21	97	49	...	12	...	1	...	...	183
Agriculture ... ..	...	5	47	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	89
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	3	21	19	...	18	...	...	3	...	63
Veterinary Science ... ..	2	4	29	30	...	8	...	...	...	...	73
Totals ... ..	23	206	1,302	568	...	73	...	2	3	...	2,177
Grand totals ... ..	427	3,625	9,683	8,058	1,003	1,159	...	2	3	14	23,974

## GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

## V-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Females.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Christians.	Hindus.			Muhannadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>SCHOOLS.</b>											
Medical Schools ...	3	44	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Normal and Training Schools ...	86	1,267	45	329	22	80	...	...	...	2	1,831
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	60	751	46	32	148	5	...	...	...	...	1,092
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives...	...	77	1	24	5	1	...	...	...	...	108
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	15	90	610	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	760
Totals ...	164	2,229	711	487	175	86	...	...	...	2	3,864
<b>COLLEGES.</b>											
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	7	22	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Totals ...	7	22	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Grand totals ...	171	2,251	715	605	175	86	...	...	...	2	3,905

## VI.—Men Teachers.

	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Metric. or School final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<b>CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
<b>Primary Schools.</b>												
Government ... ..	...	127	370	990	25	...	1	52	639	1,512	692	2,204
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	5	1,026	7,026	18,014	147	1	19	1,167	4,015	24,219	5,202	29,420
Aided ... ..	13	1,002	4,920	8,496	115	9	29	5,037	29,509	14,546	34,575	49,121
Unaided ... ..	1	21	156	350	5	...	2	302	2,272	533	2,576	3,109
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>12,472</b>	<b>25,850</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>36,428</b>	<b>40,809</b>	<b>43,045</b>	<b>83,854</b>
<b>Middle Schools.</b>												
Government ... ..	1	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	77	378	28	16	100	5	11	13	97	599	126	725
Aided ... ..	52	458	97	27	104	8	20	7	147	738	182	920
Unaided ... ..	2	16	...	3	2	1	6	..	5	23	12	35
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,697</b>
<b>High Schools.</b>												
Government ... ..	71	81	6	1	31	5	2	5	25	190	37	227
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	637	953	95	19	298	24	27	85	372	2,002	508	2,510
Aided ... ..	1,066	1,444	317	55	461	62	67	220	706	3,343	1,055	4,398
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>7,135</b>
<b>Grand totals ...</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>18,016</b>	<b>25,971</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>37,778</b>	<b>47,721</b>	<b>44,965</b>	<b>92,686</b>



## VI-B.—Women Teachers.

	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Metric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<b>CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government ... ..	37	52	37	5		1	2	33	131	38	167	
Local Board and												
Municipal ... ..	67	1,465	1,190	10	1	130	512	2,732	648	3,875		
Aided ... ..	4	212	2,246	831	21	2	3	359	1,811	3,314	2,175	
Unaided ... ..	2	22	14	3			19	58	41	77	118	
Totals ... ..	4	318	1,785	2,072	39	3	4	510	2,414	6,218	2,931	9,149
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ... ..	4	27	5	1	1			1	2	38	3	41
Local Board and												
Municipal ... ..	1	8	5		2		1		2	16	3	19
Aided ... ..	8	154	139	21	13	2	26	2	31	335	61	396
Totals ... ..	13	189	149	22	16	2	27	3	35	389	67	456
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ... ..	86	120	15	1	12	4		5	21	184	30	214
Local Board and												
Municipal ... ..	8	9	3	1	1	3	2		4	22	9	31
Aided ... ..	96	239	119	10	20	5	35	25	73	484	138	622
Totals ... ..	140	368	137	12	33	12	37	30	98	690	177	867
Grand totals ... ..	157	875	4,071	2,106	89	17	68	543	2,547	7,297	3,175	10,472

## VII.—European Education.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Teachers.		Expenditure from				(12)	
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>Total, European population</b>					Males. 17,301	Percentage to European population of those at school.						
					Females. 16,068	Males. 30.2	Females. 29.4	Total. 29.2				
					Total. 34,269							
<b>INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.</b>												
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Schools ...	12	2,334	117	288	97	62	2,07,852	...	91,818	90,807	3,90,477	
Middle Schools ...	14	1,771	609	176	83	23	53,275	...	19,539	1,08,893	1,81,707	
Primary Schools ...	11	1,028	462	82	44	9	15,169	...	6,175	32,124	53,468	
Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	...	...	...	662	
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,779	...	...	...	7,779	
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5,133</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2,84,737</b>	...	<b>1,17,532</b>	<b>2,31,824</b>	<b>6,34,098</b>	
<b>INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.</b>												
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Schools ...	18	2,545	409	367	145	70	1,48,829	...	1,09,706	68,980	3,27,495	
Middle Schools ...	17	1,878	435	279	110	39	48,949	...	26,991	72,503	1,48,443	
Primary Schools ...	11	714	304	25	32	16	10,681	...	7,331	24,049	42,061	
Training Schools ...	2	31	...	...	12	...	27,216	...	3,030	5,224	35,470	
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	71	...	16	2	2	600	...	...	1,764	2,364	
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools ...	1	15	...	...	1	...	9,907	...	124	3,443	13,474	
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5,257</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>2,48,182</b>	...	<b>1,47,182</b>	<b>1,76,943</b>	<b>5,69,307</b>	
<b>Grand totals for Institutions ...</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10,390</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>5,30,919</b>	...	<b>2,64,714</b>	<b>4,07,767</b>	<b>12,03,400</b>	
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,331	...	...	...	25,331	
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,677	...	11,585	1,40,865	2,38,927	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,158	...	3,53,377	3,63,750	9,59,285	
<b>Totals ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>3,54,166</b>	...	<b>3,64,962</b>	<b>5,04,415</b>	<b>12,23,543</b>	
<b>Grand totals ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>8,86,085</b>	...	<b>6,29,676</b>	<b>9,12,182</b>	<b>24,26,943</b>	

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 794 spent by the Public Works Department.  
Miscellaneous includes the following items:—

- (i) Boarding charges in hostels. (ii) Scholarships in European Schools.  
(iii) Expenditure on European Scholarship Examination.





IX.—Scholars by classes and ages.

	Primary.					Middle.			High.			Totals.	Inter-mediate.		Degree.			Post-Graduate.		Grand Total.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI		First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth year.	Seventh year.	
Below 5 ...	20,628	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,696
5 to 6 ...	207,815	6,302	399	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214,536
6 to 7 ...	257,784	85,362	8,765	262	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	297,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297,187
7 to 8 ...	282,197	65,082	21,204	3,059	167	7	...	...	...	...	...	321,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321,716
8 to 9 ...	170,380	81,860	41,457	16,717	2,164	181	10	...	...	...	...	311,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311,719
9 to 10 ...	106,867	76,444	55,344	30,173	8,371	1,381	118	9	...	...	...	277,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277,652
10 to 11 ...	63,120	56,958	55,501	40,908	14,406	5,011	1,138	174	1	...	...	237,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237,212
11 to 12 ...	36,520	37,077	44,856	42,455	18,175	8,062	3,782	1,127	34	...	...	192,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192,091
12 to 13 ...	21,947	22,612	30,480	36,702	17,730	9,221	6,851	3,551	604	10	2	149,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149,220
13 to 14 ...	14,258	12,868	18,189	25,301	13,790	7,730	6,815	5,119	2,492	433	63	106,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,860
14 to 15 ...	10,482	7,980	9,911	14,334	9,328	5,106	5,647	5,561	3,854	1,898	517	74,818	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	74,820
15 to 16 ...	8,148	5,530	5,535	7,514	5,279	3,028	3,642	4,820	4,943	3,352	1,897	52,908	279	7	...	...	...	...	286	53,274
16 to 17 ...	7,349	4,907	3,924	4,313	2,498	1,544	2,017	3,179	3,412	3,654	2,959	39,756	835	237	15	...	...	...	1,087	40,843
17 to 18 ...	5,984	4,362	2,918	2,550	1,364	814	848	1,750	1,927	2,894	3,277	28,523	1,109	684	106	24	...	...	1,903	30,426
18 to 19 ...	5,329	3,866	2,510	1,853	602	298	411	720	886	1,638	2,763	20,876	928	971	438	109	12	18	2,474	23,350
19 to 20 ...	6,017	4,064	2,722	1,608	406	120	194	392	323	796	1,969	18,611	600	773	596	445	30	10	2,464	21,065
Over 20 ...	12,459	9,855	5,962	3,593	614	154	167	329	174	487	2,324	36,118	595	894	1,314	1,437	119	51	4,410	40,528
Total ...	1,187,284	433,907	304,685	230,332	94,905	42,380	31,170	26,781	17,950	15,162	15,773	2,400,379	4,346	3,546	2,469	2,045	161	79	12,616	2,412,995

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE  
MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1926-27, AND FOR  
THE QUINQUENNIAL 1921-22 TO 1926-27.

VOLUME II.

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PART I.  
**SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS,**  
**1926-27.**

**GENERAL STATISTICS.**

**GENERAL SUMMARY.**

(1)—*General statistics of institutions and scholars.*

Classes of Institutions.	1921-22.		1926-27.		
	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>					
<i>University Education.</i>					
Arts colleges for Indians for ...	{ Men ...	35	7,892	39	11,842
	{ Women.	4	335	5	416
Oriental colleges for men ...	...	12	238	21	358
Professional colleges for ...	{ Men ...	9	2,015	10	2,177
	{ Women.	1	11	2	41
<i>School Education, General.</i>					
<b>Indians—</b>					
Secondary schools for ...	{ Boys ...	478	150,839	528	162,955
	{ Girls ...	57	10,998	64	13,189
Elementary schools for ...	{ Boys ...	33,624	1,371,779	46,378	1,986,617
	{ Girls ...	2,631	173,570	3,388	228,348
<b>Europeans—</b>					
High schools for ...	{ Boys ...	15	2,432	12	2,334
	{ Girls ...	19	2,449	18	2,545
Middle schools for ...	{ Boys ...	17	1,714	14	1,771
	{ Girls ...	17	1,502	17	1,878
Primary schools for ...	{ Boys ...	11	882	11	1,028
	{ Girls ...	9	554	11	714
<i>School Education, Special.</i>					
Training schools for Indians ...	{ Men ...	130	7,258	94	6,697
	{ Women ...	30	1,547	35	1,797
Training schools for Europeans—Women ...	...	1	18	2	34
Other special schools for Indians ...	{ Boys ...	55	3,998	70	3,953
for ...	{ Girls ...	5	141	4	271
Other special schools for Europeans ...	...	1	15	1	15
Industrial schools for Indians ...	{ Boys ...	25	1,730	44	3,757
for ...	{ Girls ...	14	509	20	1,021
Industrial schools for Europeans ...	...	1	72	1	71

## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

(1)—General statistics of institutions and scholars—cont.

Classes of Institutions.	1921-22.		1926-27.		
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	
<i>Those which do not teach any part of the Secondary or Elementary course but are recognised.</i>					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Sanskrit for ... ..	{ Boys ...	64	2,142	41	2,075
	{ Girls ...	5	412	8	372
Elementary schools teaching—					
Sanskrit for ... ..	{ Boys ...	18	379	99	3,292
	{ Girls ...	2	74	8	283
Other special schools not conforming to departmental standards for					
	{ Boys ...	1	18	1	23
	{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Total, public institutions ...	37,289	1,745,518	50,941	2,440,874	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
<i>Those which are not recognised and teach no part of the Secondary or Elementary course.</i>					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian for ... ..	{ Boys ...	184	5,822	190	7,219
	{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for ... ..	{ Boys ...	150	1,969	119	1,660
	{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—					
A vernacular only or mainly for	{ Boys ...	1,787	42,547	1,128	26,444
	{ Girls ...	17	890	24	787
The Quran for ... ..	{ Boys ...	715	27,669	581	26,726
	{ Girls ...	36	1,437	12	298
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards for					
	{ Boys ...	517	11,112	838	19,189
	{ Girls ...	2	58	5	91
Total, private institutions ...	3,358	91,504	2,897	82,314	
Grand Total ...	40,647	1,837,022	53,838	2,523,188	

## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

(2)—*Number and strength of institutions classified according to managing agencies.*

	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
<b>Under public management—</b>				
Government ... ..	948	71,068	1,875	92,052
Board { Municipal ...	1,103	87,904	1,553	153,118
Local ... ..	8,848	502,816	14,184	807,387
<b>Under private management—</b>				
Aided from public funds ... ..	23,402	1,003,059	30,719	1,311,913
Unaided ... ..	2,988	80,671	2,610	76,409
<b>Total, public institutions ...</b>	<b>37,289</b>	<b>1,715,518</b>	<b>50,941</b>	<b>2,440,874</b>
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
Those which are not recognized and teach no part of the second- ary or elementary course ...	3,358	91,504	2,897	82,314
<b>Total, private institutions ...</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>91,504</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>82,314</b>
<b>Total, public and private institutions ...</b>	<b>40,647</b>	<b>1,837,022</b>	<b>53,838</b>	<b>2,523,188</b>

## (3)—Institutions and scholars by districts.

Districts.	Area in square miles (census of 1921).	Population (census of 1921).	1921-22.		1925-27.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
Ganjām ...	4,798	1,835,562	1,841	70,264	2,377	87,959	536	17,695	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	4,668	2,231,874	1,906	77,603	2,866	111,959	961	34,356	...	...
Godāvari, East ...	2,545	1,470,863	1,525	78,032	2,217	117,551	692	44,519	...	...
Godāvari, West ...	2,368	1,051,442	3,483	128,807	1,819	79,019	1,673	43,353	...	...
Kākatā ...	3,539	1,081,872	2,738	62,131	2,787	92,551	...	...	...	...
Guntūr ...	5,735	1,809,574	1,737	51,356	3,589	133,515	851	85,379	...	...
Kurnool ...	7,580	914,800	988	36,713	1,940	60,070	203	8,714	...	...
Bellary ...	6,722	802,870	1,189	37,008	1,365	47,119	367	10,406	...	...
Anantapur ...	5,918	965,917	1,592	41,859	1,499	60,136	300	13,128	...	...
Cuddapah ...	7,973	887,929	1,784	58,269	1,912	52,172	320	10,313	...	...
Nellore ...	29	1,385,653	469	65,097	2,155	64,164	371	10,805	...	...
Madras ...	3,071	1,498,058	1,555	67,485	2,087	95,484	512	27,989	...	...
Chingleput ...	4,954	2,055,594	1,349	74,247	2,064	108,104	715	34,157	...	...
North Arcot ...	5,611	1,259,157	1,151	41,937	1,582	61,334	431	19,897	...	...
Chittoor ...	4,207	2,320,085	1,908	84,647	2,685	122,514	727	37,897	...	...
South Arcot ...	3,727	2,326,265	1,931	107,392	2,763	144,425	822	37,033	...	...
Tanjore ...	4,319	1,902,838	1,574	66,648	2,010	89,520	430	22,572	...	...
Tiruchinopoly ...	4,907	2,007,082	1,354	75,413	1,783	99,080	484	23,817	...	...
Madura ...	4,838	1,721,837	1,512	70,866	1,780	93,922	278	23,836	...	...
Rāmnād ...	4,325	1,901,306	2,089	104,230	2,894	128,265	295	24,035	...	...
Tinnevely ...	7,225	2,219,848	1,666	67,773	1,891	92,890	325	24,517	...	...
Coimbatore ...	6,912	2,112,034	1,258	52,914	1,512	68,888	284	15,944	...	...
Salem ...	982	126,519	119	8,842	171	12,098	52	3,711	...	...
The Nīgiris ...	5,793	3,104,789	2,602	196,713	3,873	306,704	1,371	109,991	...	...
Malabar ...	3,583	332,888	775	60,266	1,330	90,594	553	30,320	...	...
South Kanara ...	4,021	1,247,368	723	24,405	843	12,621	284	6,884	...	...
Ganjām ...	12,621	960,355	413	11,777	413	11,777	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	3,676	203,105	201	2,528,198	53,836	2,528,198	19,191	686,166	...	...
Godāvari, East ...	142,260	42,318,985	40,647	1,937,022	53,836	2,528,198	19,191	686,166	...	...
Total ...			40,647	1,937,022	53,836	2,528,198	19,191	686,166	...	...

## (4)—Education in relation to population.

Districts.	Population (census of 1921).			Scholars (public and private).						Percentage of scholars to population.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1921-22.			1926-27.			1921-22.			1926-27.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjām ...	826,644	1,008,918	1,835,562	61,150	9,114	70,264	76,505	11,454	87,959	7.4	0.9	3.8	9.3	1.1	4.8
Vizagapatam ...	1,080,148	1,151,728	2,231,876	62,461	15,142	77,603	94,477	17,482	111,959	5.7	1.3	3.5	8.7	1.5	5.0
Godāvāri, East ...	718,924	751,939	1,470,863	55,288	17,744	73,032	85,907	31,644	117,551	7.7	2.4	5.0	12.0	4.2	8.0
Godāvāri, West ...	516,864	584,578	1,051,442	1,051,442			51,445	25,164	79,609				10.5	4.7	7.6
Kistna ...	546,322	535,550	1,081,872	80,479	88,328	128,807	65,753	28,798	92,551	8.5	3.6	6.8	12.0	5.0	8.6
Guntur ...	913,088	898,486	1,809,574	72,212	25,924	98,136	97,928	35,587	133,515	7.9	2.9	5.4	10.7	4.0	7.4
Kurnool ...	463,255	451,635	914,890	41,601	9,755	51,356	49,259	10,811	60,070	9.0	2.2	5.6	10.6	2.4	6.6
Bellary ...	439,688	422,682	862,370	80,411	6,302	86,713	40,274	6,845	47,119	6.9	1.5	4.2	9.2	1.6	5.5
Anantapur ...	492,346	463,671	955,917	30,535	6,473	37,008	41,822	8,314	50,136	6.2	1.4	3.9	8.5	1.8	5.2
Cuddapah ...	452,181	435,748	887,929	35,439	6,390	41,829	44,914	7,258	52,172	7.8	1.5	4.7	9.9	1.7	5.9
Nellore ...	697,380	688,173	1,385,553	40,204	13,065	53,269	48,306	15,858	64,164	5.8	1.9	3.8	6.9	2.3	4.8
Madras ...	276,107	250,804	526,911	48,129	17,968	66,097	58,098	24,022	82,115	17.4	7.2	12.5	21.0	9.6	15.6
Chingleput ...	752,542	740,516	1,493,058	55,661	11,834	67,495	77,446	18,038	95,484	7.1	1.6	4.5	10.3	2.4	6.4
North Arcot ...	1,021,087	1,034,507	2,055,594	61,338	12,911	74,249	90,290	18,114	108,404	6.0	1.2	3.6	8.8	1.8	5.3
Chittoor ...	647,625	621,532	1,269,157	34,466	7,471	41,937	51,027	10,307	61,334	5.3	1.3	3.3	7.9	1.7	4.8
South Arcot ...	1,162,414	1,167,871	2,320,085	71,652	12,995	84,647	108,648	18,901	122,544	6.2	1.1	3.6	9.0	1.6	5.3
Tanjore ...	1,116,702	1,209,563	2,326,265	88,188	19,204	107,392	117,255	27,170	144,425	7.9	1.6	4.6	10.5	2.2	6.2
Trichinopoly ...	931,890	970,948	1,902,838	56,497	10,451	66,948	75,142	14,378	88,520	6.1	1.1	3.5	8.1	1.5	4.7
Madura ...	987,468	1,019,614	2,007,082	64,586	10,827	75,413	81,982	17,048	99,030	6.5	1.1	3.9	8.3	1.7	4.9
Rāmnād ...	818,619	903,218	1,721,837	59,263	10,823	70,086	79,550	14,372	93,922	7.2	1.2	4.1	9.7	1.6	5.5
Tinnevely ...	926,515	974,881	1,901,396	81,026	23,204	104,230	99,161	29,104	128,265	8.8	2.4	5.5	10.7	3.0	6.7
Coimbatore ...	1,106,171	1,113,677	2,219,848	56,892	11,881	67,773	74,957	17,333	92,290	5.0	1.1	3.1	6.8	1.6	4.6
Salem ...	1,051,025	1,061,009	2,112,034	43,879	9,065	52,944	57,151	11,737	68,888	4.2	0.9	2.5	5.4	1.1	3.3
The Nilgiris ...	67,018	59,501	126,519	3,132	2,300	5,432	2,834	3,259	12,093	9.2	3.7	6.6	13.2	5.5	9.6
Malabar ...	1,513,555	1,591,234	3,104,789	140,722	55,991	196,713	215,285	91,419	306,704	9.3	3.5	6.3	14.2	5.7	9.9
South Kanara ...	606,280	641,088	1,247,368	46,948	18,318	65,266	66,684	23,951	90,636	7.7	2.1	5.0	11.0	3.7	7.3
Agency {															
Ganjām ...	165,869	167,009	332,878				11,916	705	12,621				7.2	0.4	3.8
Vizagapatam ...	481,266	479,089	960,355	21,095	8,310	24,405	10,565	1,212	11,777	2.8	0.4	1.6	2.2	0.3	1.2
Godāvāri, East.	101,738	101,867	203,605				4,729	1,642	6,371				4.6	1.6	3.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>20,870,749</b>	<b>21,448,236</b>	<b>42,318,985</b>	<b>1,455,332</b>	<b>381,690</b>	<b>1,837,022</b>	<b>1,988,261</b>	<b>589,927</b>	<b>2,533,188</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>

## (5)—Scholars according to classes of the community.

Classes of the community.	Population (census of 1921).		Scholars.				Percentage.				
	Males.	Females.	1921-22.		1926-27.		1921-22.		1926-27.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	17,301	16,968	4,924	4,837	5,222	4,993	28.5	28.5	30.2	29.4	
Indian Christians ...	656,746	670,469	94,676	53,247	122,327	70,592	14.4	7.9	18.6	10.5	
Muhammadans ...	1,404,000	1,436,488	151,781	41,307	214,560	64,008	10.8	2.9	15.3	4.5	
Hindus.	Brahmans ...	731,079	732,156	141,481	48,536	151,863	59,805	15.2	6.6	20.8	8.2
	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	14,631,123	15,044,580	915,521	202,759	1,267,123	294,373	6.3	1.3	8.6	2.0
	Depressed classes ...	3,125,900	3,246,174	133,540	29,259	210,720	43,106	4.3	0.9	6.7	1.3
Buddhists ...	720	466	101	16	107	41	14.0	3.2	14.9	8.3	
Parsis ...	269	260	65	52	64	59	24.2	22.3	23.8	22.7	
Aborigines ...	289,881	288,567	11,493	1,200	18,690	1,510	4.0	0.4	6.4	0.5	
Others ...	13,780	12,073	1,750	271	2,685	1,440	12.7	2.2	19.5	11.9	
Total ...	20,870,749	21,448,236	1,455,332	381,690	1,982,261	539,927	7.0	1.8	9.5	2.5	

**SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS****DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS.**



(6)—Distribution of scholars (1) according to classes of the community, (2) according

Classes of Institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the								
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.	
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Agi-Dravidas, etc. Ad-Andras and other kindred classes).				
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>										
<b>University Education.</b>										
Arts colleges for men	{ Men ...	11,770	38	968	6,518	3,845	45	1	2	347
	{ Women.	72	5	21	17	29	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women.	{ Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Women.	416	50	222	55	82	2	...	...	4
Oriental colleges ...	{ Men ...	856	...	...	245	69	...	...	...	42
	{ Women.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for men.	{ Men ...	2,120	11	182	1,291	559	...	...	...	78
	{ Women.	57	12	24	11	9	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for women.	{ Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Women.	41	7	22	4	8	...	...	...	...
<b>School Education, General.</b>										
<b>Indians—</b>										
Secondary schools for boys.	{ Boys ...	162,190	245	14,825	51,671	80,735	2,397	146	518	9,611
	{ Girls ...	2,765	1	797	671	1,097	25	6	154	4
Secondary schools for girls.	{ Boys ...	353	9	127	65	139	8	...	...	5
	{ Girls ...	12,836	91	6,579	1,750	3,850	227	...	...	318
Elementary schools for boys.	{ Boys ...	1,703,300	60	98,427	80,198	11,29,081	185,910	17,262	13,525	176,164
	{ Girls ...	282,317	7	35,318	26,151	147,136	32,549	1,276	2,338	37,184
Elementary schools for girls.	{ Boys ...	19,811	4	2,073	662	6,367	719	10	17	442
	{ Girls ...	218,017	34	24,398	29,698	139,012	5,695	175	669	17,257
<b>Europeans—</b>										
High schools for boys.	{ Boys ...	2,217	1,959	114	11	90	...	...	...	10
	{ Girls ...	117	107	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
High schools for girls.	{ Boys ...	409	822	43	3	35	...	...	...	3
	{ Girls ...	2,136	1,856	123	21	81	...	...	...	7
Middle schools for boys.	{ Boys ...	1,162	1,020	53	13	52	...	...	...	15
	{ Girls ...	609	575	21	4	8	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for girls.	{ Boys ...	445	358	30	12	28	...	...	...	12
	{ Girls ...	1,433	1,243	59	20	95	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys.	{ Boys ...	566	513	31	4	14	...	...	...	1
	{ Girls ...	462	433	22	2	5	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls.	{ Boys ...	304	288	2	7	5	...	...	...	2
	{ Girls ...	410	401	...	...	6	...	...	...	1
<b>School Education, Special.</b>										
<b>Indians—</b>										
Training schools for masters.	{ Men ...	8,656	...	1,680	2,778	3,163	431	59	1	564
	{ Women.	41	..	38	...	5	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses.	{ Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Women.	1,797	52	1,267	45	329	21	1	...	80

N.B.—The difference of 155 in the distribution of scholars according to wealth and also in the relating to these columns not having been furnished on behalf of the Veterinary College, Madras, and the

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to wealth condition and (3) according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.								
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.	
2	1	1	2	838	8,820	2,117	3,464	1,608	1,211	4,805	79	88	52	468	
...	...	...	...	6	61	5	54	8	...	8	...	...	...	2	
...	1	...	...	45	328	43	298	12	23	36	1	...	6	40	
...	...	...	...	8	183	320	18	27	9	204	8	42	10	43	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	1	3	...	160	1,638	167	778	49	112	801	12	12	14	187	
...	1	...	...	...	87	...	25	...	3	5	...	...	...	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	49	...	28	...	2	7	...	...	...	4	
11	4	6	31	7,015	102,090	51,085	30,166	25,529	27,792	56,473	4,715	8,365	583	6,167	
...	...	...	10	198	1,668	899	664	482	308	714	30	235	19	113	
...	...	...	...	47	243	63	173	54	39	46	15	5	3	18	
4	10	...	7	864	7,493	4,479	3,956	3,009	1,547	1,734	397	536	272	1,335	
67	7	2	2,577	10,959	231,983	1,460,858	14,734	73,315	182,097	667,216	145,443	581,401	22,444	16,650	
8	...	...	350	2,620	42,150	2,7,541	3,438	15,953	23,645	107,600	19,485	100,098	3,086	3,082	
...	...	...	47	79	1,799	8,453	546	1,124	1,180	1,715	1,020	4,070	134	532	
29	...	...	1,054	4,729	56,994	156,384	11,076	26,082	40,723	57,838	21,563	51,156	2,098	7,481	
1	31	...	1	314	1,487	516	838	351	102	135	202	10	9	540	
...	3	...	...	8	103	6	29	32	4	...	20	6	...	23	
...	3	...	...	59	294	56	226	36	39	11	7	...	22	68	
...	39	...	9	243	1,496	397	1,098	150	170	82	64	1	160	411	
...	7	2	...	29	527	606	434	192	29	4	245	...	41	217	
...	1	...	...	9	259	341	230	153	5	...	129	...	...	92	
...	7	...	...	41	265	139	185	92	21	4	60	...	16	67	
...	4	...	6	71	560	802	464	331	29	23	81	...	282	323	
...	3	...	...	32	282	252	138	206	3	2	104	8	6	104	
...	...	...	...	24	226	212	110	173	1	2	81	2	1	92	
...	...	...	...	1	241	62	115	86	...	...	22	...	2	72	
...	2	...	...	...	306	104	171	51	...	1	77	...	25	85	
...	...	...	...	32	2,618	6,006	487	1,802	464	4,319	262	912	76	304	
...	...	...	...	...	4	37	2	17	...	16	...	6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	768	1,025	231	693	106	281	60	162	15	269	

tribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians is due to the particulars agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(6)—Distribution of scholars (1) according to classes of the community, (2) according

Classes of Institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the								
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.	
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Scheduled Castes and other kindred classes).				
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—cont.</b>										
<i>School Education, Special—cont.</i>										
<b>Europeans—</b>										
Training schools for mistresses.	{ Men ... Women.	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Indians—</b>										
Other special schools (including industrial schools).	{ Boys ... Girls ...	7,658 1,344	397 15	1,624 994	2,113 61	2,501 115	373 119	4 ...	186 33	510 7
Other special schools (including industrial schools).	{ Boys ... Girls ...	...	86	70	16	...	...	...	...	...
Total of public institutions.	{ Male scholars. Female scholars.	1,909,837 524,993	5,222 4,993	120,159 69,924	145,591 58,508	1,226,673 291,871	189,873 38,633	17,482 1,458	14,199 3,194	187,801 54,568
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.</b>										
<i>(i) Those which do not teach any part of the Secondary or Elementary course but are recognized.</i>										
<b>Advanced schools teaching—</b>										
Sanskrit for boys	{ Boys. Girls.	1,935 140	...	42	1,285 85	590 55	...	...	...	9
Sanskrit for girls	{ Boys. Girls.	8 369	...	...	8 364	5	...	...	...	...
Arabic or Persian for boys.	{ Boys. Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic or Persian for girls.	{ Boys. Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Sanskrit for boys.	{ Boys. Girls.	2,787 505	...	3	13,799 311	974 192	...	...	...	2
Elementary schools teaching Sanskrit for girls.	{ Boys. Girls.	16 267	...	...	16 237	40	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards for boys.	{ Boys. Girls.	23 ...	...	...	5	18	...	...	...	...



(6)—Distribution of scholars (1) according to classes of the community, (2) according

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the								
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.				Aborigines.	Orignal tribes.	Muhammadians.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Parvans, etc. Adi-Andras and other kindred classes).				
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—cont.</b>										
<i>(ii) Those which are not recognised and teach no part of the Secondary or Elementary course.</i>										
<b>Advanced schools teaching—</b>										
Arabic or Persian for boys.	Boys. 7,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,007	
	Girls. 212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	
Arabic or Persian for girls.	Boys. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Girls. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sanskrit for boys	Boys. 1,659	...	...	1,656	3	...	...	...	...	
	Girls. 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Elementary schools teaching—</b>										
A vernacular only for boys.	Boys. 24,062	...	1,117	932	17,108	3,827	163	84	760	
	Girls. 2,382	...	355	127	1,036	789	9	14	78	
A vernacular only for girls.	Boys. 65	...	5	15	24	11	...	...	...	
	Girls. 682	...	34	91	441	29	18	...	69	
The Quran for boys	Boys. 18,414	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	18,404	
	Girls. 8,312	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8,309	
The Quran for girls	Boys. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Girls. 298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards for boys.	Boys. 17,463	...	995	561	11,723	2,532	945	74	577	
	Girls. 1,676	...	279	96	782	430	25	15	105	
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards for girls.	Boys. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Girls. 91	...	...	1	4	17	...	...	69	
Total of private institutions.	Boys. 73,424	...	2,168	6,272	30,450	6,490	1,108	158	26,759	
	Girls. 14,935	...	668	1,297	2,502	1,245	52	29	9,140	
Total of public and private institutions.	Boys. 1,983,261	5,222	122,327	151,363	1,257,123	198,363	18,590	14,357	214,560	
	Girls. 539,927	4,993	70,592	55,805	294,373	39,883	1,510	3,223	64,008	
<b>Grand Total, 1926-27</b>	<b>2,523,188</b>	<b>10,215</b>	<b>192,919</b>	<b>211,668</b>	<b>1,551,496</b>	<b>238,246</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>17,580</b>	<b>278,568</b>	
<b>Grand Total, 1921-22</b>	<b>1,837,022</b>	<b>9,761</b>	<b>148,023</b>	<b>190,017</b>	<b>1,118,280</b>	<b>162,899</b>	<b>12,693</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>193,088</b>	

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to wealth condition and (3) according to the occupation of parents or guardians—cont.

community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
...	...	...	...	371	1,640	4,996	2	54	2,242	1,605	53	2,974	11	66
...	...	...	...	...	53	159	...	1	99	27	19	66	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	112	1,544	5	37	6	1,174	...	12	192	233
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	68	2,075	21,919	28	374	1,655	8,045	2,440	11,105	349	63
...	...	...	...	5	212	2,165	4	42	132	734	275	1,135	58	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	1	...	1	53	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	27	655	6	16	104	165	92	287	2	10
...	...	...	...	518	3,409	14,487	4	116	4,143	4,095	980	8,847	104	125
...	...	...	...	354	2,037	5,921	...	88	1,915	2,082	652	3,430	95	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	80	217	...	8	79	122	15	27	7	40
...	...	...	...	51	1,269	16,143	82	345	917	6,871	1,021	7,874	206	147
...	...	...	...	1	162	1,513	3	38	87	500	96	936	4	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	1	3	...	83	...	...
6	...	...	13	1,661	10,033	62,330	285	1,192	9,364	24,528	4,646	31,272	928	1,209
...	...	...	2	389	3,072	11,474	171	340	2,576	4,222	1,167	6,051	166	242
107	64	14	2,671	20,685	365,242	1,597,179	53,776	107,036	223,136	761,763	157,879	627,516	24,898	27,108
41	59	...	1,440	5,242	115,780	414,925	22,456	47,642	75,266	172,556	43,308	158,884	6,251	13,566
148	128	14	4,111	29,927	481,002	2,012,104	76,226	154,678	298,402	934,319	201,187	786,400	31,149	40,674
117	123	...	2,021	32,178	490,472	1,314,115	74,704	115,986	236,579	698,898	160,280	502,995	25,192	22,131

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(7)—Percentage of male scholars of the different sections of the population at each stage of instruction to the total number of scholars at the respective stages.

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Others.
Arts colleges.	Indians ...	0.3	8.0	0.3	3.2	65.8	32.3	0.1
	Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.	Indians ...	0.2	9.3	1.8	6.0	32.2	50.4	0.1
	Europeans ...	86.4	5.7	...	1.0	0.9	4.8	1.2
Elementary schools	...	...	5.9	11.7	10.3	4.7	66.2	1.2
European primary schools	...	92.1	3.8	...	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.3
Professional colleges and special schools	...	2.2	18.8	5.1	6.2	33.5	33.8	0.4

(8)—The number at each stage of instruction in public institutions out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the five main sections of the population.

		Arts colleges for Indians.	Arts colleges for Europeans.	Secondary schools for Indians.	Secondary schools for Europeans.	Elementary schools.	European primary schools.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...		7	...	49	700	12	154	78
Indian Christians ...		8	...	124	2	837	...	29
Muhammadans ...		2	...	51	...	941	...	6
Hindus.	Brahmans ...	46	...	355	...	55	...	48
	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	3	...	66	...	926	...	5
	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes) ...	...	...	14	...	981	...	5

## (9)—Scholars according to the languages studied.

Languages.	1921-22.				1926-27.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) English ... ..	222,065	34,858	491	46	282,568	47,218	435	22
Total ...	222,065	34,858	491	46	282,568	47,218	435	22
(ii) Classical languages—								
French ... ..	276	793	...	...	264	927	...	...
Latin ... ..	789	169	...	...	706	32	...	...
Greek ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic ... ..	30,348	13,552	25,194	8,052	58,841	24,594	25,503	8,922
Persian ... ..	189	1	17	...	328	29	85	...
Sanskrit ... ..	14,474	1,153	2,480	67	22,468	2,219	2,186	2
Total ...	46,076	15,668	27,291	8,119	82,807	27,801	27,724	8,924
(iii) Vernacular languages—								
Tamil ... ..	609,205	134,867	26,245	2,080	844,444	186,243	17,098	692
Telugu ... ..	476,053	139,518	20,701	3,490	653,252	186,492	20,459	3,528
Malayalam ... ..	128,256	51,509	1,371	400	205,035	88,028	186	179
Kanarese ... ..	61,439	15,247	480	11	83,341	23,056	534	78
Hindustani ... ..	40,842	17,971	3,202	948	54,973	24,876	2,637	937
Oriya ... ..	51,507	5,729	130	...	62,321	6,908	2,710	107
Tulu ... ..	...	...	...	...	287	72	...	...
Marathi ... ..	111	70	...	...	252	237	...	...
Konkani ... ..	...	...	...	...	117	676	...	...
Total ...	1,367,413	364,911	52,129	6,927	1,904,072	516,588	43,624	5,621



## (10)—Number of scholars unprotected from smallpox.

Institutions.	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges, Indians ... ..	...	...	14	...
Oriental colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools, Indians ... ..	81	9	77	24
Do. Europeans ... ..	2	...	3	...
Elementary schools ... ..	4,402	1,602	9,812	2,957
European primary schools ... ..	...	...	3	8
Total ... ..	4,485	1,611	9,409	2,989

## (11)—Number of aided and unaided institutions under mission and non-mission agencies.

Classes of institutions.	Aided				Unaided			
	Mission.		Non-mission.		Mission.		Non-mission.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians) ... ..	14	4,897	15	4,100	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women (for Indians) ... ..	4	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for men ... ..	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for women ... ..	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental colleges ... ..	...	...	18	370	...	...	2	25
Secondary schools for Indians for Boys ... ..	105	39,509	172	63,763	1	62	4	585
Secondary schools for Indians for Girls ... ..	41	8,328	1	310	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for Indians for Boys ... ..	6,811	230,332	21,993	849,826	308	8,113	2,142	62,054
Elementary schools for Indians for Girls ... ..	578	51,473	648	36,503	14	743	73	2,453
High schools for Europeans for Boys ... ..	7	1,401	5	933	...	...	...	...
High schools for Europeans for Girls ... ..	14	1,923	4	622	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for Boys ... ..	10	1,307	4	494	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for Girls ... ..	15	1,761	2	117	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for Boys ... ..	5	713	6	315	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for Girls ... ..	4	325	7	389	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters (Indians) ... ..	19	1,645	5	327	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses for Indians ... ..	19	941	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses for Europeans ... ..	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for Indians ... ..	48	2,848	141	6,046	...	...	68	2,374
Other special schools for Europeans ... ..	1	71	1	15	...	...	...	...
Total, 1926-27 ... ..	7,699	347,813	23,020	964,100	321	8,918	2,289	67,491
Total, 1921-23 ... ..	6,834	331,518	16,568	571,541	465	11,252	2,528	69,419

(12)—Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-Municipalities.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians) ... ..	37	11,700	2	142
Do. for women (for Indians) ... ..	5	416	...	...
Oriental colleges (for Indians) ... ..	11	199	10	159
Professional colleges for men (for Indians) ... ..	9	1,994	1	183
Do. for women (for Indians) ... ..	2	41	...	...
Secondary schools for Indians for {Boys ... ..	291	101,725	607	72,823
{Girls ... ..	53	11,809	11	1,752
High schools for Europeans for {Boys ... ..	9	1,632	3	702
{Girls ... ..	14	1,943	4	602
Middle schools for Europeans for {Boys ... ..	9	1,096	5	675
{Girls ... ..	13	1,649	4	229
Elementary schools for Indians for {Boys ... ..	2,670	210,814	46,335	1,649,788
{Girls ... ..	762	72,849	2,674	151,608
Primary schools for Europeans for {Boys ... ..	9	966	2	62
{Girls ... ..	6	478	5	236
Training schools for Indians for {Masters ... ..	61	6,398	33	2,299
{Mistresses ... ..	32	1,714	3	83
Do. for Europeans for Mistresses ... ..	1	24	1	10
Other special schools for Indians ... ..	104	7,666	34	1,336
Do. for Europeans ... ..	2	86	...	...
Total, 1923-27 ... ..	4,104	440,199	49,734	2,082,989
Total, 1921-22 ... ..	3,573	366,484	37,074	1,476,538

(13) - Statement showing the number of schools and scholars (public and private) in municipalities on the 31st March 1927.

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1921.		Colleges and secondary schools.			Elementary schools.			Schools for Europeans, special and private schools.			Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
1	Berhampur ... ..	16,001	16,730	4	1,085	99	39	1,336	551	1	140	...	44	2,541	650
2	Parlakimedi ... ..	8,818	9,901	3	791	1	20	1,174	400	5	191	...	28	2,156	404
3	Chicacole ... ..	7,695	8,608	1	608	2	30	1,194	641	1	114	...	32	1,916	613
4	Vizagapatam ... ..	22,158	22,558	5	1,469	148	50	3,755	1,545	10	663	79	65	4,887	1,772
5	Viziansagram ... ..	19,381	19,918	5	2,018	1	60	2,813	1,380	4	147	84	69	4,978	1,465
6	Anakapalle ... ..	10,089	10,272	1	840	2	21	1,046	400	...	...	...	22	1,366	402
7	Bimlipatam ... ..	3,424	4,071	1	149	3	18	498	217	1	99	...	15	746	220
8	Rajahmundry ... ..	26,768	27,083	9	2,218	193	90	8,377	1,711	6	410	132	107	6,005	2,036
9	Cocanada ... ..	26,346	27,002	3	1,740	87	61	2,586	1,666	7	436	168	71	4,752	1,871
10	Peddäpüram ... ..	7,201	7,419	1	472	2	20	646	426	...	...	...	21	1,118	428
11	Illore ... ..	22,630	23,232	2	1,001	16	61	3,323	1,619	2	183	...	65	3,507	1,635
12	Palacole ... ..	7,263	7,272	1	328	...	16	843	348	...	...	...	17	1,171	348
13	Berwada ... ..	23,107	21,052	2	1,012	13	66	2,318	1,263	2	70	90	70	3,400	1,366
14	Masulipatam ... ..	21,878	22,062	6	1,967	154	62	2,892	1,609	7	519	49	75	5,378	1,812
15	Guntur ... ..	24,337	23,847	6	2,169	214	76	3,931	1,935	7	200	102	89	5,320	2,251
16	Tenali ... ..	12,085	11,165	3	691	2	24	1,245	653	...	...	...	26	1,936	655
17	Chirala ... ..	7,705	7,618	1	183	...	21	1,106	522	2	46	...	24	1,335	522
18	Ongole ... ..	7,049	7,227	3	638	...	45	1,293	899	3	71	43	51	2,007	941
19	Narasaraopet ... ..	5,769	5,539	1	379	...	25	1,174	577	1	64	...	27	1,617	577
20	Kurnool ... ..	13,844	14,064	5	959	91	48	1,864	950	2	142	...	55	2,965	1,041
21	Nandyäl ... ..	9,194	8,930	3	630	3	31	955	462	1	128	...	35	1,713	465
22	Bellary ... ..	21,113	18,729	3	1,168	1	52	2,218	1,031	11	442	381	66	3,823	1,368
23	Adöni ... ..	15,561	14,671	1	425	3	87	1,749	434	...	...	...	38	2,174	437
24	Hospet ... ..	9,132	9,205	1	311	2	29	1,234	254	4	93	2	34	1,638	238
25	Hindupur ... ..	6,740	5,716	1	232	4	20	1,233	276	...	...	...	21	1,465	280
26	Anantapur ... ..	6,077	5,875	3	735	107	28	1,093	287	3	136	17	29	1,966	411
27	Tadpatri ... ..	5,605	5,688	1	169	1	17	708	424	1	49	...	19	926	425
28	Cuddapah ... ..	9,866	9,651	2	698	1	62	1,605	597	...	...	...	54	2,303	598
29	Proddatür ... ..	8,105	7,801	1	243	...	87	993	873	...	...	...	88	1,236	378
30	Nellore ... ..	17,769	18,094	10	1,530	241	57	3,202	1,788	6	263	133	72	3,995	2,102

31	Madras	276,107	250,804	52	20,853	3,594	886	81,644	17,933	77	5,596	2,495	515	58,098	24,022
32	Conjeeveram	30,714	30,662	3	1,100	9	57	3,387	1,707	6	56	62	66	4,548	1,778
33	Saidapet	13,457	13,457	2	809	38	27	1,304	728	3	78	...	82	2,161	768
34	Chingleput	6,137	5,626	8	1,791	20	18	1,146	782	3	438	53	24	3,875	855
35	Vellore	24,899	25,311	5	2,002	173	66	4,056	1,546	11	442	36	82	6,500	1,755
36	Gudiyattam	11,201	11,602	1	393	3	21	1,219	457	5	123	17	27	1,735	477
37	Tiruvannamalai	10,847	11,065	2	655	7	28	1,690	938	4	64	...	29	2,409	645
38	Vaniyambadi	2,283	10,807	2	537	...	13	748	362	...	...	...	15	1,260	382
39	Tirupattur	7,992	8,283	1	899	11	14	942	348	...	...	...	15	1,340	359
40	Walajapet	4,980	5,033	1	531	1	9	497	295	...	...	...	13	1,222	272
41	Chittoor	8,942	8,999	3	914	207	23	1,185	791	2	192	34	33	2,291	1,032
42	Tirupati	8,831	8,903	3	667	1	16	881	896	4	244	1	28	1,792	308
43	Cuddalore	25,079	25,448	6	1,953	162	49	2,082	1,334	7	265	62	62	4,300	1,553
44	Chidambaram	11,214	11,287	6	1,408	1	24	1,610	897	10	435	...	40	3,458	896
45	Villupuram	9,046	8,377	1	630	1	16	855	582	2	208	56	19	1,623	639
46	Kumbakonam	29,626	31,074	5	2,010	1	48	4,096	1,885	15	801	92	68	6,907	1,978
47	Tanjore	29,353	30,560	6	2,708	362	65	3,125	2,818	10	832	81	81	6,668	3,261
48	Negapatam	26,321	27,695	8	2,025	28	48	2,517	2,234	17	654	174	68	5,196	2,486
49	Māvavaram	14,007	14,610	3	1,204	118	37	1,817	914	9	227	32	49	3,248	1,064
50	Tiruvātur	12,809	11,815	1	827	6	24	1,018	496	7	137	6	32	1,982	510
51	Mannārgudi	10,808	10,828	3	1,195	32	23	1,393	599	3	53	...	29	2,581	681
52	Trichinopoly	60,574	59,848	16	5,819	962	102	6,861	3,182	25	1,239	504	149	13,419	4,645
53	Srirangam	11,139	12,314	1	740	5	19	823	478	9	151	...	29	1,714	481
54	Karūr	9,155	9,094	1	601	7	22	1,133	770	4	87	23	27	1,821	600
55	Madura	70,289	68,605	11	4,990	411	110	7,514	4,176	18	487	319	137	12,991	4,905
56	Dindigul	15,809	15,113	2	767	1	34	2,778	1,329	6	204	15	42	8,809	1,345
57	Bodināyakkantūr	9,767	10,574	1	615	18	14	925	205	...	...	...	16	1,540	223
58	Palni	8,519	8,982	1	325	11	9	534	296	...	...	...	10	859	307
59	Periyakulam	7,844	8,534	1	412	6	13	1,094	516	2	50	37	21	1,556	559
60	Kodakūnal	2,268	2,015	...	...	...	10	310	202	1	14	62	11	824	264
61	Srivillipattūr	15,437	15,758	2	600	6	29	1,824	567	3	62	...	34	2,486	573
62	Virudunagar	10,799	11,022	1	458	...	20	1,958	676	4	130	...	25	2,546	676
63	Sivakāsi	7,027	7,590	1	825	19	13	818	458	...	...	...	14	1,643	477
64	Tinnevely	26,563	27,220	4	1,655	7	58	2,721	1,319	7	237	66	64	4,668	1,392
65	Palamcottah	22,246	24,397	8	2,037	535	42	1,873	1,313	27	434	486	77	4,844	2,334
66	Tuticorin	22,781	21,741	5	1,169	135	43	2,933	1,439	6	178	171	53	4,280	1,745
67	Coimbatore	33,417	32,371	9	2,371	578	73	5,514	1,963	9	618	299	91	8,508	2,840
68	Erode	11,481	11,430	2	1,018	15	29	1,987	1,157	7	213	74	38	3,218	1,246
69	Dhārāpuram	7,903	8,221	1	491	4	24	1,127	406	1	70	...	26	1,688	410
70	Pollachi	6,241	5,634	1	395	...	12	898	428	...	...	...	13	1,293	426
71	Tirupattūr	5,840	5,011	1	515	10	17	1,134	486	...	...	...	18	1,649	496

(13)—Statement showing the number of schools and scholars (public and private) in municipalities on the 31st March 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1921.		Colleges and secondary schools.			Elementary schools.			Schools for Europeans, special and private schools.			Total.			
		Males	Females.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	
72	Udumalpet ... ..	5,177	5,059	1	453	17	12	531	283	...	...	...	13	984	300	
73	Salem ... ..	26,418	25,826	5	1,638	230	75	6,017	2,040	...	3	228	...	53	7,881	2,270
74	Ootacamund ... ..	10,217	9,250	2	584	167	28	1,568	775	...	4	131	166	34	2,283	1,128
75	Coonoor ... ..	6,459	5,758	1	268	268	14	693	407	...	8	206	131	18	1,167	806
76	Calicut ... ..	42,527	39,807	11	2,696	541	62	4,798	2,284	44	1,694	286	117	9,190	3,111	
77	Palghat ... ..	22,619	22,868	7	2,121	217	86	2,351	1,195	...	3	161	...	46	4,638	1,412
78	Cannanore ... ..	13,159	14,546	3	960	460	23	1,612	990	20	771	540	49	8,843	1,890	
79	Tellicherry ... ..	13,090	14,486	6	1,558	500	37	2,093	1,361	24	670	186	67	4,816	2,047	
80	Cochin ... ..	11,222	9,415	2	571	127	16	1,221	1,014	2	52	241	20	1,844	1,862	
81	Mangalore ... ..	28,204	25,673	16	4,158	1,895	48	8,761	2,080	8	403	196	68	8,822	4,171	
	Total, 1926-27 ... ..	1,528,309	1,500,551	829	111,771	13,266	3,257	185,455	96,715	524	24,737	8,253	4,104	321,963	118,236	
	Total, 1921-22 ... ..	...	...	302	105,045	10,183	2,730	145,314	74,652	541	23,185	8,105	3,578	278,544	92,940	

(14)—Comparative statement showing the total expenditure on education for the last three quinquennial years (the amounts are expressed in lakhs).

	1916-17.	1921-22.						1926-27.					
	Total expenditure.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... ..	14.05	5.58	...	0.06	8.45	5.03	19.12	8.11	...	0.03	12.01	4.33	24.48
Professional colleges ... ..	6.02	6.45	...	...	1.43	0.16	8.01	8.68	0.02	...	1.91	0.22	10.83
Secondary schools ... ..	47.20	17.29	8.75	0.73	37.98	15.27	75.02	23.71	5.02	1.53	43.06	16.46	89.78
Elementary schools ... ..	70.13	55.28	19.60	4.88	8.88	18.15	106.49	88.14	35.86	11.68	8.62	28.21	170.51
Training schools ... ..	8.74	16.72	0.93	0.03	0.03	0.24	18.85	17.92	0.21	0.04	0.08	1.61	19.96
Other special schools ... ..	7.64	10.50	0.03	0.01	1.08	6.18	17.80	11.71	0.24	0.10	1.50	10.95	24.50
<b>Total, Direct expenditure ...</b>	<b>158.78</b>	<b>111.82</b>	<b>24.31</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>57.55</b>	<b>45.78</b>	<b>245.12</b>	<b>156.27</b>	<b>41.45</b>	<b>13.88</b>	<b>67.18</b>	<b>61.78</b>	<b>340.06</b>
University ... ..	3.94	0.85	...	...	3.28	0.55	4.68	4.16	...	...	3.56	0.81	8.53
Direction and Inspection ... ..	9.39	14.77	...	...	...	...	14.77	16.76	...	...	...	...	16.76
Scholarships ... ..	3.07	3.04	0.07	0.01	...	0.87	4.09	3.20	0.05	0.06	...	1.60	4.91
Buildings and furniture ... ..	25.02	24.81	4.06	1.45	0.35	7.12	37.79	18.07	7.57	3.65	0.81	13.21	42.91
Miscellaneous ... ..	21.66	2.98	0.06	0.01	11.97	18.62	38.54	3.93	0.07	0.06	17.64	17.61	39.55
<b>Total, Indirect expenditure.</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>46.45</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>15.60</b>	<b>27.16</b>	<b>94.87</b>	<b>46.17</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>21.51</b>	<b>33.53</b>	<b>112.96</b>
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>221.88</b>	<b>158.27</b>	<b>28.50</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>73.15</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>339.99</b>	<b>202.44</b>	<b>49.14</b>	<b>17.14</b>	<b>88.69</b>	<b>95.31</b>	<b>452.72</b>

Heads of expenditure.		1921-22.			
		Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
<b>DIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.</b>					
Arts colleges	{ Government ...	4,06,007	...	...	1,84,082
	{ Municipal Board ...	4,000	...	4,965	4,871
	{ Local Board ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Aided ...	1,48,289	...	600	6,55,818
	{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...
Total, Arts colleges		5,58,296	..	5,585	8,44,771
Professional colleges.	{ Government ...	6,26,153	...	...	1,43,537
	{ Aided ...	18,434	...	...	...
	Total, Professional colleges	6,44,587	..	...	1,43,537
Total, University Education		12,02,883	...	5,585	9,88,308
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.</b>					
<b>SECONDARY SCHOOLS.</b>					
<b>Boys.</b>					
Indian schools	{ Government ...	1,98,348	...	...	1,31,391
	{ Municipal Board ...	1,02,885	...	65,521	2,05,828
	{ Local Board ...	3,34,759	3,55,894	4,725	5,48,002
	{ Aided ...	4,87,757	..	...	25,51,522
	{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	8,164
Total, Indian schools		11,23,649	3,55,584	70,246	35,34,907
European schools	{ Government ...	35,579	...	...	...
	{ Aided ...	1,45,651	..	...	1,05,618
Total, European schools		1,81,230	...	...	1,05,618
Total, Secondary schools—Boys		13,04,879	3,55,584	70,246	36,40,525
<b>Girls.</b>					
Indian schools	{ Government ...	1,72,220	...	777	17,159
	{ Municipal Board ...	1,177	...	2,023	1,086
	{ Local Board ...	...	19,387	...	1,700
	{ Aided ...	1,08,875	...	...	57,318
	{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	1,520
Total, Indian schools		2,82,772	19,387	2,800	78,733
European schools	{ Government ...	17,208	...	...	...
	{ Aided ...	1,23,787	...	...	79,288
Total, European schools		1,40,990	...	...	79,288
Total, Secondary schools—Girls		4,23,762	19,387	2,800	1,57,971
Total Secondary schools		17,28,641	3,74,971	73,046	37,98,496

of receipts and charges.

		1926-27.					
Endow- ments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endow- ments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,641	5,97,730	5,50,811	..	...	2,61,740	17,137	8,29,688
153	13,989	4,000	...	2,060	7,978	19	14,056
15,428	15,428	...	...	...	...	12,050	12,050
4,79,787	12,84,494	2,55,815	352	1,326	9,81,359	8,95,654	15,84,506
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,774	7,774
5,04,009	19,11,641	8,10,626	352	3,383	12,01,075	4,82,634	24,48,073
16,414	7,86,104	3,44,889	1,620	196	1,92,606	10,333	10,47,644
...	18,434	23,392	...	...	183	11,504	85,079
16,414	8,04,538	8,68,281	1,620	193	1,90,789	21,837	10,82,723
5,19,423	27,16,179	16,78,907	1,972	3,582	13,91,864	4,54,471	35,30,796
469	3,30,108	1,71,586	...	...	69,820	8,971	2,65,386
2,057	4,66,291	1,60,049	...	1,43,781	4,62,882	2,721	7,68,433
25,082	12,68,132	5,35,468	4,78,787	...	7,78,200	46,564	18,37,019
8,74,725	39,14,004	6,72,071	3,000	1,020	25,81,566	9,84,787	42,42,444
20,028	28,192	...	...	...	3,732	20,588	24,320
9,22,341	60,06,727	15,39,183	4,79,787	1,43,801	39,16,200	10,58,631	71,37,602
...	35,579	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,42,248	4,93,517	2,61,127	...	...	1,11,357	1,99,700	5,72,184
2,42,248	5,29,096	2,61,127	...	...	1,11,357	1,99,700	5,72,184
11,64,589	65,35,823	18,00,310	4,79,787	1,43,801	40,27,557	12,58,331	77,09,786
94	1,90,250	2,39,428	...	...	35,395	509	2,75,332
...	4,236	1,000	...	9,303	2,592	...	12,895
1,760	22,847	...	21,349	...	2,848	1,760	25,957
1,63,497	3,30,190	1,32,787	...	92	1,00,585	2,44,289	4,77,753
7,421	8,941	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,72,772	5,56,464	3,73,216	21,349	9,395	1,41,420	2,46,558	7,91,987
...	17,203	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,89,274	8,92,299	1,97,778	...	...	1,36,697	1,41,463	4,75,938
1,89,274	4,09,502	1,97,778	...	...	1,36,697	1,41,463	4,75,938
3,62,046	9,65,966	5,70,998	21,849	9,395	2,78,117	3,88,021	12,67,876
15,26,635	75,01,789	23,71,303	5,01,136	1,53,196	43,06,674	16,46,352	69,77,661



Heads of expenditure.	1921-22.			
	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
<b>DIRECT EXPENDITURE—cont.</b>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—cont.</b>				
<b>ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.</b>				
<i>Boys.</i>				
Indian schools ... { Government ... ..	2,94,829	...	...	3,323
{ Municipal Board ... ..	2,45,447	1,046	4,16,472	15,617
{ Local Board ... ..	18,04,259	17,56,432	...	1,37,025
{ Aided ... ..	20,41,642	42	4,436	5,42,227
{ Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	90,889
Total, Indian schools ...	43,86,177	17,57,520	4,20,908	7,89,151
European schools—Aided ... ..	12,340	...	...	4,355
Total, European schools ...	12,340	...	...	4,355
Total, Elementary schools—Boys ...	43,98,517	17,57,520	4,20,908	7,93,536
<i>Girls.</i>				
Indian schools ... { Government ... ..	3,44,209	...	...	6,027
{ Municipal Board ... ..	79,324	...	66,139	1,326
{ Local Board ... ..	3,78,889	2,02,851	...	6,711
{ Aided ... ..	3,18,671	...	559	46,025
{ Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	1,420
Total, Indian schools... ..	11,21,093	2,02,851	66,698	61,569
European schools—Aided ... ..	8,664	...	...	2,755
Total, European schools ...	8,664	...	...	2,755
Total, Elementary schools—Girls ...	11,29,757	2,02,851	66,698	64,264
Total, Elementary schools ...	55,28,274	19,60,371	4,87,606	8,57,800
Total, School Education—General ...	72,56,915	23,35,342	5,60,652	48,56,296
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.</b>				
<b>TRAINING SCHOOLS.</b>				
<i>Masters.</i>				
Indian schools ... { Government ... ..	10,41,593	26,610	3,324	547
{ Local Board ... ..	32,929	65,152	...	...
{ Aided ... ..	2,24,913	1,027	...	1,523
{ Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total, Indian schools ...	12,99,435	93,089	3,324	2,070
European schools—Aided ... ..	1,334	...	...	...
Total, European schools ...	1,334	...	...	...
Total, Training schools—Masters ...	18,00,769	93,089	3,324	2,070

## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

of receipts and charges—cont.

		1926-27.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,263	2,99,415	5,93,287	...	..	1,353	15,764	6,10,404
995	6,79,577	3,33,860	...	8,39,528	1,625	2,786	11,77,799
2,221	36,99,937	30,53,508	80,12,903	...	94,722	5,118	61,66,251
13,61,504	38,49,851	33,84,262	3,339	4,683	6,46,252	20,28,407	61,26,943
82,114	1,73,103	...	...	...	45,526	1,02,833	1,48,359
13,48,097	87,01,833	73,64,917	30,16,242	8,44,311	7,89,478	22,14,908	1,42,29,756
19,373	36,068	15,169	...	...	6,175	32,124	58,468
19,373	36,068	15,169	...	...	6,175	32,124	58,468
13,67,470	87,37,951	73,80,086	30,16,242	8,44,211	7,95,653	22,47,032	1,42,88,224
179	3,50,415	54,108	...	...	647	...	54,755
3,344	1,50,133	1,78,160	...	3,20,341	614	34	4,97,149
304	5,88,755	5,12,637	5,68,832	...	4,724	1,353	10,87,546
4,16,375	7,81,630	4,79,908	1,100	3,668	52,409	5,31,898	10,68,983
10,093	11,513	...	...	...	300	17,047	17,347
4,30,295	18,82,446	12,22,813	5,69,932	3,24,009	58,694	5,50,332	27,25,780
17,026	28,445	10,681	...	...	7,331	24,049	42,061
17,026	28,445	10,681	...	...	7,331	24,049	42,061
4,47,321	19,10,891	12,33,494	5,69,932	3,24,009	66,025	5,74,381	27,67,841
18,14,791	1,06,48,842	86,13,580	35,86,174	11,68,220	8,61,678	28,21,413	1,70,51,065
33,41,426	1,81,50,831	1,09,84,883	40,87,310	13,21,416	51,67,352	44,67,765	2,60,28,726
1,037	10,73,161	10,78,066	21,118	2,512	868	1,822	11,04,384
1,386	99,767	19,650	8,077	...	64	...	27,991
54,883	2,82,346	2,65,774	1,505	233	1,354	78,609	3,47,475
360	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
57,716	14,55,634	13,83,890	30,700	2,745	2,284	80,431	14,79,850
...	1,334	662	...	...	...	...	662
...	1,534	662	...	...	...	...	662
57,716	14,56,968	13,84,352	30,700	2,745	2,284	80,431	14,80,512

Heads of expenditure.	1924-25.			
	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
<b>DIRECT EXPENDITURE—cont.</b>				
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—cont.</b>				
<b>TRAINING SCHOOLS—cont.</b>				
<i>Mistresses.</i>				
Indian schools ... { Government ...	2,41,500	125	124	30
... { Aided ...	1,23,062	122	...	472
Total, Indian schools ...	3,64,562	247	124	502
European—Aided ...	6,116	...	...	550
Total, European schools ...	6,116	...	..	550
Total, Training schools for Mistresses ...	3,70,678	247	124	1,052
Total, Training schools ...	18,71,447	95,386	3,448	3,122
<b>OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</b>				
Indian schools ... { Government ...	9,56,002	...	...	66,349
... { Municipal Board ...	...	...	1,766	...
... { Local Board ...	...	2,228	...	...
... { Aided ...	67,673	...	...	15,084
... { Unaided ...	...	...	...	28,123
Total, Indian schools ..	10,23,675	2,228	1,766	1,07,556
European schools ... { Government ...	25,184	...	...	...
... { Aided ...	950	...	...	26
Total, European schools ...	26,134	...	...	26
Total, Other Special schools ...	10,49,809	2,228	1,766	1,07,582
Total, School Education—Special ...	27,21,256	95,564	5,214	1,10,704
Total, Direct Expenditure ...	1,11,31,054	24,30,906	5,71,431	57,55,308
<b>INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>				
University ...	85,480	...	...	3,28,245
Direction and Inspection ...	14,77,411	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	3,04,029	6,680	1,120	...
Expenditure on buildings, furniture and other apparatus ...	24,80,931	4,06,294	1,44,802	34,721
Miscellaneous ...	2,97,522	6,358	625	11,97,079
Total, Indirect Expenditure ...	46,45,373	4,19,322	1,46,547	15,80,045
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>1,58,26,427</b>	<b>28,50,238</b>	<b>7,17,978</b>	<b>73,15,358</b>

of receipts and charges—cont.

		1925-26.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
20	2,41,799	2,52,584	559	1,018	192	127	2,54,460
32,432	1,58,088	1,48,053	...	168	3,036	74,829	2,26,086
32,452	3,97,887	4,00,617	559	1,186	3,228	74,956	4,80,546
3,370	10,036	27,216	...	...	3,030	5,224	35,470
3,370	10,036	27,216	...	...	3,030	5,224	35,470
35,822	4,07,923	4,27,833	559	1,186	6,258	80,180	5,16,016
93,538	18,64,891	17,92,185	31,259	3,931	8,542	1,60,611	19,96,528
17,253	10,89,604	9,65,225	...	...	88,096	4,458	10,57,779
...	1,766	7,892	...	9,912	3,328	140	21,272
2	2,230	9,525	20,954	...	1,137	7,054	34,670
5,65,218	6,47,975	1,70,117	3,449	...	31,734	10,13,667	12,18,867
29,675	55,698	...	...	...	25,680	64,580	90,260
6,12,048	17,47,273	11,52,759	24,403	9,912	1,49,975	10,88,799	24,26,848
...	25,184	17,186	...	...	...	...	17,186
6,544	7,520	1,100	...	...	124	5,207	6,481
6,544	32,704	18,286	...	...	124	5,207	23,617
6,18,592	17,79,877	11,71,045	24,403	9,912	1,50,099	10,95,006	24,50,465
7,12,130	36,44,868	29,63,230	55,662	13,843	1,58,641	12,56,617	44,46,998
45,72,979	2,45,11,678	1,56,27,020	41,44,944	13,38,841	67,17,857	61,77,863	3,40,06,515
54,629	4,68,354	4,15,470	...	...	3,56,502	80,995	8,52,967
...	14,77,411	16,75,962	...	...	...	...	16,75,962
96,627	4,08,456	3,19,881	5,104	5,072	...	1,60,494	4,90,551
7,12,075	37,78,823	18,07,517	7,57,094	3,65,328	30,522	13,30,946	42,91,407
18,51,986	33,53,570	3,98,333	6,413	5,051	17,64,264	17,50,989	39,55,030
27,15,317	94,86,614	46,17,163	7,68,611	3,75,451	21,51,288	33,53,404	1,12,65,917
72,88,296	3,39,98,292	2,02,44,183	49,13,555	17,14,292	88,69,145	85,31,257	4,52,72,432

(16)—*Expenditure at the close of the last five quinquennial periods.*

	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1906-07 ... ..	24,51,560	14,97,432	3,07,005	30,21,106	24,87,255	97,64,358
1911-12 ... ..	43,87,132	12,27,660	3,14,105	38,25,941	38,10,264	1,35,65,102
1916-17 ... ..	76,93,073	29,06,053	676,346	58,27,887	45,84,537	2,16,87,896
1921-23 ... ..	1,58,26,427	28,50,238	7,17,978	73,15,333	72,88,296	3,39,98,292
1926-27 ... ..	2,02,44,183	49,13,555	17,14,292	88,69,145	95,31,257	4,52,72,432

(17)—Statement showing percentages of expenditure under each head to total expenditure on public schools.

Heads of expenditure.	1921-22.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub- scriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expendi- ture.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... ..	5,58,298	...	5,565	8,44,771	5,03,009	19,11,641	5.69
Professional colleges ... ..	6,44,587	...	...	1,43,537	16,414	8,04,538	2.39
Schools, general ... ..	72,56,915	28,35,342	5,60,652	46,56,296	33,41,426	1,81,50,831	54.03
Schools, special ... ..	27,21,256	95,564	5,214	1,10,704	7,12,130	36,44,868	10.85
General or Indirect charges ... ..	46,45,373	4,19,332	1,46,547	14,74,361	23,97,029	90,82,642	27.04
Total ...	1,58,26,427	28,50,238	7,17,978	72,29,689	69,70,008	3,85,94,320	100.00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	47.11	8.49	2.13	21.52	20.75	100.00	...
Heads of expenditure—cont.	1922-23.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub- scriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expendi- ture.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... ..	5,70,402	...	2,844	8,90,706	4,25,160	18,59,412	5.54
Professional colleges ... ..	4,68,512	...	...	1,48,604	14,861	6,26,977	1.84
Schools, general ... ..	83,67,508	22,22,570	7,03,534	47,73,158	36,99,016	1,98,71,281	58.22
Schools, special ... ..	26,20,085	72,436	3,387	1,24,426	9,68,205	37,98,539	11.10
General or Indirect charges ... ..	84,88,892	8,86,876	1,11,623	16,66,222	22,99,854	79,52,967	23.30
Total ...	1,55,10,394	27,81,382	8,26,888	76,03,616	74,07,396	3,41,29,176	100.00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	45.45	8.15	2.42	22.28	21.70	100.00	...

(17)—Statement showing percentages of expenditure under each head to total expenditure on public schools—cont.

Heads of expenditure—cont.	1923-24.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub- scriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expendi- ture.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... ..	6,22,141	...	380	9,27,548	3,52,376	19,02,440	5.19
Professional colleges ... ..	5,90,371	...	...	1,54,110	38,394	7,82,875	2.14
Schools, general ... ..	87,01,101	25,05,504	8,11,065	49,56,701	39,02,053	2,08,76,424	56.98
Schools, special ... ..	27,18,668	73,181	7,828	1,45,116	10,30,456	39,75,247	10.85
General or indirect charges ... ..	40,81,123	4,96,728	1,72,177	16,60,798	28,89,074	90,99,900	24.84
Total ...	1,67,13,404	30,75,413	9,91,448	78,44,268	80,12,353	3,66,36,888	100.00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	45.62	8.39	2.71	21.41	21.87	100.00	...

Heads of expenditure—cont.	1924-25.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub- scriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expendi- ture.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... ..	6,05,784	...	1,245	10,34,321	4,28,638	20,69,988	5.35
Professional colleges ... ..	7,93,831	2,380	572	1,53,079	22,668	9,72,530	2.52
Schools, general ... ..	90,95,840	29,71,348	11,01,972	50,17,617	43,04,045	2,24,90,822	58.20
Schools, special ... ..	27,28,978	66,997	11,824	1,48,536	9,07,527	38,63,362	10.00
General or indirect charges ... ..	32,14,115	3,69,009	1,09,148	20,21,504	28,35,662	92,49,338	28.23
Total ...	1,71,38,548	34,09,734	12,24,261	83,75,057	84,98,440	3,86,46,040	100.00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	44.35	8.82	3.17	21.67	21.99	100.00	...

(17)—Statement showing percentages of expenditure under each head to total expenditure on public schools—cont.

Heads of expenditure—cont.	1925-26.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub- scriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expendi- ture.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Arts colleges ... ..	Rs. 6,98,021	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,008	Rs. 11,10,260	Rs. 4,82,179	Rs. 22,92,068	5.56
Professional colleges ... ..	8,45,960	917	91	1,78,038	15,333	10,40,399	2.53
Schools, general ... ..	1,02,38,492	30,49,397	11,40,555	60,97,255	42,59,993	2,38,23,692	57.80
Schools, special ... ..	27,62,205	47,120	8,569	1,60,838	10,77,620	40,56,152	9.84
General or indirect charges ... ..	42,09,379	4,52,105	1,38,239	20,74,979	81,24,580	1,00,09,232	24.27
Total ...	1,87,52,057	35,49,539	12,89,062	86,25,170	89,59,655	4,12,15,488	100.00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	45.50	8.61	3.13	20.93	21.83	100.00	...
Heads of expenditure—cont.	1926-27.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub- scriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expendi- ture.
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Arts colleges ... ..	Rs. 8,10,626	Rs. 352	Rs. 3,886	Rs. 12,01,075	Rs. 4,32,634	Rs. 24,48,078	5.45
Professional colleges ... ..	8,68,281	1,920	196	1,90,789	21,837	10,82,728	2.41
Schools, general ... ..	1,09,84,883	40,87,310	13,21,416	51,67,352	44,67,765	2,60,28,726	57.98
Schools, special ... ..	29,63,290	55,662	13,843	1,58,841	12,55,617	44,46,993	9.91
General or indirect charges ... ..	46,17,163	7,68,811	3,75,451	21,11,398	30,15,981	1,08,88,604	24.25
Total ...	2,02,44,133	49,13,555	17,14,292	88,29,255	91,93,834	4,48,95,119	100.00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	45.09	10.94	3.82	19.67	20.48	100.00	...



(16)—Abstract of direct expenditure from public funds in public institutions.

Institutions.	1916-17.			1921-22.			1926-27.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ... ..	22,16,959	22,194	4,374	43,58,727	26,735	4,225	47,67,159	23,297	3,726
Board ... ..	26,508	25,44,253	3,99,693	20,83,669	24,02,980	5,61,611	48,13,949	41,08,902	13,23,325
Aided ... ..	25,88,782	3,442	60,856	3,38,858	1,191	5,595	60,45,912	12,745	11,190
Total ... ..	48,32,249	25,69,889	4,64,923	1,11,81,054	24,30,906	5,71,431	1,56,27,020	41,44,944	18,38,841

Charges and receipts.		1916-17.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
<i>Charges.</i>		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University ... ..		1,03,480	85,480	85,480	1,17,567	1,55,480	1,95,702	8,15,470
Direction ... ..		91,782	1,56,130	1,48,722	1,32,071	1,44,311	1,54,923	1,59,257
Inspection ... ..		8,47,023	13,21,281	11,95,056	13,96,060	14,33,823	14,38,020	15,16,705
Government colleges and schools	{ General ... ..	9,82,490	16,09,952	14,40,791	15,38,300	16,74,702	16,45,881	17,66,511
	{ Special ... ..	15,30,177	86,31,375	33,51,523	35,44,001	36,60,109	37,86,361	39,02,091
Scholarships in colleges and schools	{ General ... ..	1,39,353	1,93,951	2,00,759	2,10,007	2,11,747	2,12,395	2,18,687
	{ Special ... ..	1,10,651	1,09,898	1,05,777	1,00,123	78,890	78,200	75,876
Grants-in-aid to	{ schools under private management ... ..	33,33,230	23,05,177	23,55,141	26,11,691	25,79,102	29,58,017	30,72,461
	{ do. municipal management ... ..	2,07,058	3,54,999	6,33,579	7,23,611	8,58,235	9,49,015	9,82,467
	{ do. local board management ... ..	16,47,882	31,51,068	41,77,610	44,77,547	48,21,121	54,43,559	57,25,816
To the District Educational Councils towards Elementary Education ... ..			27,26,662	28,38,601	1,06,185	30,81,894	35,96,875	41,85,110
Registration of books ... ..		6,109	8,657	8,533	8,331	9,158	9,004	8,955
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts ... ..		14,529	25,743	14,607	11,320	19,519	10,095	19,603
Refunds and miscellaneous charges ... ..		26,242	17,463	75,781	85,809	72,285	52,677	59,099
Government educational buildings ... ..		8,01,318	12,55,197	6,75,430	6,56,326	4,97,615	5,88,882	6,00,833
			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total charges ... ..		98,31,357	1,70,12,133	1,73,50,392	1,85,80,615	1,92,88,991	2,11,19,586	2,25,89,921
<i>Receipts.</i>								
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government ... ..		3,50,031	6,02,257	6,47,206	7,26,609	7,86,125	7,17,454	7,63,781
Income on Endowments credited to Government ... ..		3,744	2,838	2,838	2,838	2,838	2,838	2,838
Departmental examination fees ... ..		13,443	2,252	2,325	4,214	2,527	5,100	5,601
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..		41,099	2,12,005	1,48,331	99,499	68,367	76,330	74,684
Contribution from local and municipal funds ... ..		630						
			(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total receipts ... ..		4,08,947	8,19,352	8,00,700	8,33,160	8,07,857	8,01,722	8,36,904
Net expenditure ... ..		94,22,410	1,61,92,781	1,65,49,692	1,77,53,455	1,84,81,134	2,03,17,864	2,17,53,017

## Non-departmental—

	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
1921-22 ... ..	(a) 16,60,926	(b) 98,647	1924-26 ... ..	(a) 19,16,157	(b) 1,49,582
1922-23 ... ..	14,00,651	99,858	1925-26 ... ..	21,88,198	1,69,987
1923-24 ... ..	17,01,086	1,33,820	1926-27 ... ..	25,87,150	1,71,898

## (20)—General statistics of receipts and charges of municipal boards.

	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1927.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges ... ..	1	88	4,000	...	2,060	7,995	14,055
Secondary schools ...	52	18,406	1,61,049	...	1,52,084	4,68,195	7,81,328
Elementary schools ...	1,497	134,205	5,10,020	...	11,50,866	5,059	16,74,848
Special schools ...	3	416	7,692	...	9,912	3,468	21,272
Buildings and furniture.	...	...	56,620	...	3,65,328	...	4,21,948
Stipends and scholarships ... ..	...	...	...	...	9,199	...	9,199
Contributions to schools under other manage-ments ... ..	...	...	...	...	10,789	...	10,789
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	...	5,051	...	5,051
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>152,113</b>	<b>7,39,581</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17,14,292</b>	<b>4,84,717</b>	<b>9,39,580</b>

## (21)—General statistics of receipts and charges of local boards

	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1927.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges ... ..	1	63	...	...	...	12,050	12,050
Secondary schools ...	182	37,097	5,35,468	4,98,136	...	8,29,372	18,62,976
Elementary schools ...	13,983	789,688	35,66,145	35,81,735	...	1,05,917	72,53,797
Sessional schools ...	10	258	19,850	8,077	...	64	27,991
Other special schools ...	7	281	9,525	20,954	...	8,191	38,670
Buildings and furniture.	...	...	1,69,202	7,57,094	...	6,515	9,29,811
Stipends and scholarships ... ..	...	...	...	29,347	...	...	29,347
Contributions to schools under other manage-ments ... ..	...	...	...	11,799	...	...	11,799
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	6,413	...	...	6,413
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,183</b>	<b>807,387</b>	<b>42,97,190</b>	<b>49,13,555</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9,62,109</b>	<b>1,01,72,854</b>

(22)—Distribution of direct expenditures among the different classes of institutions.

Classes of Institutions.			From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Government.</i>								
Colleges	General	...	5,50,811	...	...	2,61,740	17,137	8,29,688
	Professional	...	8,44,889	1,620	100	1,06,608	10,333	10,47,644
Secondary schools for	boys	Indians	1,71,595	...	...	89,820	3,971	2,65,386
	girls	do.	2,39,428	...	...	35,395	509	2,75,332
Elementary schools for	boys	do.	5,93,287	...	...	1,353	15,764	6,10,404
	girls	do.	54,108	...	...	647	...	54,755
Training schools	...	do.	13,30,530	21,677	3,530	1,058	1,949	13,58,444
Special schools	Indians	...	9,65,225	...	...	88,096	4,458	10,57,779
	Europeans	...	17,186	...	...	...	...	17,186
Total	Indians	...	47,49,973	23,297	3,726	6,68,715	54,121	54,96,832
	Europeans	...	17,186	...	...	...	...	17,186
<i>Board.</i>								
Colleges, General	Indians	...	4,000	...	2,060	7,978	12,069	26,105
Secondary schools for	boys	do.	6,95,517	4,76,787	1,42,781	12,41,082	49,285	26,05,452
	girls	do.	1,000	21,349	9,803	5,440	1,760	38,852
Elementary schools for	boys	do.	33,87,368	30,12,903	8,33,528	86,347	7,904	73,44,050
	girls	do.	6,88,797	5,68,532	3,20,341	5,338	1,387	15,84,095
Training schools	...	do.	19,850	8,077	...	64	...	27,991
Special schools	...	do.	17,417	20,954	9,912	4,465	7,194	59,942
Total, Indians	...	...	48,13,949	41,08,902	13,23,925	13,69,712	79,599	1,16,87,087
<i>Aided.</i>								
Colleges	General	Indians	2,55,815	352	1,326	9,31,359	3,95,654	15,84,506
	Professional	do.	23,392	...	...	183	11,504	35,079
Secondary schools for	boys	Europeans	6,72,071	3,000	1,020	25,81,566	9,94,787	42,42,444
	girls	Indians	2,61,127	...	...	1,11,357	1,99,700	5,72,184
		Europeans	1,32,787	...	82	1,00,585	2,44,289	4,77,753
Elementary schools for	boys	Indians	1,87,778	...	...	1,36,697	1,41,453	4,75,938
	girls	Europeans	33,81,262	3,339	4,653	6,46,252	20,8,407	61,26,943
		Indians	15,169	...	...	6,175	32,124	53,468
Training schools	...	Europeans	4,79,908	1,106	3,668	52,409	5,31,898	10,68,988
		Indians	10,681	...	...	7,381	24,049	42,061
Special schools	...	Europeans	4,13,827	1,505	401	4,390	1,53,438	5,73,561
		Indians	27,878	...	...	3,030	5,224	36,132
		Europeans	1,70,117	3,449	...	31,734	10,13,587	12,18,867
		Indians	1,100	...	...	124	5,207	6,431
Total	Indians	...	55,32,179	12,745	11,190	43,48,478	54,23,544	1,53,28,136
	Europeans	...	5,13,733	...	...	2,64,714	4,07,767	11,86,214
<i>Unaided.</i>								
Colleges, General	Indians	...	...	...	...	...	7,774	7,774
Secondary schools for	boys	do.	...	...	...	3,732	20,588	24,320
Elementary schools for	boys	do.	...	...	...	45,526	1,02,833	1,48,359
	girls	do.	...	...	...	300	17,047	17,347
Special schools	...	do.	...	...	...	25,680	64,580	90,260
Total	do.	...	...	...	...	75,236	2,12,822	2,88,000
Grand total	Indians	...	1,50,96,101	41,44,944	13,38,841	64,53,143	57,79,086	3,28,03,115
	Europeans	...	5,30,919	...	...	2,64,714	4,07,767	12,03,400
Total in one line	...	...	1,56,27,020	41,44,944	13,38,841	67,17,857	61,77,863	3,40,06,515

(23)—Expenditure on educational property during the year 1926-27.

## a) Government Institutions.

Detailed head.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Other than Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	
University ... ..	...	1,39,557	
Secondary ... ..	74	79,517	
Primary ... ..	...	2,776	
Special ... ..	694	17,254	
Miscellaneous .. ..	184	48,824	
Total ... ..	804	2,87,728	

## (b) Aided Institutions.

Names of Institutions.	Expenditure on account of		
	School buildings	Hostel buildings.	Play grounds.
GODAVARI EAST.			
St. Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada ... ..	...	7,000	...
Total for the district ... ..	...	7,000	...
KISTNA.			
Atkins n's English Day School, Bezwada ... ..	460	...	...
Total for the district ... ..	460	...	...
GUNTUR.			
P.V.R. Middle School, Ongole ... ..	3,522	...	...
Total for the district ... ..	3,522	...	...
BELLARY.			
St. Phelomena's School, Bellary ... ..	200	...	...
Total for the district ... ..	200	...	...
CUDDAPAH.			
Campbell Memorial School, Jammalaradugu ... ..	9,780	...	...
Total for the district ... ..	9,780	...	...

(23)—Expenditure on educational property during the year 1926-27—cont.

(b) Aided Institutions—cont.

Names of Institutions.	Expenditure on account of		
	School buildings.	Hostel buildings.	Play grounds.
<b>MADRAS.</b>			
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Loyola College, Madras ... ..	1,08,263	..	...
St. Paul's High School, Vepery ... ..	...	2,450	...
P.S. High School, Mylapore ... ..	27,425	...	...
Ramakrishna Students' Residential High School, Mylapore ... ..	11,457	...	...
Presentation Convent Middle School, Rayapuram.	1,122	...	...
Doveton Girls' High School, Royapetta ... ..	750	...	...
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta ... ..	73	...	...
St. Ebba's Mission School, do. ... ..	5,310	...	...
Church Park Training School, Teynampet ... ..	2,100	...	...
Total for the district ...	1,56,500	2,450	...
<b>CHINGIEPET.</b>			
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar ... ..	...	2,740	...
Total for the district ...	...	2,740	...
<b>NORTH ARCOT.</b>			
Islamiah High School, Vaniyambadi ... ..	20,676	...	...
M.T.V. Boys' Free Boarding and Lodging Home, Vellore ... ..	...	3,189	...
Total for the district ...	20,676	3,189	...
<b>CHITTOOR.</b>			
Sherman Memorial School, Chittoor ... ..	31,250	...	...
Total for the district ...	31,250	...	...
<b>SOUTH ARCOT.</b>			
Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram ... ..	44,686	24,900	1,255
St. Joseph's High School, Ondalalore ... ..	1,300	...	...
R. C. Town High School, Chidambaram ... ..	3,520	2,637	...
A.A.M. High School, Tindivanam ... ..	25,430	...	...
Total for the district ...	74,936	27,537	1,255
<b>TANJORE.</b>			
Victoria Jubilee Hostel, Kumbakonam ... ..	...	375	...
Town High School, do. ... ..	2,000	...	...
Banadurai High School, do. ... ..	1,275	...	...
A.V. Middle School, Koraal ... ..	377	...	...
Mayavaram Students' Association ... ..	...	1,797	...
Total for the district ...	3,652	2,172	...

(23)—*Expenditure on educational property during the year 1926-27—cont.*(b) *Aided Institutions—cont.*

Names of Institutions.	Expenditure on account of		
	School buildings.	Hostel buildings.	Play grounds.
<b>TRICHINOPOLY.</b>			
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly ... ..	150	...	...
Total for the district ...	150	...	...
<b>MADURA.</b>			
St. Mary's High School, Madura ... ..	3,870	...	...
Presentation Convent, Kodaikanal ... ..	1,139	...	...
Railway School, Madura ... ..	3,225	...	...
Bird's Nest Orphanage, Madura ... ..	...	5,000	...
Total for the district ...	8,234	5,000	...
<b>RĀMNĀO.</b>			
Hindu Nadar's High School, Sattar ... ..	667	...	...
Total for the district ...	667	...	...
<b>TINNEVELLY.</b>			
Hindu College, Tinnevelly ... ..	278	...	...
Thirthapathi High School, Ambasamudram ...	1,253	...	...
S.A.V. High School, Tuticorin ... ..	10,656	...	...
St. Aloysius' High School, Tuticorin ... ..	3,000	...	...
Total for the district ...	15,187	...	...
<b>SALEM.</b>			
Suramaoglam Railway School ... ..	26	...	...
Montford Boys' School, Yercaud ... ..	13,190	...	...
Total for the district ...	13,216	...	...
<b>THE NILGIRIS.</b>			
St. Joseph's College, Coonoor ... ..	...	953	...
St. George's Home, Keity ... ..	7,319	...	...
Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Ootacamund	22,568	...	...
Nazareth Convent High School, Ootacamund ...	238	...	63
Total for the district ...	30,135	953	63

(23) — Expenditure on educational property during the year 1926-27—cont.

(b) Aided Institutions—cont.

Names of Institutions.	Expenditure on account of		
	School buildings.	Hostel buildings.	Play grounds.
<b>MALABAR.</b>			
	RS.	RS.	RS.
St. Theresa's School, Cannanore ... ..	...	9,000	...
St. Joseph's Convent, Calicut .. ..	6,410	...	...
Total for the district ...	6,410	9,000	...
<b>SOUTH KANARA.</b>			
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore ... ..	...	...	3,468
St. Cecilia's High School, Udipi ... ..	...	1,801	...
Total for the district ...	...	1,801	3,468
Elementary Schools in the Agency... ..	420	..	..
Institutions under the control of the department—			
Government institutions .. ..	2,88,532	...	...
Aided institutions .. ..	8,75,395	61,842	4,786
Total ...	6,63,927	61,842	4,786
Institutions not under the control of the department—			
Government institutions... ..	3,12,351	...	...
Aided institutions .. ..	58,884	...	...
Total ...	3,71,235	...	...
Grand total ...	10,35,162	61,842	4,788



(24)—Distribution of expenditure from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds on Secondary, Elementary and Primary schools for the past five years.

Expenditure from	Schools.	1916-17.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Provincial funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	3,13,121	11,23,649	12,42,777	13,28,193	13,49,720	14,93,287	15,39,183
		Europeans.	1,51,248	1,81,230	2,16,363	2,27,404	2,25,587	2,53,206	2,61,127
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	1,24,399	2,82,772	3,77,525	3,73,843	3,62,481	3,90,927	3,73,215
		Europeans.	1,07,685	1,40,990	1,88,752	1,93,186	2,00,431	1,88,901	1,97,778
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	16,93,967	43,86,177	51,87,548	52,89,136	57,39,939	67,87,250	73,64,917
		Europeans.	12,056	12,340	12,035	13,129	17,415	13,128	15,169
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	4,68,625	11,21,093	11,29,382	12,55,002	11,90,490	10,95,090	12,22,813
		Europeans.	6,200	8,664	11,121	11,202	9,767	14,693	10,681
		Total ...	28,77,601	72,56,915	83,07,503	87,01,101	90,95,840	1,02,36,492	1,09,84,883
	Local funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	77,229	3,55,584	3,32,461	2,76,771	3,22,612	3,71,529
Europeans			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls.		Indians ...	...	19,387	28,634	15,034	7,392	12,441	21,349
		Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary and Primary schools for boys.		Indians ...	21,52,846	17,57,520	17,01,334	19,05,290	22,77,764	21,43,987	80,16,242
		Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary and Primary schools for girls.		Indians ...	2,17,636	2,02,851	2,60,141	3,08,409	3,63,580	5,21,440	5,69,932
	Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	24,47,711	23,33,842	23,22,570	25,05,504	29,71,348	30,49,397	40,87,310	
Municipal funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	20,066	70,243	81,610	85,490	98,379	1,00,134	1,43,801
		Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	...	2,800	2,112	3,079	6,484	9,550	9,395
		Do. ...	3,73,066	4,20,908	5,25,358	5,85,740	7,49,714	7,65,489	8,44,211
	Elementary schools for boys.	Do. ...	49,443	66,698	93,456	1,36,756	2,47,395	2,65,402	3,24,009
		Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,42,575	5,60,652	7,08,534	8,11,065	11,01,972	11,40,555	13,21,416	
	Total from public funds ...	57,67,887	1,01,52,909	1,13,98,607	1,20,17,870	1,31,69,160	1,44,26,444	1,63,93,609	

(25)—*Proportion of expenditure under the various heads of education met from public and private funds.*

	1916-17.		1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Collegiate education ..	45.12	54.88	44.49	55.51	47.71	52.29
Secondary education.	16.82	83.18	29.02	70.98	33.70	66.30
Elementary and primary education.	70.92	29.08	74.91	25.09	78.40	21.60
Special education ...	72.87	27.13	77.42	22.58	68.20	31.80
Indirect expenditure.	54.02	45.98	54.93	45.07	51.14	48.86
Total expenditure ...	51.99	48.01	57.05	42.95	59.38	40.62

(26)—Average cost of education and average fee per head in public institutions for general education for boys.

Institutions.	Government.					Board.					Aided.				
	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>		RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1921-22. { Indians ...	1,990	1,77,155	5,47,642	89 0	275 3	124	4,965	29,317	40 1	236 7	6,457	6,48,081	12,19,003	100 6	188 12
{ Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1926-27. { Indians ...	2,778	2,48,875	7,39,415	89 2	266 10	86	7,976	14,051	92 12	163 7	9,034	9,15,062	14,26,448	101 5	157 14
{ Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Secondary Schools for Boys.</i>															
1921-22. { Indians ...	5,549	1,81,291	8,30,108	23 11	56 7	40,840	8,43,830	17,34,423	20 15	42 15	107,835	25,61,522	39,14,004	23 11	36 6
{ Europeans ...	292	...	35,579	...	122 8	...	...	...	...	...	8,724	1,05,618	4,93,517	28 6	132 6
1926-27. { Indians ...	4,188	89,820	2,65,883	21 11	64 2	55,581	12,41,032	26,05,452	22 5	46 14	102,925	25,81,566	42,42,444	25 1	41 4
{ Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,449	1,11,857	5,72,184	45 7	233 10
<i>Elementary and Primary Schools.</i>															
1921-22. { Indians ...	26,564	3,323	2,39,415	0 2	11 4	4,463,926	1,52,642	48,79,514	0 5	9 7	797,771	5,42,227	38,49,851	0 11	4 13
{ Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	848	4,355	36,068	5 2	42 8
1926-27. { Indians ...	64,477	1,358	6,10,404	...	9 7	747,698	96,847	78,44,050	0 2	9 13	1,054,828	6,46,252	61,26,948	0 10	5 13
{ Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	6,175	53,468	6 5	54 7

(27)—Proportion of fee income to total direct expenditure.

	1921-22.			1925-26.			1926-27.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges ... Indians ...	19,11,641	8,44,771	44.19	22,92,068	11,10,260	48.44	24,48,078	12,01,075	49.06
Professional colleges ... Do. ...	8,04,538	1,48,537	17.84	10,40,339	1,78,038	17.11	10,82,728	1,90,789	17.62
Secondary schools for boys. { Indians ...	62,69,232	35,40,238	56.47	71,05,460	38,81,202	54.62	71,37,602	39,16,200	54.87
{ Europeans ...	5,29,096	1,05,618	19.96	5,82,835	1,15,480	19.81	5,72,184	1,11,357	19.46
Secondary schools for girls. { Indians ...	5,56,744	78,733	14.14	7,77,101	1,33,784	17.21	7,91,987	1,41,420	17.86
{ Europeans ...	4,09,602	75,288	19.36	5,01,576	1,42,578	28.43	4,75,938	1,36,697	28.72
Elementary and primary schools for boys. { Indians ...	88,34,627	8,67,326	9.82	1,27,23,258	8,10,898	6.37	1,42,29,756	7,89,478	5.55
{ Europeans ...	36,068	4,355	12.07	43,311	2,925	6.75	53,468	6,175	11.55
Elementary and primary schools for girls. { Indians ...	15,90,889	63,717	3.97	24,44,107	51,521	2.11	27,25,780	58,694	2.15
{ Europeans ...	28,445	2,755	9.68	50,612	9,101	17.98	42,061	7,331	17.43
Special schools ... { Indians ...	36,00,794	1,10,128	3.06	39,76,436	1,56,051	3.98	43,67,244	1,55,487	3.54
{ Europeans ...	44,074	576	1.80	80,716	2,587	3.21	59,749	3,154	5.28
Total ... { Indians ...	2,88,68,465	58,48,450	23.66	3,09,57,769	68,23,704	20.83	3,28,03,115	64,53,143	19.67
{ Europeans ...	10,47,185	1,92,542	18.39	12,59,050	2,72,666	21.66	12,03,400	2,64,714	21.91
Grand total ...	2,49,15,650	58,40,992	23.44	3,16,16,819	65,96,370	20.86	3,40,06,515	67,17,857	19.75

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## (28) — School fees.

Classes of Institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... Indians ...	2,858	2,955	2,52,720	2,61,740	88'43	88'58	161	150	6,124	7,976	39'04	33'17	8,370	11,799	8,42,616	9,31,359
Professional colleges ... Do. ...	1,953	2,179	1,77,778	1,90,006	91'08	87'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	260	183
Secondary schools for boys. { Do. ...	4,139	4,138	68,684	69,820	21'43	21'71	52,403	55,581	12,05,844	12,41,083	22'98	22'33	101,016	102,025	25,76,026	26,81,506
Secondary schools for boys. { Europeans. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,702	4,018	1,15,480	1,11,367
Secondary schools for girls. { Indians ...	3,591	3,984	33,207	35,395	9'25	8'58	592	595	4,811	5,440	8'13	9'09	8,979	8,466	95,716	1,00,585
Secondary schools for girls. { Europeans. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,530	4,382	1,42,573	1,36,697
Elementary and primary schools for boys. { Indians ...	53,267	64,477	1,743	1,353	0'03	0'02	691,053	747,698	91,280	96,347	0'18	0'13	978,480	1,054,828	6,15,058	6,46,252
Elementary and primary schools for boys. { Europeans. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	847	982	2,925	6,175
Elementary and primary schools for girls. { Indians ...	2,337	2,493	576	647	0'25	0'20	121,364	129,967	4,182	5,398	0'03	0'04	82,487	83,865	40,661	52,409
Elementary and primary schools for girls. { Europeans. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	728	9,101	7,331
Special schools ... { Indians ...	10,430	10,289	91,728	89,154	8'75	9'66	823	958	2,213	4,629	2'89	4'73	10,007	11,482	36,625	36,124
Special schools ... { Europeans. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	124	2,557	3,154
Total ... { Indians ...	78,625	90,515	6,46,438	6,68,715	8'22	7'39	866,461	934,949	13,14,454	13,60,712	1'52	1'46	1,199,704	1,273,429	42,12,962	45,48,478
Total ... { Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,061	10,231	2,78,636	2,66,714
Grand total ...	78,625	90,515	6,46,438	6,68,715	8'22	7'39	866,461	934,949	13,14,454	13,60,712	1'52	1'46	1,199,704	1,283,663	44,85,628	46,15,192

(28)—School fees—cont.

Classes of Institutions—cont.	Aided—cont.		Unaided and private.						Total.					
	Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... .. Indians ...	160'67	78'94	96	25	8,800	...	91'67	...	11,485	14,929	11,10,260	12,01,975	96'67	80'45
Professional colleges ... .. Do. ...	4'06	2'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,017	2,243	1,78,038	1,90,789	83'27	85'06
Secondary schools for boys. {														
Indians ...	25'28	25'08	9,559	9,651	10,649	8,246	1'11	0'86	168,082	172,295	88,81,202	39,20,714	23'09	22'76
Europeans.	31'19	27'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,702	4,018	1,15,480	1,11,357	31'19	27'71
Secondary schools for girls. {														
Indians ...	11'42	11'88	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,562	13,045	1,33,734	1,41,420	10'65	10'84
Europeans.	31'47	31'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,530	4,382	1,42,578	1,36,697	31'47	31'19
Elementary and primary schools for boys. {														
Indians ...	0'62	0'61	137,597	104,193	1,02,817	80,862	0'75	0'78	1,860,367	1,971,196	8,10,898	8,24,814	0'44	0'42
Europeans.	3'45	6'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	847	982	2,925	6,175	3'45	6'29
Elementary and primary schools for girls. {														
Indians ...	0'57	0'62	4,591	4,013	102	340	0'02	0'08	210,779	220,338	51,531	36,734	0'24	0'27
Europeans.	10'71	10'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	728	9,101	7,331	10'71	10'07
Special schools ... .. {														
Indians ...	3'68	3'15	1,470	2,278	27,436	25,680	15'70	11'27	22,780	25,097	1,58,051	1,55,487	6'04	6'22
Europeans.	19'60	25'44	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	124	2,587	3,154	19'60	25'44
Total ... {														
Indians ... ..	3'54	3'41	153,313	120,160	1,49,852	1,15,128	0'98	0'96	2,288,102	2,419,953	63,23,704	64,93,033	2'76	2'68
Europeans ... ..	27'10	25'87	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,061	10,234	2,72,668	2,64,714	27'10	25'87
Grand total ...	3'74	3'59	153,313	120,160	1,49,852	1,15,128	0'98	0'96	2,298,163	2,429,287	65,96,370	67,57,747	2'87	2'78

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

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## (29)—Scholarships.

	1916-17.		1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... ..	29,424	22,008	44,033	43,420	49,175	40,824
Professional colleges ... ..	59,129	14,377	64,366	5,492	52,818	25,514
Secondary schools ... ..	87,266	16,905	1,27,388	23,725	1,52,781	35,326
Elementary and primary schools	26,450	205	30,177	485	22,731	2,916
Special schools ... ..	41,663	9,783	45,885	23,505	52,552	55,914
Total ... ..	2,43,932	63,368	3,11,829	96,627	3,30,667	1,60,494

## (30)—Grants-in-aid to institutions under private management.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1916-17 ... ..	32,91,580	2,622	60,656	33,54,858
1917-18 ... ..	33,52,001	2,806	56,752	34,11,559
1918-19 ... ..	38,00,523	2,864	39,272	38,42,659
1919-20 ... ..	40,54,293	3,079	22,125	40,79,497
1920-21 ... ..	42,96,756	5,634	26,815	43,29,205
1921-22 ... ..	23,05,177*	1,189	5,595	23,11,961
1922-23 ... ..	23,32,757*	808	600	23,34,168
1923-24 ... ..	25,47,641*	5,738	2,942	25,56,321
1924-25 ... ..	25,11,195*	6,562	6,843	25,24,590
1925-26 ... ..	28,45,182*	12,188	4,390	28,61,760
1926-27 ... ..	29,12,041*	12,745	11,190	29,35,976

\* Excludes teaching and other grants paid to elementary schools by the District Educational Councils.

## GRANT-IN-AID FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS



(31)—Grants-in-aid from

Grants from Provincial funds.	1916-17.	1921-22.
(i) <i>Grants to institutions under private management.</i>	RS.	RS.
Teaching and fixed grants ... { Indians ...	22,28,200	9,37,219
... { Europeans ...	2,35,190	2,93,014
Stipendiary grants ... { Indians ...	81,981	2,51,282
... { Europeans ...	6,191	4,354
Building grants ... { Indians ...	2,95,615	1,51,653
... { Europeans ...	75,158	99,910
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants. { Indians ...	78,408	1,36,350
... { Europeans ...	20,168	29,575
Boarding grants ... { Indians ...	...	...
... { Europeans ...	1,21,825	2,33,515
Cadet grants ... { Europeans ...	4,068	810
Subsidy to aided training schools ...	...	40,024
Endowment grants ...	8,335	...
Other grants ... { Indians ...	...	10,217
... { Europeans ...	...	...
Grants for hostels ...	1,36,441	1,12,048
Grants for Medical inspection ... { Indians ...	...	5,206
Do. do. { Europeans ...	...	...
Grants for Manual Training Classes ...	...	...
Education of Defective children ...	...	...
Total ... { Indians ...	28,28,980	16,43,627
... { Europeans ...	4,62,600	6,61,550
Total in one line ...	32,91,580	23,05,177
(ii) <i>Grants to Local Boards.</i>		
Net cost of secondary schools and contribution to district boards ...	16,47,882	31,51,068
(iii) <i>Grants to Municipalities.</i>		
Net cost of secondary schools and contribution to municipalities ...	2,97,058	3,54,099
(iv) <i>Grants to District Educational Councils.</i>		
Towards Elementary Education ...	...	27,26,662
Grand total ...	51,46,520	85,37,066

(a) The figures for 1926-27 are included under  
(b) Figures included

Provincial Funds.

1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,15,059	9,98,363	10,28,899	10,78,752	12,07,973
6,04,526	5,17,157	3,84,758	2,99,718	3,01,190
2,37,481	2,59,413	2,58,655	2,92,845	3,09,893
8,138	10,234	12,614	15,203	8,456
61,947	1,54,634	3,04,304	3,73,833	3,63,520
79,100	78,335	73,200	1,60,070	78,503
1,791	1,40,186	99,578	2,25,239	2,22,071
16,000	29,000	17,882	8,968	9,390
...	...	30,486	...	42,469
2,39,562	2,52,993	2,33,842	2,29,222	2,30,802
96	532	...	...	...
30,841	18,588	24,721	22,454	(a) ...
...	20,711	...	...	...
18,063	...	13,108	38,732	48,488
16,458	87,336	700	48,410	57,607
{ 3,441 }	219	78,248	(b) ...	(b) ...
264 }	...	...	3,888	8,807
...	...	...	30,787	214
...	...	...	17,058	22,560
...	...	...	...	...
13,85,071	16,72,115	18,98,169	20,83,538	22,25,879
9,47,686	8,75,526	6,72,966	7,81,644	6,86,162
23,82,757	25,47,641	25,11,195	28,45,182	29,12,041
41,77,610	44,77,247	48,20,758	54,43,589	56,82,470
6,33,579	7,23,611	8,58,235	9,49,015	10,06,449
28,38,601	29,61,851	30,81,894	35,96,875	41,85,110
99,82,547	1,07,10,350	1,12,72,082	1,28,34,611	1,37,86,070

teaching and stipendiary grants to Training Schools.  
under "Building grants."

## (32)—Grants-in-aid from District and Municipal Funds.

Grants-in-aid.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
				Rs.	Rs.	
<b>(i) From District Board funds.</b>						
Contribution to aided schools ...	1,189	806	5,738	6,552	12,188	12,745
Total ...	1,189	806	5,738	6,552	12,188	12,745
<b>(ii) From Municipal funds.</b>						
Contribution to aided schools ...	5,595	600	2,942	6,843	4,390	11,190
Total ...	5,595	600	2,942	6,843	4,390	11,190

## (33)—Distribution of Provincial Grants-in-aid by districts.

Districts.	Percentage, 1925-26.	Percentage, 1926-27.
Ganjām ... ..	4.05	3.90
Vizagapatam ... ..	3.94	3.84
Godāvāri, East ... ..	4.84	4.65
Godāvāri, West ... ..	1.71	1.44
Kistna ... ..	3.98	4.21
Guntūr ... ..	4.97	5.02
Kurnool ... ..	3.05	2.73
Bellary ... ..	2.23	2.01
Anantapur ... ..	2.47	2.21
Cuddapah ... ..	1.90	1.84
Nallore ... ..	2.82	2.70
Madras ... ..	6.55	6.95
Chingleput ... ..	3.69	3.94
North Arcot ... ..	3.48	3.75
Chittoor ... ..	2.43	2.86
South Arcot ... ..	5.45	5.79
Tanjore ... ..	6.08	4.70
Trichinopoly ... ..	3.82	3.65
Madura ... ..	4.21	3.87
Rāmnād ... ..	2.77	3.15
Tinnevely ... ..	4.79	4.42
Coimbatore ... ..	3.30	3.58
Salem ... ..	2.57	2.90
The Nilgiris ... ..	2.57	1.69
Malabar ... ..	8.46	9.09
South Kanara ... ..	3.64	3.76
Agency ... ..	1.19	0.65
Sanawar ... ..	0.01	...
Total ...	100.00	100.00

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(34)—Number and Strength of Public Secondary Schools for Boys.

—	Number of schools.	Strength.											Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Fifth class.	Fourth class.	Third class.	Second class.	First class.	
1921-22 ...	478	11,645	11,616	14,525	17,799	19,035	22,159	21,553	17,527	6,657	4,416	3,908	150,839
		98,778					54,061						
1922-23 ...	486	12,198	12,502	15,513	18,103	19,296	22,830	21,016	17,533	6,342	4,405	3,590	153,330
		100,444					52,586						
1923-24 ...	494	13,266	13,149	15,710	18,819	20,261	22,915	21,001	16,936	6,203	4,002	3,381	155,140
		103,618					51,522						
1924-25 ...	506	14,335	13,414	16,069	18,618	20,305	22,653	21,057	16,968	5,806	3,776	3,331	156,364
		105,416					50,968						
1925-26 ...	513	14,729	13,840	16,569	19,126	20,523	22,796	21,207	17,024	5,328	3,500	2,916	167,660
		107,585					49,975						
1926-27 ...	523	15,123	14,414	17,388	19,849	21,077	24,392	22,247	17,474	5,062	3,255	2,804	162,965
		112,143					50,812					(a)	

(a) Of these, 2,765 were girls.

(35)—Number and Strength of Indian Secondary Schools for Boys on 31st March according to the degree of completeness.

	Number of schools.					Number of scholars.						
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
1922												
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth ... ..	10	21	37	146	214	4,487	10,262	11,492	82,921	...	109,182	
Fifth ... ..	2	4	24	8	38	325	918	5,365	1,915	...	8,521	
Fourth ... ..	1	3	10	10	25	129	341	2,337	1,974	92	4,873	
Third ... ..	4	4	81	96	6,191	525	283	7,537	18,692	668	27,703	
Second ... ..	...	1	5	...	1	7	...	122	260	...	13	395
First ... ..	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	112	...	...	73	185
Schools having classes up to and including Fifth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... ..	17	34	157	260	10,478	5,466	12,036	26,991	105,502	844	150,839	
1927												
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth ... ..	11	37	90	168	306	3,482	16,057	27,530	85,383	..	132,432	
Fifth ... ..	1	3	7	5	16	148	682	1,017	1,164	...	3,011	
Fourth ... ..	1	...	2	5	8	188	...	294	1,218	647	1,700	
Third ... ..	3	9	76	97	5,190	313	1,278	7,626	15,121	..	24,985	
Second ... ..	...	1	4	1	6	...	64	836	286	...	686	
First ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	41	100	...	141	
Schools having classes up to and including Fifth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... ..	16	50	180	277	5,528	4,111	18,081	36,844	103,272	647	162,956	

(36)—Statement showing the proportion of pupils in Indian Secondary Schools for Boys who come from outside the towns in which secondary schools are situated to the total number on rolls.

Districts.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Number of pupils who come from outside the towns in which the secondary schools are situated.		Proportion of pupils in columns 4 and 5 to those in columns (2 and 3).	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ganjām ... ..	4,662	4,916	1,007	980	5:1	5:1
Vizagapatam ... ..	4,797	5,186	652	663	7:1	8:1
Godāvāri, East ... ..	7,257	7,691	1,602	1,794	5:1	4:1
Godāvāri, West ... ..	4,650	5,005	964	1,504	5:1	3:1
Kistna ... ..	4,521	5,148	1,223	1,479	4:1	7:1
Guntūr ... ..	6,082	6,398	1,887	1,836	3:1	3:1
Kurnool ... ..	2,469	2,640	774	822	3:1	3:1
Bellary ... ..	2,662	2,668	447	421	6:1	6:1
Anantapur ... ..	1,850	1,998	604	743	3:1	3:1
Cuddapah ... ..	1,477	1,556	297	320	5:1	5:1
Nellore ... ..	3,458	3,473	1,071	978	3:1	4:1
Madras ... ..	15,850	16,063	1,023	1,231	16:1	13:1
Chingleput ... ..	5,873	5,882	1,092	1,142	5:1	5:1
North Arcot ... ..	6,595	7,114	1,400	1,399	5:1	5:1
Chittoor ... ..	2,813	2,879	634	763	4:1	4:1
South Arcot ... ..	5,233	5,244	710	661	7:1	8:1
Tanjore ... ..	15,009	15,164	2,684	2,758	6:1	5:1
Trichinopoly ... ..	6,790	7,061	1,312	1,366	5:1	5:1
Madras ... ..	7,610	7,864	675	803	11:1	10:1
Rāmnād ... ..	5,033	5,186	583	560	9:1	9:1
Tinnevely ... ..	8,307	8,227	1,911	1,769	4:1	5:1
Coimbatore ... ..	6,730	7,515	1,218	1,287	6:1	6:1
Salem ... ..	3,303	3,554	373	398	9:1	9:1
The Nilgiris ... ..	824	934	155	217	5:1	4:1
Malabar ... ..	16,216	16,114	3,271	3,153	5:1	5:1
South Kanara ... ..	6,909	6,795	1,429	1,344	5:1	5:1
Agency { Ganjām ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vizagapatam. ... ..	299	395	21	87	14:1	11:1
{ Godāvāri, East. ... ..	281	285	56	41	5:1	7:1
Total ... ..	157,560	162,955	29,075	30,467	5:1	5:1

## (37)—Male pupils in Public Secondary schools.

Districts.	Male population (census of 1921).	Male pupils in public secondary schools on 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1922.	1927.	1922.	1927.
Ganjām ...	826,844	4,459	4,878	0.54	0.59
Vizagapatam ...	1,080,146	4,671	5,176	0.43	0.48
Godāvari, East ...	718,924	6,817	7,601	0.95	1.06
Godāvari, West ...	516,864	8,587	4,953	0.81	0.96
Kistna ...	548,322		5,118		0.94
Guntur ...	913,088	4,690	6,303	0.51	0.69
Kurnool ...	463,255	1,878	2,583	0.41	0.56
Bellary ...	439,688	2,222	2,661	0.51	0.61
Anantapur ...	492,346	1,463	1,988	0.30	0.40
Cuddapah ...	452,161	1,422	1,547	0.31	0.34
Nellore ...	697,380	2,894	3,237	0.41	0.46
Madras ...	276,107	15,706	16,105	5.69	5.83
Chingleput ...	752,542	5,805	5,727	0.74	0.76
North Arcot ...	1,021,087	5,228	6,997	0.51	0.69
Chittoor ...	647,625	2,679	2,884	0.41	0.45
South Arcot ...	1,152,414	5,125	5,210	0.44	0.45
Tanjore ...	1,116,702	14,893	15,012	1.33	1.34
Trichinopoly ...	931,890	7,365	7,020	0.79	0.75
Madura ...	987,468	7,771	7,772	0.80	0.79
Rāmnād ...	818,619	5,419	5,075	0.66	0.62
Tinnevely ...	926,515	9,457	8,153	1.01	0.88
Coimbatore ...	1,106,171	5,672	7,445	0.51	0.67
Salem ...	1,051,025	3,025	3,536	0.29	0.34
The Nilgiris ...	67,018	623	897	0.98	1.34
Malabar ...	1,513,555	14,838	16,391	0.98	1.02
South Kanara ...	606,280	6,517	6,596	1.07	1.06
Agency { Ganjām ...	166,889	453	...	0.06	...
{ Vizagapatam ...	481,266		395		0.06
{ Godāvari, East ...	101,738		283		0.28
Total ...	20,870,749	149,479	160,543	0.71	0.77

## (38)—Expenditure on Indian Secondary Schools for Boys.

(Direct expenditure only.)

	Average number on rolls on 31st March 1927.	Provincial Revenue.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government...	4,188	1,71,595	...	...	89,820	3,971	2,65,386
Local Board...	37,186	5,35,468	4,76,787	...	7,78,200	46,564	18,37,019
Municipal Board...	18,395	1,60,049	...	1,42,781	4,62,882	2,721	7,68,433
Aided ...	102,925	6,72,071	3,000	1,020	25,81,566	9,84,737	42,42,444
Unaided ...	845	...	...	...	3,732	20,588	24,320
Total 1926-27	163,289	15,39,183	4,79,787	1,43,801	39,16,200	10,59,631	71,37,602
Total 1921-22	154,363	11,23,649	3,55,584	70,246	35,34,907	9,22,341	60,06,727

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(39)—Public Elementary Schools for Boys.

	Number.	Strength.	Percentage to total male population.
1921-22 ... ..	33,624	1,871,770	66
1922-23 ... ..	35,106	1,459,170	70
1923-24 ... ..	37,708	1,579,147	76
1924-25 ... ..	40,340	1,695,868	81
1925-26 ... ..	43,631	1,825,249	88
1926-27 ... ..	46,378	1,985,617(a)	95

(a) Of these 282,317 were girls.

(40)—Number of Public Elementary Schools for Boys distributed according to managing agencies.

Managing agencies.	1922.		1927.	
	Number of Institutions.	Percentage.	Number of Institutions.	Percentage.
Government ... ..	591	2	1,690	4
Municipal Board ... ..	848	3	1,130	2
Local Board ... ..	7,386	22	12,306	26
Aided { Mission ... ..	6,015	18	6,811	15
{ Non-Mission ... ..	15,883	47	21,998	47
Unaided { Mission ... ..	446	1	306	1
{ Non-Mission ... ..	2,455	7	2,142	5
Total ...	33,624	100	46,378	100



(41)—*Distribution of pupils in Public Elementary Schools for Boys according to each standard.*

Standards.	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils in each standard to the total number.	Number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils in each standard to the total number.
Eighth Standard ... ..	2,239	...	4,475	...
Seventh " ... ..	3,576	...	6,948	...
Sixth " ... ..	7,591	1	13,295	...
Fifth " ... ..	42,988	8	61,950	3
Fourth " ... ..	133,821	10	193,188	10
Third " ... ..	187,615	14	270,728	14
Second " ... ..	274,817	20	388,591	20
First " ... ..	719,682	52	1,046,442	53
Total ...	1,371,779	100	1,985,617	100

(42)—*Public Elementary Schools for Boys according to management.*

	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Under public management.</i>				
Government ... ..	591	26,739	1,690	65,878
Municipal Boards ... ..	848	61,807	1,130	98,169
Local Boards ... ..	7,386	413,603	12,308	671,245
<i>Under private management.</i>				
Aided ... ..	21,898	793,482	(a) 28,504	1,080,158
Unaided ... ..	2,901	76,148	(b) 2,448	70,167
Total ...	33,624	1,371,779	46,378	1,935,617

N.B.—(a) Of these 6,811 schools with 280,332 pupils were under mission management.

(b) Of these 806 do. 8,113 do. do.

(43)—*Details of Government Elementary Schools for Boys.*

	1921-22.		1926-27.		
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	
Reformatory and senior certified school, Chingloput ... ..	1	262	1	284	
Practising sections of the training schools for masters ... ..	32	3,022	30	3,060	
Hill schools, Agency. {	Ganjam ... ..	...	128	6,885	
	Vizagapatam ... ..	186	9,027	20	609
	Godavari, East ... ..	...	...	51	1,644
Muhammadan elementary schools, Madras ...	12	935	...	...	
Chenchu schools ... ..	14	440	20	418	
Other elementary schools not under depart- mental management ... ..	346	18,053	1,440	52,973	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>26,379</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>65,878</b>	

(44)—*Public Elementary Night Schools for Boys according to management.*

	1921-21.		1926-27.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Government schools ... ..	39	1,092	139	4,243
Board do. ... ..	174	4,828	219	6,049
Aided do. ... ..	1,694	41,293	4,810	125,383
Unaided do. ... ..	549	11,022	636	16,016
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>58,233</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>151,691</b>

## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

(45)—Male pupils in Public Elementary Schools.

Districts.	Male population (census of 1921).	Male pupils in public elementary schools on the 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1922.	1927.	1922.	1927.
Ganjām ... ..	8,28,244	55,733	68,031	67	82
Vizagapatam ... ..	1,080,146	56,051	86,269	52	80
Godāvāri, East ... ..	718,924	46,633	74,208	6½	103
Godāvāri, West ... ..	516,884	76,414	46,156	72	89
Kistna ... ..	546,322		56,670		10½
Guntūr ... ..	913,088	62,208	86,423	69	95
Kurnool ... ..	463,255	39,065	46,090	84	99
Bellary ... ..	439,688	27,172	36,723	62	84
Anantapur ... ..	492,346	27,370	33,073	55	77
Cuddapah ... ..	452,181	22,526	41,412	65	92
Nellore ... ..	697,330	33,810	42,384	43	61
Madras ... ..	276,107	23,829	31,644	86	115
Chingleput ... ..	752,542	45,823	68,269	61	91
North Arcot ... ..	1,021,087	53,367	79,155	52	77
Chittoor ... ..	647,625	27,968	46,899	43	72
South Arcot ... ..	1,152,414	65,782	95,131	57	83
Tanjore ... ..	1,116,702	65,400	92,336	59	83
Trichinopoly ... ..	931,890	44,123	62,782	47	67
Madura ... ..	987,468	49,773	71,870	50	73
Rāmnād ... ..	818,619	44,257	71,506	54	87
Tinnevely ... ..	926,515	64,516	85,262	70	92
Coimbatore ... ..	1,106,171	45,921	64,681	41	58
Salem ... ..	1,051,025	40,023	52,571	35	52
The Nilgiris ... ..	67,018	4,728	7,206	71	108
Malabar ... ..	1,513,555	109,312	181,767	71	120
South Kanara ... ..	806,280	38,654	55,447	64	91
Agency { Ganjām ... ..	165,886	20,347	11,036	27	66
{ Vizagapatam ... ..	481,266		9,493		20
{ Godāvāri, East ... ..	101,788		4,357		43
Total ... ..	20,870,749	1,196,758	1,712,681	57	82

## (46)—Extension of Elementary Education.

Districts.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to Educational Survey Register).				Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village being				Percentage of column 6 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 3.	Percentage of column 8 to column 4.	Percentage of column 9 to column 5.	Number of villages with a population of more than 2,000, which are unprovided with schools.
	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Godāvāri, East ...	444	262	148	91	442	245	94	11	100	94	64	12	...
Kistna ...	259	330	444	124	258	325	389	64	100	98	83	52	1
Kurnool ...	195	359	403	525	195	334	219	162	100	98	54	31	...
The Nilgiris ...	15	10	8	4	15	10	4	...	100	100	50	...	1
Ganjām Agency ...	8	53	3,038	...	8	47	266	...	100	89	9	...	...
Guntūr ...	384	769	369	143	380	356	251	82	99	98	68	55	...
Godāvāri, West ...	228	231	232	128	224	203	139	34	95	88	60	27	...
Bellary ...	120	279	439	336	118	270	265	61	98	97	60	18	...
North Arcot ...	372	674	725	822	362	508	211	83	97	75	29	10	...
Qudnapah ...	197	309	481	283	192	282	237	58	97	91	56	19	...
Ganjām ...	371	721	1,004	1,011	355	584	470	83	96	81	47	8	...
South Kanarā ...	254	567	698	817	243	472	553	368	96	83	62	45	...
Anantapur ...	179	397	637	422	172	341	297	44	96	86	47	9	...
Vizagapatam ...	651	667	561	328	613	551	281	55	94	83	50	17	...
Trichinopoly ...	466	491	615	778	380	416	341	226	94	85	55	29	...
Chittoor ...	291	464	551	477	273	364	141	21	94	78	26	4	...
Rāmnād ...	285	491	464	267	268	341	146	39	93	69	31	15	...
Madura ...	278	413	640	1,112	259	289	158	52	93	70	25	5	...
Tanjore ...	524	647	341	329	482	490	126	32	92	78	37	10	...
Tinnevely ...	377	405	291	186	345	323	163	27	92	80	56	20	...
South Arcot ...	616	736	679	804	554	558	269	14	90	78	40	5	...
Coimbatore ...	385	494	284	151	341	299	75	13	89	61	26	9	...
Chingleput ...	360	529	685	389	317	436	296	204	88	82	47	60	...
Nellore ...	348	470	469	262	292	401	247	43	84	85	53	18	...
Salem ...	501	478	783	1,498	407	293	153	22	81	61	20	1	...
Godāvāri, East Agency ...	14	51	1,038	...	11	88	89	...	79	75	9	...	...
Vizagapatam Agency ...	36	178	10,579	...	27	71	211	...	75	40	3	...	...
Total ...	8,096	11,075	26,756	10,780	7,531	8,847	8,169	1,798	98	80	23	17	5

(47)—Statement showing particulars of Aided Elementary Schools for Boys managed by teacher-managers.

Districts.	Number of aided elementary schools managed by teacher managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an elementary board or aided school.
Ganjām ... ..	1,449	619	497	493	4
Vizagapatam ... ..	1,533	670	569	514	20
Godāvāri, East ... ..	469	200	153	113	...
Godāvāri, West ... ..	365	98	184	43	1
Kistna ... ..	574	124	278	103	...
Guntūr ... ..	1,310	463	607	280	2
Kurnool ... ..	471	89	200	153	...
Bellary ... ..	675	118	198	143	1
Anantapur ... ..	614	92	173	147	15
Cuddapah ... ..	838	269	372	253	4
Nellore ... ..	968	266	347	277	14
Madras ... ..	75	163	67	...	...
Chingleput ... ..	519	99	146	63	2
North Arcot ... ..	574	115	274	108	25
Chittoor ... ..	599	183	225	159	17
South Arcot ... ..	1,051	192	349	188	24
Tanjore ... ..	876	346	375	63	33
Trichinopoly ... ..	724	122	382	132	15
Madura ... ..	254	77	83	29	29
Rāmnād ... ..	566	214	239	64	18
Tinnevely ... ..	483	287	162	95	31
Coimbatore ... ..	524	66	125	111	48
Salem ... ..	488	92	145	108	127
The Nilgiris ... ..	2	2	1	...	...
Malabar ... ..	1,434	1,069	831	356	13
South Kanara ... ..	153	82	50	7	5
Agency { Ganjām ... ..	140	34	42	42	...
{ Vizagapatam. ... ..	174	76	79	33	8
{ Godāvāri, East. ... ..	18	9	5	2	...
Total. { 1926-27 ... ..	18,005	6,286	7,157	4,079	456
{ 1925-26 ... ..	17,501	5,944	7,086	3,804	664
{ 1924-25 ... ..	16,582	5,417	7,119	3,025	1,296
{ 1923-24 ... ..	15,821	4,962	6,354	2,972	1,636
{ 1922-23 ... ..	14,863	3,895	6,412	2,949	2,173
{ 1921-22 ... ..	14,119	3,017	5,574	2,862	2,134

## (48)—Number of Elementary Schools for Boys.

Managing agency.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1928.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1927.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no aided or board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description, whether board, aided or unaided schools formerly existed.
Government... ..	1,396	30	324	...	1,690	18	1	1	2
Municipal Board ... ..	1,079	18	69	...	1,130	7	...	...	...
Local Board... ..	11,290	151	1,167	...	12,306	72	3	...	17
Aided ... ..	27,158	2,875	4,521	...	28,804	2	...	...	4
Unaided ... ..	2,708	2,405	2,145	...	2,448	1	...	...	...
Total ... ..	43,631	5,479	8,226	...	46,378	98	4	...	23

(49)—Statement showing the part-time and night schools for boys.

Districts.	Number of part-time and night schools on the 31st March 1927.	Part-time schools.						Number taught by				Night schools.		
		Under public management.		Aided		Un-aided		Teachers who are also teachers of full-time schools.	Teachers who are also teachers of other part-time schools.	Teachers of night schools.	Others.	Number of schools taught by day school teachers.	Others.	Total night schools.
		Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Total of part-time schools.								
Ganjām ...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	89	203	
Vizagapatam ...	577	...	1	13	...	3	17	3	1	8	7	407	153	560
Godāvāri, East ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	171	371	
Godāvāri, West ...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	82	161	
Kistna ...	421	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	174	246	420	
Gāntūr ...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	192	415	
Kurnool ...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	125	355	
Bellary ...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	37	137	
Anantapur ...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	65	196	
Cuddapah ...	451	...	7	53	1	3	74	50	5	19	260	117	377	
Nellore ...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	167	254	
Madras ...	91	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	81	9	90	
Chingleput ...	307	...	87	2	3	...	92	2	...	90	191	24	215	
North Arcot ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	66	160	
Chittoor ...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	83	219	
South Arcot ...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	145	234	
Tanjore ...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	54	142	
Trichinopoly ...	197	...	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	8	118	71	189	
Madura ...	88	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	70	17	87	
Bāmnād ...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	20	161	
Tinnevelly ...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	10	64	
Coimbatore ...	130	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	110	19	129	
Salem ...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	51	92	
The Nilgiris ...	23	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	16	4	20	
Malabar ...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	31	255	
South Kanara ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
Agency { Ganjām ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	
{ Vizagapatam ...	79	...	...	6	...	...	6	2	...	1	3	46	27	73
{ Godāvāri, East ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	
1926-27.	5,808	2	105	86	5	6	204	57	6	28	113	3,508	2,096	5,604
1925-26.	5,439	2	109	39	7	4	152	11	24	21	93	3,264	2,023	5,287
1924-25.	5,206	11	126	43	3	8	194	14	10	27	143	3,057	1,955	5,012
Total. { 1923-24.	4,433	4	108	17	...	4	133	5	22	19	87	2,651	1,709	4,360
{ 1922-23.	3,855	13	70	23	4	19	129	17	...	10	102	2,016	1,720	3,736
{ 1921-22.	2,923	42	108	11	1	...	162	1	...	5	156	1,040	1,721	2,761

(50)—Statement showing the number of elementary school buildings (boys' schools) constructed during the year 1926-27.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for boys' schools) constructed by							Total.	
	Public agencies.			Private agencies.					
	Government.	Municipal board.	Local board.	Aided.		Unaided.			
				Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.		
Ganjām ... ..	...	...	4	...	46	...	13	66	
Vizagapatam ... ..	1	...	1	12	32	1	6	53	
Gōdāvāri, East ... ..	6	1	3	13	5	3	1	31	
Gōdāvāri West ... ..	...	1	7	19	2	...	...	29	
Kiātnā ... ..	1	...	6	19	6	1	2	87	
Guntūr ... ..	8	1	1	21	3	...	...	34	
Kurnool ... ..	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8	
Bellary ... ..	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	
Anantapur ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Cuddapah ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	6	
Nellore ... ..	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	5	
Madras ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput ... ..	3	1	1	4	18	1	1	29	
North Arcot ... ..	...	1	...	13	48	4	16	82	
Chittoor ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	
South Arcot ... ..	10	...	3	...	13	...	2	28	
Tanjore ... ..	25	...	4	1	30	...	6	66	
Trichinopoly ... ..	1	1	8	...	1	...	...	11	
Madura ... ..	16	...	10	5	1	...	...	32	
Rāmnād ... ..	...	...	6	4	5	...	1	16	
Tinnevely ... ..	...	...	4	8	8	...	3	25	
Coimbatore ... ..	...	1	11	12	1	1	...	26	
Salem ... ..	...	...	13	8	11	...	4	31	
The Nilgiris ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Malabar ... ..	...	1	...	...	109	...	17	127	
South Kanara ... ..	...	...	5	...	26	...	3	34	
Agency { Ganjām ... ..	1	...	...	1	3	...	5	10	
{ Vizagapatam ... ..	2	...	3	...	14	...	...	19	
{ Gōdāvāri, East ... ..	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	
Total ...	1926-27 ...	74	9	97	152	394	14	60	820
	1925-26 ...	34	11	53	152	367	10	101	728
	1924-25 ...	81	6	45	110	243	23	111	569
	1923-24 ...	55	5	53	127	184	23	112	559
	1922-23 ...	22	10	62	83	161	18	78	443
1921-22 ...	83	26	96	95	144	20	56	470	



(51)—Statement showing the number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district, the number of pupils per trained teacher and the number of pupils per teacher in elementary schools for boys on the 31st March.

Districts.	1922.						1927.					
	Elementary schools for boys.						Elementary schools for boys.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1922.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.	Number of teachers		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.					Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām ... ..	943	2,994	31	60,648	64	20	1,661	4,009	41	74,494	45	19
Visagapatam ... ..	1,067	2,668	37	62,756	59	22	1,947	4,536	43	94,663	49	21
Godāvāri, East ... ..	930	2,459	38	57,514	62	23	2,106	3,715	57	93,228	44	25
Godāvāri, West ... ..	1,492	4,289	36	101,504	68	24	1,312	2,418	54	61,961	47	25
Kistna ... ..							1,680	3,370	46	73,344	47	22
Guntūr ... ..	1,144	3,395	35	79,013	69	24	2,401	4,749	51	106,723	44	22
Kurnool ... ..	923	2,068	45	45,003	49	22	1,841	2,345	57	52,014	39	22
Bellary ... ..	327	1,251	26	29,329	90	23	668	1,624	41	39,029	53	24
Anantapur ... ..	433	1,285	34	29,678	69	23	844	1,778	47	41,650	49	23
Cuddapah ... ..	494	1,609	31	33,425	68	21	962	2,234	43	45,615	47	20

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Nellore ... ..	660	1,966	34	40,476	61	31	1,144	2,433	47	50,099	44	21
Madras ... ..	633	1,083	61	26,255	41	26	952	1,408	68	35,545	37	25
Chingleput ... ..	849	2,117	40	50,089	59	24	1,557	2,966	53	76,775	49	26
North Arcot ... ..	891	2,074	43	57,646	65	28	1,476	3,080	48	87,182	59	28
Chittoor ... ..	562	1,422	40	31,462	56	23	1,082	2,204	49	52,366	43	24
South Arcot ... ..	977	2,907	34	70,116	72	34	1,730	4,045	43	104,113	60	26
Tanjore ... ..	1,806	3,000	44	72,944	56	24	3,098	4,283	49	104,463	50	24
Trichinopoly ... ..	806	2,036	39	46,984	53	23	1,261	2,682	47	67,307	54	23
Madura ... ..	917	1,954	47	52,027	57	27	1,671	2,844	59	76,889	46	27
Ramnād ... ..	621	2,092	30	47,621	77	23	1,218	3,205	33	76,375	63	24
Tinnevely ... ..	1,509	3,188	44	74,189	49	23	2,198	4,234	52	99,095	45	23
Coimbatore ... ..	747	2,004	37	49,842	67	25	1,276	2,703	47	72,453	57	27
Salem ... ..	715	1,731	41	42,653	60	25	1,014	2,150	47	56,775	56	26
The Nilgiris ... ..	143	207	69	5,110	36	25	214	329	63	8,373	39	25
Malabar ... ..	2,245	5,581	40	136,349	61	25	4,169	9,900	42	237,879	57	24
South Kanara ... ..	1,013	1,898	53	46,261	46	24	1,337	2,790	43	69,409	52	25
Agency { Ganjām ... ..	440	961	46	22,337	52	24	314	501	63	11,701	37	23
{ Vizagapatam ... ..							247	457	54	10,103	41	22
{ Godāvāri, East... ..							153	244	63	5,591	37	23
Total ... ..	22,798	58,286	39	1,371,779	60	24	39,913	83,280	48	19,85,617	50	24

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

(52)—Statement showing the stability of village elementary schools for boys on the 31st March.

	1922.			1927.		
	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Total.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Total.
Number of aided elementary schools existing on 31st March ... ..	5,491	15,437	20,958	6,529	21,104	27,633
Number of such schools as have been aided without break for five years.	3,731	7,830	11,561	4,432	9,639	14,131
Number of such schools as have been aided without break for four years ... ..	413	2,190	2,603	1,417	3,047	4,464
Number of schools as have been aided without break for three years .. ..	504	2,515	3,029	1,361	3,691	5,052
Number of such schools as have been aided without break for two years.	675	3,358	4,031	1,463	4,634	6,097

(53) Expenditure on Indian Elementary Schools for Boys (Direct Expenditure only)

	Average number on rolls on 31st March 1927.	Provincial Revenue.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ... ..	64,477	5,93,287	...	...	1,353	15,764	6,10,404
Local Board... ..	6,53,685	30,53,506	30,12,903	...	94,722	5,118	61,66,251
Municipal Board ... ..	94,013	3,33,860	...	8,39,528	1,625	2,786	11,77,799
Aided ... ..	10,54,828	33,84,262	3,339	4,883	6,46,252	20,88,407	61,26,943
Unaided ... ..	66,220	...	...	...	45,526	1,02,833	1,48,359
Total 1926-27 .. ..	19,33,223	73,64,917	30,16,242	8,44,211	7,88,478	23,14,908	1,43,29,756
Total 1921-22 ... ..	14,00,331	43,86,177	17,57,520	4,20,908	7,88,181	13,48,097	87,01,833

## SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(54)—Statement showing the number of students studying each subject of the technical, art, industrial and commercial group on the 31st March.

	1922.	1927.	
<b>Art education—</b>			
Drawing ... ..	423	26	
Technical Drawing ... ..	290	...	
Design ... ..	...	253	
Painting ... ..	25	61	
Modelling ... ..	...	740	
Geometrical Drawing ... ..	7	...	
		745	1,090
<b>Technical education—</b>			
Civil Engineering ... ..	1,080	162	
Mechanical Engineering ... ..	342	345	
Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy ... ..	242	420	
		1,664	927
<b>Industrial education—</b>			
Wood Engraving ... ..	71	229	
Jewellers' Work ... ..	18	78	
Printing, Book-binding, etc. ... ..	8	387	
Wood Work ... ..	158	10,770	
Metal Work ... ..	737	1,618	
Rattan Work ... ..	66	782	
{ Cotton-weaving ... ..	406	6,669	
{ Carpet-weaving ... ..	21	251	
{ Lace-making ... ..	395	719	
Textiles ... { White Embroidery ... ..	...	...	
{ Tape-making ... ..	19	786	
{ Hand-knitting ... ..	39	701	
{ Embroidery ... ..	189	206	
Tailoring and Dress-making ... ..	64	417	
Agriculture ... ..	38	762	
		2,226	24,272
<b>Commercial education—</b>			
Book-keeping ... ..	514	325	
Commercial Correspondence ... ..	471	229	
Banking ... ..	245	143	
Commercial Geography ... ..	89	54	
Shorthand ... ..	810	802	
Typewriting ... ..	912	1,252	2,904
		2,041	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,676</b>		<b>29,064</b>

Districts.	Schools.	Strength : Training section.					Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1922.	Secondary.	Elementary.		Total.	On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
				Higher.	Lower.				Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
Ganjām (Government).	Berhampur Secondary Training School ..	166	80	56	54	140	78	77	..	10	43	122	45	8
	Chicacole Training School ... ..	118	..	56	58	114	72	51	..	..	35	..	37	6
	Russellkonda Training School ... ..	77	..	..	61	61	161	152	..	..	22	88	28	..
	Chatrapur Oriya Training School ... ..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ... ..	424	80	112	173	315	311	290	..	10	100	155	110	9
Visagapatam (Government). (Aided)	Visagapatam Training School ... ..	128	..	71	40	111	99	91	..	..	27	39	25	..
	Bimlipatam Training School ... ..	132	..	60	39	99	..	..	..	..	13	42	23	..
	Parvatipur (Telugu) Training School ... ..	79	..	..	35	35	96	68	..	..	8	82	..	..
	Secondary Training Class attached to the A. V. N. College, Visagapatam ... ..	16	..	..	..	..	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ... ..	355	..	131	114	245	681	154	..	..	48	113	48	..
Godāvari, East. (Government).	Rajahmundry Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry Higher Elementary Training School ... ..	68	82	..	..	82	152	189	90	..	..	..	16	19
	Amalapur Training School ... ..	40	..	76	93	169	84	37	..	..	24	..	36	3
	Total ... ..	40	..	88	181	219	..	..	..	..	68	..	78	..

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(Aided) ...	Rajahmundry U.L.C.M. Training School ...	74	...	48	48	86	89	94	...	...	18	...	26	11
	Cocanada C.B.M. Training School ...	74	...	74	89	162	122	100	...	...	...	51	58	16
	Secondary Training Class attached to the P.R. College, Cocanada ...	10	20	...	...	20	457	1,019	...	18	...	...	7	7
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>55</b>
Oodāvari, West (Government).	Ellora Training School ...	156	...	67	87	154	56	82	...	...	38	...	80	5
	Narasapur Training School ...	162	...	78	91	164	88	89	...	...	24	9	16	...
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>318</b>	...	<b>140</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>170</b>	...	...	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>
Kistna (Government).	Masulipatam Training School ...	189	...	78	85	188	42	118	...	...	52	24	45	8
	Secondary Training Class attached to the Noble College, Masulipatam ...	30	43	...	...	43	101	43	85	...	...	...	22	15
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Higher Elementary Training School ...	148	...	79	83	162	80	162	...	...	...	47	76	...
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>35</b>	...	<b>52</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>18</b>
Guntur (Government).	Guntur Secondary Training School ...	82	88	70	...	153	...	105	25	...	21	...	56	9
	Guntur Higher Elementary Training School ...	61	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur Muhammadan Training School ...	67	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	22	7	14	9
	Ongole Training School ...	46	...	41	30	71	62	97	...	...	22	...	33	3
	Narasaraopet Training School ...	67	...	20	44	64	...	...	...	...	80	19	28	...
	Guntur U.L.C.M. Training School ...	88	...	75	...	75	80	65	...	...	40	...	85	...
	Bāpatla A.B.M. Training School ...	137	...	60	64	124	198	119	...	...	9	30	87	16
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>25</b>	...	<b>144</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>36</b>	
Kurnool (Government).	Kurnool Training School ...	120	...	...	82	82	89	70	...	...	82	26	88	...
	Nandyāl S.P.G. Training School ...	125	...	52	57	109	96	100	...	...	21	10	45	...
	Secondary Training Class attached to the S.P.G. High School, Nandyāl ...	20	19	...	...	19	369	183	22	11	...	...	22	4
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>4</b>

Madras (Government).	Madras Mohammedan Training School ...	61	...	29	32	61	180	109	...	...	9	15	5	9
	Madras Art-Dravida Training School ...	78	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras Higher Elementary Training School ...	69	...	88	106	189	...	110	...	...	81	69	23	39
	Total ...	208	...	112	138	250	226	219	...	...	40	84	28	49
Chingleput (Government).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	21	56	...	...	56	712	550	29	...	...	...	13	20
	Chingleput Training School ...	143	...	67	87	154	171	...	...	...	50	...	70	1
	Total ...	164	56	67	87	210	883	550	29	...	50	...	83	21
North Arcot (Government). (Aided)	Banipettai Training School ...	72	...	65	82	147	162	142	...	...	57	57	74	4
	Arcot Muhammadan Training School ...	28	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	9	5	3	1
	Vellore Union Mission Training School ...	132	...	56	...	56	192	89	...	...	28	37	10	18
	Ambur M.E.L.M. Training School ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	233	4	121	130	255	294	231	...	...	94	99	87	25	
Chittoor (Government).	Chittoor Secondary Training School ...	40	68	78	58	194	530	...	81	16	44	39	47	18
	Tirupati Training School ...	39	...	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	19	15	26	4
	Chittoor Training School ...	70	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	149	68	78	108	249	599	...	81	16	63	54	73	22
South Arcot (Government). (Aided)	Villupuram Secondary Training School ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villupuram Training School ...	39	...	72	80	152	90	87	...	...	9	2	22	8
	Cuddalore Training School ...	72	...	75	78	153	94	139	...	...	52	42	60	8
	Chidambaram Training School ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tindivanam R.C. Training School ...	18	...	51	70	121	73	303	...	...	...	26	22	16
	Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Secondary Training School ...	...	73	76	77	226	...	...	30	...	33	...	89	1
Total ...	185	73	274	305	652	257	529	30	...	84	70	148	23	

## (55)—Training schools for Masters on the 31st March 1927—cont.

Districts.	Schools	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.				On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Higher.	Lower.	Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
Bellary (Government).	Bellary Secondary Training School ...	77	82	15	59	156	102	107	...	17	...	26	25	27
	Bellary Mahammadan Training School...	72	...	...	53	53	...	68	...	...	7	16	16	6
	Hospet Training School ...	119	...	20	27	47	...	114	...	...	28	...	33	8
	Adoni Training School ...	71	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	389	82	35	139	256	156	289	...	17	33	33	64	41
Anantapur (Government). (Aided)	Secondary Training class attached to the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur	11	...	...	...	...	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur Training School ...	61	...	39	60	99	114	90	...	...	40	40	85	...
	Penukonda Training School ...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Geoty L.M. Training School ...	24	...	49	...	49	70	97	...	...	4	...	3	9
Total ...	171	...	88	60	149	650	187	...	...	44	40	88	9	
Cuddapah (Government).	Rāyachōti Training School ...	101	...	82	72	104	103	79	...	...	27	28	88	2
Nellore (Government).	Nellore Secondary Training School ...	68	81	68	56	200	75	74	19	4	50	2	57	14
	Kandukur Training School ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanigiri Training School ..	...	...	16	39	45	...	151	...	...	26	...	18	3
	Total ...	141	81	79	96	255	75	225	19	4	76	2	75	17



Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.		
		On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.			On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.	
			Secondary.	Higher.	Lower.			Total.	Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.			Final.
Tanjore (Government). (Aided) ...	Tanjore Secondary Training School ...	132	86	92	58	236	185	184	47	31	62	55	89	20
	Māyavaram Training School ...	106	...	77	48	120	...	...	...	...	26	32	20	6
	Tiruvalur Secondary Training School ...	91	...	...	...	...	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mannargudi Training School ...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tranquebar E.L.M. Training School ...	44	...	72	...	72	95	...	...	...	30	...	42	27
	Total ...	501	86	241	101	428	1,031	184	47	31	118	87	151	53
Trichinopoly (Government). (Aided) ...	Trichinopoly Training School ...	53	...	51	78	124	61	81	...	...	59	21	54	8
	Trichinopoly R.C. Boarding and Training School ...	106	...	60	59	119	98	92	...	...	43	32	11	52
	Secondary Training Class attached to the High School, Srirangam ...	...	22	...	...	22	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	159	22	111	132	265	157	608	...	...	102	53	65	55
Madura (Government). (Aided) ...	Dindigul Training School ...	137	57	53	61	161	65	96	13	17	49	48	89	17
	Pasumalai A.M. Training School ...	154	28	66	67	161	214	188	81	7	53	35	75	23
	Total ...	291	85	119	118	322	279	284	44	24	101	83	114	40
Rāmnād (Government). {	Rāmnād Training School ...	33	...	57	56	113	69	90	...	...	34	28	39	2
	Srivilliputtur Training School ...	39	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	23	28	27	3
	Total ...	72	...	57	91	148	69	90	...	...	57	54	66	5

Tinnevely (Government).	Genevally Secondary Training School ...	95	68	70	40	178	71	78	80	18	42	48	56	14
	Kovilpatti Training School ...	...	...	55	30	91	...	...	...	...	29	13	24	8
	Pahumcottah C.M.S. Training School ...	125	40	76	20	186	216	245	3	2	38	3	60	...
	Nazareth S.P.G. Training School ...	68	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Training Class attached to the Thirithapathi High School, Ambēsam- dram ... ..	16	81	...	...	31	331	230	21	18	...	...	20	...
	Total ...	304	139	201	96	436	852	548	53	36	104	64	164	22
Coimbatore (Government).	Coimbatore Secondary Training School ..	28	63	74	...	137	373	168	35	22	19	26	71	3
	Erode Training School ... ..	75	...	...	88	86	...	...	...	...	56	36	55	5
	Coimbatore Training School ... ..	93	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhā:apuram Wesleyan Mission Training School ... ..	...	...	28	...	28	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erode London Mission Training School.	...	...	12	...	12	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	196	63	114	88	285	403	328	35	23	77	64	126	7
Salem (Government).	Salem Training School ... ..	118	...	95	106	201	80	77	...	...	84	46	88	10
Malabar (Government).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Brennan College, Tellicherry ...	31	92	...	...	92	406	235	39	...	...	...	53	...
	Calicut Training School ... ..	79	...	142	90	232	84	89	...	...	72	...	60	3
	Cannanore Training School ... ..	76	...	81	76	157	...	58	...	...	58	...	68	...
	Palghat Training School ... ..	79	...	137	...	137	...	...	...	...	48	...	28	...
	Malappuram Training School ... ..	36	...	81	75	106	151	227	...	...	37	...	55	...
	Badagara Training School ... ..	40	...	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	46	...	46	...
	Livur Training School ... ..	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nettur M.M. Training School ... ..	74	...	62	65	107	62	51	...	...	37	...	36	1
	Total ...	460	92	443	378	913	703	710	39	...	298	...	344	3
South Kanara (Government).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Mangalore College, Mangalore ...	17	28	...	...	28	96	110	...	10	...	...	28	...
	Mangalore Training School ... ..	38	...	115	47	182	82	103	...	...	87	86	...	...
	Total ...	50	28	115	47	190	178	213	...	10	87	86	28	...

## (55)—Training schools for Masters on the 31st March 1927—cont.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.			
		On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.			On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.		
			Secondary.	Higher.	Lower.			Total.	Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.			Final.	
Ganjām Agency (Government).	Parlakimedi [Transferred to Serango]														
	Welchman Training School ... ..	29	...	...	31	31	...	44	...	...	8	8	12	...	
	G. Udayagiri Training School ... ..	20	...	...	20	20	...	67	...	...	...	6	6	18	...
	Total ... ..	49	...	...	51	51	...	111	...	...	8	12	30	...	
Vizagapatam Agency (Government).	Parvatipur (Oriya) Training School ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ganapur Training School ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jeypore Training School ... ..	6	...	...	30	30	...	148	...	...	18	...	19	...	
	Jeypore Hill Training School ... ..	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
	Narasapatam Training School ... ..	79	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	
Total ... ..	119	...	...	45	45	...	148	...	...	18	8	31	...		
Godāvari East Agency (Government).	Polavaram Training School ... ..	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	
	Training Class attached to the Bhadrachalam High School ... ..	16	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... ..	16	...	...	8	8	165	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	
Grand total ... ..	6,484	1,151	3,516	3,713	8,380	10,381	8,565	438	199	2,128	1,458	2,704	522		
South Arcot (Aided).	Training School for Pandits— Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Training College for Pandits ... ..	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES ON THE  
31st MARCH 1927.

(56)—Training schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1927.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.		
		On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.			On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.	
			Secondary.	Higher.	Lower.			Total.	Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.			Final.
Gōdāvari, East (Government). (Aided) ... {	Rajshundry Secondary Training School.	36	20	21	29	70	121	139	7	...	14	...	...	28
	Rajshundry U.L.C.M. Training School.	20	...	31	...	31	107	106	...	...	3	1	5	2
	Cocánada O.B.M. Training School ...	...	...	31	...	31	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	56	20	83	29	132	228	422	7	...	17	1	5	30
Kistna (Aided) ...	Masulipatam O.M.S. Training School ...	67	...	42	...	42	59	93	...	...	19	1	13	7
Guntar (Government). (Aided) ... {	Guntar Training School for Muhammadan Women ...	26	...	...	23	23	125	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntar A.E.L.M. Training School ...	108	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntar Stall Training School ...	...	...	78	...	78	...	214	...	...	14	...	10	2
	Ongole A.B.M. Training School ...	74	...	24	...	24	160	128	...	...	8	1	53	16
	Phirangipuram St. Ann's Training School ...	15	...	30	...	30	116	135	...	...	10	4	13	2
Total ...	218	...	132	23	155	607	578	...	...	32	5	73	19	
Bellary (Government).	Bellary Training School ...	79	...	38	37	75	112	95	...	...	5	13	6	8
Nellore (Government).	Nellore Training School ...	46	...	24	38	62	156	101	...	...	19	8	15	8

(Aided)	Nellore A.R.M. Training School ...	68	...	57	...	57	188	153	...	...	16	...	20	18
	Total ...	104	...	81	38	119	294	254	...	...	35	8	35	21
Madras (Government).	Egmore Presidency Training School ...	30	...	30	...	30	410	405	...	...	6	...	7	2
	Royapetta Hobart Muhammadan Secondary and Training School ...	21	8	8	20	31	162	285	...	1	2	...	...	7
	Lady Willingdon Secondary and Training School ...	32	50	23	...	78	268	528	21	29	5	32	17	12
	Rayapuram U.F.C.M. Training School ...	73	30	23	...	52	332	190	7	13	...	19	2	5
(Aided)	St. Christopher's Training School ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	156	85	83	20	188	1,192	1,410	28	43	18	61	26	26
Chingleput (Government).	Conjeeveram Training School ...	19	...	24	38	62	67	217	...	...	15	...	13	1
(Aided)	St. Thomas Mount Gnanaodhaya Training School ...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19	...	40	38	78	67	217	...	...	18	...	18	1
Chittoor (Government).	Chittoor Beattie Memorial Training School ...	...	...	32	...	32	...	218	...	...	17	...	9	6
(Aided)	Chittoor A.M. Training School ...	13	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	...	32	...	32	134	218	...	...	17	...	9	6
South Arcot (Government).	Cuddalore Secondary and Training School.	80	...	84	28	62	152	160	...	...	18	...	9	11
Tanjore (Government).	Tanjore Training School ...	78	...	89	18	57	119	140	...	...	17	...	15	10
Trichinopoly (Government).	Trichinopoly Training School for Muham- madan Women ...	14	...	6	13	19	144	163	...	...	...	3	...	6
	Trichinopoly R.C. Training School ...	88	...	79	26	105	130	139	...	...	31	...	14	32
	Pattar All Saints S.P.G. Training School.	32	...	47	...	47	148	126	...	...	14	4	5	18
(Aided)	Secondary Training Class attached to the Holy Cross College, Trichi- nopoly ...	...	28	...	...	28	...	300	9	16	...	...	16	...
	Total ...	129	28	132	39	199	422	728	9	16	45	7	35	51
Madura (Aided).	Madura Capron Hall Training School ...	86	85	67	12	144	175	240	9	11	19	13	20	7

## (56)—Training schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1927—cont.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength : Training section.					Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.				On the 31st March 1922.	On the 31st March 1927.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Higher.	Lower.	Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
Tinnevely (Aided).	Palamecottah Sarah Tucker Training School ... ..	80	28	40	10	78	166	170	15	...	26	...	30	2
	Nazareth St. John's Training School ... ..	45	...	37	...	37	190	37	...	...	13	4	12	2
	Total ... ..	125	28	77	10	115	356	207	15	...	39	4	42	11
Coimbatore (Government).	Coimbatore Training School ... ..	57	5	35	39	79	393	423	4	...	17	...	13	18
Nilgiris (Aided).	Ootacamund Bethelham Training School.	...	...	20	15	35	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar (Government).	Calicut Moyan Training School ... ..	94	...	18	33	51	255	338	...	...	50	...	...	...
	Fellicherry Training School ... ..	66	...	34	34	68	167	171	...	...	34	...	80	...
	Cannanore Training School ... ..	5	37	...	...	37	...	399	10	...	...	...	8	...
Total ... ..	165	37	52	67	166	422	908	10	...	84	...	88	...	
South Kanara (Government). (Aided)	Mangalore Training School ... ..	91	...	29	28	57	203	193	...	...	27	...	30	...
	Mangalore St. Ann's Training School ... ..	74	41	61	...	102	347	395	24	1	18	8	26	26
	Total ... ..	165	41	90	28	159	550	588	24	1	45	8	56	26
Grand total ... ..	1,547	279	1,077	441	1,797	5,282	6,794	106	71	440	106	461	252	

(57)—*Medical Schools.*

(Under the control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.)

District.	Names of Schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1927.
	<i>Government.</i>		
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam Medical College (School Department) ...	192	146
	Madras Medical College ( do. )	53	46
Madras ...	Rayapuram Medical School ...	312	307
	Lady Willingdon Medical School (Girls) ...	60	73
Tanjore ...	Tanjore Medical School ...	221	195
Madura ...	Madura Medical School ...	74	74
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore Medical School ...	68	40
	Total ...	980	881



## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

(58-a)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools and classes on the*

1	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students receiving							
			Mechanical Engineer- ing.	Electrical Engineering and practical tele- graphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet making.	Blacksmith's work.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>(a) Industrial and other Schools (under the Control of the Director of Industries).</b>										
<b>GOVERNMENT.</b>										
Madras School of Arts and Crafts (a) .....	494	494	6	...	...	13	41	124	185	20
Madras Trades School (b) ..	705	638	83	157	...	98	...	...	...	...
Madras Leather Trades School ..	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Textile Institute ..	21	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Industrial Institute ..	88	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...
<b>LOCAL BOARD.</b>										
Yeminiganur Adi-Dravida School.	26	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>AIDED.</b>										
Parlakimedi Raja's Industrial School .....	43	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Visagapatam St. Aloysius Indus- trial School .....	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius Supply Industrial Classes .....	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada C.B.M. Industrial School .....	18	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
Gundala St. Joseph's Industrial School .....	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Cowtaram Srikrishna Parishad Nilayam .....	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Ongole A.B.M. Girls Industrial School .....	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool Coles Memorial Vocational School .....	53	60	...	...	28	...	...	...	25	...
St. Joseph's Girls Industrial School, Bellary (c) .....	69	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudar O.E.L.M. Girls Industrial School .....	26	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Anjuman-i-Mufdi-Ahalai Islam .....	86	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...

(a) Teachers also Lacquer work to

(b) Teachers also plumbing and minor sanitary science to

(c) Teachers also other branches of needle crafts to

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

31st March 1927. (Schools under the control of the other departments.)

Instruction in													Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
Rattan work.	Foot and shoe making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress making.	Embroidery.	Printing and book binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and repairing.	Oil-engine driving.				
...	18	6	34	2	...	...	...	27	...	5	...	6,583	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,247	25,570	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	3,040	2,540	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,500	700	...	
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,000	...	
...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,220	6,238	...	

103 students.  
 21, Railway apprentices to 280 and preparatory trades school of commerce to 27 students.  
 56 students.

(58-a)—*Technical, Industrial, or Art schools and classes on the*

1	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students							
			Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and practical telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet making.	Blacksmith's work.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>(a) Industrial and other Schools (under the Control of the Director of Industries)—cont.</i>										
AIDED—cont.										
Mylapore Ramakrishna Students' Home	19	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Vepery Chengalvaraca Nayakar's Technical Institute (a)	216	372	121	12	...	148	...	...	33	...
Penitentiary Carpentry class	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
Perambur Salvation Army (b)	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
The Orr Assisted Industrial School.	28	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ram Motor School	80	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpauk C.S.M. Girls' Industrial School	77	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mylapore Women's Home of Service	50	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Saidapet A.A.M. Industrial School.	33	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Ikkadu Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	94	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput U.F.C.M. Lace School.	50	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Anjuman-i-isha-athul Hasnath	47	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
Katpadi A.A.M. Industrial School.	109	127	20	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
Melvisharam Anjuman-i-mufdislam Muhammadan Orphanage.	31	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
Palmaner A.A.M. Industrial School	36	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tindivanam St. Joseph's Industrial School	76	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	2
Pauruti D.M. Industrial School	104	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Kilar D.M. Industrial School	45	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Borstal School (c)	207	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...
Tanjore St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School	70	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Kumbakonam St. Mary's Industrial School	80	74	5	...	...	...	...	...	69	...
Mavayaram Leipzig Mission Women Industrial School (d)	54	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's Industrial School	35	52	18	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
Karur Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	59	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	4

(a) Teaches also mat making to

(b) Teaches also other branches

(c) Teaches also other branches

(d) Teaches also mat making to

31st March 1927. (Schools under the control of the other departments)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Rattan work.	Boot and shoe making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and dress making.	Embroidery.	Printing and book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and repairing.	Oil-engine driving.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11,207	10,612	5
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,891	1,656	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	27	...	56	...	...	76	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,138	2,844	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3,997	619	1
...	...	...	6	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,933	6,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,352	10,293	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,845	2,706	2
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	23	...	...	...	...	2,165	2,110	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,792	15,792	8
...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,065	17,066	2
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	25	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,847	...
...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,758	18,820	...
...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,300	21,161	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,446	24,117	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	4,030	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,256	2

26 students.  
of needle crafts to 17 students.  
of needle crafts to 35 students.  
5 students.

(58-a)—*Technical, Industrial, or Art schools and classes on the*

1	2 Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	3 Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students							
			4 Mechanical Engineer- ing.	5 Electrical Engineering and practical tele- graphy.	6 Agriculture.	7 Design.	8 Painting.	9 Engraving.	10 Cabinet making.	11 Blacksmith's work.
<i>(a) Industrial and other Schools (under the control of the Director of Industries)—cont.</i>										
AIDED—cont.										
Puttur All Saints' Industrial School ... ..	26	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
Karur Wesleyan Mission Lace School ... ..	16	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Holy Cross Convent Industrial School (a) ... ..	66	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasumalai Trades' School ... ..	44	57	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	4
Dindigul C.S.M. Industrial School, Madura St. Joseph's Convent Industrial School (b) ... ..	91	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
Palamcottah C.M.S. Industrial School for the Blind ... ..	62	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazareth S.P.G. Art Industrial School ... ..	95	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	5
Adaikalapuram St. Joseph's Indus- trial School ... ..	31	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Alwartirunagari Weaving Institute, Idayangudi S.P.G. Lace School ...	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam S.P.G. Lace School ...	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam S.P.G. Lace School ...	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vadakankulam R.C. Lace School ...	99	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam Hindu Girls' School ...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin Holy Cross Convent Industrial School ... ..	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore St. Joseph's Industrial School ... ..	130	150	32	...	...	...	...	...	118	...
Erode L.M. Girls' Industrial School (c) ... ..	49	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Erode L.M. Weaving School ... ..	52	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ariakode Y.M.C.A. Industrial School ... ..	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Anjengo Sacred Heart Convent Industrial School ... ..	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut Commonwealth Embroidery School ... ..	67	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Commonwealth Trust Engineering Works classes ... ..	9	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	4,267	4,801	390	175	28	253	41	124	1,548	38

(a) Teaches also other branches

(b) Teaches also other branches

(c) Teaches also mat making to

31st March 1927. (Schools under the control of the other departments)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Battan work.	Boot and shoe making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and dress making.	Embroidery.	Printing and book binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and repairing.	Oil-engine driving.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6,450	5,465	..
..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,686	8,798	..
20	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,487	4,555	..
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,854	19,650	4
..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,048	1,795	..
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,448	2,448	..
..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	400	..
..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	304	..
..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,070	451	3
..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	875	625	..
..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,428	708	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,000	84,382	..
..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,060	1,000	1
10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	591	..
..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	108	1
..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,195	9,690	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	13	6	446	15	647	..	140	42	43	117	13	379,716	337,147	53

of needle crafts to 34 students.  
of needle crafts to 25 students.  
10 and basket making to 24 students.

(56-a)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools and classes on the*

1	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students								
			Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and practical telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet making.	Blacksmiths work.	
<i>(b) Schools of Agriculture (under the Control of the Director of Agriculture).</i>											
GOVERNMENT.											
Anakāpalle School ... ..	17	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taliparamba School ... ..	23	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.											
* Meirosapuram U.F.C.M. Agricultural School ... ..	49	48	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	89	72	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(c) Reformatory and certified Schools (under the Control of the Inspector-General of Prisons).</i>											
GOVERNMENT.											
Chinglepnt Reformatory and Senior Certified School (a) ...	223	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	30
Bānipet Junior Certified School (b)	70	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Total ... ..	293	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	30
<i>(d) Other Schools (under the control of the Police Department).</i>											
GOVERNMENT.											
Srivilliputtur Kallar Industrial School (c) ... ..	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Under the control of  
 (a) Teachers also band and bugle to 3%,  
 (b) Teachers also gardening  
 (c) Teachers also

31st March 1927. (Schools under the control of the other departments)—cont.

receiving instruction in													24	25	26
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Batten work.	Boot and shoe making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and dress making.	Embroidery.	Printing and book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and repairing.	Oil-engine driving.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	48	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,820	8,820	..
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	68	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,320	8,820	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

the Director of Industries.  
 Masonry to 32, and gardening to 58 students.  
 to 33 students.  
 carpentry to 4 students.



## (58-b)—Technical, Industrial or Arts schools or classes on the

1	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students					
			Civil engineering.	Mechanical engineering.	Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
<b>(1) Schools of Engineering.</b>								
<b>GOVERNMENT.</b>								
Vizagapatam Engineering School ...	44	66	66	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Engineering School ...	63	96	96	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	107	162	162	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Schools of Electrical Engineering.</b>								
<b>UNAIDED.</b>								
Trichinopoly Priestley Railway Institute (a) ...	204	219	..	...	219	...	...	...
Total ...	204	219	...	...	219	...	...	..
<b>(2) Schools of Arts Drawing.</b>								
<b>MUNICIPAL BOARD.</b>								
Vishanagram Drawing Class ...	28	27	...	...	...	27	...	..
Kumbakonam Art Class (b) ...	208	310	...	...	...	69	20	6
Total ...	204	337	...	...	...	96	20	6
<b>(3) Schools of Commerce.</b>								
<b>GOVERNMENT.</b>								
Vizagapatam School of Commerce ...	106	329	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Institute of Commerce (c) ...	113	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut School of Commerce ...	134	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>AIDED.</b>								
Pudupet Convent School of Commerce ..	180	244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Kalyanam Institute of Commerce ...	92	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara School of Commerce ...	59	62	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Teaches also subjects on railway  
 (b) Teaches also painting  
 (c) Teaches also auditing

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

31st March 1927. (Schools under the control of the Director.)

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial correspondence.	Tailoring dressmaking.	Music.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	14	85	95	42	43	...	..	..	..	..
35	10	19	...	24	26	...	...	..	..	..
92	11	88	18	20	58	...	...	..	..	..
84	11	152	210	32	77	...	...	..	..	..
8	...	37	86	5	4	...	...	..	..	..
10	1	13	56	4	6	...	...	..	..	..

transport, freight and working.  
to 20 students. 4  
to 80 students.

(58-b)—*Technical, Industrial, or Art schools or classes on the*

1	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students					
			4 Civil engineering.	5 Mechanical engineering.	6 Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	7 Drawing.	8 Design.	9 Modelling.
<b>(3) Schools of Commerce—cont.</b>								
UNAIDED.								
Visagapatam Ananda Typewriting and Shorthand Institute ... ..	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianagram Vijayarama National College of Commerce ... ..	50	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Presidency Shorthand-writers' Association ... ..	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Singh's Institute of Commerce.	45	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Shorthand-writers' Association.	30	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Royal Technical Institute ...	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore T. V. K. Technical Institute ...	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Krishna Vilas Technical Institute ... ..	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam Laxmi Vilas Technical Institute ... ..	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam Sri Rama Vilas Technical Institute ... ..	35	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam Sri Ranga Vilas Technical Institute ... ..	15	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam Pochaiyappa's Street School of Commerce ... ..	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Victoria Technical Institute.	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Nataraja's do.	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Saraswati Vilas Technical Institute ... ..	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiyali Tirupurasundari Vilas Technical Institute ... ..	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayyampet Gayathri School of Commerce.	3	Closed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannargudi Institute of Commerce ...	15	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannargudi Sri Ranga Vilas Commercial Institute ... ..	9	Closed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuttalam Laxmi Vilas Institute of Commerce ... ..	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Manikka Vilas Technical Institute ... ..	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Neela Technical Institute ...	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Sri Krishna Technical Institute ... ..	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvälur Metta Street Technical Institute ... ..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvälur Sri Tyagaraja Technical Institute ... ..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvälur Sri Raja Rajeswari Technical Institute ... ..	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central School of Commerce ... ..	30	54	...	...	2	...	...	...

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

31st March 1927. (Schools under the control of the Director)—cont.

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial correspondence.	Tailoring dress-making.	Music.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	5	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	6	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	20	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	22	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	9	26	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	20	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	21	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(5S-b)—*Technical, Industrial, or Art schools or classes on the*

1	2 Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	3 Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students					
			4 Civil engineering.	5 Mechanical engineering.	6 Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	7 Drawing.	8 Design.	9 Modelling.
<b>(3) Schools of Commerce—cont.</b>								
UNAIDED--cont.								
Trichinopoly Ranga Vilas Technical Institute ... ..	53	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Metropolitan of School of Commerce ... ..	69	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Sri Krishna Technical Institute ... ..	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Saraswati School of Commerce ... ..	31	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalgudi New Street Saraswati Technical Institute ... ..	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulittalai School of Commerce ... ..	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Dabash Kader Commercial School ... ..	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Minakshi Typewriting Institute ... ..	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srivilliputtur Technical Institute ... ..	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnād Commercial Academy ... ..	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taticorin Commercial Institute ... ..	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Shortband Studio ... ..	12	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Mahaganapati Technical Institute ... ..	20	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erode Saraswati Typewriting Institute. ... ..	14	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erode Sri Ram Technical Institute ... ..	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gobichettipalayam Commercial Institute. ... ..	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem School of Commerce ... ..	40	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem Royal Typewriting Institute ... ..	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem Sri Venkatesa Typewriting Institute ... ..	10	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	1,598	1,956	...	...	2	...	...	...
<b>(4) Schools of Dress-making.</b>								
AIDED.								
New Town School of Dress-making ... ..	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

31st March 1927. (Schools under the control of the Director) - cont.

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial correspondence.	Tailoring dress-making.	Music.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	18	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	7	17	47	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	54	779	1,212	142	229	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...

## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

(58-b)—*Technical, Industrial, or Art schools or classes on the*

1	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students					
			Civil engineering.	Mechanical engineering.	Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>(5) Schools for Defectives.</b>								
AIDED.								
Rentachintla U.L.C.M. School of blind (a) ... ..	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bapatla Leper School ... ..	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mylapore Deaf and Dumb School (b) ...	51	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graeme's Road—Deaf, Dumb and Blind. ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
T.D.T.A. Blind Boys' School (c) ... ..	62	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb School ... ..	77	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
T.D.T.A. Blind Girls' School ... ..	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	217	265	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>(6) Other Schools.</b>								
Special classes attached to the special subjects—Training Centre.								
GOVERNMENT.								
Madras Domestic Economy Class (d) ...	156	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singing Class ... ..	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Training Class (e) ... ..	29	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Rachanyapuram Lucy Perry Noble Institute (f) ... ..	86	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.								
Visianagram Sri Vijaya Rama Gnana Patasala ... ..	38	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam Sri Andhra Jatiya Kala-sala ... ..	107	104	...	15	...	...	...	...
Total ...	416	392	...	15	...	...	...	...

(a) Teaches also rope-making to

(b) Teaches also basket work to 20,

(c) Teaches also weaving

(d) Teaches also domestic

(e) Teaches physical

(f) Teaches also cotton weaving to 18,

31st March 1927. (Schools under the control of the Director)—cont.

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial correspondences.	Tailoring dress-making.	Music.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	47	..	..	..

12 and tape-making to 5 students.  
 knitting to 25 and embroidery to 7 students.  
 to 53 students.  
 science to 67 students.  
 training to 24 students.  
 lace-making to 73, and embroidery to 61 students.



(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial, or Art schools and classes on the 31st March 1927.* (Manual

I	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticultural and Gardening.	Tailoring and frees-making.	Cabinet making.	Embroidery.	Hand knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet making.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Government.</i>										
Manual Training Class attached to Government Training School, Chica- cole .....	123	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Berhampur .....	147	154	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Russell- konda .....	146	133	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Parvati- pur .....	35	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Vizagapatara .....	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Rajahmundry .....	145	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Amalapur .....	227	215	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ellore.	104	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Narasapur .....	150	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Masulipatam .....	154	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Guntur.	131	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Narasaraopet .....	85	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Guntur (Muhammadan) .....	51	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ongole.	94	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Kurnool .....	116	103	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Bellary.	202	156	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Hospet.	72	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Anantapur .....	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...



(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial, or Art schools and classes on the 31st March 1927. (Manual*

1	Number on Rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on Rolls on 31st March 1927.	Number of students							
			4 Agriculture.	5 Horticultural and Gardening.	6 Tailoring and Dressmaking.	7 Cabinet-making.	8 Embroidery.	9 Hand-knitting.	10 Cotton spinning and weaving.	11 Carpet-making.
<i>Government—cont.</i>										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Nellore ... ..	102	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Madras ... ..	260	258	...	...	...	258	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Madras (Muhammadan) ... ..	181	166	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...
Choolai Central Manual Training School ... ..	397	510	...	...	...	510	...	...	...	...
Royapettah Government Hobart Secondary and Training School ...	6	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Manual Training Class ... ..	155	167	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...
Saidapet Teachers' College, Vocational Training Class (a) ... ..	17	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Saidapet Teachers' College, Manual Training Class ... ..	10	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chingleput ... ..	137	145	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ranipet ... ..	216	171	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Arcot (Muhammadan) ... ..	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chittoor ... ..	465	194	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tirupati ... ..	61	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Cuddalore ... ..	139	153	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Villupuram ... ..	107	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tanjore.	339	356	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Trichinopoly ... ..	151	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Dindigul ... ..	165	161	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...

(a) Teaches also Wood Carving to 12



(58-c)—Technical, Industrial, or Art schools and classes on the 31st March 1927. (Manual

1	2 Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	3 Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students								
			4 Agriculture.	5 Horticultural and Gardening.	6 Tailoring and Dressmaking.	7 Cabinet-making.	8 Embroidery.	9 Hand-knitting.	10 Cotton spinning and weaving.	11 Carpet-making.	
<i>Government—cont.</i>											
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Srivilliputtur ... ..	70	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tinnevely ... ..	175	178	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore College Manual Training Class ... ..	123	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Erode.	108	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Salem.	223	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	...
Palghat College, Manual Training Class ... ..	176	169	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry Brennen College, Manual Training Class ... ..	91	227	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Training School ... ..	153	157	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut Training School ... ..	217	232	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...
Malappuram Training School ... ..	230	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat Training School ... ..	120	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...
Badagara Training School ... ..	96	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puzhati Adi-Dravida Labour Elementary School ... ..	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Secondary Training School.	20	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Higher Elementary Training School ... ..	194	162	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...
Serango Welchman Training School ...	53	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...
Bladrachalam High School ... ..	91	81	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	7,196	7,318	...	28	...	5,146	9	...	1,156	154	...
<i>Municipal Board.</i>											
Berhampur Oriya School ... ..	94	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...
Anakapalle Sewing Class ... ..	112	68	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Carpentry Class ... ..	23	76	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool Municipal High School ... ..	294	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	...
Nandyal Municipal Industrial School ..	4	251	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	47	...
Hindupur Municipal High School ... ..	111	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
Cuddapah do ... ..	361	388	...	...	...	322	...	...	...	...	...
Prodatnur do. ... ..	141	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...
Nellore Municipal Muhammadan Middle School ... ..	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Walajapet Municipal Elementary School for Sourashtras ... ..	19	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Bandipalaram Elementary School ... ..	80	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
Coimbatore Manual Training Class for Devangas ... ..	82	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...



(58-c)—Technical, Industrial, or Art schools and classes on the 31st March 1927. (Manual

1	2	3	Number of students							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number on Rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on Rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Agriculture.	Horticultural and Gardening.	Tailoring and Dressmaking.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
<i>Municipal Board—cont.</i>										
Pollachi Municipal High School ...	142	166	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...
Salem College ...	453	499	...	...	60	439	...	...	...	...
(a) Ootacamund Municipal High School ...	206	248	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Municipal High School ...	180	180	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...
Calicut Adi-Dravida Elementary School ...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,398	2,860	...	243	128	1,293	...	...	883	...
<i>Local Board.</i>										
Aska Board High School ...	186	188	...	...	...	188	...	...	...	...
Russellkonda Board High School ...	...	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...
Tanuku Board School (b) ...	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viravassaram Bd. Mid. School ...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nidamaru Elementary School ...	10	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
Yendagandi Elementary School ...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Undi Elementary School ...	46	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Royakudru Elementary School ...	12	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Kopalli Elementary School ...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
L. Kadru Ely. School ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gannavaram B.H. School ...	80	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avanigadda B.H. School ...	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikalur Board Mid. School ...	63	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kapileswarapuram Bd. Mid. School ...	32	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atmakur B.H. School (c) ...	93	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atmakur Free Bdg. Adi-Andhra School.	52	47	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...
Koilkuntla Hindu School ...	194	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	37	...
Harpanahalli Bd. High School ...	...	172	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...
Kottar Bd. Mid. School ...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemiganur Bd. Mid. School (d) ...	28	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
Yemiganur Bd. Ely. School ...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...
Hirehall Ely. School ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penakonda B.H.S. ...	62	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badvel Board Middle School ...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
Pulivendla Elementary School ...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudur Elementary School ...	205	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavali Elementary School ...	304	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...
Atmakur Elementary School ...	88	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...
Buchireddipalayam Elementary School.	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...
Kandukur Middle School ...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Board High School ...	103	117	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	117

(a) Teaches also Typewriting to  
 (b) Teaches telegraphy to  
 (c) Teaches also Freehand  
 (d) Teaches also boot and shoe-

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Tape making, and mat weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and Laquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.		Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	29	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	75	63	..
36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	68	..	44	..	925	343	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..
129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	..
117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..
72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	80	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	28	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	31	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	324	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	101	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	..

8 and Shorthand to 9 students,  
14 students.  
drawing to 83,  
making.



(58-c)—Technical, Industrial, or Art schools and Classes on the 31st March 1927. (Manual)

1	Number on Rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on Rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Agriculture.	Horticultural and Gardening.	Tailoring and Dressmaking.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
<i>Local Board—cont.</i>										
Vettavalam Higher Elementary School	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...
Chengam Higher Elementary School	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...
Chittoor Board High School	...	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
Buvanagiri Board Elementary School	118	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...
Lalapat Board Elementary School	34	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Thorapadi Board Elementary School	57	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Kodarasal Board High School	209	221	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tattayengarpettai Board Elementary School	...	37	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
Ambasamudram Board Senguttar Elementary School	...	44	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
Dharapuram Board High School	353	353	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...
Bhavani Board High School	235	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...
Satyamangalam Board Middle School	139	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...
Perundurai Board Middle School	98	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...
Kollegal Board High School	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athaiyampatti Board Hindu Elementary School	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...
Pentalayani Board Elementary School	51	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
Mankarai Board Elementary School	124	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
Angadipuram Board Mopla Elementary School	...	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Tanur Board Elementary School	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
Perungalam Board Salia Elementary School	...	77	71	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
Karkal Board High School	140	136	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...
Total	4,107	4,164	338	...	...	1,193	...	...	2,084	...
<i>Aided.</i>										
Behampar Kallikota College	...	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...
Dharakota Raja's Middle School	61	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
Mandasa Raja's Secondary School	...	93	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam C.B.M. Higher Elementary.	114	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...
Salur Spinning Class	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Vizagapatam Mrs. A.V.N. College	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada Mc. Laurin High School and C.B.M. Training School	157	350	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...
Cocanada P.R. College	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
Ellore D.C.M. Boys Boarding School	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prattipadu G.D.M. School	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuzvid R. R. High School	110	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...
Masulipatam Sri Rama High School	100	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...
Vayyar C.B.M. Boarding School (Boys).	...	91	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...
Do. (Girls).	...	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirala U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School	120	127	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...

*or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.*

receiving instruction in		RS.	
12	Tape making and mat weaving.	..	..
13	Rope making.	..	..
14	Textile printing.	..	..
15	Press work.	..	..
16	Book binding.	..	..
17	Goldsmithy	..	..
18	Aluminium work.	..	..
19	Metal work.	..	..
20	Blacksmith's work.	..	..
21	Clay modelling.	213	..
22	Engraving and Lacquer work.	..	..
23	Rattan work.	..	..
24	Basket work.	..	..
25	Mica work.	..	..
26		..	..
27	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	RS. 1,689 1	RS. 10 3
28	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	RS. 484 30 95 20 50	RS. 325 21 70 15 20
		6	6
		RS. 85 235	RS. 25 280
333		RS. 3,638	RS. 1,762
		240	81
		453 80	220 7
		240 80	30
			..
			117

(58c)—Technical, Industrial, or Art schools and classes on the 31st March 1927. (Manual)

	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticultural and Gardening	Tailoring and dressmaking.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet making.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Aided—cont.</i>										
Bellary Wardlaw High School .. .. .	208	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goody London Mission High School ..	..	26	..	..	..	269	..	..	..	..
Kalasapad S.P.G. Elementary School...	90	113	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullampet S.V.B.D. Saba Elementary School .. .. .	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Kavali A.B.M. .. .. .	58	86	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Mylapore R.R. High School .. .. .	79	77	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
Vepery St. Paul's High School(a) .. .	233	223	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	25
St Patricks orphanage, Adyar .. .. .	..	44	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..
Kilpauk Civil Orphan Asylums .. .. .	..	61	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
Ikkadu Wesleyan Mission Boys' Board- ing School .. .. .	37	35	..	..	..	15	..	..	20	..
Chingleput U.F.C.M. High School .. .	149	151	151	..	..	..	..	..	199	..
Tiruvannamalai D.M. High School .. .	..	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkonam C.S.M. High School .. .. .	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
Vellore Sri Mahant's High School .. .	..	200	..	..	..	109	..	..	50	..
Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Training School .. .. .	175	228	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	..
Traquebar E.L.W. Training School .. .	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayavaram National Secondary School.	148	135	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..
Tirukkattuppalli High School .. .. .	183	176	..	..	..	176	..	..	..	..
Poraiyar Nader's High School .. .. .	129	161	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	..
Shivaji L.M. High School (b) .. .. .	118	143	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..
Tanjore St. Antony's High School (c) ..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbakonam Town High School .. .. .	502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melakabithalam Elementary School .. .	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly Aryun Secondary School.	335	313	..	..	..	..	..	173	..	..
Srirangam High School .. .. .	239	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	..
Madura College (d) .. .. .	21	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pasumalai High and Training School ..	525	510	..	..	..	328	..	408	..	..
Faramakudi C.S.M. Elementary School.	..	58	..	..	..	33	..	..	23	..
Tinnevely Hindu College .. .. .	21	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
Palamcottah St. Xavier's College .. .	248	240	..	..	87	81	..	..	23	..
Palamcottah C.M.S. Training School ..	165	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megnanapuram C.M.S. High School .. .	143	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattamadai High School .. .. .	36	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
Dharapuram Wesleyan Mission Train- ing and Higher Elementary School .. .	13	144	..	..	..	33	..	..	139	..
Taramangalam National Elementary School .. .. .	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meikapillaiyur London Mission Elementary School .. .. .	33	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Teacher

(b) Teaches Typewriting to 1

(c) Teaches Typewriting to 2

(d) Teaches Typewriting to 2

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Tape making and mat weaving.	Rope making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminum work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer work.	Battan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.		RS.	RS.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	18	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	12	23	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	1,126	1,126	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	1,250	883	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	141	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	64	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	107	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	266	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	19	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	25	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	93	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,038	2,689	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,418	1,046	..
..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	74	..
..	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	208	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	642	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..

also printing to 64 students,  
and Shorthand to 17 students,  
and Shorthand to 3 students,  
and Shorthand to 8 students.

(58c)—*Technical, Industrial, or Art schools and classes on the 31st March 1927.* (*Manual*)

	Number on Rolls on the 31st March 1926.	Number on Rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of students								
			Agriculture.	Horticultural and gardening.	Tailoring and dressmaking.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.	
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Aided—cont.</i>											
Lovedale Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for boys (a) ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lovedale Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for girls (b) ...	8	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brecks Memorial School, Ootacamund.	...	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
St. George's Home, Kaitiy	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Coonoor (c)	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Payyan's High School	54	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Calicut Ganspati High School	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat Nurani Hindu High School	254	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
Nettur M.M. Training School	105	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
Mathilakam St. Joseph's Elementary School	107	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...
Mangalore Ganapati High School	216	169	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	74	...
Nileshtar Raja's High School	109	131	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
Mangalore Courthill Adi-Dravida School	26	26	...	...	...	28	...	3	...	...	...
Total	6,141	7,032	324	63	164	2,976	...	584	1,961	82	...
<i>Unaided.</i>											
Cowtaram Sri Krishna Parishad Nilayam	16	Closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam Hindu Aushada Kalasala.	15	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	19,873	21,374	662	339	342	10,608	9	584	6,084	236	...

(a) Teaches Telegraphy  
 (b) Teaches also Domestic  
 (c) Teaches Telegraphy

of Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in																									
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29								
Tape making and mat weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.		Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	53	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	80	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	128	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	323	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	930	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,155	80	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
..	..	..	..	845	12	23	40	8	223	101	136	..	..	..	13,189	9,871	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
736	..	158	..	345	12	23	90	3	731	105	615	..	44	..	18,814	12,359	806								

to 12 students.  
 Science to 5 students.  
 to 13 students.

(59)—*Sessional schools at work during 1926-27.*

Districts.	Number of sessional schools at work during the year.	Number of teachers admitted.	Number who completed the course.		
Godāvāri, East ... ..	1	21	20		
Godāvāri, West... ..	1	66	56		
Guntūr ... ..	1	20	...		
Bellary ... ..	1	19	19		
Anantapur ... ..	1	20	...		
Cuddapah ... ..	1	22	22		
Chingleput ... ..	1	25	13		
North Arcot ... ..	1	19	19		
South Arcot ... ..	1	38	38		
Rāmnād ... ..	3	43	19		
Ganjām Agency ... ..	1	5	5		
Total ...	1926-27 ...	12	288		
	1925-26 ...	10	210		
	1924-25 ...	19	413		
	1923-24 ...	33	639		
	1922-23 ...	40	846		
	1921-22 ...	57	1,167		
211	201	382	593	743	941

## (60)—Oriental Title Examinations.

	Males.		Females.		
	Number of Examiners.	Number passed.	Number of Examiners.	Number passed.	
Master of Oriental learning ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Bachelor of Oriental learning . . .	...	...	...	...	
Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental learning... ..	18	5	...	...	
Title examinations conducted by University or taken by students from Institutions of Collegiate Grade. Vidvan examinations.	Siromani ... ..	63	51	...	
	Sanskrit and Tamil ... ..	5	3	...	
	" Telugu ... ..	47	30	1	1
	" Malayalam ... ..	13	9	...	...
	" Kanarese .. ..	3	3	...	...
	" Oriya... ..	8	6	...	...
	Tamil and Sanskrit ... ..	2	1	...	...
	Telugu .. ..	40	17	3	...
	Kanarese .. ..	6	5	...	...
	Malayalam .. ..	48	37	1	1
	Kanarese and Tamil ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Telugu and Kanarese ... ..	2	1	...	...
	Afzul-ul-ulama ... ..	5	6	...	...
Munshi-i-Fazul ... ..	18	15	...	...	



## WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

## INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(61)—*Number and Strength of Indian Girls' Schools (both public and private) on the 31st March.*

	1922.		1927.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
Government ... ..	232	27,139	70	7,701
Municipal Board ... ..	215	13,899	369	36,361
Local Board ... ..	1,263	61,202	1,679	98,696
Aided ... ..	992	82,781	1,318	99,129
Unaided ... ..	39	2,079	87	3,198
<b>Total, Public Institutions ...</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>187,100</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>245,083</b>
<i>Private Institutions ...</i>	62	2,871	49	1,781
<b>Total, Private Institutions ...</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,781</b>
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>189,971</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>246,864</b>

NOTE.—(i) Including girls reading in Indian boys' schools and excluding boys reading in Indian girls' schools, there were on the 31st March 1927, 534,640 girls under instruction in both public (Indian) and private schools against 376,781 on the 31st March 1922.

(ii) The number of girls reading in Indian boys' schools (public and private) alone was 293,632 on the 31st March 1927 against 197,517 on the 31st March 1922.

(62)—Scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) under instruction and girls in Indian public elementary schools.

Districts.	Female population, census of 1921.	Scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) on 31st March.		Girls in public elementary schools on 31st March		Percentage of scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) to female population.		Percentage of girls in public elementary schools to female population.	
		1922.	1927.	1922.	1927.	1922.	1927.	1922.	1927.
Ganjām ...	1,008,918	9,114	11,454	8,931	11,218	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1
Visagapatam.	1,151,728	14,985	17,298	14,779	17,103	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5
Godāvāri, East.	751,939	17,505	31,549	17,003	30,604	2.3	4.2	2.3	4.1
Godāvāri, West.	534,578	38,242	25,164	35,772	24,434	3.6	4.7	3.4	4.6
Kistna ...	535,550	26,713	26,713	25,981	25,981	3.6	5.0	3.4	4.9
Guntūr ...	896,486	25,924	35,587	24,373	33,955	2.9	4.0	2.7	3.8
Kurnool ...	451,635	9,755	10,811	9,625	10,632	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3
Bellary ...	422,682	6,100	6,589	6,008	6,507	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5
Anantapur ...	463,571	6,430	8,278	6,282	8,043	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.7
Cuddapah ...	435,748	6,390	7,258	6,022	7,061	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6
Nellore ...	688,178	13,014	15,806	12,134	14,744	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.1
Madras ...	250,804	16,290	22,178	12,551	17,933	6.5	8.8	5.0	7.2
Chingleput ...	740,516	11,605	17,787	11,705	17,283	1.6	2.4	1.5	2.3
North Arcot...	1,034,507	12,799	17,993	12,198	17,510	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.7
Chittoor ...	621,532	7,453	10,301	6,997	9,832	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6
South Arcot ...	1,167,671	12,919	18,845	12,633	18,492	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.6
Tanjore ...	1,209,563	19,133	27,114	17,294	24,134	1.6	2.2	1.4	2.0
Trichinopoly...	970,948	10,229	14,143	8,932	12,768	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3
Madara ...	1,019,614	10,718	16,924	9,482	15,997	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.6
Rāmnād ...	903,218	10,823	14,372	9,613	13,970	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.5
Tinnevely ...	974,881	23,144	29,039	20,297	26,278	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.7
Coimbatore ...	1,113,677	11,664	17,072	10,414	16,200	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.5
Salem ...	1,061,009	8,968	11,632	8,686	11,360	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1
The Nilgiris ...	59,501	1,589	2,545	1,345	2,339	2.7	4.3	2.3	3.9
Malabar ...	1,591,234	55,310	90,683	48,126	82,673	3.5	5.7	3.0	5.2
South Kanara.	641,088	13,318	23,951	11,664	19,831	2.1	3.7	1.8	3.1
Agency. {	167,009		705		681		0.4		0.4
{ Ganjām ...									
{ Vizagapa-									
{ tam ...	479,069	8,810	1,212	3,305	1,164	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
{ Godāvāri,									
{ East ...	101,367		1,642		1,611		1.6		1.6
Total ...	21,448,236	376,781	534,840	346,591	500,334	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.3

## (63)—Number and strength of Arts Colleges for Indian women.

	1921-22.	1926-27.
The Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras ... ..	178	175
Women's Christian College, Madras ... ..	125	186
Holy Cross College for Women, Teppakulam ... ..	...	14
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College ... ..	10	23
Mangalore St. Ann's College for Women ... ..	22	68
Total ... ..	335	416

NOTE.—There were besides 72 women students studying in Indian Colleges intended for men—46 in the Presidency College, 4 each in the Victoria College, Palghat, and P. R. College, Cocanada, 3 each in the Brethren College, Tellicherry, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, and the Christian College, Calicut, 2 each in the Noble College, Masulipatam, and the Government College, Mangalore, and one each in the Rajah's College, Parākṛmedī, the Government College, Kumbakōnam, the U. L. O. M. College, Guntur, the Bishop Hebar College, Trichinopoly, and the Zamorin's College, Calicut.

## (64)—Number and strength of Indian secondary schools for girls on the 31st March according to the degree of completeness.

	Number of schools.					Number of scholars.						
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
1922.												
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth ... ..	8	...	1	17	...	26	2,252	...	147	4,130	...	6,520
Fifth ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	3	358	...	...	...	...	358
Fourth ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	3	217	...	111	55	...	383
Third ... ..	5	1	...	13	1	20	639	146	...	1,780	249	2,864
Second ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	341	...	341
First ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	144	...	144
Schools having classes inclusive of and below the Fifth.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	384	...	384
Total ... ..	17	1	2	36	1	57	3,511	146	258	6,834	249	10,998

1927.												
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth ... ..	12	...	2	21	...	35	3,213	...	253	5,451	...	8,917
Fifth ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	2	227	...	...	134	...	361
Fourth ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	184	...	184
Third ... ..	4	1	...	16	...	21	446	198	...	2,195	...	2,839
Second ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	3	87	127	...	267	...	481
First ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	272	...	272
Schools having classes inclusive of and below the Fifth.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	195	...	186
Total ... ..	18	2	2	42	(a)	64	3,973	325	253	8,638	...	13,189

(a) 41 schools were under Mission management.

(65)—Number of girls in Indian secondary schools on the 31st March 1927.

Districts.	Girls.	Districts.	Girls.
Ganjām ... ..	108	Rāmanād ... ..	111
Vizagapatam ... ..	158	Tinnevely ... ..	1,374
Godāvāri, East ... ..	279	Coimbatore ... ..	661
Godāvāri, West ... ..	52	Salem ... ..	245
Kistna ... ..	177	The Nilgiris ... ..	171
Guntūr ... ..	225	Malabar ... ..	2,791
Kurnool ... ..	144	South Kanara ... ..	2,400
Bellary ... ..	7	Agency. { Ganjām ... ..	...
Anantapur ... ..	117	{ Vizagapatam ... ..	...
Cuddapah ... ..	9	{ Godāvāri, East ... ..	2
Nellore ... ..	467		
Madras ... ..	8,139	Total 1926-27	15,601
Chingleput ... ..	155	1925-26	14,646
North Arcot ... ..	243	1924-25	14,129
Chittoor ... ..	343	1923-24	14,268
South Arcot ... ..	194	1922-23	13,389
Tanjore ... ..	578	1921-22	12,358
Trichinopoly ... ..	971		
Madura ... ..	480		

(66)—Public elementary schools for girls.

Managing agencies.	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government ... ..	198	22,726	33	2,697
Municipal Board ... ..	214	13,753	367	36,086
Local Board ... ..	1,260	60,909	1,977	98,443
Aided ... ..	921	74,352	(a) 1,224	88,076
Unaided ... ..	36	1,830	(b) 87	3,196
Total ... ..	2,631	173,570	3,388	228,348

(a) Of these, 578 schools with 51,473 pupils were under Mission management.

(b) Do. 14 do. 743 do. do.

(67)—Number of Elementary Schools for Girls.

Managing agencies.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1926.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1926.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no board or aided schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description whether board, or aided or unaided schools formerly existed.
Government ... ..	28	2	7	...	33	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board ... ..	249	...	18	...	367	...	...	...	...
Local Board ... ..	1,606	14	85	...	1,677	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	1,149	80	155	...	1,224	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ..	96	67	58	...	87	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	3,228	163	323	...	3,388	...	...	...	...

(68)—Home Education Classes under Zenana Agencies.

Name of institution.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Fifth class.	Fourth class.	Third class.	Second class.	First class.	Total.
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>												
Madras United Free Church Home Education Classes ... ..	...	...	...	1	4	2	5	10	8	11	4	45

(69)—Statement showing particulars of Aided Elementary Schools for Girls managed by teacher-managers.

Districts.	Number of aided schools managed by teacher-managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grants on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an elementary board or aided school.
Ganjām ... ..	20	8	2	12	319
Vizagapatam ... ..	20	10	7	6	123
Godāvāri, East ... ..	25	9	6	5	...
Godāvāri, West ... ..	11	1	...	...	260
Kistna ... ..	9	3	1	1	43
Guntur ... ..	61	39	21	2	128
Kurnool ... ..	8	1	1	...	275
Bellary ... ..	7	1	...	3	102
Anantapur ... ..	12	...	1	...	292
Cuddapah ... ..	4	1	2	...	270
Nellore ... ..	52	24	9	17	336
Madras ... ..	3	13	...	...	...
Chingleput ... ..	1	2	...	...	...
North Arcot ... ..	3	...	3	...	97
Chittoor ... ..	6	2	4	1	...
South Arcot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	3	1	3	...	600
Trichinopoly ... ..	1	1	...	...	...
Madras ... ..	3	2	...	...	...
Rāmnād ... ..	3	2	...	...	...
Tinnevely ... ..	6	3	6	...	281
Coimbatore ... ..	2	1	2	...	...
Salem ... ..	1	1	...	1	208
The Nilgiris ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ... ..	71	53	25	22	250
South Kanara ... ..	3	3	2	...	137
Agency. { Ganjām ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vizagapatam, ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
{ Godāvāri, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
{ East ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
1926-27 ... ..	336	185	95	70	3,719
1925-26 ... ..	338	273	106	70	2,536
1924-25 ... ..	380	291	177	53	1,794
Total ... ..	276	209	106	44	2,045
1922-23 ... ..	226	158	88	68	2,047
1921-22 ... ..	209	661	82	72	2,194

(70)—Statement showing the number of Elementary School Buildings (Girls' schools) constructed during the year 1926-27.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for girls' schools) constructed by							Total.
	Public agencies.			Private agencies.				
	Govern- ment.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided		Unaided		
				Mission.	Non- Mission.	Mis- sion.	Non- Mission.	
Ganjām ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Guntur ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chingleput... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
North Arcot ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Tanjore .. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coimbatore ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1926-27 ..	...	2	...	5	2	...	...	9
1925-26 ..	2	2	6	7	4	...	1	22
1924-25...	...	4	2	16	1	1	1	25
1923-24 ..	1	6	5	9	5	4	...	30
1922-23...	...	6	10	9	5	...	2	32
1921-22...	2	9	5	9	16	...	...	41

(71)—Statement showing the part-time and night schools for girls.

Districts.	Number of part-time and night schools on the 31st March 1926.	Part-time schools.					Number taught by				Night schools.		
		Under public management.		Unaided		Total of part-time schools.	Teachers who are also teachers of full-time schools.	Teachers who are also teachers of other part-time schools.	Teachers of night schools.	Others.	Number of schools taught by day school teachers.	Others.	Total, night schools.
		Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.								
Visagapatam ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Bellary ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Onddappah ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nellore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Madras ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Madura ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Bāmnād ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Tinnevelly ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Malabar ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1926-27...	83	2	1	2	...	5	...	1	4	...	14	14	28
1925-26...	46	1	3	1	...	5	...	...	2	3	15	26	41
1924-25...	37	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	17	18	35
Total ... 1923-24...	34	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	16	16	32
1922-23...	23	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	12	9	21
1921-22...	14	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	2	9	11



(72)—Statement showing the number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district, the number of pupils per trained teacher and the number of pupils per teacher in elementary schools for girls on the 31st March.

Districts.	1922.						1927.					
	Elementary schools for girls.						Elementary schools for girls.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1922.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.					Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām ... ..	123	169	72	4,016	33	24	178	252	71	4,753	27	19
Visagapatam ... ..	207	284	73	8,074	39	28	288	383	75	8,709	30	23
Godāvāri, East ... ..	203	328	62	6,122	30	19	326	464	70	11,584	38	25
Godāvāri, West ... ..	292	462	63	11,682	40	25	253	332	76	9,229	36	28
Kistna ... ..	265	370	72	8,568	32	23	275	407	68	9,307	34	23
Guntūr ... ..	99	144	69	3,688	37	26	458	604	76	13,655	80	33
Kurnool ... ..	71	155	46	3,851	54	35	142	197	72	4,708	38	24
Bellary ... ..	65	136	48	3,974	61	29	128	169	76	4,201	33	25
Anantapur ... ..	45	94	48	2,123	47	23	126	185	68	4,466	35	24
Cuddapah ... ..	154	260	59	5,469	36	21	77	119	65	2,858	37	24
Nellore ... ..	294	465	63	10,125	34	22	243	333	74	7,009	29	21
Madras ... ..	170	272	62	6,839	40	26	497	583	85	14,032	28	24
Ohingoleput ... ..	186	370	69	7,919	43	29	258	331	78	8,777	34	27
North Arcot ... ..	92	172	53	3,503	38	20	477	583	78	9,483	37	26
Chittoor ... ..	244	327	75	8,249	34	25	134	168	80	4,365	32	26
South Arcot ... ..	307	485	71	9,750	32	22	240	357	81	9,510	33	27
Tanjore ... ..	208	283	85	6,074	30	23	375	462	83	12,007	32	27
Trichinopoly ... ..	230	335	69	7,228	31	21	269	316	82	7,741	30	23
Madura ... ..	171	283	60	6,249	37	22	350	430	81	10,778	31	25
Rāmnād ... ..	342	528	65	10,674	31	20	280	352	74	8,601	33	24
Tinnevely ... ..	160	257	62	6,398	40	25	450	624	72	12,445	28	20
Coimbatore ... ..	164	249	66	6,058	37	24	251	325	77	8,428	34	26
Salem ... ..	32	43	74	968	30	22	175	254	69	7,153	41	28
The Nilgiris ... ..	420	1,000	42	21,189	50	21	42	51	82	1,172	28	23
Malabar ... ..	127	161	79	4,077	32	25	716	1,305	55	26,561	37	20
South Kanara ... ..	18	35	51	715	40	20	203	231	88	5,869	29	25
Agency ... { Ganjām ... ..	1	1					1	1	100	16	16	16
{ Visagapatam ... ..	12	21					12	21	77	554	46	26
{ Godāvāri, East ... ..	18	17					18	17	73	377	29	22
Total	4,683	7,497	62	173,570	37	23	7,038	9,622	73	228,348	32	24

(73)—Expenditure on Indian schools for girls (Secondary and Elementary).  
(Direct expenditure only).

Institutions.	Average number on rolls on 31st March 1927.	Provincial Revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ...	8,477	2,93,536	...	...	36,042	509	3,80,087
Municipal Board ...	35,087	1,77,160	...	3,29,644	3,206	34	5,10,044
Local Board ...	95,475	5,12,687	5,20,181	...	7,572	3,113	11,13,503
Aided ...	92,331	6,12,695	1,100	3,760	1,52,994	7,76,187	15,46,736
Unaided ...	2,965	...	...	...	300	17,047	17,347
Total, 1926-27 ...	232,335	15,58,028	5,91,281	3,33,404	2,00,114	7,96,860	36,17,717
Total, 1921-23 ...	178,110	14,08,865	2,22,288	69,498	1,40,242	6,03,067	24,88,910

## EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(74)—Institutions chiefly intended for Europeans.

	1921-23.		1926-27.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Secondary schools for boys ..				
{ High schools ...	15	2,432	12	2,334
{ Middle schools ...	17	1,714	14	1,771
Do. for girls ..				
{ High schools ...	19	2,449	18	2,545
{ Middle schools ...	17	1,502	17	1,878
Primary schools for boys ...	11	592	11	1,028
Do. for girls ...	9	554	11	714
Training schools for mistresses ...	1	18	2	34
Special schools for girls ...	2	87	2	86
Total ...	91	9,638	87	10,390

(75)—*Railway schools.*

	Number on rolls on 31st March	
	1922.	1927.
<b>Boys' schools—</b>		
Bitragunta ... ..	114	104
Perambur ... ..	68	68
Jolarpet ... ..	70	97
Rajahmundry (a) ... ..	55	65
Gooty (a) ... ..	55	46
Pākala (a) ... ..	29	16
Tanjore (a) ... ..	45	35
Madura (a) ... ..	106	136
Erode (a) ... ..	19	...
Kātpādi (a) ... ..	12	17
<b>Total of boys' schools ...</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>582</b>
<b>Girls' schools—</b>		
Guntakal ... ..	27	28
Haffieldpet ... ..	...	89
Arkōnam (a) ... ..	103	40
Villapuram (a) ... ..	151	113
Negapatam (a) ... ..	51	67
Pōdanūr (a) ... ..	99	109
Sūramangalam (a) ... ..	48	44
<b>Total of girls' schools ...</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>489</b>

(a) Primary schools.

(76)—*European scholars in public schools in the different classes of institutions.*

	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men (Indians) ... ..	36	5	38	5
Do. for women (Indians) ... ..	...	40	...	50
Professional colleges ( do. ) ... ..	9	10	11	19
Secondary schools for boys (Indians) ... ..	239	3	245	1
Do. for girls ( do. ) ... ..	5	62	9	91
Elementary schools for boys ( do. ) ... ..	87	10	60	7
Do. for girls ( do. ) ... ..	...	31	4	34
High schools for boys for Europeans ... ..	2,089	197	1,959	107
Do. for girls do. ... ..	291	1,937	322	1,856
Middle schools for boys do. ... ..	951	629	1,020	575
Do. for girls do. ... ..	346	1,047	356	1,243
Primary schools for boys do. ... ..	479	368	513	433
Do. for girls do. ... ..	233	302	288	401
Training schools for masters ... ..	1	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses ... ..	...	73	...	52
... ..	...	17	...	24
Other special schools ... ..	158	40	397	15
... ..	...	67	...	70
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>4,998</b>

## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

123

(77)—Qualifications of teachers employed in European schools for general education on the 31st March.

		Number of teachers.				
		1921-22.		1926-27.		
Teachers holding—						
Trained ... ..	{	A Degree ... ..	160		49	511
		Secondary grade ... ..	191		239	
		Elementary higher grade.	...		154	
		Do. lower grade ... ..	148		33	
		Others ... ..	...	409	36	
Untrained ... ..	(a) Certificated ... ..	A Degree ... ..	...		12	79
		Secondary grade ... ..	...		29	
		Elementary higher grade.	...		30	
		Do. lower grade ... ..	...		8	
		(b) Uncertificated ... ..	A Degree ... ..	71		
	Secondary grade ... ..	55		25		
	Elementary higher grade ... ..	...		28		
	Do. lower grade ... ..	10		6		
	Others ... ..	76	212	67	145	

(a) Teachers of proved ability and approved service.

(b) Holding general education certificates only.

(78)—Expenditure on European schools.

Expenditure from	Expenditure during			Percentage to total expenditure.		
	1921-22.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1921-22.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Public funds ... ..	8,01,029	9,25,560	8,85,085	34.58	36.99	36.47
Fees ... ..	4,05,881	5,51,159	6,29,676	17.52	22.03	25.94
Other sources ... ..	11,09,618	10,25,454	9,12,182	47.90	40.98	37.50
Total ... ..	23,16,478	25,02,173	24,26,943	100.00	100.00	100.00

# MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

(79)—Institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.											Private institutions.		Grand total.		
	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				
<i>Public institutions.</i>																
Arts colleges for men ... ..	1	55	...	...	...	...	2	77	...	...	3	132	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ... ..	6	1,244	3	263	...	...	6	1,222	1	102	16	2,831	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ... ..	1	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	285	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys ... ..	14	947	215	15,045	1,148	64,608	1,419	81,107	127	5,040	2,917	168,747	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ... ..	2	266	84	5,741	136	6,793	87	3,739	7	320	316	16,859	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ... ..	5	321	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	6	340	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses ... ..	3	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	73	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	196	...	...	3	196	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	32	3,191	302	21,049	1,279	71,420	1,517	86,341	185	5,462	3,265	187,463	...	...	3,265	187,463
<i>Private schools.</i>																
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	7,219	...	...
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	26,728	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of private institutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	33,945	771	33,945
Grand total, 1926-27 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,036	221,408
Grand total, 1921-22 ... ..	78	6,048	304	18,068	891	51,133	820	42,607	40	1,448	2,083	114,204	885	34,928	2,915	149,132

(80)—Distribution of Muhammadan pupils (public and private) in all schools by districts.

Districts.	Muhammedan population (census of 1921).			Muhammedan scholars on the 31st March						Percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the Muhammedan population (census of 1921).					
				1922.			1927.			1922.			1927.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ganjām ... ..	2,640	2,531	5,171	411	147	558	540	174	714	15.6	5.8	10.8	20.5	6.9	13.8
Vizagapatam ... ..	9,381	10,279	19,660	1,525	889	2,414	2,196	758	2,954	16.3	8.6	12.3	23.4	7.5	15.0
Godāvāri, East ... ..	11,515	11,798	23,313	1,509	574	2,083	2,066	884	2,950	13.1	4.9	8.9	18.2	7.5	12.8
Godāvāri, West ... ..	10,890	10,844	21,734	4,233	1,812	6,045	1,414	687	2,101	11.1	4.9	8.1	13.0	6.3	9.7
Kistna ... ..	27,087	25,922	53,019				4,089	1,546	5,635				15.0	6.0	10.6
Gantūr ... ..	66,411	64,307	130,718	6,408	1,772	8,175	8,791	2,645	11,436	9.6	2.8	6.8	13.2	4.1	8.7
Kurnool ... ..	62,793	69,747	122,540	7,518	1,692	9,205	8,939	2,146	11,085	12.0	2.8	7.5	14.2	3.6	9.0
Bellary ... ..	45,393	41,906	87,299	3,656	859	4,515	4,860	911	5,771	8.0	2.0	5.2	10.7	2.2	6.8
Anantapur ... ..	43,726	41,281	85,007	5,379	1,511	6,890	6,601	1,797	8,398	12.3	3.6	8.1	15.1	4.4	9.9
Cuddapah ... ..	54,795	51,630	106,425	7,534	1,719	9,253	7,751	1,769	9,520	13.7	3.8	8.7	14.1	3.4	8.9
Nellore ... ..	45,386	43,796	89,182	4,302	1,212	5,514	5,473	1,452	6,924	9.5	2.8	6.2	12.1	3.8	7.8
Madras ... ..	29,081	24,082	53,163	3,923	475	4,398	4,489	1,525	6,014	13.5	2.0	8.3	15.4	6.8	11.3
Chingleput ... ..	17,377	16,079	33,456	1,985	613	2,598	2,339	757	3,096	11.1	3.8	7.6	13.5	4.7	9.8
North Arcot ... ..	58,362	59,988	118,350	5,461	1,289	6,750	9,078	2,304	11,382	9.4	2.1	5.7	15.6	3.8	9.6
Chittoor ... ..	33,927	30,949	64,876	4,254	1,094	5,348	5,958	1,344	7,302	12.5	3.5	8.2	17.6	4.8	11.3
South Arcot ... ..	33,638	33,223	66,861	8,574	1,122	9,696	4,492	1,445	5,937	10.6	3.4	7.0	13.3	4.3	8.9
Tanjore ... ..	57,522	73,131	130,653	11,280	1,610	12,890	14,401	2,940	17,350	19.5	2.2	9.8	25.0	4.0	13.8
Trichinopoly ... ..	31,199	32,738	63,937	3,427	800	4,227	4,688	830	5,518	11.0	2.4	6.1	15.0	2.5	8.6
Madura ... ..	36,608	39,314	75,922	4,360	674	5,034	5,280	715	5,995	11.0	1.7	6.4	13.3	1.8	7.6
Rāmuād ... ..	47,504	68,652	116,156	7,919	1,848	9,767	7,330	1,436	8,766	16.7	2.7	8.4	15.4	2.1	7.5
Tinnevely ... ..	48,599	60,462	109,061	7,703	2,001	9,704	7,627	1,702	9,329	15.8	3.3	8.9	15.7	2.8	8.6
Coimbatore ... ..	24,954	21,980	46,934	3,187	902	4,089	3,919	815	4,734	13.0	4.1	8.3	16.3	3.7	10.8
Salem ... ..	24,590	22,585	47,175	3,108	956	4,064	3,952	1,247	5,199	12.6	4.2	8.6	16.1	5.5	11.0
The Nilgiris ... ..	4,153	2,611	6,764	332	116	448	536	127	663	8.0	4.6	6.6	12.9	4.8	9.8
Malabar ... ..	498,664	607,832	1,106,496	43,026	14,736	57,762	77,698	28,619	106,317	8.7	2.9	5.8	15.6	5.6	10.6
South Kanara ... ..	75,207	76,549	151,756	5,655	821	6,476	9,716	3,314	13,030	7.5	1.1	4.3	12.9	4.4	8.6
Agency. { Ganjām ... ..	28	15	43	272	63	336	14	10	24	12.4	2.8	7.6	50.0	66.7	58.8
{ Vizagapatam ... ..	882	897	1,779				92	38	130				10.4	4.8	7.8
{ Godāvāri, East ... ..	1,289	1,310	2,599				222	62	284				17.2	4.7	10.9
Total ... ..	1,404,000	1,436,488	2,840,488	151,781	41,807	193,588	214,560	64,008	278,568	10.8	2.9	6.8	15.3	4.5	9.8

## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

(81)—Institutions intended for Mappillus.

	1921-22.				1926-27.			
	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Public institutions.</i>								
Government ... ..	6	395	8	569	11	780	...	...
Local and Municipal Board ...	194	15,242	9	525	339	26,650	...	...
Aided ... ..	333	21,986	3	206	811	55,182	20	1,380
Unaided ... ..	4	173	...	...	51	2,846	7	477
Total ... ..	537	37,798	20	1,300	1,212	84,456	27	1,857
<i>Private institutions</i> ... ..								
	432	16,885	...	...	245	13,611	...	...
Grand total .. ..	959	54,681	20	1,300	1,457	97,069	27	1,857

(82) *Muhammadan scholars in public schools in the different classes of institutions.*

	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men for Indians ... ..	141	...	347	...
Do. for women ... ..	...	...	...	4
Oriental colleges ... ..	...	...	42	...
Professional colleges ... ..	...	...	73	...
Secondary schools for boys for Indians ... ..	41	...	9,611	...
Do. for girls do. ... ..	7,609	6	5	4
Elementary schools for boys do. ... ..	12	198	176,164	37,184
Do. for girls do. ... ..	113,923	20,341	442	17,257
High schools for boys for Europeans ... ..	549	11,889	10	...
Do. for girls do. ... ..	7	...	3	7
Middle schools for boys do. ... ..	2	8	15	...
Do. for girls do. ... ..	7	...	12	6
Primary schools for boys do. ... ..	8	6	1	...
Do. for girls do. ... ..	...	1	2	1
Training schools for masters ... ..	536	...	564	...
Do. for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ... ..	393	66	...	60
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the elementary course but are recognized ... ..	10	3	510	7
Total ... ..	123,248	33,611	187,812	64,868

(83)—Statement showing the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1927 to the total number of scholars in each of the secondary stages of school-education (vide G.O. Mis. No. 976, Educational, dated 7th September 1915).

Secondary schools.	(a) High stage.	(b) Middle stage.
5	5	5

(a) Represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1927 in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls and in the eighth and ninth standards of European high schools for boys and girls.

(b) Represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1927 in the first, second and third forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls and in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards of European high and middle schools for boys and girls.

(84)—Expenditure on Muhammadan schools.

Expenditure from	Expenditure in		
	1921-22.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public funds ... ..	9,71,458	13,00,669	14,25,510
Fees ... ..	44,591	58,974	56,912
Other sources ... ..	1,59,843	3,99,933	4,39,774
Total ...	11,75,892	17,59,576	19,22,196



# ĀDI-DRĀVIDA CUM ĀDI-ĀNDHRA EDUCATION.

(85)—Institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas cum Ādi-Āndhras.

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.										Private institutions.		Grand total			
	Government.		Municipal board.		Local board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total of public institutions.		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				
<i>Public institutions.</i>																
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	964	32,632	158	8,618	887	30,106	7,326	19,4506	507	12,679	9,842	278,541	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls.	6	229	5	188	22	705	146	6,594	14	286	192	8,002	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for boys.	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total, Public institutions ...</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>32,981</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>30,824</b>	<b>7,471</b>	<b>201,100</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>12,965</b>	<b>10,035</b>	<b>286,556</b>	...	...	<b>10,035</b>	<b>286,556</b>
<i>Private institutions.</i>																
Advanced schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	9,089	...	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...
<b>Total, Private institutions ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>435</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>9,056</b>
<b>Grand total, 1926-27 ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>10,470</b>	<b>295,612</b>
<b>Grand total, 1921-22 ...</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>5,999</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>6,881</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>28,971</b>	<b>5,836</b>	<b>154,971</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>15,012</b>	<b>7,651</b>	<b>211,684</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>7,334</b>	<b>8,035</b>	<b>219,068</b>

(86) *Ādi-Drāvida cum Ādi-Āndhra scholars in public schools in the different classes of institutions.*

	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men ... ..	3	...	45	...
Do. for women ... ..	...	2	...	2
Professional colleges ... ..	1	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ... ..	1,053	11	2,367	25
Do. for girls ... ..	5	148	8	227
Elementary schools for boys ... ..	126,639	24,111	185,910	32,549
Do. for girls ... ..	505	4,096	719	5,695
High schools for Europeans for boys ... ..	5	...	...	...
Do. for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for boys ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ... ..	338	1	431	...
Do. for mistresses ... ..	...	25	...	21
Other special schools ... ..	146	24	...	...
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the elementary course but are recognized ... ..	...	...	373	119
Total ...	128,695	28,418	189,873	38,638

(87)—*Expenditure on Ādi-Drāvida cum Ādi-Āndhra schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure in		
	1921-22.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public funds ... ..	7,65,655	11,89,475	14,34,421
Fees ... ..	28,798	24,808	24,851
Other sources ... ..	5,01,292	7,34,109	7,79,264
Total ...	12,95,745	19,48,392	22,38,536

## EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL, HILL AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(88)—*Number and strength of schools for general education in the Presidency  
(elementary schools only).*

	Aboriginal and hill tribes.						Criminal tribes.	
	In the agency tracts.		In other than agency tracts.		Total.		Schools.	Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Government ... ..	84	3,403	24	578	108	3,981	315	12,262
Municipal Board ... ..	...	...	2	37	2	37	...	...
Local Board ... ..	11	245	49	1,179	60	1,424	7	261
Aided ... ..	198	4,680	94	2,366	292	7,046	27	1,065
Unaided ... ..	8	189	19	411	27	600	5	170
Total 1926-27 ... ..	301	8,517	188	4,571	489	13,088	354	13,758
„ 1921-22 ... ..	182	6,192	281	10,622	463	16,814	52	2,302

NOTE.—The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions (both public and private) in the Presidency was 20,100.

(89)—*Expenditure on schools for the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*

	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1921-22 ... ..	82,790	7,356	...	3,709	17,750	1,11,605
1925-26 ... ..	...	1,68,098	...	204	27,496	1,95,798
1926-27 ... ..	1,55,539	12,159	122	596	28,403	1,96,819

## PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

(90)—Statement showing particulars of maktabas, mulla schools, tols, patasalas and kyaung schools during the official year 1926-27 (vide G.O. No. 501, Educational, dated 9th May 1916, communicating India's letter No. 346, dated 14th April 1916).

Particulars.	Classed in general table II and II-A as "Primary schools."	Classed in general table II and II-A as "Other schools."	Classed in general table II and II-A as "Private institutions."	Total.
<b>Maktabas.</b>				
1. Institutions ... ..	{ For boys ... 59	...	581	640
	{ For girls ... 8	...	12	20
2. Pupils ... ..	{ For boys ... 3,372	...	26,726	30,098
	{ For girls ... 106	...	298	404
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...	2,786	...	...	2,786
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	1,615	...	...	1,615
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ... ..	...	...	11,637	11,637
7. Other sources ... ..	8,041	...	25,978	34,019
8. Total expenditure ... ..	12,442	...	37,615	50,057
<b>Mulla schools.</b>				
1. Institutions ... ..	{ For boys ...	...	190	190
	{ For girls ...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... ..	{ For boys ...	...	7,219	7,219
	{ For girls ...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...	...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ... ..	...	...	1,251	1,251
7. Other sources ... ..	...	...	43,621	43,621
8. Total expenditure ... ..	...	...	44,872	44,872
<b>Tols.</b>				
1. Institutions ... ..	{ For boys ...	140	139	279
	{ For girls ...	11	...	11
2. Pupils ... ..	{ For boys ...	6,367	2,087	7,454
	{ For girls ...	655	...	655
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...	...	30,657	...	30,657
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	...	2,246	...	2,246
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	240	...	240
6. Fees ... ..	...	1,764	600	2,364
7. Other sources ... ..	...	130,939	175,572	306,511
8. Total expenditure ... ..	...	166,846	176,172	343,018
<b>Patasalas.</b>				
1. Institutions ... ..	{ For boys ... 695	1	1,946	2,642
	{ For girls ... 5	...	29	34
2. Pupils ... ..	{ For boys ... 21,333	23	45,156	66,512
	{ For girls ... 123	...	828	951
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...	28,195	433	...	28,628
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	523	...	...	523
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ... ..	6,047	...	26,402	32,449
7. Other sources ... ..	21,787	534	91,801	114,122
8. Total expenditure ... ..	56,552	967	118,203	175,722

(91)—Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions on the 31st March 1927 which do not teach any part of the elementary courses but are recognized.

Districts	Schools.						Pupils.					
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.		Total.	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.		Total.
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.		Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	
Ganjām ...	2	...	...	11	...	13	102	...	...	238	...	340
Visagapatam ...	3	...	...	5	...	10	149	...	...	79	...	228
Gōdāvari, East.	...	...	...	14	2	19	105	...	...	307	105	517
Gōdāvari, West.	1	...	...	3	...	4	10	...	...	62	...	72
Kistna ...	1	...	...	4	...	5	21	...	...	70	...	91
Guntūr ...	3	...	...	3	...	6	95	...	...	74	...	169
Kuracōl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	81	...	81
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	51	...	51
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	45	...	...	12	...	57
Madras ...	2	...	...	1	...	3	35	...	...	69	...	104
Chingleput ...	12	...	...	2	...	4	46	...	...	28	...	74
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	9
Chittoor ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	148	...	...	...	...	146
South Arcot ...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	23	...	61	...	84
Tanjore ...	2	...	1	3	...	11	144	...	74	224	...	442
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	23
Madura ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	27	...	...	...	37	64
Rāmnād ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	3	...	1	4	4	12	106	...	126	150	115	497
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	79	...	79
Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	8	...	1	13	...	22	647	...	172	752	...	1,471
South Kanara ...	6	...	...	18	1	25	497	...	...	923	26	1,446
<b>Total, 1926-27 ..</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>6,045</b>
<b>Total, 1921-22...</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3,025</b>

NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF INDIGENOUS AND OTHER  
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ON THE 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1927.

(92) Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions on the 31st

Districts.	Schools.													Total.	
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.		Other schools.
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	118	...	...	...	...	118	
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	6	...	...	...	53	
Godavari, East ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	79	...	...	4	...	85	
Godavari, West ...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	69	63	...	...	...	140	
Kistna ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	63	119	...	...	...	184	
Guntur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	134	64	...	13	...	212	
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	19	
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	61	...	...	...	74	
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	8	...	...	...	108	
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	67	...	...	5	140	
Madras ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	18	
Chingleput ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	2	...	86	
North Arcot ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	2	82	58	...	1	...	133	
Chittoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	29	
South Arcot ...	...	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	26	39	...	...	...	78	
Tanjore ...	16	33	3	...	...	...	119	3	67	22	4	...	...	267	
Trichinopoly ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	4	...	62	34	...	...	...	114	
Madura ...	...	3	10	...	...	...	7	...	1	25	...	...	...	46	
Ramanad ...	1	35	5	...	...	...	19	...	...	58	...	...	...	118	
Tinnevely ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	56	8	77	1	...	...	...	149	
Coimbatore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	53	19	...	...	...	78	
Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21	2	...	...	...	26	
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malabar ...	150	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	4	...	4	...	403	
South Kanara ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	10	...	...	...	...	141	
Agency { Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	34	
{ Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	34	
{ Godavari, East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	
<b>Total, 1926-27 ...</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>19</b>	...	...	...	<b>581</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>12</b>	...	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,897</b>
		<b>328</b>							<b>2,528</b>			<b>41</b>			
<b>Total, 1921-22 ...</b>		<b>301</b>			<b>1</b>				<b>3,002</b>			<b>54</b>			<b>3,358</b>

March 1927 which are not recognized and teach no part of the elementary course.

Pupils.													Total.	
Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				
Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.		Other schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,818	...	...	...	...	...	2,818
...	...	...	...	...	...	57	26	940	124	...	...	...	...	1,147
...	...	210	...	...	...	...	22	2,184	...	...	...	131	...	2,497
...	80	151	...	...	...	...	71	1,639	1,529	...	...	...	...	3,470
...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	1,364	2,153	...	...	...	...	3,555
...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	3,301	1,537	...	...	300	...	5,229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	...	...	...	...	...	309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	339	...	...	...	...	394
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	1,152	...	...	...	...	1,398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,911	...	106	...	...	...	2,017
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331	1,211	...	...	...	91	2,633
115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	693
...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,931	...	...	76	...	2,070
149	64	...	...	...	...	98	45	1,655	1,455	...	...	27	...	3,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	730
...	172	51	...	...	...	20	...	621	905	...	...	...	...	1,760
755	428	26	...	...	...	6,153	32	1,356	545	192	...	...	...	9,487
...	177	...	...	...	...	90	...	1,404	822	...	...	...	...	2,493
192	146	...	...	...	...	201	...	27	594	...	...	...	...	1,160
60	413	49	...	...	...	1,032	...	...	1,480	...	...	...	...	3,034
...	111	...	...	...	...	2,356	231	2,212	15	...	...	...	...	4,925
...	6	...	...	...	...	190	...	1,095	445	...	...	...	...	1,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	450	44	...	...	...	...	591
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,503	...	...	...	...	...	13,511	...	...	162	...	...	203	...	19,379
445	...	...	...	...	...	2,921	...	309	...	...	...	...	...	3,675
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	...	...	...	...	822
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	...	...	680
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110
7,219	1,660	618	...	...	...	26,726	427	26,017	18,523	298	...	737	91	82,314
...	9,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,693	...	...	...	1,126	...	82,314
...	8,157	...	...	40	...	...	...	80,962	...	...	...	2,345	...	91,504



## MISCELLANEOUS.

(93)—Number of scholars (public and private) in the different stages of instruction.

	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Indians—</b>				
Arts colleges .. .. .	7,843	884	11,770	488
Oriental colleges .. .. .	238	...	356	2
Professional collegiate... .. .	1,988	38	2,120	98
Secondary schools .. .. .	149,479	12,358	160,543	15,601
Elementary schools .. .. .	1,198,758	346,591	1,713,631	560,334
Technical and Industrial stage { Higher .. .	2,808	89	6,483	1,257
Lower .. .	1,419	627		
Medical schools .. .. .	1,067	29	794	87
Engineering schools .. .. .	346	...	381	...
Training do. .. .. .	7,200	1,805	8,656	1,898
Private do. .. .. .	79,469	15,060	73,424	14,985
Total of Indian schools .. .	1,450,803	376,781	1,978,158	534,640
<b>Europeans—</b>				
High stage .. .. .	271	189	326	276
Middle do. .. .. .	984	1,016	1,099	1,116
Primary do. .. .. .	3,504	3,599	3,678	3,775
Training schools for mistresses .. .	...	18	...	34
Technical and Industrial stage { Higher .. .	...	48	...	86
Lower .. .	...	39		
Total of European schools .. .	4,729	4,908	5,103	5,287
Grand total .. .	1,455,332	381,690	1,983,261	539,927

(94)—Physical education.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is taught as per educational rules.	Number of institutions teaching native gymnastics.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is not taught.
Arts colleges .. .. .	44	..	..	44
Oriental colleges .. .. .	21	..	..	21
Professional colleges .. .. .	12	..	..	12
Indian secondary schools { boys .. .	528	521	7	..
for girls .. .	64	60	..	4
European secondary schools for { boys .. .	26	25	..	1
for girls .. .	35	34	..	1
Indian elementary schools { boys .. .	46,878	31,898	8,788	5,692
for girls .. .	3,368	2,423	745	220
European primary schools { boys .. .	11	11	..	..
for girls .. .	11	11	..	..
Training schools for { Indians .. .	129	125	..	4
{ Europeans .. .	2	2	..	..
Other special schools for ... { Indians .. .	138	17	1	120
{ Europeans .. .	2	2	..	..
Total, 1926-27 .. .	50,789	35,129	9,541	6,119
Total, 1921-22 .. .	37,204	26,709	7,094	3,401

(95) *Number of scholars in each form or class or standard.*

	1921-22.		1926-27.	
<b>INDIANS—</b>				
<b>Secondary schools—</b>				
Sixth form ... ..	11,627	291	15,084	412
Fifth form ... ..	11,591	328	14,359	478
Fourth form ... ..	14,485	500	17,288	664
Third form ... ..	17,706	711	19,682	1,005
Second form ... ..	18,902	878	20,848	1,226
First form ... ..	21,830	1,201	23,985	1,638
Fifth class ... ..	21,236	1,457	21,808	1,949
Fourth class ... ..	17,192	1,549	18,950	1,977
Third class ... ..	6,512	1,537	4,753	1,884
Second class ... ..	4,318	1,445	3,067	1,791
First class ... ..	3,980	2,471	2,721	2,582
<b>Total of secondary schools (Indians*) ...</b>	<b>149,479</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>160,543</b>	<b>15,601</b>
<b>Elementary schools -</b>				
Eighth standard ... ..	2,177	759	4,308	1,124
Seventh standard ... ..	3,454	1,116	6,667	1,753
Sixth standard ... ..	7,357	2,252	12,709	3,106
Fifth standard ... ..	41,082	7,689	58,958	11,084
Fourth standard ... ..	125,758	21,027	181,232	29,043
Third standard ... ..	172,731	34,864	247,314	49,569
Second standard ... ..	246,229	58,227	315,187	82,782
First standard ... ..	599,990	220,657	857,256	321,873
<b>Total of elementary schools (Indians) ...</b>	<b>1,193,758</b>	<b>346,591</b>	<b>1,713,831</b>	<b>500,334</b>
<b>EUROPEANS—</b>				
Ninth standard ... ..	145	105	157	120
Eighth standard ... ..	126	84	169	156
Seventh standard ... ..	270	276	305	307
Sixth standard ... ..	306	309	348	328
Fifth standard ... ..	378	431	446	481
Fourth standard ... ..	494	491	551	555
Third standard ... ..	535	555	578	582
Second standard ... ..	519	525	565	600
First standard ... ..	588	549	577	573
Infant standard Upper } ... ..	486	543	545	588
Lower } ... ..	882	936	862	877
<b>Total of European school ...</b>	<b>4,729</b>	<b>4,804</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>5,107</b>

(96)—School accommodation.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadies, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
<i>Indian schools.</i>					
<i>Arts colleges—</i>					
Government ... ..	10	10	...	...	...
Municipal Board ... ..	1	1	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	33	32	1	...	...
<b>Total, Arts colleges ...</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<i>Oriental colleges—</i>					
Local Board ... ..	1	1	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	18	14	4	...	...
Unaided ... ..	2	1	1	...	...
<b>Total, Oriental colleges ...</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<i>Professional colleges—</i>					
Government ... ..	10	10	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	2	1	1	...	...
<b>Total, Professional colleges ...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<i>Secondary schools for boys—</i>					
Government ... ..	16	11	5	...	...
Municipal Board ... ..	50	26	14	...	...
Local Board ... ..	180	125	47	8	...
Aided ... ..	277	238	35	2	2
Unaided ... ..	5	4	1	...	...
<b>Total, Secondary schools for boys.</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Secondary schools for girls—</i>					
Government ... ..	18	14	4	...	...
Municipal Board ... ..	2	2	...	...	...
Local Board ... ..	2	1	1	...	...
Aided ... ..	42	40	1	...	...
<b>Total, Secondary schools for girls.</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<i>Elementary schools for boys—</i>					
Government ... ..	1,690	871	552	253	14
Municipal Board ... ..	1,130	464	636	30	...
Local Board ... ..	12,306	3,467	6,952	1,852	35
Aided ... ..	28,804	13,620	7,845	5,339	1,900
Unaided ... ..	2,448	778	832	718	122
<b>Total, Elementary schools for boys.</b>	<b>46,378</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>16,917</b>	<b>8,190</b>	<b>2,071</b>
<i>Elementary schools for girls—</i>					
Government ... ..	33	21	12	...	...
Municipal Board ... ..	367	98	269	...	...
Local Board ... ..	1,677	221	1,391	63	2
Aided ... ..	1,224	804	333	56	51
Unaided ... ..	87	27	36	5	19
<b>Total, Elementary schools for girls.</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>72</b>

(96)—School accommodation—cont.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadies, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
<i>Indian schools—cont.</i>					
Training schools for masters—					
Government ... ..	60	37	23	...	...
Local Board ... ..	10	1	9	...	...
Aided ... ..	24	20	4	...	...
<b>Total, Training schools for masters.</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>36</b>		
Training schools for mistresses—					
Government ... ..	16	13	3	....	..
Aided ... ..	19	18	1	....	..
<b>Total, Training schools for mistresses.</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>		
Other special schools—					
Government ... ..	23	19	4	...	...
Municipal Board ... ..	2	1	1	...	...
Local Board ... ..	1	1	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	68	63	5	...	...
Unaided ... ..	44	12	32	...	..
<b>Total, Other special schools ...</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>42</b>		
<b>Total, Indian schools ...</b>	<b>50,702</b>	<b>21,097</b>	<b>19,155</b>	<b>8,304</b>	<b>2,145</b>
<i>European institutions.</i>					
High schools for boys—					
Aided ... ..	12	12	...	..	...
High schools for girls—					
Aided ... ..	18	18	...	...	...
Middle schools for boys—					
Aided ... ..	14	13	1	...	..
Middle schools for girls—					
Aided ... ..	17	17	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys—					
Aided ... ..	11	11	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls—					
Aided ... ..	11	11	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses—					
Aided ... ..	2	1	1	...	..
Other special schools—					
Aided ... ..	2	1	1	...	...
<b>Total, European schools ...</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>Grand total, 1926-27 ...</b>	<b>50,789(a)</b>	<b>21,181</b>	<b>19,158</b>	<b>8,304</b>	<b>2,145</b>
<b>Grand total, 1921-22 ...</b>	<b>37,204</b>	<b>16,817</b>	<b>13,274</b>	<b>5,449</b>	<b>2,163</b>

(a) Excludes one home education class.

## (97)—Libraries.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Total number of institutions having libraries.	Number of volumes.
Arts colleges ... ..	44	44	326,920
Oriental colleges ... ..	21	20	24,500
Professional colleges ... ..	12	12	54,349
Indian secondary schools for	528	526	977,950
{ boys ... ..	64	63	89,021
{ girls ... ..	26	26	21,257
European secondary schools for	35	35	34,186
{ boys ... ..	46,878	15,787	746,411
{ girls ... ..	3,388	1,575	153,344
Indian elementary schools for	11	10	3,502
{ boys ... ..	11	9	3,428
{ girls ... ..	129	119	104,646
European primary schools for	2	2	1,157
{ Indians ... ..	138	64	30,881
{ Europeans ... ..	2	...	...
Training schools for ... ..			
Other special schools for ... ..			
Total, 1926-27 ... ..	50,789	18,292	2,571,940
Total, 1921-22 ... ..	37,204	11,428	1,809,160

## (98)—Hostels or boarding-houses—1926-27.

Hostels intended for	Number of hostels for		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ... ..	18	31	49
Indian Christians ... ..	187	144	331
Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras, etc. ... ..	22	7	29
Hindus .. ..	251	15	266
Muhammadans ... ..	22	1	23
Total, 1926-27 ... ..	500	198	698
Total, 1921-22 ... ..	383	154	537

(99)—Number of boarders according to classes of community.

Classes of community.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1921-22.	1926-27.	1921-22.	1926-27.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ... ..	2,148	1,338	1,812	1,796
Indian Christians ... ..	8,616	10,459	6,962	8,228
Brahmans ... ..	4,207	4,883	168	164
Non-Brahmans ... ..	2,496	3,524	316	441
Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and kindred classes ... ..	786	895	230	377
Aborigines ... ..	45	21	3	41
Criminal tribes ... ..	...	717	...	33
Muhammadans ... ..	985	817	37	12
Buddhists ... ..	...	3	...	...
Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...
Parsis ... ..	...	1	...	4
Others ... ..	301	61	49	1
Total ... ..	19,614	22,719	9,577	11,097

(100)—Expenditure on hostels (boarding-houses) for the year 1926-27.  
(Boarding charges only.)

Heads of management.	In schools for boys.					In schools for girls.				
	Expenditure from					Expenditure from				
	Provincial funds.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
<i>For Indians.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ... ..	...	...	1,83,261	9,333	1,92,594	...	...	56,859	18,143	75,002
Local and Municipal Boards ... ..	...	...	51,710	36,515	88,225	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ..	24,621	5,895	8,41,194	5,83,659	14,65,369	17,055	1,718	3,57,753	1,74,133	5,50,659
Unaided ... ..	...	...	63,589	17,007	81,196	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Indian Hostels ... ..	34,621	5,895	11,39,754	6,47,114	18,27,384	17,055	1,718	4,14,612	1,92,276	6,25,661
<i>For Europeans.</i>										
Unaided ... ..	1,19,806	...	1,35,816	2,27,699	4,83,321	1,11,376	...	2,12,211	1,34,383	4,58,270
Total, European Hostels ... ..	1,19,806	...	1,35,816	2,27,699	4,83,321	1,11,376	...	2,12,211	1,34,383	4,58,270
Grand Total, 1926-27 ... ..	1,54,427	5,895	12,75,570	8,74,813	23,10,705	1,28,731	1,718	6,26,823	3,26,659	10,83,931

## (101)—Expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses.

(Capital expenditure only.)

		Expenditure from				
		Government funds.	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Managed by Government	Males	21,657	...	...	...	21,657
	Females	15,322	...	...	...	15,322
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards	Males	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, Municipal or Local Boards	Males	19,487	...	...	7,404	26,871
	Females	9,116	...	...	135	9,251
Unaided	Males	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Males	41,124	...	...	7,404	48,528
	Females	24,438	...	...	135	24,573
Grand total		65,562	...	...	7,539	73,101

(102)—Statement showing the details of Government scholarships awarded in 1926-27.

Number.	Particulars of scholarships.	Number allotted.	Number awarded.	Men.				Women.			
				Oriyas.	Backward classes.	Muhammadians.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Indian Christians.	Eurasians.
1	Scholarships in Colleges ... ..	56	56	1	20	9	26	..	..	..	..
2	Post-Graduate scholarships ... ..	4	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
3	In the Queen Mary's College, Madras (ordinary) ... ..	32	28	..	..	..	..	15	3	10	..
4	Queen Mary's College, Madras, (widows) ... ..	20	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
5	Secondary Schools for boys—General ... ..	239	233	5	105	35	144	..	..	..	..
6	Scholarships to children of Carnatic Stipendiaries, Madras ... ..	25	25	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
7	Scholarship in the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras ... ..	24	21	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..
8	Secondary Schools for boys—Special for Muhammadans ... ..	108	108	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..
9	Secondary Schools for boys—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, etc. ... ..	16	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Secondary Schools for girls—General ... ..	36	36	..	..	..	..	10	2	24	..
11	Secondary Schools for girls (widow scholarships), Queen Mary's High School, Vizagapatam ... ..	20	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
12	Widow scholarships in the Ice House Hostel, Triplicane ... ..	75	75	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..
13	Scholarships for Hindu Unmarried Non-Brahmans in the Lady Wilkingdon Training College, Madras ... ..	27	27	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
14	Scholarships intended for Muhammadan and Hindu widows ... ..	63	63	..	..	..	..	55	8	..	..
15	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for boys—General ... ..	26	26	3	13	4	6	..	..	..	..
16	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for girls—General ... ..	50	50	..	..	..	..	25	5	20	..
17	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools—Special for Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, etc. ... ..	27	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..





## Number of teachers on the 31st March 1927.

	Trained teachers with the following qualifications.					Untrained teachers.											Total of trained teachers.	Total of untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle School (Higher Elementary trained).	Passed Primary School (Lower Elementary trained).	Others (Lower qualifications).	Certificated.			Uncertificated.			Others.							
						Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.		Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.					
Arts colleges for men ...	280	3	1	2	4	70	3	1	...	222	8	...	4	62	290	370	660		
Do. women ...	31	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	8	3	...	...	5	34	20	54		
Secondary schools for boys ...	1,873	3,301	540	121	992	97	98	18	5	319	373	52	11	869	6,827	1,842	8,669		
Do. girls ...	137	385	170	11	26	10	15	5	1	25	17	5	...	45	729	123	853		
Elementary schools for boys ...	18	2,116	12,421	25,071	267	10	491	1,378	4,506	53	1,885	4,706	21,373	8,965	39,913	43,367	83,280		
Do. girls ...	5	352	3,801	2,841	39	3	52	168	461	2	84	312	1,207	295	7,038	2,584	9,622		
Training schools for masters ...	188	193	38	12	103	3	1	2	...	2	3	...	4	17	534	32	566		
Do. mistresses.	40	124	32	6	20	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	15	222	24	246		
Total ...	2,572	6,478	17,003	28,064	1,472	200	662	1,573	4,978	632	2,373	5,076	22,600	10,273	55,587	48,362	103,949		

(104)—*Educational associations and reading-rooms.*

Districts.	Teachers' Associations.			Reading-rooms and Literary Societies.					
	Number.	Members.		Registered.			Not registered.		
		Males.	Females.	Number.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Males.	Females.
Ganjam ... ..	107	4,240	...	1	10	...	47	2,323	59
Viragapatam ... ..	148	4,910	21	8	5,755	35	36	2,314	16
Godāvari, East ... ..	85	4,440	74	8	39,513	70	52	21,303	164
Godāvari, West ... ..	52	2,725	9	8	2,436	...	24	1,965	7
Kistna ... ..	74	3,469	41	8	3,836	195	36	5,857	87
Guntur ... ..	112	4,550	432	10	4,324	42	47	10,602	170
Kurnool ... ..	70	2,026	73	4	218	...	17	1,691	7
Bellary ... ..	77	2,018	8	3	231	8	15	4,172	30
Anantapur ... ..	64	1,788	12	3	234	7	34	3,209	100
Ondrapah ... ..	54	2,073	18	1	145	1	16	346	5
Nellore ... ..	113	3,026	208	4	54,225	24	38	3,875	67
Madras ... ..	14	2,315	373	1	48	...	14	6,422	...
Ohingleput ... ..	58	9,784	51	...	...	...	20	13,582	1
North Arcot ... ..	82	2,985	57	2	166	6	58	14,631	9
Chittoor ... ..	89	2,926	67	...	...	...	47	29,329	76
South Arcot ... ..	77	4,425	13	2	37	...	35	2,628	...
Tanjore ... ..	69	4,571	2	9	2,995	11	50	8,300	52
Trichinopoly ... ..	69	2,893	84	2	218	...	26	28,412	141
Madura ... ..	89	2,898	298	10	26,224	4	35	6,123	139
Rāmnād ... ..	92	2,951	12	...	...	...	42	3,026	3
Tinnevelly ... ..	142	3,912	48	3	248	...	68	6,847	4
Coimbatore ... ..	80	2,723	11	5	8,954	...	41	2,857	16
Salem ... ..	86	2,280	3	2	211	...	17	1,722	25
The Nilgiris ... ..	9	352	9	2	175	218	3	315	...
Malabar ... ..	130	8,991	160	1	213	...	9	849	157
South Kanara ... ..	44	...	...	...	...	...	31	2,180	98
Total, 1926-27 ... ..	2,086	91,529	2,000	97	150,421	621	857	191,210	1,483
Total, 1921-22 ... ..	1,497	60,148	898	89	118,248	1,199	726	125,844	975

ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE  
**FOREST DEPARTMENT**  
OF THE  
**MADRAS PRESIDENCY**

2

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 1927

JA-215



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VOL. I

# Government of Madras

## DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

### G.O. No. 90, 18th January 1928

Forest—Administration Report—1928-27—Recorded with remarks.

**Order—No. 90, Development, dated 18th January 1928.**

Recorded.

2. Since the Forest Department embarked upon the policy of exploiting the more valuable timber forests in this Presidency the most spectacular feature in each year's administration has been the commercial activities of the department. While not wishing to ignore the advances made by the Engineering and Utilization branches towards more economical methods of production and a better organization for dealing with sales the Government have to remark that the more intensive exploitation adopted in recent years does not yet seem to have resulted in greater revenue to the department. They realize, however, that it must necessarily take time to build up an efficient organization in what is essentially a new venture and that in the case of the schemes already inaugurated it would be unfair to expect an immediate return on the capital sunk. They hope that the time is not far distant when the schemes will definitely show themselves to be commercially profitable. It is satisfactory to note that taking charges for interest into account the Russellkonda Saw Mill has shown a profit for the first time.

3. The chief features in the Engineering branch have been the installation of three saw mills and the formation of a Forest Utilization division. The Forest Utilization Officer is in charge of the marketing of timber. It is observed that the sales effected by him amounted to about 10 lakhs of rupees as compared with 4 lakhs in the previous year, but this does not necessarily mean that sales in the department as a whole have increased to this extent.

4. The Logging Engineer continued the work of mapping the forests to be exploited and compiling statistics of the timber therein. The Government are pleased to observe that the Chief Conservator realizes the necessity for more progress in this work and in the

compilation of working plans. It is sufficiently evident that no scheme to develop a forest can safely be undertaken until it is known what that forest contains and until a working plan for extraction of the timber has been drawn up.

5. The commercial activities of the department must not be allowed to obscure developments which are taking place and work which is being done in other directions. During the year a matter which is of great importance in the history of the department, viz., the work of classifying reserved forests into those which are to be managed by the Forest Department and those which will be handed over to panchayats under the control of the Revenue Department, was finally settled and as a result an area of about 3,300 square miles out of the total of about 19,000 square miles of reserved forest in this Presidency will in future be managed by panchayats. By the close of the year 2,800 square miles out of the 3,300 had been taken up by panchayats. This new classification of forests has been referred to in previous reviews ; it is only necessary to mention here that the principle has broadly been that those forests which are intended to supply the ordinary everyday requirements of the ryots shall be managed by the ryots themselves.

6. Not the least important amongst the department's activities is sylviculture, in which the most difficult problem is that of regeneration. The Government regret to observe that the regeneration in the teak forests at Nilambur leaves much to be desired and they hope that the officers who have to deal with the problem will spare no effort to seek for a satisfactory solution. Results have been more satisfactory at Mount Stuart but the Government trust that the lack of care in selecting areas in this region and also the insufficient attention paid to the young crops of various species in other localities, to both of which points the Chief Conservator refers, will receive more attention in future. The Government also desire to refer to the afforestation work at Kudiramoliteri in Tinnevely. The problem there is peculiar. The country is sandy and shows a tendency to shift with the result that surrounding cultivation is endangered. Attempts have been made for some years past to induce forest growth in this area but the results so far achieved have, for one reason or another, not been commensurate with the importance of the matter. The Government agree with the Chief Conservator in considering that the work of afforestation should be undertaken with renewed vigour and they hope that he will take the necessary steps to see that this is done.

7. The transfer of certain reserved forests to the control of the Revenue Department for management by panchayats has resulted in the abolition of certain divisions and ranges, with corresponding

reductions in the sanctioned cadres. The situation as regards the rangers cadre is one of some difficulty but the Government are at present endeavouring to find some way of relieving it.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. McG. C. TAMPOH,  
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

.. Accountant-General.

.. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands  
(with C.L.).

.. Inspector-General of Forests (with C.L.).

.. Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

Editors' Table.





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PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF  
FORESTS, No. 344, PRESS, 4TH NOVEMBER 1927.

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# Proceedings of the Chief Conservator of Forests

## Procs. No. 344, Press, 4th November 1927

Administration Report—Forest Department—1926-27.

R. D. RICHMOND, Esq., I.F.S.,  
Acting Chief Conservator of Forests.

**Proceedings—No. 344, Press, dated 4th November 1927.**

I have the honour to submit the progress report of Forest Administration in the Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1927 with the following review.

### I.—INTRODUCTION.

The principal features of the year under report were progress in the transfer to panchayat management of the areas classified as ryots' forests ; the installation of forest saw mills ; continuance of enumerations and cruising in areas considered suitable for major works of exploitation, without which the preparation of well-considered schemes, both on sylvicultural grounds as well as in other ways, is impossible and work on the preparation of working plans for some of the more important forests. No new project of exploitation was actually launched and it will take time before the data, essential to the consideration of a proposal in all its aspects, are all collected ; progress is being made, perhaps not to an extent which is desirable, but steps have been taken to ensure a faster rate of progress in the future and knowledge of what the forests contain and of the difficulties to be encountered in their utilization is being accumulated.

2. The use of the Utilization Branch as a sales agency is being developed and the Forest Utilization Officer handles an increasing amount of business which will be extended further in the current year : since the close of the year the organization of the Engineering Branch including Utilization, has been brought under review and in the light of experience gained hitherto proposals for certain changes have been submitted to Government, together with a programme of the work and investigation which are contemplated for the next five years.

3. Apart from the development of work in the forests which have hitherto been unproductive progress has been made in the working of areas considered to be of less account and considerable

further advancement is possible. The matter largely hangs on the preparation of working plans and the revision of those already in existence so that the most may be obtained from the forests remaining in the charge of the department.

4. Following the handing over of considerable areas for panchayat management there has been a reduction in the number of forest divisions, ranges and units of minor status. Of the sanctioned posts in the Imperial service cadre five are held in abeyance (and even allowing for this the service remains below strength) while a considerable retrenchment has been made in the Range Officers' posts, so that a number are now surplus to requirements, the position in respect of slowness of promotion being thus considerably aggravated. The steps which can be taken to alleviate this are under consideration and it is to be noted that the men who would otherwise be surplus to general requirements are usefully employed in the investigation of projects of development.

5. The suspension of recruitment to the Imperial service during the years of the war is reflected in the large proportion of junior officers. Of 48 Deputy and Assistant Conservators, no fewer than 22 are of less than five years service while only 10 have served for more than ten years, so that the number of experienced District Forest Officers is extremely limited.

## II.—WORKING PLANS.

6. Revised working plans for the Walayar (6,038 acres) and Bolampatti (25,518 acres) forests in the Palghat division were the two most important working plans prepared by the special staff and sanctioned during the year. A scheme was also prepared for the experimental working of the timber forests in the Vannathiparai Valley in the Madura division and has since been sanctioned. Since the close of the year a revised working plan for the Mudumalai forest in the Nilgiris has been sanctioned and a revised plan for the Bepore Tope reserve in Nilambur is under consideration. The field work for the revision of the working plans for the Wynad and Nilambur forests was continued by the special staff: these important plans have been a long time in preparation and will be expedited.

7. Enumerations and surveys of exploitable areas, both essential preliminaries to the compilation of a working plan, were carried out by the engineering branch in the Andar and Someshwar reserves in South Kanara, the Karian Shola and the Kal Ar Valley forests in the Anamalais and the Amarampalem reserve in Nilambur. In all about 12,200 acres were cruised and mapped. During the monsoon season, when field work on the West Coast is impossible the plotting of maps and tabulation of data from the statistics collected were undertaken.

7-A. Besides the working plan for the Chelama range in the South Kurnool division, referred to in the last report, a simple working scheme for the sandal areas in the Nilgiris, prepared by the District Forest Officer, was sanctioned. Working plans are under preparation for the Sriharikota range in Nellore and the Lankamalai forests in North Cuddapah. The preparation of consolidated working plans for the timber, fuel, bamboo and minor produce in the North, Central and South Salems and Chittoor divisions and the fuel felling series in Kollegal is also in progress.

8. Simple schemes were introduced for working the sal forests in the Palkonda range in Vizagapatam and for the mixed teak forests, and areas fit for the growth of teak, in Upper Godavari as a preliminary to the preparation of regular working plans. The revised working plan, referred to in the last report, for the forests of the Sriharikota Island was not submitted in the year pending decision as to whether the planting of casuarina was to be permitted and on the subject of the methods of exploitation to be adopted.

9. It is necessary to extend the scope of the work of the Conservator for Working Plans. Every single acre of reserved forests should have its management defined, so that there may be continuity of policy and although much of the work can be done by local officers it is desirable that the preparation of plans and the revisions where necessary, should be carried out under the guidance of the Working Plans Conservator. There will be plenty of work for this officer when it is better organized.

10. It is to be feared that the control of working plans is indifferently attended to; the works prescribed are often not carried out, results are imperfectly recorded and deviations are acquiesced in without proper sanction. It has accordingly been arranged that the final scrutiny of control records shall be in the hands of the Working Plans Conservator.

### III.—UTILIZATION.

#### (i) COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

##### (a) *Chenat Nair (including the Olavakkot Sawmill).*

11. As reported last year, operations in Sappal Valley were completed, and were transferred to Elival in January 1927. The average output of logs decreased from the 15,600 cubic feet per month of the previous year to 14,600 cubic feet per month. The decrease is attributed principally to the difficulty of securing carts and to the time necessarily lost in moving to a new centre of work. The cost of extraction remained, however, practically the same, that for the year being 0-15-1 per cubic foot as against 0-14-6 in the previous year.

12. The result of the year's operations was a loss of Rs. 2,43,731-8-9 (Rs. 60,570-15-10 on exploitation and Rupees 1,83,160-8-11 on account of the saw mill at Olavakkot) exclusive of interest; in the previous year the loss had been Rs 1,24,078-11-10 (Rs. 35,383-11-8 on Exploitation and Rs. 88,695-0-2 on account of the Saw Mill) also exclusive of interest. The increase in the loss is partly due to writing down of stock and the sale of a large quantity of deteriorated timber at a low price.

13. The outturn and sales both increased. There has been a steady improvement in the volume of outturn and sales. During the year the mill sawed 175,026 cubic feet of logs into 75,648 cubic feet (43.2 per cent) of sawn timber as compared with 68,497 cubic feet and 38,084 cubic feet (55.5 per cent) respectively in the previous year. The logs did not give so good a ratio of sawn timber, but the cost of sawing fell from Rs. 3-11-1 per cubic foot to Rs. 3-8-7 per cubic foot.

14. The timber seasoning kiln at Olavakkot continued to work satisfactorily. The sales of sawn evergreen timber amounted to 31,742 cubic feet as against 6,671 cubic feet in the previous year. Much of this was not timber hitherto unknown to the market, but an advance, however slow, and it is necessarily slow, is being made in the disposal of timbers which are not ordinarily in use.

(b) *Mount Stuart.*

15. The construction of the Topslip-Anaipadi road, an extension of the new Mount Stuart ghat road mentioned in the last report, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,10,500 and the road was opened for traffic. A sum of Rs. 10,485 was spent on the remetalling and the maintenance of the new Mount Stuart ghat road.

16. The result of the exploitation operations during the year was a loss of Rs. 1,55,178-3-1 as against a profit of Rs. 18,961-5-5 in the previous year. The loss is due to

(i) the increase in the cost of production from Rs. 1-7-6 per cubic foot in 1925-26 to Rs. 1-10-1 per cubic foot during the year. This was due entirely to smaller outturn (77,723 cubic feet as against 123,986 cubic feet in the previous year);

(ii) a loss of Rs. 1-15-11 per cubic foot in the sale of sawn timber; and

(iii) the writing down of the value of the closing stock at the Pollachi Depot.

(c) *Nilambur.*

17. The exploitation operations in the Nilambur valley forests resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,32,837-13-6 against Rs. 1,97,572-1-8 in the previous year. 3,56,781 cubic feet of timber were extracted



*Plate No. 2.*

LOGS EXTRACTED FROM HILL-SIDE FOREST AND BROUGHT TO CART ROAD BY MECHANICAL METHODS.

during the year as compared with 269,835 cubic feet in 1925-26. The cost of extraction and delivery at Beypore was reduced from Rs. 9-9-7 to Rs. 9-6-7 per cubic foot. The decrease of Rs. 64,734-4-2 in the year's profit as compared with that of last year is chiefly due to a fall in the price of sawn timber from Rs 2-13-7 per cubic foot to Rs. 1-15-11·2 per cubic foot and to the debiting in the profit and loss account of certain non-recurring items of expenditure, amounting in all to Rs. 11,564, not relating to the operations of the year.

(d) *Tinnevelly.*

18. The survey of the reed areas in the Papanasam forests has been completed, data regarding the quantity of reed available have been collected and experiments on regeneration have been made. A decision on the question of the installation of a paper and pulp plant by private enterprise mentioned in the last report has not yet been reached.

(e) *The Nallamalais.*

19. Forty-nine timber and fuel coupes were worked departmentally and by contractors to meet the local demand for fuel and for small timber for agricultural implements, but an adverse agricultural season resulted in a decline of the demand. Sales in the depot at Diguvaletta were not encouraging and stocks were disposed of in periodical auction sales. 6,234 cubic feet of softwoods were sold to meet the demand of slate manufacturers at Marakapur and Cumbum.

(f) *Railway sleepers.*

20. The Valparai Sleeper Project which was sanctioned last year for the extraction of railway sleepers from the forests in the Anamalais, destined for planting with cinchona, has proved profitable. 7,443 broad, narrow and metre gauge sleepers were extracted. The result of the year's operations, including the value of stock of sleepers not paid for at the close of the year, and the sale-proceeds of scrap ends, was a profit of Rs. 19,795 after allowing for charges on account of road work, sawyer's sheds, etc. The details of the transactions are given in the Chief Forest Engineer's report. The work is now being continued on an extended scale.

In accordance with the arrangements made between the Southern Group Sleeper Pool and the Madras Forest Department mentioned in the last report a total of 17,735 broad gauge sleepers and 13,823 metre gauge sleepers were supplied during the year. In addition, a contract was obtained for the supply of 15,000 narrow gauge sleepers for the Cauvery-Mettur Project, 14,635 of which were supplied in the year.



(g) *Russellkonda Saw Mill.*

21. Messrs. Parry & Co. continued to manage this Mill. The year's work showed a profit of Rs. 8,389-9-9 after interest charges of Rs. 24,021-7-0 had been allowed for, and Rs. 7,132-7-3 had been absorbed by the calculation of the value of stock at the close of the year at a lower figure than at its beginning.

The profit compares favourably with the figures for last year's working which showed a loss of Rs. 894-13-2 excluding interest charges.

22. During the year the Mill converted 188,668 cubic feet of logs into 77,628 cubic feet of scantlings, the wastage in conversion being 58.85 per cent as compared with 61.96 per cent in the previous year. The cost of conversion increased, however, from Rs. 1-5-7 to Rs. 1-7-7 per cubic foot, due to the inclusion in the latter rate of 4 annas 8.23 pies per cubic foot on account of interest which was not included last year.

23. The timber market was more active; the sales for the year showed a considerable increase which was partly due to an order for sleepers and to one obtained by the Managing Agents from the Madras Port Trust. The total quantity sold amounted to 82,018 cubic feet an increase of 39,148 cubic feet over the previous year, the invoice value being Rs. 2,31,247 or an increase of Rs. 1,05,592 over the previous year.

24. While it is satisfactory to be able to draw attention to the improved results of this enterprise it is feared that the future prospects may not be so good, in that as the areas felled over for the supply recede from the Mill, the costs of extraction and the figure at which it is possible to place timber in the Mill may reach a sum which is uneconomical. Meanwhile, the working plan is under examination with a view to finding out whether better arrangements for supply can be devised and it is hoped that enquiries which have been renewed on the question of the construction of a railway from Russellkonda to Berhampur may result in this longstanding project being taken up, to the advantage of the forests of Ghumsur.

(h) *London sales agency.*

25. The total quantity of timber handled by Messrs. Howard, Bros. & Co. during the year was 9,265 cubic feet including 5,466 cubic feet of rosewood consigned during the year. 7,241 cubic feet (*Terminalia tomentosa*, rosewood, *Terminalia paniculata*, *Adina cordifolia* and teak) were sold during the year leaving a balance of 2,024 cubic feet (*Terminalia tomentosa* and *Albizzia lebbek*) with the Agents at the end of the year. Complete details of the transactions have not been received.

26. The agency was terminated with effect from 31st December 1926. Owing, however, to the difficulties of disposing of the stock on hand the Agents were granted an extension of time to 30th June 1927. Proposals for the appointment of agents in India for overseas business are under consideration.

(i) *General.*

27. The commercial side of the Engineering Branch was reorganized during the year by the constitution of all the departmental timber depots in the region of the West Coast into a "Forest Utilization Division" under the control of the Forest Utilization Officer. The three portable saw mills which were sanctioned last year were installed at Parappa in South Mangalore, at Chedleth in the Wynaad and at Pollachi in South Coimbatore. These three mills, with the older mill at Beypore, were constituted into a "Saw Mills and Extraction Division" under the control of a Forest Engineer. At Olavakkot there is a central depot in which are kept spare parts and supplies for the various mills.

28. The estimated value of sales effected by the Forest Utilization Officer during the year was about ten lakhs of rupees as compared with about four lakhs of rupees in the previous year. In future, it will be possible to give actual figures.

29. The Deputy Forest Utilization Officer has been employed in collecting information regarding the centres of production and markets for the various items of minor produce and in the investigation of the economic uses of several items of produce. The information so gathered is made available to the public on the receipt of enquiries.

30. During the year Mr. C. S. Martin, the Chief Forest Engineer, was on special duty studying the overseas timber markets. His tour included Egypt, the Soudan, Iraq and South Africa and much useful information was collected.

(ii) *SUPPLY OF PRODUCE.*

(a) *Timber.*

31. The output of timber was 94,140 tons of 50 cubic feet, as compared with 93,620 tons in the previous year; 33,820 tons (including 4,000 tons of sawn timber) were exploited by departmental agency and 56,180 tons by purchasers as against 31,100 tons and 57,900 tons respectively in the previous year. The small output in 1925-26 was due to a temporary suspension of fellings in Ganjam and the closure of the saw mill for some months in order to allow of the accumulation of sawn stocks to be reduced; while in 1926-27 larger areas of teak plantation in Nilambur were exploited.

so as to bring arrears up to date, and more extensive fellings were carried out in South Mangalore in order to supply the saw mill at Parappa. The decrease in the extraction by purchasers was due to lack of sales of coupes in West Kurnool for want of demand, to a lower yield from coupes in North Cuddapah, and to removal of tree-growth on a reduced scale from darkhast lands in the Chittoor, Vellore, South Salem and Central Salem divisions.

(b) *Fuel.*

32. 31,150 tons of fuel were removed by departmental agency and 309,500 tons by purchasers as against 34,417 and 292,100 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in departmental exploitation was due to restricted fellings in West Kurnool caused by lack of demand and to fluctuations of yield in the Nilgiris. The increase in removal by purchasers was due to the sale of a larger number of coupes in Ganjam and South Coimbatore and to better yields from the coupes in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Figures supplied by contractors are notoriously inaccurate and steps have been taken to ensure a better check of them : it is certain that more is obtained from the areas leased out than is recorded. There is no direct money loss in this regard but the result is that officers are misled as to the value of what they have to sell and it is to be hoped that the steps now being taken will lead to the realization of better prices for coupes. It is the duty of the District Forest Officers to be aware of the value of what they offer for sale and to see that they obtain a fair price and it is believed that, if better attention is paid to this matter, the financial results will show improvement.

33. The yield of timber in log form and fuel (but excluding sandalwood) from areas of reserved forest managed by the department was just under two cubic feet per acre, a remarkably low figure, explained to a small extent by what has been said in the previous paragraph. But the yield is of course capable of considerable expansion, even when allowance is made for considerable areas which are at present, and which must remain, inaccessible, or which, for example, the plateaux of the Nilgiris and Palnis, contain no tree-growth.

(c) *Bamboos.*

34. The value of bamboos removed from the forests by all agencies during the year was 4.11 lakhs of rupees as against Rs. 4.13 lakhs in the previous year. There was a decreased demand in Godavari and lower prices were obtained generally.

35. There is undoubtedly fraud in connexion with the extraction of bamboos on the banks of the Godavari, the position being

complicated by the intervention of a number of zamindari areas which, though containing bamboos, cannot reasonably exploit the numbers they affect to do according to the River Checking Station books. Steps to ensure better protection of Government areas have been taken and improvement in this respect may be looked for.

In the year an officer was on special duty in Upper Godavari investigating the question of the quantity of bamboos available from that source for supply to the Carnatic Paper Mills.

(d) Sandalwood.

36. Some 724 tons of sandalwood were sold realizing Rs. 9,27,771 (at Tiruppattur 430 tons, at Satyamangalam 174 tons and at Vellore 120 tons). The average price realized was Rs. 1,285 per ton as compared with the last year's figure of Rs. 1,148. The increase in the quantity sold is due to increased extraction of spiked sandal trees in North Salem and in Kollegal divisions where it had been suspended in the previous year.

37. The following figures are of interest :—

Period.	Output of sandal in tons.	Revenue.
		Rs.
1913-14 ... ..	273	1,52,375
1919-20 ... ..	497	7,16,582
1920-21 ... ..	418	6,67,471
1921-22 ... ..	521	6,05,338
1922-23 .. ..	468	5,54,358
1923-24 ... ..	710	7,86,118
1924-25 ... ..	703	8,88,085
1925-26 ... ..	641	7,52,804
1926-27 ... ..	724	9,27,771
Total ...	4,955	60,50,902

The 273 tons of 1913-14 possibly did not represent the full and legitimate possibility of the forest, but it is desired to lay stress on the fact that exploitation on the present scale far exceeds it. It is due to the fact that it is necessary to extract trees which have been killed by disease. When these have all been removed, and as there become a decreasing number of exploitable trees to be so killed, there will be a great reduction in the revenues; but it is satisfactory to be able to record that sandal is increasing, and being introduced, in a number of districts. The work of propagating it in a more systematic manner must be pressed.

(e) *Grazing.*

38. 15·3 per cent of the total area of forests managed by the Forest Department was closed to grazing either throughout the year (11·9 per cent) or for part of the year (3·4 per cent). Grazing permits were issued for 1,816,572 animals as against 2,356,154 animals in the previous year. The decrease is due to the transfer of the large areas of ryots' forests to panchayats ; details regarding the number and description of animals allowed to graze in these areas are not available. It is reported that grazing was limited to 468,409 cow units in the forests under the control of panchayats. 82,465 animals grazed free of charge in the forests under the control of the Forest Department. Last year the number was 88,670. The revenue lost to Government by thus free-grazing was Rs. 18,790 and the loss occasioned by the grant of privileged grazing rates was Rs. 28,708.

39. The incidence of grazing in reserved forests under the control of the department was 5·68 acres per animal as compared with 4·69 acres in the previous year. A reason for the decrease in the incidence is to be found in the transfer to panchayat management of areas in which there is intensive grazing, and the figures recorded mean very little for the reason that inaccessible and other areas which are never resorted to are included in the calculation. The incidence over the areas actually frequented is very much higher.

(f) *Removal of forest produce by right holders and free grantees.*

40. The estimated value of forest produce removed by free grantees and right holders amounted to Rs. 68,036 as compared with Rs. 58,361 in the previous year. Most of the free grants were made to persons whose homes had been destroyed by floods or by fire, though irregularities have been detected in the making of certain grants which it is not the intention of the rules should be free of cost.

## IV.—SYLVICULTURE.

## (a) NATURAL REGENERATION.

41. Natural regeneration is probably of greater importance than may generally be realized, though much of that from seed perishes for reasons of climate and there is at present incomplete knowledge of how best to foster through the early stages what appears and how to supplement nature's haphazard methods by the augmentation, by artificial means, of the growth of the more valuable species. And it is unsafe to assume that what may be suitable in one locality may succeed elsewhere ; each district and even each range in a district will present differences.

42. Sandalwood is, happily, easily regenerated naturally and it is spreading itself in many districts in a most satisfactory manner; the places where it will not grow appear to be few; all that is necessary is to concentrate intensively on small groups of trees, artificially introduced, and to leave the further extension to nature.

43. Natural regeneration by coppice is on the whole satisfactory; but it remains to be seen for how long this method, which leaves everything to nature, will continue to give what is required. It is probable that more should be done in the direction of assisting nature and in replacing exhausted stock gradually. Much of the revenue from the forests is derived from simple coppice fellings and it will be well worth while to study the questions of the improvement in yield and the saving of the forests from deterioration.

#### (b) ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION.

44. Under artificial regeneration the principal point of note is the trial in Nilambur of introducing teak in clear-felled areas in combination with field crop instead of by the usual method which has given so great a measure of success in the past. So far this experiment has been disappointing in its results. A disquieting feature in Nilambur is that the regeneration obtained on areas which have been under pure teak for eighty years is most unsatisfactory and it may be that some rotation of crop is necessary. For the future, it is likely that the introduction of an underwood, preferably of evergreen species, will tend to preserve the essential factors of the soil and experiments in the direction of ascertaining the most suitable species and methods to use have been in progress for some time, as are those with a view to growing teak in mixture instead of in pure crops.

45. Artificial regeneration of clear-felled areas with teak was also carried out in the Mount Stuart forests, the Wynad, Lower Godavari and the Nilgiris, with varying success. Some of the Mount Stuart plantations are strikingly successful, though defoliation by insects which seems to be inevitable with pure crop of this species, is now becoming a serious matter and it is generally apparent that too little care is exercised nearly everywhere in the selection of areas which are suited to clear-felling and planting, though it is of course no doubt true that it is more profitable to produce inferior class teak than the best class of many other species.

#### (c) TENDING AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SYLVICULTURAL WORK.

46. Tending was carried out in the crop of *Hopea* introduced in South Kanara in sandalwood areas and in certain other classes of forests. The importance of this work in young crop cannot be over-rated and it is likely that too little attention is paid to it in the

sandal areas and in the inferior forests where timely attention to the young crops would certainly result in quicker growth and increased yields.

(d) AFFORESTATION.

47. The work on the kundahs, which has been referred to before, has not proved successful. This is unfortunate as it is important to reclothe these grass areas. It is necessary to keep the cost at the lowest figure and it is probably the case that the simplest and most effective means of restoration would lie in the rigid insistence upon fire protection which would result in the remnants of the sholas gradually extending.

Afforestation work, to fix the shifting sands of the Kudiramoliteri in Tinnevely, is of great importance and is to be undertaken with renewed vigour.

(e) RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

48. Sylvicultural research and experiments continue. There is nothing of special importance to record and the results of the work being done will naturally take time to show themselves.

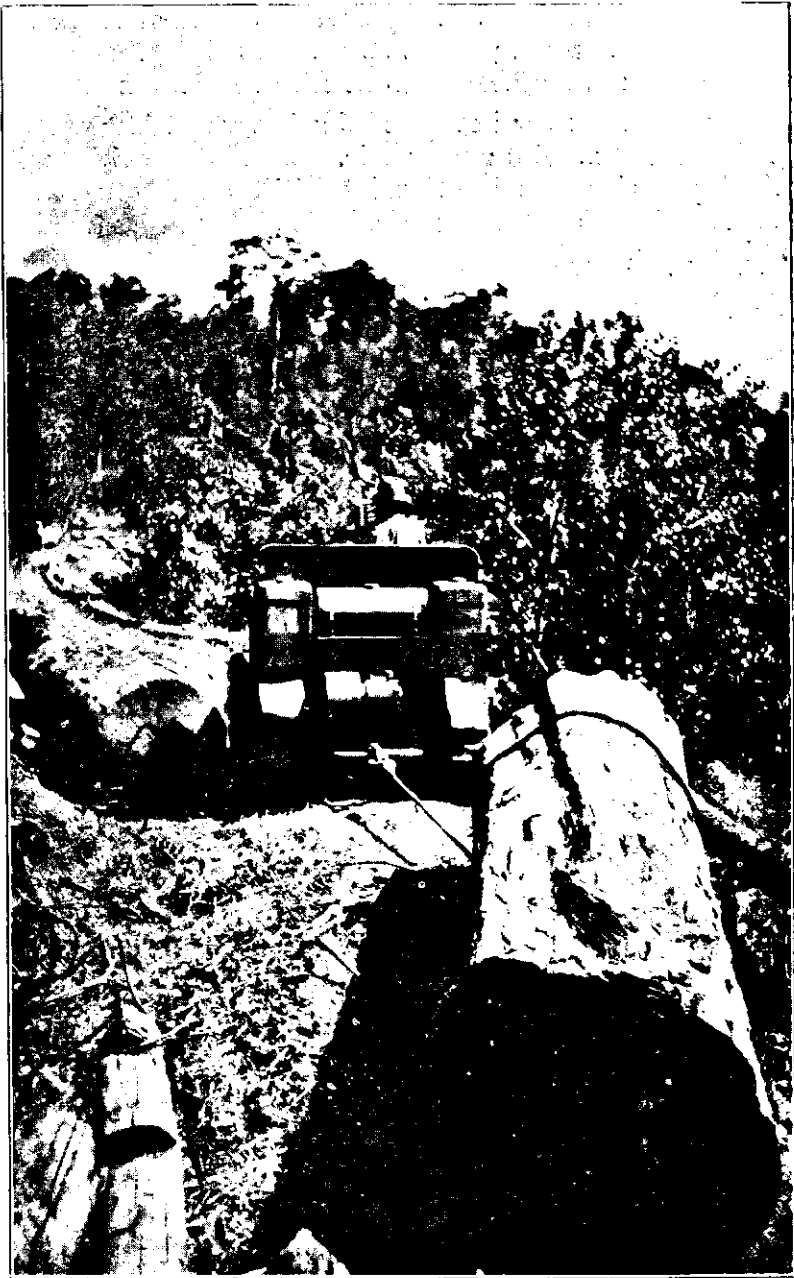
V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(i) ALTERATION IN AREA.

49. About nine square miles of reserved lands were finally settled and about two square miles were added by resurvey of the Ramagiri reserve in Anantapur division. About five square miles were disforested chiefly to provide lands for cultivation in Guntur and Vellore. The net result was an increase of six square miles in the reserved forests which at the end of the year was 19,028 square miles, including ten square miles of reserved forests under the control of the Revenue Department in Tanjore district which were not included in the previous year's returns.

About 12 square miles were declared reserved lands, while an almost equal extent was excluded mainly owing to the issue of notifications under section 16 of the Forest Act. The area of reserved lands therefore remained almost the same (about 327 square miles).

Up to, and including, the year 2,802 square miles of reserved forest, out of a total of 19,028 square miles, had been handed over for management by panchayats, leaving another 558 square miles, which has been classified as suitable for this class of management, to be handed over in due course.



*Plate No. 3.*

DRAGGING A LARGE MESUA LOG WITH A CATERPILLAR TRACTOR  
AT CHENAT NAIR.





## (ii) FOREST SETTLEMENT.

50. Settlement operations were in progress in respect of about 110 square miles, the principal forests concerned being the Mudumalai block (75 square miles) in the Nilgiris and the Bailnad (16 square miles), Perumamalai (7 square miles) and Adukkam Pudukombai (7 square miles) in South Salem.

51. The principal reservation work to be undertaken in the future is that in Rampa and the Gologonda agencies: the former was commenced towards the close of the year and it is hoped that selection will shortly be taken up in the latter. General approval has been accorded for adding valuable areas of unreserve to the reserves in Godavari and the detailed proposals of the local authorities are awaited.

## (iii) DEMARCATION.

52. 137 miles of boundaries were demarcated (chiefly in South Salem, Central Salem, Wynaad, Parlakimedi Maliahs, Kollegal, Palghat, Nilambur and North Salem divisions) at a cost of Rs. 5,361. The demarcation lines of 18,012 miles of boundary lines were kept in repair. At the close of the year 546 miles of boundary lines remained to be demarcated, chiefly in the Kollegal, North Coimbatore and Madura divisions.

## (iv) SURVEY.

53. There was no survey by the Survey of India Party during the year.

The Madras Survey Party traversed the external boundary of the Tirumalayapalem, Sudikonda and Mallavaram reserves in Lower Godavari division, and another party was engaged during the year in the survey of the coffee estates (leased forests) on the Shevaroyas in Central Salem division and the resurvey of Atur, Salem, Rasipur and Tiruchengode taluks of the Namagiripet and Atur ranges in the Central Salem forest division.

The survey of roads, coupes, plantations, etc., was as usual done departmentally.

## (v) ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

54. The chief work of importance undertaken was the construction of the Olavakkot-Elival road in the Palghat division at a cost of Rs. 65,000, to allow of the exploitation of the Elival valley in the Chenat Nair reserve.

The total expenditure on new works amounted to Rs. 1,42,035 and on repairs to Rs. 1,07,073 as compared with Rs. 47,775 and Rs. 1,01,822 respectively in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is due to the fact that the Engineering Branch constructed 22 miles of roads as against 3 miles made last year.

One hundred and forty-nine miles of new roads were made and 1,833 miles repaired as compared with 135 miles and 1,510 miles respectively in the previous year. It has been observed that roads not actually in use for extraction purposes for the time being, are allowed to fall into disrepair: it should be the concern of the Conservators to check this reprehensible tendency.

There is ample scope for the extension of roads--mostly of the fair weather type--to make possible the extraction of produce or to allow of its cheaper exploitation, and proposals for such works will be welcomed so long as they are accompanied by well thought out projects showing what material is to be moved and what the financial advantage is likely to be.

#### (vi) BUILDINGS.

55. No new work of importance was completed during the year. The new works constructed during the year consisted of miscellaneous buildings, such as inspection bungalows, range offices, subordinates' quarters, out-houses, etc. The total expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 2.11 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.42 lakhs in the previous year.

56. A commencement was made towards the provision of residential accommodation for District Forest Officers, a matter which was referred to in the last report. The construction of two bungalows at Mangalore and one at Kurnool was sanctioned in 1925-26 and the work on the three buildings was commenced. Since the close of the year the Government have sanctioned the construction of bungalows at Chittoor, Cuddapah, Cocanada and a second at Kurnool.

The construction of quarters for subordinates hardly receives the attention which it should: the preservation of the health of all ranks is an important matter while it is undesirable that subordinates should sponge on the villagers for accommodation. But sites must be more carefully selected than they have sometimes been in the past: it is useless to situate subordinates' quarters in places in which nothing will induce them to live.

## (vii) OTHER WORKS.

57. A sum of Rs. 4,303 was spent during the year on improving the water-supply in grazing grounds in all the Circles except in the Sixth where no such steps are necessary. The public, where the people so desired, were permitted to repair existing water sources and to construct new wells and tanks, principally in Guntur (where permission was granted to repair 14 tanks and to dig a new one) and in Nellore.

The total sum spent during the year on the construction and repair of wells, improvement of water-supplies, and eradication of rank growth was Rs. 19,764 as compared with Rs. 29,274 in the previous year.

## (viii) LIVESTOCK.

(a) *Elephants.*

58. The number of elephants in the possession of the department at the beginning of the year was 95, valued at Rs. 3,06,170. During the year 32 elephants were captured, 2 were purchased and 7 calves were born. Twenty-one elephants were sold, eight died, and one was presented by the Government to the Zoological Gardens, Wellington, New Zealand, where it is a most popular attraction. The number on the books at the end of the year was 106, valued at Rs. 2,90,670.

59. Capturing operations were conducted in South Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, the Wynaad and the Nilambur divisions and resulted in 32 captures (7 in South Coimbatore, 13 in the Nilgiris, 7 in the Wynaad and 5 in Nilambur). Two captured animals died and 10 were sold for Rs. 11,575. The remaining 20 are in good condition. The cost of the operations was Rs. 10,608 as against Rs. 9,862 in the previous year, the increased cost being on account of the greater number of captures.

(b) *Cattle.*

60. Seventy-nine buffaloes and bullocks, valued at Rs. 4,935, belonged to the department at the beginning of the year. Fifteen were sold, 7 died and 2 were given to the Khonds, in the Ganjam district. Fourteen animals were purchased and the stock at the end of the year comprised 69 of a total value of Rs. 3,935.

(ix) BREACHES OF THE FOREST ACT.

61. The following table shows the forest offences of all kinds reported during the year compared with those of the previous year :—

Cases.	Injury to forests by fire.		Unauthorized fellings.		Unauthorized grazing.		Other offences.		Total.		Average of three years ending 1926-26.
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1926-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	
Cases taken to court.	106	71	5,708	3,826	1,962	1,033	264	233	8,040	5,163	7,558
Cases compounded.	441	99	14,135	14,074	4,365	3,677	1,437	1,096	20,878	18,946	20,352
Cases undetected.	808	785	369	406	83	13	46	8	1,306	1,212	1,326
Total ..	1,355	955	20,012	18,306	6,810	4,723	1,747	1,337	30,224	25,321	29,236

The 23,503 cases disposed of during the year included pending cases of the previous year. 6,033 cases were taken to court, 15,534 were compounded and 1,936 were withdrawn, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 29,940 ; 9,246 ; 18,510 and 2,184 respectively. The general decrease in the number of offences is due to transfer of certain forests to panchayat management. Of the 6,033 cases disposed of by magistrates, 3,431 ended in the conviction of the accused persons and 2,062 in their acquittal, the percentage of acquittal being 43 per cent as against 34 per cent in the previous year. The increase was chiefly caused by a greater number of accused persons having elected to compound the cases in which they were concerned after the latter had been taken on to the Magistrate's file. Such cases are shown as 'acquittals', though they are nothing of the kind, but it is impossible to arrive at the true percentage of acquittals as the Conservators' reports do not in all cases show how their totals are arrived at. The largest number of 'acquittals' occurred in the First Circle, as in the previous year, where out of a total number of 832 cases 'acquitted', 759 (91.23 per cent) were acquitted on payment of compounding fees, 10 cases were withdrawn and only 63 cases (7.54 per cent) were actually acquitted after trial. Put in another way in no fewer than 759 cases, the accused admitted the offences on detection, agreed to compound, failed to pay the compounding fees, appeared in court where they again admitted their guilt and paid the compounding fees ; but it was necessary for the Forest subordinates to attend the courts to the detriment of their main duties.

The figures mentioned above include forest offences dealt with by the Revenue Department which are not noted separately.

Rs. 2,04,339 were realized as compounding fees as against Rs. 2,68,404 in the previous year. The average compounding fee for each case was Rs. 13-0-11 and for each accused person Rs. 6-2-6 as compared with Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 6-14-6 respectively in the previous year.

#### (x) PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

62. The system of early burning was continued in many of the more important forests. The practice is reported to have been carried out in good time and to have been successful except in Kollegal and North Coimbatore.

It was discontinued in Kurnool where famine conditions had made necessary the preservation of the grass.

In all, early burning was attempted over an area of 2,445 square miles as against 2,595 square miles in the previous year. The area which was actually protected, that is to say which was burned only once, was 2,331 square miles (or 95·3 per cent of the area attempted) as against 2,568 square miles in the previous year (or 99 per cent of the area attempted). The total cost of early burning was Rs. 8,421 or Rs. 3·7 per square mile, a sum which is clearly inadequate if this class of work is to be effective. The Conservator of Forests, Fifth Circle, records that early burning was carried out too late in one district with a consequent damage to the forest sought to be protected, while, in two out of four ranges in another division, this method of protection was a farce in that the work was left entirely in the hands of the subordinates with the result that considerable damage resulted. The fact is that, apart from this method of protection being quite unsuited to some types of forest, it is nowhere of particular value except in theory, for the reason that really responsible supervision of the work, or even later inspection, is out of the question and, even if it were not, the time within which real early burning is possible is so limited that the work is practically never properly executed. Also, if it is to be properly carried out it can only be at considerable expense, which is more likely to amount to Rs. 25 a square mile than the recorded figure which is doubtless obtained by the lower subordinates firing the forest when and where it will burn easiest.

The area over which special fire protection, other than early burning, was attempted was 4,506 square miles in spite of which 88 square miles (1·9 per cent) were damaged by fire: the figures for the previous year were 4,703 square miles, 166 square miles and 3·5 per cent respectively.

The expenditure on special protection during the year was Rs. 33,814 as against Rs. 35,600 in the previous year.

In spite of considerable trouble taken to protect areas which had been felled, and in which a fresh crop was being raised, certain villagers in Cuddapah and in the Nallamalais were guilty of wilful incendiarism. In two cases grazing fees have been enhanced as a punishment and it is to be hoped that measures of this kind, which are likely to be effective in preventing this form of mischief, will be more widely used. The minor forests with which the villagers are more closely concerned have passed from the control of the department and it may be hoped that vigorous measures to protect and preserve the more important areas will be permitted.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 3,840 were distributed to the Khonds in Ganjam and to Koyas and Reddis in Upper and Lower Godavari for assistance given in fire protection. These, though the principle is an admirable one, are too often given as a matter of course and irrespective of the efforts made by the grantees, while it is to be remembered that the Koyas particularly are normally not in a condition to realize what their obligations are or to carry them out in the period which coincides with the fire season.

#### (xi) FOREST PANCHAYATS.

63. The working of the forests already handed over to panchayats has been reported on separately by the Board of Revenue in whom their management is vested. The total area of forests handed over before 31st March 1927 was 2,802 square miles in charge of 959 panchayats. As a consequence of the transfer of reserves to panchayat management, the East Salem, North Vellore, South Vellore and West Cuddapah divisions were abolished during the year. The abolition of these four divisions has reduced the number of ranges by eleven and has resulted in the retrenchment of the whole of the office and menial staff concerned, besides a total of twenty-six Foresters' posts and 225 Forest Guards'.

The forest village system was in force during the year in certain reserves in Coimbatore and South Kanara districts, and its re-introduction has been ordered in the Fourth Circle. The system is stated to have been successful in Coimbatore but the results in South Kanara were indifferent.

#### (xii) FOREST COLLEGE.

64. Mr. C. R. F. Williams continued as Principal of the College throughout the year. Twenty-nine students passed out of the College in 1927; of these, sixteen were from the Central Provinces, two from Hyderabad, one from Bihar and Orissa, one from the Orissa Feudatory States, while nine were Madras Government

stipendiary students. Twenty-six students obtained Higher Standard Certificates and the remaining three Lower Standard Certificates. No student obtained Honours and there were no failures. The examination results were satisfactory.

(xiii) VERNACULAR TRAINING SCHOOLS.

65. Vernacular Training Schools for the technical instruction of the subordinate staff were held in the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Circles. The results were satisfactory. Besides subordinates of this Presidency, four students from Bihar and Orissa, two from Kalahandi State and one each from Atbmillick and Athgarh States (Orissa Feudatory States) were trained in the school held in the Ganjam district.

(xiv) FINANCE.

66. The total revenue amounted to Rs 55.30 lakhs as against Rs. 51.70 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 50.58 lakhs as compared with Rs. 48.15 lakhs in the previous year. The result was a surplus of Rs. 4.72 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.55 lakhs in the previous year.

There was an increase of Rs. 3.47 lakhs in the revenue realized on produce removed by Government Agency, mainly under sandalwood (Rs. 1.48 lakhs) and timber (Rs. 1.89 lakhs). The increase under sandalwood was due to better prices. The increase under timber was due to the sale-proceeds of the Chenat Nair Exploitation division having doubled and to increased receipts from the Russellkonda Saw Mill, the Mill having taken supplies of timber throughout the year, whereas in the previous year it had been closed for some months. The revenue realized on produce removed by contractors and purchasers decreased by Rs. 1.98 lakhs chiefly due to a fall in the demand for coupes in South Cuddapah, South Kurnool and West Kurnool, to a general fall in the prices of bamboos and to the transfers to panchayat management.

There was an increase of Rs. 2.27 lakhs in the expenditure on works (including capital expenditure outside the commercial concerns) due to the erection of three portable saw mills and to the expenditure on the Special Working Plans staff (Rs. 1.09 lakhs) being debited to "Capital Expenditure," the expenditure on the latter account having been debited to "Establishments" in the previous year. The expenditure on establishments (including the Engineering Branch), decreased by Rs. 1.51 lakhs; this was due to the expenditure on the Special Working Plans staff (Rs. 1.09 lakhs) being treated as "Capital Expenditure" as stated above,



and to the reduction of staff consequent on the transfer of reserves to panchayats. Expenditure in England decreased by Rs. 23 lakh.

67. The subjoined trading account exhibits the financial position of the department for the year and shows the net profit to have been 9.16 lakhs.

### I. Trading Account.

Lakhs. Lakhs.		Lakhs. Lakhs.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stock of timber, etc., in depots on 31st March 1926 .. ..	7.53	Stock of timber, etc., in depots on 1st April 1927 .. ..	4.34
Stock of tools and plant on 31st March 1926 .. ..	5.89	Stock of tools and plant on 1st April 1927 .. ..	7.68
Revenue outstanding on 31st March 1926 .. ..	..	Revenue outstanding on 1st April 1927 .. ..	12.02
Working expenditure of the year .. ..	43.24	Sales of the year .. ..	53.98
Good debts (advances) on 31st March 1926 .. ..	..	Good debts (advances) on 1st April 1927 .. ..	..
Revenue written off or cancelled .. ..	..		..
Gross Profit .. ..	10.76		..
Total ..	72.99	Total ..	72.99

### II. Interest.

	Lakhs. RS.
(1) Capital expenditure up to the end of 1925-26 (excluding the commercial concerns) ... ..	13.36
Capital expenditure during 1926-27 ... ..	6.36
	19.72
(2) Interest on capital expenditure at 6 per cent ... ..	1.18

### III. Depreciation.

(3) Depreciation on tools and plant at 5 per cent ... ..	0.38
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### IV. Profit and Loss Account.

Gross profit as per Table I ... ..	10.72
Deduct total of Tables II and III (Rs. 1.18 + 0.38).	1.56
Net profit ... ..	9.16

The above figures exclude the financial results of the year's working of the Russellkonda Saw Mill, the Chenat Nair, Nilambur and the Mount Stuart commercial concerns which were as follows :—

	RS.
Russellkonda ... ..	8,389
Nilambur ... ..	1,32,838
Mount Stuart ... ..	1,55,178
Chenat Nair ... ..	2,43,732

These four projects thus showed a loss of Rs. 2.58 lakhs reducing the net profit of the year to Rs. 6.58 lakhs. No charges have been included for pensions paid in India or for stationery and printing and, per contra, no credit is taken for free grants and for free grazing and grazing at privileged rates to the extent of Rs. 1,02,534, or for general services rendered, such, for example, as the protection and safeguarding of sources of irrigation.

(XV) POINTS OF SPECIAL LOCAL INTEREST IN THE  
SEVERAL FOREST DIVISIONS.

68. *Ganjam*.—Financially, this division holds its own, the actual figures of the year being misleading as they include arrears of interest which were charged to the saw mill. The work being done in the Timber and Ravine working circles is admirable in its results, where regeneration of sal existed before clear felling, a point which has sometimes been overlooked in the selection of areas for felling, and fine young crops are taking the place of the ill-stocked and often unsound woods cut over. In the selection felling areas it is likely, at any rate as regards the most easily accessible, that there has been overcutting and a lack of adherence to good forestry practice so as to provide the requirements of the saw mill and the revision of the working plan has now been taken up.

During the year the question of the construction of the Berhampur-Russellkonda Railway was again taken up and it is to be hoped that this project, which would make a great difference to the financial prosperity of the division may now be put in hand.

*Vizagapatam*.—Produced a surplus of Rs. 10,574. Expansion will be possible when areas in the Golconda Agency have been taken up for reservation and development.

*Upper Godavari*.—The Koyas and Reddis in the interior forests assisted the forest subordinates in early burning, fire line tracing, clear-felling, etc., and were in return allowed free grazing and free removal of minor produce. Rupees 2,220 in cash was distributed among them as rewards.

It is satisfactory to record a surplus revenue in this division even if it be a small one. Considerable development is possible (though much of this very large division, namely, the Nugur taluk, must remain unproductive, while expenditure on protective establishment is necessary) and will be effected. Very fair prices are obtained for the timber which is produced in increasing quantities and it is possible to increase the value of the forests by natural as well as by artificial regenerative methods. The unhealthy

nature of the tract is the principal handicap; labour is difficult to come by and valuable produce, e.g., bamboos which would be readily saleable and easily transported remains unexploited.

*Lower Godavari.*—Although the hillmen (Koyas, Reddis and settlers) in Peddapur and Polavaram Agencies were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 1,123 it is reported that they took little or no trouble in preventing forest fires and that in some cases they actually started them.

There was a surplus of Rs. 1,52,497 of revenue over expenditure. The hitherto untapped Papikonda forests afford possibilities for expansion and the better organization of the bamboo supplies of these and the Rampa forests will considerably augment its revenues, though in regard to revenue now being derived from timber in Rampa it is removed on permits, subject to little control—it is likely that better organization may result in a reduced revenue.

The important question of reservation in Rampa has at last been taken up.

*Nellore.*—The Yanadis in the Sriharikota Island were as usual employed on payment in the departmental collection of minor produce. Rewards to the value of Rs. 1,523 in the shape of cloth, rice and cash were distributed among them for assisting in protection. The Yanadis are taught the value of thrift by encouraging them to deposit part of their earnings in the Savings Bank. There are now sixty-one savings bank accounts aggregating to Rs. 789 to their credit.

The financial results of the year showed a surplus of Rs. 1,06,638, the revenue and expenditure being Rs. 2,25,530 and Rs. 1,18,892 respectively. The major part of the revenue has been from grazing and the fuel forests which is now largely lost in the transfer of considerable areas to panchayat management.

*Guntur.*—Was responsible for a surplus of Rs. 84,630.

*Anantapur.*—A mining lease for manganese ore in the Gunda reserve was granted for 30 years. Under another lease in the Thonsigiri reserve 3,307 tons of ore was removed and Rs. 660 and Rs. 1,883 were realized as royalty and dead and surface rents respectively.

The financial result of the year showed a surplus of Rs. 1,90,779. Here as in several other districts the revenue will show a considerable fall on account of grazing and minor produce when the transfers of the ryots' forests are completed.

*West, East and South Kurnool.*—The Chenchus of Kurnool were as usual employed in all departmental operations and by forest contractors. Work could not, however, be found throughout the

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year for all, whose apathy and indolence makes them a difficult problem. Work could always be found at Isukagundam but an attempt to start a Chenchu settlement there met with no success. Their cattle are exempt from grazing fees and plough bulls are lent free of charge. Chenchu children both male and female are given free food, free education and free books, and the six new schools of the year make a total of twenty-one in all. Carpentering and basket-making are included in the school syllabus. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 12,050, which is not perhaps a fair charge to the Forest Department, which in other ways spends a larger sum of money annually on these people than the results justify.

The slab and stone quarries in West Kurnool were leased out last year for a period of five years for Rs. 39,050.

The financial results of the year were—

—				Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
East Kurnool	..	..	..	76,511	90,066	- 13,495
West "	..	..	..	1,58,170	1,30,033	+ 28,137
South "	..	..	..	1,52,709	1,23,195	+ 29,514

The deficit in East Kurnool was less than it was in the previous year (Rs. 18,195). There was a reduction in the deficit in spite of a fall of Rs. 7,200 under revenue for want of demand for timber of the softer species and owing to the transfer of forests to panchayat management.

*North and South Cuddapah.*—The two divisions afford extensive grazing facilities and the low rate of grazing fee of 3 annas per cow-unit attracts yearly immense numbers of cattle from the adjoining districts of Anantapur and Nellore. The financial results of the year are—

—				Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
North Cuddapah	..	..	..	69,602	97,662	- 28,060
South "	..	..	..	97,039	1,12,382	- 15,343

Part (Rs. 9,587) of the deficit in North Cuddapah was due to charging to that division the expenses of the Circle Vernacular Training school. But the deficits in the two divisions are principally due to the low rate of the grazing fee (three annas for a cow-unit) prevailing in the district. The grazing fee was recently increased to six annas per cow-unit but owing to the unfavourable

season the enforcement of the higher rate was postponed until July 1928. The principal difficulty in this district is to obtain effective fire protection. Given this immunity the forests would in time produce a considerable revenue from red sanders.

*Chittoor.*—The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,617 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,15,636 leaving a surplus of Rs. 11,981. The principal matter of note here is the readiness with which sandalwood is being established.

*Vellore.*—The Land Revenue administration of the Malayali hill villages in the Javadi hills remained in the hands of the Forest Department. The District Forest Officer is invested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

The Malayalis are allowed grazing concessions and are employed on wages in all departmental operations and in return they assist the Forest Department in the protection of the forests. The system worked satisfactorily during the year.

The revenue amounted to Rs. 4,37,807 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,87,577. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 2,50,230, principally due to sandalwood.

*North Salem.*—This division is largely concerned with sandalwood and for that reason 1926-27 was an unfortunate year for it. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon many trees died of drought; many more were affected by 'spike' disease and had to be uprooted. There was a surplus of Rs. 4,13,033 of revenue over expenditure.

*Central Salem.*—The Malayalis in the Chitteris and the Kalroyans were employed in departmental operations. They assisted in protection and were in return rewarded with cash, annual leases of lands, and grazing concessions. Some of them are also employed as forest guards and watchers.

The year's surplus was Rs. 97,652.

*South Salem.*—Extensive illicit felling and smuggling of sandalwood were brought to light but attempts to apprehend the smugglers resulted merely in the capture of the cartmen and the coolies while the real offenders escaped. In consultation with the District Superintendent of Police, a Ranger and a C.I.D. Sub-Inspector were deputed to investigate the matter.

The financial result of the division showed a surplus of Rs. 66,524.

*Kollegal.*—Some damage was caused to sandal growth by wild elephants and three tuskers were prescribed. Spike disease did great damage to the sandal.





*Plate No. 4.*

THE KONAL-AR VALLEY GRASSY HILLS, ANAMALAIS.

The judicial proceedings instituted in 1924 against certain persons accused of thefts of sandalwood was concluded. Certain of them were convicted but were acquitted on appeal to the High Court.

There was a surplus of Rs. 71,114 of revenue over expenditure.

*North Coimbatore.*—The Sholagas, the Irulars and the Malasars were granted annual leases of land for cultivation in return for assisting in protection. Their services were also utilized for departmental work on payment of wages.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 2,67,919 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,14,706, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,53,213.

*South Coimbatore.*—Owing to the unhealthy nature of the country at Mount Stuart sanction of Government was given in 1925-26 for the construction of quarters at Topslip for the subordinate staff working in the Mount Stuart forests. The buildings were completed and the staff removed to Topslip during the year. A portable saw mill was erected at Pollachi for dealing with the accumulated stock of timber in the local depot much of which was unsaleable in the log. The closing stock was reduced by 42,743 cubic feet. It is proposed to move this mill to Mount Stuart shortly.

Including a deficit of Rs. 1,55,178 incurred in the exploitation operations in the Mount Stuart forests in 1926-27, there was a deficit of Rs. 1,42,672 on the year's working.

*Madura.*—The financial result of the year was a surplus of Rs. 35,665 principally obtained from fuel and small timber.

*Tinnevelly* was responsible for a surplus revenue of Rs. 83,222 principally provided by small timber and fuel.

*North and South Mangalore.*—A portable saw mill was installed at Parappa in South Mangalore.

The financial results of the divisions are—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
North Mangalore .. .. .	1,03,080	1,17,280	— 14,200
South Do. .. .. .	97,296	1,40,781	— 43,485

In the North Mangalore division a sum of Rs. 24,000 is due on account of sleepers supplied to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and Rs. 9,000 on account of timber sold towards the end of the year. Similarly in South Mangalore, a sum of Rs. 25,000 is due on account of sleepers sold and about Rs. 8,500 on account of timber supplied to the mill at Parappa.

If the amounts mentioned above are taken into account and allowance is also made for a sum of Rs. 9,800 charged to the South



Mangalore division for the expenses of the Circle Vernacular Training School the two divisions will show a surplus instead of a deficit.

*Wynaad*.—Scarcity of labour is a severe handicap to the expansion of operations. The Kurumbers are allowed free grants of forest produce for domestic requirements and free grazing of their cattle. A school at Muttanga for their children is working satisfactorily, all these privileges being granted with the view of establishing them in the division; labour is always a problem in the Wynaad.

The revenue amounted to Rs. 2,84,577 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,68,245, leaving thus a surplus of Rs. 16,332.

*The Nilgiris*.—The forests are of climatic rather than of commercial importance and the division worked at a deficit of Rs. 48,221.

*Palghat*.—The Mulsers and Irulars at Bolampatti, Anaikatti and Mannarghat were allowed free grazing and lands free of assessment in return for supplying paid labour for departmental works.

The revenue and expenditure amounted Rs. 1,08,642 and Rs. 79,580, respectively, giving a surplus of Rs. 29,062.

*Nilambur*.—The exploitation operations in the division are under the commercial system of accounts. Including a profit of Rs. 1,32,838 on the working of the forests in 1926-27 the revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,962 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,08,158 leaving a surplus of Rs. 45,804.

(XVI) GENERAL.

69. With the transfer of extensive areas to panchayat control it was found possible to abolish four divisions, namely, East Salem, North Vellore, West Vellore and West Cuddapah. Similarly, the number of Rangers was reduced from 203 to 179. This has resulted in a number being surplus to the cadre and absorption will necessarily occupy some time, with a consequent serious stagnation in promotion. It is to be added that useful work is found for all those who are surplus to the sanctioned cadre.

Government passed orders during the year on the classification of the forests in the Presidency into "Provincial" and "Local". 15,658 square miles were declared "provincial" forests, to remain under the control of the Forest Department, and the remaining 3,360 square miles were declared "Local" forests suitable for panchayat management. The final reclassification of 10 square miles of forests under the control of the Revenue Department in Tanjore district is under consideration.

R. D. RICHMOND,  
Acting Chief Conservator of Forests.

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APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX A.—Comparative statement of numbers and origins

District.	C. Fires beginning inside the											
	A. Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		B. Fires entering forests by crossing exterior fire lines.		Owing to carelessness or accident							
	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	By workmen engaged in the forests or by purchasers of forest produce and by hay cutters.		By villagers, travellers, etc., passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lightning or by fire balloons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
<i>First Circle.</i>												
Ganjam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	429	..	..	1	10
Visagapatam ..	..	..	1	60	7	811	6	1,074	..	..	..	..
Godavari, Upper.	2	380	4	1,750	..	..	3	1,210	..	..	..	..
Do. Lower..	1	20	9	2,880	..	..	22	1,216	..	..	..	..
Guntur .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	20	17	1,038	..	..	..	..
Nellore .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	106	8	782	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	350	14	4,690	10	936	63	5,749	..	..	1	10
<i>Second Circle.</i>												
Anantapur .. ..	..	..	32	11,311	17	7,324	72	29,882	7	3,338	..	..
Kurnool, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South ..	2	312	7	4,211	3	1,988	28	9,278	2	680	..	..
Do. West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	531	2	188	..	..
Caddapah, North.	..	..	26	13,420	6	805	15	2,764	..	..	..	..
Do. South..	1	38	14	2,561	16	3,203	12	777	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	350	79	31,508	41	13,320	141	43,232	11	4,154	..	..
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>												
Chittoor .. ..	..	..	9	1,057	..	..	10	5,068	1	150	..	..
Vellore .. ..	..	..	5	91	5	439	11	277	2	7	19	753
Salem, North ..	..	..	2	620	..	..	17	5,256	..	..	..	..
Do. Central ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	355	..	..	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	16	1,768	5	439	49	10,961	3	157	19	753
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>												
Kollegal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	525	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore, North.	12	529	..	..	6	424	10	538	..	..	..	..
Do. South..	..	..	1	50	2	80	4	240	..	..	..	..
Nadura .. ..	7	68	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely .. ..	..	..	5	455	2	2	2	50	..	..	..	..
Total ..	19	697	7	1,005	10	506	19	1,351	..	..	..	..

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

## DICES

of fires that occurred during the calendar year 1926.

reserves or fire-traced areas.												Total of A, B and C and causes unknown.
By intentional firing						Total.	Causes unknown.		Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.		
In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		Maliciously fired.			Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.				
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	439	..	..	9	439	
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,885	1	2	14	1,947	
4	2,654	..	..	6	6,480	13	10,344	7	11,210	26	28,684	
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1,216	15	728	47	4,844	
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1,058	3	2,800	21	3,858	
..	..	..	..	11	967	21	1,854	1	40	22	1,894	
4	2,654	..	..	17	7,447	95	16,796	27	14,780	139	36,616	
35	12,878	1	2,000	23	9,595	155	65,012	40	22,164	227	98,487	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	33,100	39	33,100	
22	7,749	..	..	..	..	55	19,895	..	..	64	24,218	
17	2,600	..	..	..	..	33	3,267	31	5,774	64	9,041	
44	9,746	1	30	19	5,689	84	19,034	12	4,480	122	36,934	
..	..	1	190	38	8,181	62	12,351	16	9,146	98	24,096	
118	32,968	3	2,220	75	23,465	389	119,859	138	74,664	609	225,876	
26	2,775	..	..	..	..	37	7,988	4	184	50	9,229	
31	1,887	1	102	4	361	73	3,626	57	3,497	135	7,214	
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5,256	36	14,838	55	20,714	
2	18	1	65	..	..	14	438	7	96	21	538	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	471	14	471	
59	4,480	2	167	4	361	141	17,308	118	19,085	275	38,161	
..	..	..	..	2	247	5	772	16	6,792	21	7,564	
3	165	..	..	..	..	19	1,115	37	8,846	68	10,290	
3	87	..	..	..	..	9	407	4	55	14	512	
2	180	..	..	27	1,224	29	1,404	56	1,913	92	3,885	
..	..	..	..	28	847	32	899	..	..	37	1,354	
8	422	..	..	57	2,318	94	4,597	113	17,406	233	28,605	

## Appendix A.—Comparative statement of numbers and origins

District.	C. Fires beginning inside the											
	A. Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		B. Fires entering forests by crossing exterior fire lines.		Owing to carelessness or accident							
					By workmen engaged in the forests or by purchasers of forest produce and by hay cutters.		By villagers, travellers, etc., passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lightning or by fire balloons.	
	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)												
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>												
Mangalore, North.	..	..	14	360	2	32	6	55	..	..	..	..
Do. South.	2	3	11	307	..	3	10	777	..	..	..	..
Wynaad .. ..	..	..	3	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilambur .. ..	..	..	6	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	1	8	6	406	2	110	16	191	..	..	..	..
Palghat .. ..	2	21	3	8	1	20	1	4	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	5	32	43	1,937	6	165	33	1,027	..	..	..	..
Parlakinedi Maliahs.	..	..	3	670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Presidency.	30	1,329	162	40,910	72	15,366	305	62,310	14	4,311	20	763

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of fires that occurred during the calendar year 1926—cont.

reserves or fire-traced areas.												Total of A, B and C and causes unknown.
By intentional firing.						Total.	Causes unknown.		Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.		
In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		Maliciously fired.			Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.			Number of fires.	
Number of fires. (14)	Area burnt in acres. (15)	Number of fires. (16)	Area burnt in acres. (17)	Number of fires. (18)	Area burnt in acres. (19)	Number of fires. (20)			Area burnt in acres. (21)	Number of fires. (22)		Area burnt in acres. (23)
3	95	..	..	1	2	11	184	24	1,415	49	1,969	
..	..	2	18	11	1,049	24	1,847	26	2,595	63	4,752	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	401	5	1,179	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,060	12	1,128	
3	64	..	..	2	3	23	368	1	3	31	785	
7	93	..	..	1	20	10	137	14	150	29	316	
12	252	2	18	15	1,074	68	2,536	73	5,614	189	10,119	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	670	4	96	7	10270	
201	40,766	7	2,405	168	34,665	790	160,603	473	131,645	1,452	384,480	

## APPENDIX B.—Comparative statement of impounded cattle during 1926-27.

District.	Number of cattle impounded.		Average for three years ending 1925-26.
	1925-26.	1926-27.	
<i>First Circle.</i>			
Ganjām .. .. .	2,784	1,594	2,098
Vizagapatam .. .. .	334	690	436
Godāvari, Upper .. .. .	742	846	749
Do. Lower .. .. .	1,538	1,175	1,592
Guntūr .. .. .	20,206	8,705	20,107
Nellore .. .. .	13,447	9,035	11,255
Total ..	39,001	22,045	36,286
<i>Second Circle.</i>			
Anantapur .. .. .	28,743	10,582	22,532
Kurnool, East .. .. .	7,756	4,484	7,174
Do. South .. .. .	9,906	4,612	9,792
Do. West .. .. .	5,903	10,418	6,830
Cuddapah, North .. .. .	4,388	1,913	5,636
Do. South .. .. .	3,645	1,113	2,024
Total ..	(a) 60,341	33,120	59,988
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>			
Chittoor .. .. .	6,007	2,762	5,965
Vellore .. .. .	7,764	3,913	10,835
Salem, North .. .. .	1,710	1,671	1,863
Do. Central .. .. .	6,022	2,600	6,599
Do. South .. .. .	2,745	2,035	4,214
Total ..	24,248	12,881	29,466
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>			
Kollegal .. .. .	4,147	2,402	3,548
Coimbatore, North .. .. .	3,145	3,560	4,537
Do. South .. .. .	1,224	423	862
Madura .. .. .	7,548	5,075	7,982
Tinnevely .. .. .	2,475	1,580	2,357
Total ..	18,539	13,040	19,265
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>			
Mangalore, North .. .. .	153	114	202
Do. South .. .. .	201	343	338
Wynaad .. .. .	166	131	170
Nilambar .. .. .	617	470	225
The Nilgiris .. .. .	911	1,108	792
Palghat .. .. .	705	546	702
Total ..	2,753	2,712	2,429
Grand Total, Presidency ..	144,882	83,798	141,385

(a) The figure includes impounded cattle from Reserves which have since gone to Panchayats.

Note—Fourth circle.—The difference between the figures noted in column 2 of this statement and those noted in column 3 of last year's return is due to the reconstitution of divisional charges in the circle during the year.

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ANNUAL FORM No. 26.

*Forest Department, Madras Presidency.*

Area of reserved forests and reserved lands during 1926-27.

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Districts.	Area of reserved forests.					
	Area on 1st April 1926.		Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1927.	
	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>First Circle.</i>						
Ganjam .. ..	400,095	625	..	..	400,095	625
Vizagapatam .. ..	196,251	307	..	(a) 29	196,222	307
Godavari, Upper .. ..	531,434	830	..	..	531,434	830
Do. Lower .. ..	364,445	569	..	..	364,445	569
Guntur .. ..	591,281	924	..	(a) 1,913	589,368	921
Nellore .. ..	523,775	818	(d) 89	..	523,864	819
Total .. ..	2,607,282	4,073	89	1,942	2,605,429	4,071
<i>Second Circle.</i>						
Anantapur .. ..	785,306	1,590	(b) 131,802	(f) 403	1,150,303	1,797
Karnool, East .. ..	(a) + 232,186	970	(c) 1,412	..	820,827	970
Do. South .. ..	6,0827	761	..	..	489,118	764
Do. West .. ..	489,118	833	..	(f) 154	532,897	833
Cuddapah, North .. ..	533,051	793	..	..	507,233	793
Do. South .. ..	381,737	689	(e) 15	..	440,978	689
Total .. ..	(a) + 96,528 (d) + 28,908 295,589	6,639	133,229	557	3,741,356	5,846
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>						
Vellore .. ..	(k) 901,849	1,409	..	(a) 187,318	714,331	1,116
Chittoor .. ..	526,058	822	(b) 109,769	(a) 131,802	504,025	788
Salem, North .. ..	333,859	521	(d) 36,312	..	369,671	578
Do. Central .. ..	632,200	988	(e) 42,115	(f) 61,626	612,689	967
Do. South .. ..	232,428	363	(g) 85,341	(b) 25,891	271,878	425
Total .. ..	2,625,694	4,103	263,537	406,637	2,474,594	3,864

- (a) 1,913 acres of forests were disforested in Guntur district for agricultural purposes and 29 acres in Vizagapatam division as sufficient area of unreserve was not available for Agency people of Golagonda taluk.
- First Circle**
- (b) Leased forests.
  - (c) Notified under section 26 of the Forest Act.
  - (d) Transferred from reserved lands to reserved forests.
  - (e) Notified under section 4.
  - (f) (a) The area of reserves transferred from West Cuddapah division.
  - (b) The area of reserves of Madanapalle range transferred from Chittoor to Anantapur.
- Second Circle**
- (c) Rectification of area due to resurvey.
  - (d) Area of reserves transferred from Cuddapah, South to Cuddapah, North.
  - (e) Area notified under section 16.
  - (f) Area disafforested.
- Fourth Circle—Reserved forests—**
- (a) Represents an area of 215 acres disforested in Rajapalayam reserve of old North Vellore division, 227 acres in Kadapperi reserve and 221 acres in Vandulam reserve in Chingleput division, 104 acres disforested in Eriyuzumalai reserve of Tiruvannamalai range, transfer of 42,115 acres from Cheegam range to Chitteri range of Central Salem division, transfer of 34,667 acres (Krishnagiri range) to North Salem division and transfer of 109,769 acres (Gudiyattam range) to Chittoor division.
  - (b) 109,769 acres (Gudiyattam range) added to Chittoor division from the old North Vellore division.
  - (c) 131,802 acres (Madanapalle range) transferred to Anantapur division, Second Circle.

No. 26.

Madras Presidency.

reserved lands during 1926-27.

Area of reserved lands.						Total area of reserved forests and reserved lands in square miles.
Area on 1st April 1926.		Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1927.		
Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		(d) 8	..	27	..	626
{ (b) 1,313 (c) 14 }	2	..	..	{ (b) 1,313 (c) 14 }	2	309
..	..	..	..	..	..	836
(e) 381	1	..	..	(e) 381	1	569
89	..	..	(d) 89	..	..	922
1,816	3	8	89	1,735	3	819
						4,074
9-00	0-01	..	..	9-00	0-01	1,797
..	..	..	..	..	..	970
..	..	..	..	..	..	764
..	..	..	..	..	..	833
..	..	..	..	..	..	793
15-00	0-02	..	15-00	..	..	689
24-00	0-03	..	15-00	9-00	0-01	5,846
26	..	44	..	70	..	1,116
1,975	3-00	..	(i) 1,650	325	0-50	788
3,790	5-92	..	..	8,790	5-92	579
23,458	36-65	..	(j) 4,159	19,299	30-16	963
29,249	45-57	44	5,809	23,484	35-58	466
						3,901

Fourth Circle—Reserved forests—cont.

(d) 34,667 acres (Krishnagiri range) added to North Salem division from the old West Vellore division and an area of 1,645 acres of Sameri reserve notified under section 16 in notification No. 289, dated 25th August 1926.

(e) 42,115 acres of Chengum range of old West Vellore division added to the Central Salem division.

(f) 61,612 acres (Salem range) transferred to South Salem division and 14 acres in Varanjarah reserve disforested in notification No. 170, dated 27th April 1926.

(g) 61,612 acres (Salem range) transferred to South Salem division from Central Salem, 3,726 acres of Atur Manmalai notified under section 16 in notification No. 227, dated 10th June 1926, and an area of 3 acres notified under section 16 in notification No. 209, dated 20th May 1926, and added to Vengamudi reserved forests.

(h) 25,891 acres (Vaiyampatti range) transferred to Madura division, Fifth Circle.

Reserved lands—

(i) 1,645 acres represents the area of Sameri reserve notified under section 16 in notification No. 289, dated 25th August 1926, and 5 acres thrown out during settlement.

(j) 4,156 acres represents the area of Atur Manmalai and additions to Vengamudi notified under section 16 in notification No. 227, dated 10th June 1926, and No. 209, dated 20th May 1926.

The figures noted in column 12 against Vellore, North and Central Salem divisions in the last year's return are wrong—Hence deleted.

(k) The difference of 26 acres between the last year's return and this year's return is due to the exclusion of a portion of Kavathimaki wrongly shown as reserved forest in the last year's return while it was not notified under section 16.

## Area of reserved forests and reserved

Districts.	Area of reserved forests.					
	Area on 1st April 1926		Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1927.	
	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>						
Kollegal .. ..	602,538	942	(a) 3,295	(d) 4	605,829	947
Coimbatore, North ..	561,388	877	(b) 39	(a) 3,295	558,132	872
Do. South ..	289,382	(f) 452	..	(d) 25	289,357	(f) 452
Madura .. ..	422,791	661	(a) 25,892	(d) 14	448,669	701
Tinnevely cam Ramanad.	267,157	417	..	..	267,157	417
Tanjore .. ..	..	..	(e) 6,468	..	6,468	10
Total ..	2,143,256	3,349	36,694	8,338	2,175,612	3,359
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>						
Mangalore, North ..	229,902	359	..	..	229,902	359
Do. South ..	280,561	438	(a) 2,00	..	280,563	438
Wynnad .. ..	168,165	263	..	(b) 1	168,164	263
Nilambur .. ..	68,947	108	..	(d) 125	68,822	108
Palghat .. ..	168,110	263	..	..	168,110	263
The Nilgiris ..	266,917	417	(e) 39	(f) 179	266,777	417
Total ..	1,182,602	1,848	41	305	1,182,338	1,848
Parlakumedi Maliahs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Presidency.	12,167,544	19,012	422,588	410,790	12,179,342	19,028

## Fifth Circle—

- (a) Due to revision of the division boundary between North Coimbatore and Kollegal.  
 (b) Transferred from the Nilgiris.  
 (c) Due to transfer of the Vaiyampatti range forests from the Fourth Circle.  
 (d) Disforestation.  
 (e) Transferred from the Fourth Circle.  
 (f) Includes 27 square miles of Tekadi leased forests.

lands during 1926-27—cont.

Area of reserved lands.						Total area of reserved forests and reserved lands in square miles.
Area on 1st April 1926.		Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1927.		
Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
..	..	..	..	..	..	947
..	..	..	..	..	..	872
..	..	..	..	..	..	452
..	..	..	..	..	..	701
..	..	..	..	..	..	417
..	..	(a) 2,000	..	2,000	3	13
..	..	2,000	..	2,000	3	3,402
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	359
..	..	4,013	..	4,013	6	444
22	..	..	..	(a) 22	..	263
12,252	19	..	..	12,252	19	127
..	..	..	..	..	..	263
49,256	77	..	(e) 39	[ 49,217	77 ]	499
2,878	(g) 5	..	..	2,878	(g) 5	..
64,408	101	4,013	39	68,382	107	1,955
113,854	177.83	1,600	1,539	113,915	177.95	178
209,325	326.89	7,621	7,488	209,458	327.54	19,356

Sixth Circle -

- (a) Correct area omitted to be included in last year's return and hence now added.  
 (b) Area wrongly included in last year's return and hence excluded.  
 (c) Botanical gardens at Manantoddy.  
 (d) Disforested.  
 (e) Added to reserve forests (section 16)  
 (f) Disforested area of 38.64 acres transferred to Fifth Circle.  
 (g) Toda putta lands.

## Appendix to Form No. 26.

Details of classification of forests in the several divisions for 1926-27.

District.	Area of reserved forests in square miles.	Departmental forests in square miles.	Ryots' forests in square miles.	Un-classified.
<i>First Circle.</i>				
Janjam .. .. .	625	625	..	..
Vizagapatam .. .. .	307	274	33	..
Godavari, Upper .. .. .	830	830	..	..
Do. Lower .. .. .	569	470	99	..
Guntur .. .. .	921	613	308	..
Nellore .. .. .	819	409	410	..
Total ..	4,071	3,221	850	..
<i>Second Circle.</i>				
Anantapur .. .. .	1,797	609	1,188	..
Kurnool, East .. .. .	970	886	84	..
Do. South .. .. .	764	735	29	..
Do. West .. .. .	833	755	78	..
Cuddapah, North .. .. .	793	755	38	..
Do. South .. .. .	680	689	20	..
Total ..	5,846	4,409	1,437	..
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>				
Chittoor .. .. .	788	576	212	..
Vellore .. .. .	1,116	741	375	..
Salem, North .. .. .	578	568	10	..
Do. Central .. .. .	957	725	232	..
Do. South .. .. .	425	298	127	..
Total ..	3,864	2,908	956	..
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>				
Kollegal .. .. .	942	947	..	..
	(a) + 5			
Coimbatore, North .. .. .	877	830	42	..
	(a) - 5			
Do. South .. .. .	(c) 452			
Madura .. .. .	661	660	41	..
	(b) + 40			
Tinnevely .. .. .	417	599	18	..
Tanjore .. .. .	(d) 10			
Total ..	3,899	3,283	106	10
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>				
Mangalore, North .. .. .	359	359	..	..
Do. South .. .. .	438	438	..	..
Wynad .. .. .	263	263	..	..
Nilambur .. .. .	108	108	..	..
Palghat .. .. .	263	252	11	..
The Nilgiris .. .. .	417	417	..	..
Total ..	1,848	1,887	11	..
Grand Total, Presidency ..	19,028	16,658	2,360	10

**Fifth Circle—**

(a) Due to the revision of the district boundary between North Coimbatore and Kollegal.

(b) Due to the transfer of Vaiyampatti Range forests from IV Circle.

(c) Includes the 27 square miles of Tekadi leased forests.

(d) Transferred from IV Circle.

**Sixth Circle—**

\* This includes 2,442.10 acres, part of Bolampatty Block I, which was previously under Panchayat management handed over to the Revenue Department (C.C.F.'s—Pro. No. 302. Rt., dated 21st August 1925).

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ANNUAL FORM No. 27.

*Forest Department, Madras Presidency.*

Progress made in forest settlements during the year 1926-27.

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## Progress made in forest settlements during the year 1926-27.

Name of Forest Division.	Name of forest.	Area in square miles.			Cost during the year.		Entire cost per square mile of area finally settled.	Government notification of settlement.	
		Finally settled during the year.	In hand at the commencement of the year.	Taken in hand during the year.	In forest accounts.	In other accounts.		Number.	Date.
	<i>First Circle.</i>				RS.	RS.			
Gaujam ..	Gallery Extension II .. .. .	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	Tiliki Extension I .. .. .	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	183	1st May 1926.
	Chinalatardi inclusions I, II, IV, VI, VIII, IX and XI.	0.14	0.14	..	..	..	..	26	15th Jan. 1927.
	Total ..	0.14	0.17	0.01	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Second Circle.</i>								
Anantapur ..	Bhettur reserve .. .. .	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	90	19th Feb. 1926. (Section 4 notification published).
Kurnool, East.	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. South.	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. West.	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah North.	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah, South.	Salivandla reserve .. .. .	0.022	..	..	..	..	..	399	3rd Dec. 1926. (Published under section 18 of Madras Forest Act.)
	Total ..	0.022	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..

		<i>Fourth Circle.</i>						
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..
Vellore ..	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..
North Salem ..	Sameri .. .. .	2-500	..	..	..	..	289	25th Aug. 1926.
Central Salem ..	Aiyur Extension No. 2 .. .. .	..	0-500	..	..	5,838 2 4	..	..
	Arana and Thirthagiri reserved lands .. .. .	..	5-920	..	..	..	383	7th July 1909.
	Addition to Vengamudi .. .. .	0-004	..	..	..	..	209	20th May 1926.
South Salem ..	Atur Manmalai .. .. .	5-821	..	..	..	..	227	10th June 1926.
	Adukkam Pudukombai .. .. .	..	7-000	..	..	..	142	13th May 1926.
	Perumalmalai .. .. .	..	7-000	..	..	..	162	4th June 1925.
	Bailnad .. .. .	..	18-000	..	..	..	99	8th Mar. 1926.
Total ..		8-325	36-420	..	..	5,838 2 4	..	..
		<i>Fifth Circle.</i>						
		Nil.						
		<i>Sixth Circle.</i>						
Mangalore, South.	(1) Karindala .. .. .	..	..	3-63	..	..	354	13th Oct. 1926.
	(2) Kinnanur .. .. .	..	..	1-43	..	..	Do.	Do.
	(3) Eleri .. .. .	..	..	1-21	..	..	Do.	Do.
The Nilgiris ..	(1) Mudumalai and Kumbarakolli .. .. .	..	74-69	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Madnad Reserved Forest addition No. II .. .. .	..	0-32	..	..	..	..	..
	(3) Sandalwood Reserved Forest No. II .. .. .	0-06	..	..	..	..	288	24th Aug. 1926.
Total ..		0-06	75-01	6-27	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Presidency ..		8-547	111-61	6-37	5,838	..	..	..

FOREST DEPARTMENT



## ANNUAL FORM No. 28.

## Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

## Record of demarcation and maintenance of boundaries during 1926-27.

District.	Length of boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of boundaries at the close of the year.	Expenditure on demarcation during the year.	
								(On new work.	On repairs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>First Circle.</i>									
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam .. ..	..	1,375	..	1,375	..	80	1,455	..	7 0 0
Visagapatam .. ..	..	564	..	564	..	19	583	..	13 0 0
Godavari, Upper .. ..	..	595	..	595	15	151	761	..	1 0 0
Do. Lower .. ..	..	928	..	928	..	101	1,029	(b)	..
Guntur .. ..	..	1,731	..	(a) 1,625	..	278	1,903	..	166 0 0
Nellore .. ..	..	2,083	40	2,123	..	88	2,211	..	24 0 0
Total .. ..	..	7,279	40	7,210	15	717	7,942	..	211 0 0
<i>Second Circle.</i>									
Anantapur .. ..	..	472	224	696	..	142	838	..	115 0 0
Kurnool, East .. ..	3	130	482	615	..	48	663	64 0 0	..
Do. South .. ..	..	598	55	651	..	5	656	16 0 0	149 0 0
Do. West .. ..	1	645	222	868	..	100	968	9 0 0	..
Caddapah, North .. ..	5	333	426	764	..	13	777	121 0 0	200 0 0
Do. South .. ..	..	337.5	85.5	403	..	62	465	..	..
Total .. ..	9	2513.5	1,474.5	3,997	..	370	4,367	210 0 0	464 0 0
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>									
Chittoor .. ..	(a) 3	{ (b) 738 } 1	70	810	..	36	843	(a) 474 8 0	5 2 0
Vellore .. ..	..	1,870	..	1,870	..	39	1,709	..	250 0 0
Salem, North .. ..	6	649	101	(c) 756	..	(e) 71	827	192 12 0	129 10 0
Do. Central .. ..	{ (d) 21 } 11	1,135	..	{ 1,146 } 21	..	15	{ 1,161 } 21	{ 311 11 0 } (d) 297 15 6	677 8 0
Do. South .. ..	31	774	..	805	1	..	806	262 15 0	67 4 0
Total .. ..	72	4,955	171	5,208	1	161	5,370	1,539 13 6	1,129 8 0

Note for First Circle. (a) Difference between columns 3 and 5 is due to disforestation.  
(b) Excludes amount spent on demarcating blocks in Rampa.

Note for Second Circle. NOTE.—Ryots' forests which have been handed over to Panchayats during the year have been excluded.

Note for Fourth Circle. (a) Demarcation of paths in Tirumali Hills.  
(b) Repaired by subordinates free of cost.  
(c) Revised figures furnished by the District Forest Officer.  
(d) Clearing of coupe and strip lines.  
NOTE.—The difference between the length noted in column 8 of the previous year's return and the total of lengths noted in columns 3, 4 and 7 of this return is due to the reconstitution of divisional charge and the handing over of the Ryots' forests to Panchayat management during the year.

## Record of demarcation and maintenance of boundaries during 1926-27--cont.

District.	Length of boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of boundaries at the close of the year.	Expenditure on demarcation during the year.	
								On new work.	On repairs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>									
Kollegal .. ..	8	(b) 326	..	334	109	152	595	256	..
Coimbatore, North ..	..	(b) 585	..	585	170	108	861	..	(e) 49
Do. South. ..	..	22	198	220	..	72	292	..	177
Madura .. ..	..	(b) 944	422	1,366	(a) 219	171	1,756	145	..
Tinnevely .. ..	† ..	(b) 249	128	377	..	35	412	..	15
Total ..	8	2,126	748	2,882	498	338	3,916	401	241
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>									
Mangalore, North. ..	..	..	(a) 1,226	1,226	..	103	1,329	..	..
Do. South. ..	..	2	(a) 1,133	1,135	..	101	1,236	(b) 1,251	53
Wynaad .. ..	{ (a) 3 } (d) 38	..	1,151	1,206	..	136	1,242	895	52
Nilambur .. ..	6	95	..	101	15	55	170	657	..
The Nilgiris .. ..	5	(e) 355	1,156	1,616	..	299	1,815	185	736
Palghat .. ..	(f) 7	(g) 152	103	262	(f) 18	39	(h) 319	222	129
Total ..	35	642	4,769	5,446	32	633	6,111	3,210	970
Parlakimedi Malishe.	13	4,855	19,25	500	..	24	524	..	..
Grand Total, Presidency.	137	18,012	7,222	15,243	546	2,441	28,230	5,861	3,016

\* Less than a mile.

† Revised figures furnished by the District Forest Officer.

Note for Fifth Circle.

(a) Includes 41 miles of Vayyampatti Range transferred from Fourth Circle and excludes 22 miles on account of disreservation and transfer of areas to Panchayat management.

(b) Cleared by subordinates free of cost.

(c) Expenditure has been wrongly debited to 52-A 'Capital outlay' instead of 8-B 'Conceivancy and works.'

Note for Sixth Circle.

(a) Usual line-clearing attended to by subordinates.

(b) Expenditure on demarcation of areas selected for reservation.

(c) Represents demarcation of lines where the boundary marks were not clear.

(d) Includes 16 miles cleared free of cost by subordinates.

(e) Includes 241 miles cleared by subordinates free of cost.

(f) Revised figures based on inspection.

(g) Includes 137 miles either cleared at the time of fire protection or free of cost by subordinates.

(h) Reduction in length shown last year is due to the exclusion of boundaries of reserves under Panchayat.

## ANNUAL FORM No. 29.

## Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

## Progress made in working plans during 1926-27.

District.	Areas for which working plans have been completed and approved by the Chief Conservator of Forests.		Areas for which working plans are being compiled or have been compiled but not sanctioned.		Areas for which working plans have still to be taken in hand.	Areas for which working plans are not required at present.	Total forest area as per Form No. 26.
	At commencement of the year.	During the year.	At commencement of the year.	Taken in hand during the year.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>FIRST CIRCLE.</b>	sq. mls.	sq. mls.	sq. mls.	sq. mls.	sq. mls.	sq. mls.	sq. mls.
<i>Reserved forests.</i>							
Ganjam .. ..	625	..	..	..	..	..	625
Vizagapatam ..	248	..	..	1	39	19	307
Upper Godavari, ..	..	..	..	..	830	..	830
Lower Do. .. ..	396	..	..	..	107	66	569
Guntur .. ..	(a)	..	..	408	..	513	921
Nellore .. ..	186	..	126	..	236	271	819
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>4,071</b>
<i>Reserved lands.</i>							
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Guntur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>SECOND CIRCLE.</b>							
Anantapur .. ..	413 (a) -312 (b) + 1	..	26 (b) + 21	..	(b) 53	(c) 407 (e) 1,188	1,797 *
Kurnool, East ..	..	..	182	..	704	(c) 84	970
Do. South .. ..	197	155	290	..	92	(e) 29	764
Do. West .. ..	274	..	189	..	293	(c) 77	833
Cuddapah, North.	31 (b) + 32	..	50	..	15	(e) 627 (c) 38	793 †
Do. South .. ..	96 (b) + 17	..	(b) + 9	5	(b) 30	(c) 512 (e) 20	689 †
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>5,846</b>

*Notes for First Circle.*

(a) Revision of working plan having been undertaken for the area of 93 square miles shown in column (2) of the last year's return, it has been included in the area shown in column (5).

*Notes for Second Circle.*

\* Increase due to addition of the reserve areas of West Cuddapah division and Madanapalle range of Chittoor division.

† Increase due to addition of the areas of West Cuddapah division.

(a) These working plans have been cancelled during the year as they related to ryots' forests now given to panchayats.

(b) Represents the addition of the working plan areas of West Cuddapah division abolished in December 1926.

(c) Area of reserves under panchayat management.

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

## Progress made in working plans during 1926-27—cont.

District.	Areas for which working plans have been completed and approved by the Chief Conservator of Forests.				Areas for which working plans are being compiled or have been compiled but not sanctioned.						Areas for which working plans have still to be taken in hand.	Areas for which working plans are not at present required.	Total forest area as per Form No. 26.	
	At commencement of the year.		During the year.		At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.							
	Regular working plans.	Schemes.	Revised or new working plans.	Revised or new schemes.	Existing working plans.	Existing schemes.	New working plans or schemes.	Existing working plans.	Existing schemes.	New working plans or schemes.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<b>FOURTH CIRCLE.</b>														
<i>Reserved forests.</i>														
Chittoor .. ..	84	..	..	..	..	..	(a)33	..	..	..	..	460	211	788
Vellore .. ..	730	..	..	..	..	..	(a)77	..	..	..	..	..	309	1,116
Salem, North* ..	95	..	..	..	..	..	217	..	..	..	..	208	7	578
	(z) 51													
Do. Central ..	476	(b) 12	..	..	..	(b)47	110	..	..	..	..	114	158	957
	(c) 99													
Do. South ..	184	78	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	45	87	425
Total ..	(d)1,620	78	..	..	..	(b)47	468	..	..	..	..	(d) 827	(d) 772	3,864
	(e) 99	(b)-12												

*Notes for Fourth Circle.*

(a) Represents the area covered by the Krishnagiri working plan transferred to this division from the Old West Vellore division during the year.

(b) Included in the figures in column (2).

(c) Area under panchayat management.

(d) The differences as compared with last year's figures are due to redistribution of divisions during the year, omission of areas covered by obsolete working plans of the Old North Vellore division transferred to panchayats from the figures in column (2) and their addition to the figures in column (13) and to the transfer of Madanapalle and Vajyanpatti ranges to the II and V Circles respectively.

## Progress made in working plans during 1926-27—cont.

District.	Areas for which working plans have been completed and approved by the Chief Conservator of Forests.		Areas for which working plans are being compiled or have been compiled but not sanctioned.		Areas for which working plans have still to be taken in hand.	Areas for which working plans are not at present required.	Total forest area as per Form No. 26.
	At commencement of the year.	During the year.	At commencement of the year.	Taken in hand during the year.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>FIFTH CIRCLE.</b>							
<i>Reserved forests.</i>							
Kollegal ..	{ (e) 3 (b) 146 78 (a) 267* (f) 212 }	{ (c) —3 (d) —6 }	29	(e) 3	89	687	917
Coimbatore, North.	{ (a) 65 (b) 10 }	..	..	..	19	296	372
Do. South.	(a) 65	..	..	..	25	335	426
Tanjore .. ..	(a) 10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Madura .. ..	{ (a) 351 (g) + 35 }	..	15	..	285	15	701
Tinnevely .. ..	(b) 287	..	..	..	..	130	417
Total ..	1,453	—9	44	3	418	1,463	3,372
<i>Leased forests.</i>							
Coimbatore, South.	20	..	..	..	..	7	27
Grand total ..	1,473	—9	44	3	418	1,470	3,699
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE.</b>							
<i>Reserved forests.</i>							
Mangalore, North.	(a) 38	..	..	..	321	..	359
Do. South.	(a) 3	..	..	(a) 2	430	..	438
Wynad .. ..	..	..	..	..	63	200	263
Nilambar .. ..	108	..	..	..	..	..	108
The Nilgiris ..	63	(e) 50	(b) 2	..	302	..	417
*Palghat .. ..	{ (a) 24 }	56	..	..	74	100	263
Total ..	245	106	2	2	1,193	300	1,848
<i>Reserved lands.</i>							
The Nilgiris ..	75	..	..	..	2	5	(d) 82
Mangalore, South..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Total ..	75	..	..	..	2	11	88
<i>Leased forests.</i>							
Nilambar .. ..	19	..	..	..	..	..	19
Total ..	339	106	2	2	1,195	311	1,955
<b>Grand total, Presidency—</b>							
Reserved forests.	5,699	263	1,407	419	4,837	6,386	19,001
Reserved lands.	75	..	..	..	2	14	91
Leased forests.	39	..	..	..	..	7	46
Total ..	5,813	253	1,407	419	4,839	6,407	19,138

*Note for Fifth Circle.*

- (a) Area of regular working plans in force.  
 (b) Area of temporary working schemes sanctioned by the Conservator.  
 (c) Area of regular working plans abandoned during the year and included in the proposed working plan under preparation for the whole district.  
 (d) Area for which temporary scheme lapsed with 31st March 1926.  
 (e) Area of lapsed working plans worked for extraction of dead and spiked sandal trees.  
 (f) Represents areas under regular working plans in Vyampatti range.

\* Includes working scheme for Nilgiris eastern slopes (6 square miles), omitted to be shown in the previous year's return.

*Note for Sixth Circle.*

- (a) Working schemes approved by the Chief Conservator of Forests.  
 (b) Working schemes approved by the Conservator of Forests.  
 (c) Sandalwood working scheme approved by the Chief Conservator of Forests.  
 (d) Includes 5 square miles Todaputta lands.  
 \* Revised figures of the division taking into account areas handed over to panchayats and areas covered by revised working plans.

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

## ANNUAL FORM No. 30.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Communications and buildings during 1926-27.

District.	Roads (including bridle-paths and culverts).				Buildings.		Other works.	
	New works.		Repairs.		Cost of new works.	Cost of repairs.	Cost of new works.	Cost of repairs.
	Length.	Cost.	Length.	Cost.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>First Circle.</i>	M. F. CH.	RS.	M. F. CH.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gonjam .. ..	1 4 0	2,292	33 2 0	2,320	1,668	6,328	..	314
Vizagapatam ..	3 7 0	1,173	..	463	1,498	1,864	..	74
Godavari, Upper ..	12 4 0	62	119 6 0	411	5,019 (a)	2,424	(b) 10	23
Do. Lower ..	3 6 0	307	17 4 0	774	5,293 (c)	2,360	..	21
Guntūr .. ..	2 1 0	1,028	45 4 0	2,679	2,086	2,047	25	40
Nellore .. ..	0 5 0	65	5 7 0	424	361 (d)	3,364	..	39
Total ..	23 3 0	4,926	221 7 0	7,071	15,925	18,287	35	561
<i>Second Circle.</i>								
Anantapur ..	..	..	19 4 0	723	473	1,848 (a) 1,741	360	167
Kurnool, East ..	2 5 0	298	52 3 0	1,879	492	1,875 (a) 613	797	22
Do. South ..	..	..	103 2 0	4,956	694	1,280 (a) 125	51	61
Do. West ..	..	..	13 0 0	1,024	2,920	1,037 (a) 744	50	..
Cuddapah, North ..	..	..	56 0 0	1,697	226	1,655 (a) 1,024	291	489
Do. South ..	0 3 0	721	22 1 0	1,266	1,000	1,781 (a) 787	520	180
Total ..	3 0 0	1,019	265 2 0	11,545	5,805	9,476 (a) 5,034	2,069	919
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>								
Chittoor .. ..	0 2 0	645	16 0 0	1,544	9,751	1,282 (a) 889	199	331
Vellore .. ..	2 0 0	2,044	57 0 0	6,503	5,166	(b) 6,004	730	241
Salem, North ..	16 4 0	1,434	49 4 0	3,360	4,158	2,330 (a) 153	300	148
Do. Central ..	..	..	34 4 0	1,591	376	1,873 (a) 1,229	..	77
Do. South ..	2 7 0	796	36 4 0	987	2,468	1,288 (a) 689	75	83
Total ..	21 5 0	4,919	193 4 0	13,966	21,918	15,737	1,244	880

Note for First Circle. { (a) The amount includes Rs. 387 being the cost of temporary establishment employed to look after the buildings.  
(b) This is the cost of making dug outs for investigating the floating possibility on the Sileru River.  
(c) This amount includes Rs. 445 being the cost of establishment.  
(d) This amount includes Rs. 1,907 being the cost of establishment.

Note for Second Circle. — (a) Establishment charges.

Note for Fourth Circle. { (a) Represents cost of establishment.  
(b) Includes cost of establishment.

## Communications and buildings during 1926-27—cont.

District (1)	Roads (including bridle-paths and culverts).				Buildings.		Other works.	
	New works.		Repairs.		Cost of new works. (6)	Cost of repairs. (7)	Cost of new works. (8)	Cost of repairs. (9)
	Length. (2)	Cost. (3)	Length. (4)	Cost. (5)				
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>	M. F. CR.	RS.	M. F.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kollegal .. ..	1 0 0	200	39 2	(a) 1,070	87	808	} 699	157
Coimbatore, North.	.. ..	..	102 0	3,586	..	(a) 1,887		186
Do. South.	(d) 2 6 0	957	36 4	12,486	3,198	(a) 805	2,706	245
Madura .. ..	0 4 0	294	404 0	11,810	..	(a) 285	3,253	307
Tinnevely .. ..	5 7 0	(e) 3,755	89 3	4,095	41	(a) 51	3,172	29
Tanjore .. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	(a) 496	143	..
	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..	(a) 120	120	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>10 1 0</b>	<b>5,206</b>	<b>671 1</b>	<b>33,047</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>777</b>
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>								
Mangalore, North.	34 7 0	565	16 7	829	3,855	731	572	..
Do. South.	5 6 0	3,670	14 5	312	2,584	598	3,253	32
Wynaad .. ..	9 4 0	1,371	168 5	3,455	4,316	1,631	843	1,006
Nilambur .. ..	.. ..	* 109	18 0	2,055	8,808	3,457	53	..
The Nilgiris .. ..	.. ..	..	88 0	1,990	1,754	2,227	617	..
Palghat .. ..	18 5 0	2,405	10 0	1,009	3,931	1,685	..	7
	.. ..	(a) 294	(b) 132 3	1,301				
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>68 6 0</b>	<b>8,414</b>	<b>448 4</b>	<b>10,951</b>	<b>25,248</b>	<b>10,329</b>	<b>5,338</b>	<b>1,045</b>
Engineering Branch.	22 3 0	1,17,561	32 7	30,474	64,577	850	5,296	716
Parlakimedi Maliahs .. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	250	446	..	..
<b>Grand total, Presidency .. ..</b>	<b>149 2 0</b>	<b>1,42,035</b>	<b>1,833-1</b>	<b>1,07,073</b>	<b>1,36,994</b>	<b>73,571</b>	<b>14,926</b>	<b>4,838</b>

Note for Fifth Circle. { (a) Cost of establishment.  
(e) Includes the cost of constructing one suspension bridge (Rs. 153), one culvert (Rs. 88) and one revetment (Rs. 95) and acquisition of two sites for construction of roads.  
(d) Includes expenditure on works charged to the Mount Stuart commercial concern.  
(e) Rupees 500 was spent in repairing two broken bridges.

Note for Sixth Circle. { (a) Expenditure on alignment of inspection paths—Twenty miles.  
(b) Inspection paths.  
\* Expenditure on investigating the possibility of a path through New Amarapalam Reserve.  
Note.—Expenditure in Nilambur includes cost of timber as under:—

	RS.
Road repairs .. ..	148
Buildings—new works .. ..	5,528
Do. repairs .. ..	158

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ANNUAL FOREST No. 31.

*Forest Department, Madras Presidency.*

Register of breaches of Forest Rules during 1926-27.

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ANNUAL FORM No. 31.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Register of breaches of Forest Rules during 1926-27.

District.	Cases pending from 1925-26.	New Cases of the year.					Total cases.	Disposed of during the year.						Cases pending at close of year.	
		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Unauthorized grazing.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
<i>First Circle.</i>															
Ganjām ..	A ..	13	1	55	4	1	61	74	56	198	8	50	64	248	10
	B ..	78	1	436	28	14	479	557	432	1,466	55	305	487	1,771	70
	C ..	..	0	22	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	91	11	513	32	15	571	631	488	1,664	63	355	561	2,019	80	
Visaga-patam.	A ..	2	..	38	2	3	43	45	40	148	4	14	44	162	1
	B ..	26	..	467	26	42	525	551	480	1,624	29	91	509	1,715	42
	C ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	28	..	496	28	45	569	596	520	1,772	33	105	563	1,877	43	
Gōdāvari, Upper.	A ..	1	3	16	4	1	24	25	22	56	1	9	23	65	2
	B ..	4	..	128	10	10	148	152	126	265	12	23	138	288	14
	C ..	..	13	3	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	5	16	147	15	12	190	177	148	321	13	32	161	353	16	
Gōdāvari, Lower.	A ..	22	..	14	2	8	24	46	37	85	2	4	39	89	7
	B ..	63	..	163	61	112	386	389	322	726	10	24	322	750	67
	C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	75	..	177	63	120	360	435	359	811	12	28	371	839	64	
Guntūr ..	A ..	188	..	205	123	8	336	524	133	350	228	608	361	958	163
	B ..	145	..	746	460	37	1,233	1,378	976	2,472	53	110	1,029	2,582	349
	C ..	..	..	51	3	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	333	..	1,002	576	46	1,624	1,902	1,109	2,822	281	718	1,390	3,540	512	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Nellore ..	A ..	275	260	241	5	496	771	66	139	689	1,618	454	1,787	117
	B ..	339	637	618	24	1,229	1,668	1,215	2,717	39	160	1,284	2,677	284
	C ..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	614	962	759	24	1,750	2,339	1,310	2,856	628	1,808	1,938	4,664	491	
Total	A ..	501	578	375	26	984	1,485	353	976	832	2,333	1,185	3,309	800
	B ..	645	2,617	1,093	239	3,950	4,595	3,631	9,270	198	713	3,779	9,983	816
	C ..	..	162	4	2	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,146	3,297	1,473	267	5,064	6,080	3,934	10,246	1,030	3,046	4,964	13,292	1,116	
Second Circle.	A ..	98	156	50	7	215	313	169	424	59	160	228	584	85
	B ..	174	1,082	366	78	1,519	1,693	1,340	2,345	45	97	1,385	2,442	308
	C ..	..	36	..	..	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	272	1,274	406	85	1,997	2,006	1,509	2,769	104	267	1,613	3,024	393	
Kurnool, East.	A ..	59	58	19	1	78	137	49	148	86	257	126	445	2
	B ..	80	347	81	11	439	519	363	889	57	104	420	993	99
	C ..	..	16	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	139	421	100	12	572	656	412	1,037	143	401	555	1,438	101	
Kurnool, South.	A ..	32	58	44	2	104	136	67	185	67	111	124	296	12
	B ..	33	341	85	13	439	472	333	714	54	218	387	932	86
	C ..	..	36	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	65	435	129	15	653	608	409	899	111	329	511	1,228	97	
Kurnool, West.	A ..	23	90	48	8	146	169	99	324	41	165	140	489	29
	B ..	32	510	210	42	762	794	679	1,444	34	116	613	1,680	181
	C ..	..	49	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	55	649	258	50	1,000	963	678	1,768	75	281	753	2,049	210	

A = Cases taken to court. B = Cases compounded. C = Cases undetected.  
 Note.—The variations between the closing balance of 1925-26 and the opening balance of 1925-27 are due to transfers of cases from A to B and B to A.

## Register of breaches of Forest Rules during 1926-27—cont.

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District.	Cases pending from 1925-26.	New cases of the year.					Total cases.	Disposed of during the year.						Cases pending at close of year.	
		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Unauthorized grazing.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
<i>Second Circle--cont.</i>															
Cuddapah, North.	A ..	21	1	56	8	5	70	91	61	115	20	40	81	155	10
	B ..	52	..	340	68	21	429	481	412	824	15	82	433	906	48
	C ..	..	..	23	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	73	1	419	76	26	522	572	479	939	35	122	514	1,061	58	
Cuddapah, South.	A ..	19	..	93	17	2	112	131	67	133	12	169	119	302	12
	B ..	11	1	212	44	2	269	270	224	405	13	34	237	439	33
	C ..	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	30	1	317	61	4	388	401	291	538	65	203	356	741	45	
Grand total	A ..	252	3	511	186	25	725	977	512	1,329	316	942	827	2,271	150
	B ..	382	4	2,832	844	167	3,847	4,229	3,257	6,621	218	651	3,475	7,272	764
	C ..	..	383	172	..	..	555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(a) Total ..	634	890	3,515	1,030	192	5,127	5,206	3,769	7,950	533	1,593	4,302	9,543	904	
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>															
Chittoor ..	A ..	51	..	187	92	21	300	351	117	268	168	321	285	679	66
	B ..	98	..	457	206	35	697	795	670	1,076	50	90	720	1,166	76
	C ..	..	56	35	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	(b) 149	56	679	297	56	1,090	1,146	787	1,334	218	411	1,005	1,745	141	

Vellore ..	A ..	(d) 228	188	34	17	239	467	291	514	25	51	316	555	151	
	B ..	(d) 476	1,723	312	85	2,122	2,598	1,680	2,836	491	1,049	2,671	3,884	627	
	C ..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	(e) 704	2	1,921	346	102	2,371	3,065	1,871	3,349	516	1,100	2,887	4,449	678	
Salem, North.	A ..	(d) 27	45	12	2	59	86	48	144	21	50	69	194	17	
	B ..	(d) 47	601	112	44	757	804	553	1,020	32	63	585	1,083	219	
	C ..	..	55	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	(e) 74	55	646	124	46	871	890	601	1,164	53	113	654	1,277	236	
Salem, Central.	A ..	(f) 233	209	85	2	246	479	222	443	10	54	} 341	723	198	
	B ..	(f) 230	1,267	158	41	1,451	1,681	1,030	2,355	109	231				
	C ..	..	21	20	2	..	43	..	..	22	62	1,052	2,417	629	
Total ..	463	21	1,481	195	43	1,740	2,160	1,252	2,798	141	347	1,393	3,145	767	
Salem, South.	A ..	(d) 113	266	6	7	280	398	182	575	53	} 373	288	948	105	
	B ..	(d) 334	1,339	160	65	1,564	1,898	1,009	3,704	53					
	C ..	..	20	23	..	1	44	..	..	24	31	122	1,664	3,825	234
Total ..	(g) 447	21	1,628	166	73	1,888	2,291	1,791	4,279	161	495	1,952	4,774	339	
Total ..	A ..	652	1	895	179	49	1,124	1,776	860	1,934	439	1,080	1,299	3,014	477
	B ..	1,185	2	5,372	947	270	6,591	7,776	5,442	10,990	550	1,386	6,092	12,376	1,684
	C ..	..	154	88	2	1	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand total ..	1,837	157	6,355	1,128	320	7,960	9,552	6,302	12,924	1,089	2,466	7,391	15,390	2,161	

A = Cases taken to Court.

B = Cases compounded.

C = Cases undetected.

(a) Includes 12 cases of Madanapalle Range transferred to II Circle during 1926-27.

(b) The difference in the opening balance is due to the addition of Gudiyattam Range.

(c) The difference in the opening balance is due to the transfer of Gudiyattam Range to the Chittoor division, Krishnagiri to North Salem division and certain reserves in Chengam Range to Central Salem division.

(d) The difference is due to transfer of cases from B to A.

(e) The difference in the opening balance is due to the addition of Krishnagiri Range to this division.

(f) Do. do. of East Salem division.

(g) The difference in the opening balance is due to the transfer of Vaiyampatti Range to Madura district and to the addition of Salem Range to this division.

\* Represents cases withdrawn.

Register of breaches of Forest Rules during 1926-27—cont.

District.	Cases pending from 1926-26.	New cases of the year.					Total cases.	Disposed of during the year.						Cases pending at close of year.
		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Unauthorized grazing.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>														
Kollegal.	A ..	25	59	38	7	104	129	18	50	104	252	122	302	7
	B ..	15	158	72	16	249	264	171	343	52	133	223	476	41
	C ..	..	19	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	40	22	217	110	23	372	393	189	893	156	385	345	778	48
Coimbatore, North.	A ..	25	251	88	6	296	321	276	658	20	55	296	713	25
	B ..	89	601	177	20	698	757	727	1,419	46	83	773	1,502	14
	C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	114	1	752	215	26	994	1,108	1,003	2,077	66	138	1,069	2,215	39
Coimbatore, South.	A ..	35	88	9	4	97	132	108	268	4	6	112	274	20
	B ..	21	276	31	14	321	342	312	583	..	..	312	583	30
	C ..	..	8	4	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	56	1	367	44	20	432	474	420	851	4	6	424	857	50
Madura ..	A ..	848	1,018	126	21	1,167	2,015	861	2,810	645	2,192	1,506	5,002	609
	B ..	74	828	122	41	1,003	1,077	709	1,159	37	98	746	1,257	331
	C ..	..	3	..	1	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	922	108	1,849	248	63	2,268	3,092	1,570	3,969	682	2,290	2,252	6,259	840
Tinnevely	A ..	184	252	58	41	361	465	248	477	95	178	343	653	142
	B ..	298	576	97	146	819	1,117	135	332	645	908	780	1,240	337
	C ..	..	20	3	2	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	482	..	858	158	189	1,205	1,582	383	809	740	1,084	1,123	1,893	479

Tanjore ..	{ A ..	..	..	..	9	..	66	45	120	120	120	†	..	..	2	†	..
	{ B ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	..	..	..	..	..
	{ C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	9	66	47	122	122	122	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..
Total ..	{ A ..	1,067	4	1,663	269	81	2,017	3,034	1,511	4,263	868	2,681	2,379	6,944	706		
	{ B ..	497	15	2,348	565	292	3,210	3,707	2,154	3,836	780	1,222	2,834	6,058	873		
	{ C ..	..	113	41	7	5	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Grand total ..		1,564	132	4,052	841	365	5,393	6,791	3,565	8,099	1,648	3,903	5,213	12,002	1,578		
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>																	
Mangalore, North.	{ A ..	(b) 15	1	24	..	13	38	53	80	36	7	21	37	57	16		
	{ B ..	(b) 25	6	207	14	15	242	267	219	334	(a) 14	23	233	357	34		
	{ C ..	..	42	3	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..		40	49	234	14	28	325	320	249	370	21	44	270	414	50		
Mangalore, South.	{ A ..	(b) 38	56	64	12	6	138	176	58	87	(e) 90	138	148	225	28		
	{ B ..	(b) 55	55	127	39	16	240	293	258	447	(a) 13	26	271	473	22		
	{ C ..	..	55	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..		91	169	191	51	22	433	469	316	534	103	164	419	698	50		
Wynnad ..	{ A ..	1	..	3	..	2	5	6	3	5	2	3	5	3	1		
	{ B ..	2	2	9	4	13	28	30	27	46	(a) 3	6	30	52	..		
	{ C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..		3	2	12	4	15	33	36	30	51	5	9	35	60	1		

A = Cases taken to Court.

B = Cases compounded.

C = Cases undetected.

\* The variations between the closing balance of last year and these figures are due to transfer of cases between A and B and the increase in Madura is due to inclusion of cases relating to Vayampatti Bange.

† Number of persons concerned not reported.

(a) Cases withdrawn.

(b) Difference between the closing balance of 1925-26 and the opening balance of 1926-27 are due to the transfer of cases from one head to another.

(c) Four cases were acquitted by the magistrate for want of evidence and 86 cases were acquitted after payment of compounding fees in Court.

Register of breaches of Forest Rules during 1926-27—cont.

District.	Cases pending from 1925-26.	New cases of the year.					Total cases.	Disposed of during the year.						Cases pending at close of year.	
		Injury to forest by fire	Unauthorized felling.	Unauthorized grazing.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
<i>Sixth Circle—cont.</i>															
Nilambur.	A ..	3	..	1	..	1	2	5	3	4	..	2	3	6	2
	B ..	1	..	2	..	3	14	16	10	61	..	2	10	63	5
	C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4	..	3	9	4	16	20	13	65	..	4	13	59	7	
The Nilgiris.	A ..	(d) 5	..	4	..	6	11	16	10	27	5	10	15	37	1
	B ..	(d) 29	?	211	..	101	28	376	292	740	18	46	310	786	66
	C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	34	7	215	102	34	358	392	302	767	23	56	325	823	67	
Palghat ..	A ..	(d) 29	1	41	..	6	14	62	64	127	(e) 7	21	71	148	30
	B ..	(d) 14	..	181	..	43	58	282	227	392	23	58	250	450	46
	C ..	(e) 2	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	45	15	222	49	72	358	387	291	519	30	79	321	598	66	
Total, VI Circle.	A ..	(d) 91	68	137	..	19	42	256	347	168	286	111	195	279	68
	B ..	(d) 124	73	737	..	210	138	1,153	1,277	1,033	2,010	71	161	1,104	2,171
	C ..	(e) 2	111	3	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	217	242	877	229	175	1,523	1,624	1,201	2,296	182	355	1,383	2,652	241	

Parlaki- medi Maliahs.	A ..	19	1	42	4	10	57	76	27	118	37	95	64	213	12
	B ..	34	4	168	18	5	195	229	167	247	19	47	186	294	43
	C ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	53	7	210	22	15	254	305	194	365	56	142	260	507	55
Total, Presi- deney.	A ..	2,582	71	3,826	1,033	233	5,163	7,745	3,431	8,906	2,402	7,326	6,033	16,232	1,712
	B ..	2,867	29	14,074	3,877	1,098	18,946	21,813	15,534	32,974	1,936	4,180	17,470	37,154	4,343
	C ..	2	785	406	13	8	1,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Presidency.	Total,	5,451	955	18,306	4,723	1,337	25,321	29,558	18,965	41,880	4,538	11,506	23,503	53,386	6,055

A = Cases taken to Court.

B = Cases compounded.

C = Cases undetected.

- (a) Cases withdrawn.  
 (b) Differences between the closing balance of 1925-26 and the opening balance of 1926-27 are due to transfer of cases from one head to another.  
 (c) Of the 23 cases shown as pending last year 2 cases were treated as undetected.  
 (d) Four cases were acquitted by the magistrate for want of evidence and 86 cases were acquitted after payment of compounding fees in court.  
 (e) Four cases were acquitted for want of evidence, 1 case was acquitted on appeal by the District Magistrate and two were withdrawn as the accused were not traceable.



## Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Area of forest tracts protected from fire during the calendar year 1926.

District.	Forest tracts.	Area protected during the previous year.	During the year under report.			Cost during the year under report.
			Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	
	<i>First Circle.</i>	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	Special protection ..	48,419	50,384	4	50,380	3,207
	General do. ..	267,011	217,911	412	217,499	2,525
	Total ..	255,430	268,295	416	267,879	5,742
Vizagapatam.	Special protection ..	79,143	79,129	915	78,214	793
	General do. ..	13,179	13,091	1,004	12,087	166
	Total ..	92,322	92,220	1,919	90,301	959
Godavari, Upper.	Special protection ..	467,353	528,640	22,634	506,006	3,664
	General do. ..	1,138	2,794	1,000	1,794	10
	Total ..	468,491	531,434	23,634	507,800	3,675
Godavari, Lower.	Special protection ..	167,122	141,244	4,648	136,596	2,212
	General do. ..	82,365	51,700	40	51,660	322
	Total ..	249,487	192,944	4,688	188,256	2,534
Guntur ..	Special protection ..	..	..	..	..	..
	General do. ..	590,965	442,839	3,858	433,981	..
	Total ..	590,965	442,839	3,858	433,981	..
Nellore ..	Special protection ..	148,588	165,037	1,887	163,150	511
	General do. ..	370,968	355,473	7	355,466	..
	Total ..	519,556	520,510	1,894	518,616	511
Total, First Circle.	Special protection ..	910,625	984,434	30,088	934,346	10,388
	General do. ..	1,265,626	1,083,808	6,321	1,077,487	3,033
	Grand Total, I Circle ..	2,176,251	2,048,242	36,409	2,011,833	13,421
	<i>Second Circle.</i>					
Anantapur.	Special protection ..	68,159	37,656	580	37,076	121
	General do. ..	820,492	615,467	90,795	624,672	..
	Early burning ..	96,639	117,785	7,112	110,672	847
	Total ..	985,290	770,908	98,487	672,421	968
Kurnool, East.	General protection ..	469,793	578,194	33,100	645,094	..
	Early burning ..	146,240	42,633	..	42,633	120
	Total ..	616,033	620,827	33,100	587,727	120
Kurnool, South.	General protection ..	201,805	198,222	15,942	182,280	428
	Early burning ..	274,160	290,897	8,276	282,621	1,284
	Total ..	475,965	489,119	24,218	464,901	1,712

Area of forest tracts protected from fire during the calendar year 1926—*cont.*

District.	Forest tracts.	Area protect- ed during the previous year.	During the year under report.			Cost during the year under report.
			Area attempt- ed to be pro- tected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	
	<i>Second Circles—cont.</i>	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	rs.
Kurnool, West.	Special protection ..	3,888	3,888	1,745	2,643	101
	General do. ..	159,026	341,060	7,709	353,351	..
	Early burning ..	863,027	187,949	87	187,862	1,767
	Total ..	525,941	532,897	9,041	523,956	1,868
Cuddapah, North.	General protection ..	143,368	22,102	3,233	18,569	..
	Early burning ..	355,867	483,453	39,701	449,752	1,559
	Total ..	499,235	505,555	36,934	468,321	1,559
Cuddapah, South.	General protection ..	27,673	27,796	144	27,652	..
	Early burning ..	410,355	412,090	23,952	418,138	2,844
	Total ..	438,028	469,886	24,096	445,790	2,844
Total, Second Circle.	Special protection ..	72,047	41,544	1,825	39,719	222
	General do. ..	1,822,157	1,782,841	150,923	1,631,918	428
	Early burning ..	1,646,298	1,564,807	73,128	1,491,679	8,421
	Grand total ..	3,640,502	3,889,192	225,876	3,163,316	9,071
	<i>Fourth Circles.</i>					
Chittoor ..	Special protection ..	73,942	78,128	6,798	71,330	970
	General do. ..	315,113	292,909	2,431	290,478	..
	Total ..	390,054	371,037	9,229	361,808	970
Vellore ..	Special protection ..	207,278	195,347	2,019	193,328	583
	General do. ..	460,823	274,787	5,195	269,592	..
	Total ..	668,101	470,134	7,214	462,920	583
Salem, North	Special protection ..	82,449	25,539	4,115	21,424	722
	General do. ..	226,071	239,559	16,599	322,960	..
	Total ..	308,520	365,098	20,714	344,384	722
Salem, Central.	Special protection ..	295,623	280,987	293	280,694	1,638
	General do. ..	272,054	189,497	240	189,257	..
	Total ..	567,677	470,484	533	469,951	1,638
Salem, South.	Special protection ..	148,101	150,114	471	149,643	1,215
	General do. ..	65,753	65,753	..	65,753	..
	Total ..	213,854	215,867	471	215,396	1,215
Total, Fourth Circle.	Special protection ..	805,392	730,115	13,696	716,419	4,528
	General do. ..	1,340,833	1,162,505	24,465	1,138,040	..
	Grand total ..	2,146,225	1,892,620	38,161	1,854,459	4,528

*Note for Second Circle.—N.B.—Reserves handed over to Panchayats have been excluded from this return as ordered in Chief Conservator's L. Dis. No 8155/26, dated 11th November 1926.*

*Note for Fourth Circle.—Note.—The difference in area shown in column 3 of this year's return and column 6 of last year's return is due to reconstitution of divisions in this circle and transfers of two rangers to other circles.*

## Area of forest tracts protected from fire during the calendar year 1926—cont.

District.	Forest tracts.	Area protected during the previous year.	During the year under report.			Cost during the year under report.
			Area attempted to be protected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	
	<i>Fifth Circle.</i>	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Kollagal ..	Special protection ..	1,493	2,322	417	1,905	91
	General do. ..	590,206	599,567	7,147	592,420	776
	Total ..	591,699	601,889	7,564	594,325	867
Coimbatore, North.	Special protection ..	2,967	2,967	5	2,962	185
	General do. ..	549,450	555,165	10,285	544,880	1,280
	Total ..	552,417	558,132	10,290	547,842	1,465
Coimbatore, South.*	Special protection ..	47,323	4,379	..	4,379	624
	General do. ..	199,337	239,494	512	238,982	88
	Total ..	246,660	243,873	512	243,361	712
Madurai ..	Special protection ..	240,393	233,207	1,968	131,239	1,973
	General do. ..	173,593	201,453	1,017	199,539	..
	Total ..	413,986	434,660	3,985	430,778	1,973
Tinnevely	Special protection ..	121,661	135,537	772	134,765	675
	General do. ..	104,791	107,400	532	106,818	..
	Total ..	226,452	242,937	1,304	241,583	675
Total, Fifth Circle.	Special protection ..	413,837	378,412	3,162	375,250	3,548
	General do. ..	1,517,377	1,703,082	20,443	1,682,639	2,144
	Grand total ..	2,031,214	2,081,494	23,605	2,057,889	5,692
	<i>Sixth Circle.</i>					
Mangalore, North.	Special protection ..	(a) 73,877	74,382	133	74,199	1,263
	General do. ..	155,926	155,520	1,776	153,744	888
	Total ..	229,803	229,902	1,909	227,943	2,151
Mangalore, South.	Special protection ..	279,971	280,563	4,752	275,811	2,215
Wynad ..	Special protection ..	143,483	143,623	1,179	142,444	1,811
Nilambar ..	Special protection ..	81,118	81,156	1,128	80,028	4,017
The Nilgiris.	Special protection ..	78,756	74,402	408	73,994	3,291
	General do. ..	237,650	192,375	377	191,998	..
	Total ..	316,406	266,777	785	265,992	3,291
Palghat ..	Special protection ..	115,126	115,540	211	115,329	3,011
	General do. ..	52,467	48,612	105	48,507	..
	Total ..	167,593	164,152	316	163,836	3,011

\* Excludes 3,439 acres being the area of the reserve of Dhansapuram taluk in Udampet Range under Panchayat management.

† Includes area of old Vyampatti Range transferred from Fourth Circle and excludes areas under Panchayat management.

(a) *Acta.*—Difference due to the inclusion of early burning figures under special protection in the North Mangalore Division originally shown under General protection.

## Area of forest tracts protected from fire during the calendar year 1926—cont.

District.	Forest tracts.	Area protect- ed during the previous year.	During the year under report.			Cost during the year under re- port.
			Area attempt- ed to be pro- tected.	Fires.	Actually protected.	
	<i>Sixth Circle—cont.</i>	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	rs.
Total, Sixth Circle.	Special protection ..	(a) { 772,381	769,666	7,661	761,805	15,128
	General do. ..	{ 446,043	395,507	2,258	394,249	683
	Grand total ..	1,218,374	1,166,173	10,119	1,156,054	16,011
Parlakimedi Maliabs.	General protection ..	101,772	119,315	103	112,212	602
Total, Presi- deney.	Special protection ..	2,974,222	2,584,171	56,632	2,827,539	33,814
	General do. ..	6,593,808	6,241,058	204,513	6,036,545	7,090
	Early burning ..	1,646,198	1,564,807	73,128	1,491,679	8,421
	Grand total, Presidency	11,214,338	10,690,036	334,273	10,355,763	49,325

(a) *Notes.*—Difference due to the inclusion of early burning figures under special protection in the North Mangalore Division originally shown under General protection.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

ANNUAL FORM No. 33.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Area closed and open to grazing during 1926-27.

District.	Closed to all animals.		Open to grazing.			
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Of all animals except goats.		Of all animals except browsers (sheep and goats).	
			Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>FIRST CIRCLE.</b>						
<i>Reserved forests.</i>						
Ganjam .. ..	98	..	527	..	..	..
Visagapatam .. ..	17	..	233	..	68	..
Godavari, Upper ..	2	..	628	..	..	..
Do. Lower .. ..	108	..	461	..	..	..
Guntur .. ..	85	19	527	..	290	..
Nellore .. ..	241	533	40	..	..	..
Total .. ..	551	557	2,615	..	348	..
<i>Reserved lands.</i>						
Visagapatam .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Guntur .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..
<b>SECOND CIRCLE.</b>						
Anantapur .. ..	67	3	1,737	..	..	..
Kurnool, East .. ..	2	..	968	..	..	..
Do. South .. ..	14	..	750	..	..	..
Do. West .. ..	20	..	813	..	..	..
Cuddapah North ..	102	..	691	..	..	..
Do. South .. ..	98	..	691	..	..	..
Total .. ..	293	3	*5,550	..	..	..
<b>FOURTH CIRCLE.</b>						
<i>Reserved forests.†</i>						
Chittoor .. ..	128	..	660	..	..	..
Vellore .. ..	54	..	1,062	..	..	..
Salem, North .. ..	5	..	573	..	..	..
Do. South .. ..	15	..	410	..	..	..
Do. Central .. ..	33	..	924	..	..	..
Total .. ..	235	..	3,629	..	..	..

\* As ordered by the Chief Conservator in his No. L. Dis. 9041-26, dated 16th December 1926, areas of reserves handed over to panchayats have also been included.

† The figures in column (4) below include the area of " Ryots' forests " also.

## Area closed and open to grazing during 1926-27—cont.

District.	Closed to all animals.		Open to grazing.			
			Of all animals except goats.		Of all animals except browsers (sheep and goats).	
	Whole year. (2)	Part of year. (3)	Whole year (4)	Part of year. (5)	Whole year. (6)	Part of year. (7)
<b>FOURTH CIRCLE—cont.</b>						
<i>Reserved lands.</i>	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Chittoor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem, North .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South .. .. .	..	..	30	..	..	..
Do. Central .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	36	..	..	..
<b>FIFTH CIRCLE.</b>						
<i>Reserved forests.</i>						
Kollegal .. .. .	..	..	948	4	..	..
Coimbatore, North ..	31	..	841	..	..	..
Do. South .. .. .	224	..	328	..	..	..
Madura .. .. .	111	..	361	..	229	..
Tinnevely .. .. .	197	..	180	21	10	9
Tanjore .. .. .	6	..	4	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	569	..	2,557	26	239	9
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE.</b>						
<i>Reserved forests.</i>						
Mangalore, North ..	13	..	346	..	..	..
Do. South .. .. .	7	..	429	1	..	..
Wynaad .. .. .	1	..	..	..	362	..
Nilambur .. .. .	108	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris .. .. .	23	..	894	..	..	..
Palghat .. .. .	150	..	113	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	302	1	1,282	1	362	..
<i>Reserved lands.</i>						
Mangalore, South ..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Nilambur .. .. .	19	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris .. .. .	9	..	78	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	28	..	79	..	..	..
Grand total .. .. .	830	1	1,361	1	262	..
Parlakimedi Maliahs (Reserved lands)	1	..	177	..	..	..
Total, Presidency } Reserved forests.	1,950	561	15,633	26	849	9
} Reserved lands.	29	..	265	..	..	..
Grand Total, Presidency.	1,979	561	15,928	26	849	9

\* Less than one square mile.

## Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

## Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27.

District.	Grazing on payment—Number of animals.									
	At enhanced or special rates.					At full rates.				
	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>FIRST CIRCLE.</b>					Rs.					Rs.
<i>Reserved forests.</i>										
Ganjam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 7,440	(a) 34,512	(a) 308	..	9,289
Visagapatam ..	(b) 388	(2) 5,944	(d) 506	..	3,866	(a) 52	(a) 5,710	..	..	1,090
Godavari, Upper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Lower.	(e) 7,271	(e) 7,087	(e) 790	..	8,260	(a) 2,708	(a) 12,774	(a) 626	..	3,469
	(e) 11,085	(e) 81,339	(e) 73,832	..	80,721	(a) 1,062	(a) 8,822	(a) 6,761	..	1,751
Guntur .. ..	(e) 999	(h) 19	(e) 794	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	..	(e) 1,596	..	..	972	..	..	..	..	..
	..	(g) 1,111	..	..	1,111	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore .. ..	(d) 265	(d) 1,575	(d) 850	..	1,074	..	..	..	..	..
					(f) 78,683	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>19,806</b>	<b>78,671</b>	<b>76,072</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,54,692</b>	<b>11,262</b>	<b>58,828</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>15,599</b>
<i>Unreserved lands.</i>										
Godavari, Lower	(e) 6,922	(e) 5,180	..	..	6,365	(a) 18	..	..	..	7
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>26,728</b>	<b>83,851</b>	<b>76,072</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,61,057</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>58,828</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>15,606</b>

Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27—cont.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

District.	Grazing on payment—Number of animals—cont.						Grazing free—Number of animals.						Grand total of values at full rates.						
	At privileged rates.			By right under settlement.			During pleasure of Government or otherwise than under settlement.												
	Buffaloes	Cows and bullocks	Goats and sheep	Other animals	Actual.	Value at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.		Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.		
(12)	(18)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)		
Vijay Circle.				ms.	ms.														
Reserved forests																			
—cont.																			
—cont.																			
Ganjam ..						260	920			370		4,480			840	270	9,559		
Vinayapatam ..					8,004						6,091	46,529				840	5,796		
Godavari, Upper.	(e)	6,706	(e)	46,668	(e)	8,058					831	6,666			16,446	10,446	18,450		
Do. Lower.	(e)	478	(e)	16,078											1,664	1,664	14,265		
Guntur ..																	64,368		
Nellore ..																		79,767	
Total	7,182	61,666	8,058	8,976	15,011	260	920			270	5,902	56,875			12,840	19,110	1,92,875		
Unreserved lands																			
—cont.																			
Godavari, Lower																		6,372	
Grand Total ..	7,182	61,666	8,058	8,976	15,011	260	920			270	5,902	56,875			12,840	19,110	1,98,747		

\* Excludes Rs. 114 relating to the leases of fodder grass. † Excludes Rs. 317 relating to 1925-26 and includes Rs. 67 relating to 1926-27 not yet collected.  
 Notes for First Circle. —  
 (a) Six annas per buffalo, 3 annas per cow or bullock and 1 anna 6 pies per sheep.  
 (b) One rupee per buffalo, 8 annas per cow or bullock and 4 annas per sheep.  
 (c) Twelve annas per buffalo, 6 annas per cow or bullock and 3 annas per sheep.  
 (d) Four annas per buffalo, 2 annas per cow or bullock.  
 (e) Represents kancha fees.  
 (f) Represents kancha fees.  
 (g) One rupee per plough bull.  
 First Circle.—  
 (A) Abstract of animals permitted to graze on payment in reserved forests and reserved lands in the I circle.  
 Buffaloes .. 50,352  
 Cows .. 289,890  
 Sheep .. 91,690  
 Other animals .. 409,068  
 Total .. 409,068



Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27—cont.

Grazing on payment - Number of animals.

District.	At enhanced or special rates.					At full rates.				
	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SHOARD CROCK.					Rs.					Rs.
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 771 (c) 837 (d) 2,410	(a) 676 (b) 16,894 (c) 7,638 (d) 17,698 (e) 428	(b) 30,118 (c) 4,658 (d) 36,099	..	476 16,248 4,177 7,606 106
Kurnool, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	(f) 3,468 (a) 913	(f) 19,972 (a) 10,464	(f) 84,166 (a) 39	..	21,125 12,310
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	(f) 4,241	(f) 16,983	(f) 28,943	..	18,888
Do. West ..	..	..	..	..	..	(f) 6,909	(f) 24,069	(f) 59,822	..	1,675 37,172
Cuddapah, North.	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 47	(a) 4,320	(a) 16	..	4,422
Cuddapah, South.	..	..	..	..	..	(d) 6,434	(d) 13,998	(d) 63,698	..	11,008
	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 810	(a) 16,064 (d) 25,140 (a) 3,766	(d) 34,365	..	16,064 8,295 3,766
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	26,626	188,596	392,665	..	1,63,632

Notes for Shoard Crocks—

- (a) Buffaloes at Rs. 2; cows Rs. 1; sheep at 8 annas.
- (b) Buffaloes at Rs. 1; cows 8 annas; and sheep at 4 annas.
- (c) Buffaloes at 12 annas; cows 8 annas; sheep at 3 annas.
- (d) Buffaloes at 6 annas; cows 3 annas; sheep at 1-8 annas.
- (e) Annas 4 per cow unit.
- (f) Buffaloes at 12 annas; cows 8 annas; sheep at 4 annas.

Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27—cont.

District.	Grazing on payment—Number of animals—cont.						Grazing free—Number of animals.										Total value of fees at full rates.	Grand total of value at full rates.	
	At privileged rates.				By right under settlement.					During pleasure of Government or otherwise than under settlement.									
	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.		Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	Rs.	Rs.	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
SECOND CIRCLE—cont.					Rs.	Rs.						Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
																			16,248
																			4,177
																			7,996
																			108
Karnool, East.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	1,675	..	579	569	765	1,389	..	1,112	1,691	85,126	
Do. South.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	57	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	29	20,587	
Do. West.	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	875	1,198	..	928	..	..	..	..	..	928	49,592	
Cuddapah, North.	..	(g) 205	(A) 350	..	24	71	..	..	..	..	..	58	88	400	..	73	78	27,253	
Cuddapah, South.	..	(i) 196	..	..	18	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	12,150
Total ..	..	401	350	..	42	108	267	1,678	2,930	..	1,925	562	848	1,789	..	11,85	2,810	1,66,450	

(g) Cows 1 anna.

(h) sheep 6 pies.

(i) Cows 0-1.6 annas.

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Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27—cont.

Grazing on payment—Number of animals.

At enhanced or special rates.

At full rates.

District.	Grazing on payment—Number of animals.									
	At enhanced or special rates.					At full rates.				
(1)	(2) Buffaloes.	(3) Cows and bullocks.	(4) Goats and sheep.	(5) Other animals.	(6) Fees received.	(7) Buffaloes.	(8) Cows and bullocks.	(9) Goats and sheep.	(10) Other animals.	(11) Fees received.
FOURTH CIRCLE.					Rs.					Rs.
Chitkor ..	..	..	..	..	..	190 716	12,178 41,874 88,000	7,033 11,678	..	9,037 18,342 14,360 83
Velhoje ..	(f) 6	(g) 1,296	..	..	189 1,296	287 211 71	27,988 41,132 468	5,036 21,779 84	..	15,480 28,222 826
Salem, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,161	55,948	1,622 4,219	..	29,260 791
Do. Central.	..	..	..	..	..	342 141 32	34,602 40,916 19,390	1,423 5,634	..	17,931 24,764 18,464 3,602
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	181 38	22,864 8,686 2,030	31,820 2,800	..	21,868 2,073 1,467
Total ..	6	1,473	..	..	1,485	3,260	334,565	111,908	..	1,97,860

Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27—cont.

District.	Grazing on payment—Number of animals—cont.						Grazing free—Number of animals.											Grand total of value at full rates.			
	At privileged rates.						By right under settlement.					During pleasure of Government or otherwise than under settlement.									
	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.		Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Total value of fees at full rates.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	Actual.	Value at full rates.	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)				
FOURTH CIRCLE —cont.					RS.	RS.												RS.	RS.	RS.	
Chittoor ..	{ (f) 26	982	5,013	..	664	1,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,562
Vellore ..	{ (g) 198	188	4	..	50	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,637
	{ (h) 10	3,779	24,408	4,055	..	6,374	16,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,041
Salem, North ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,740
Do. Central.	{ (m) 9,644	845	..	..	1,461	5,425	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	75	75	..	..	..	29,280
Do. South ..	{ (n) 13	5,253	3,876	..	163	489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,28,760
Total ..	3,928	42,118	12,948	..	11,713	29,320	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	75	75	..	..	..	..	

One buffalo = 2 cows = 4 sheep.

Abstract of animals licensed to grazing:—Buffaloes—7,094.

Bullocks or cows—3,78,157.

Sheep—124,856.

(a) 8 annas per cow unit.

(b) 8 annas per cow unit.

(c) Panchayat fees at 6 annas per cow unit.

(d) Penning fees.

(e) Rupee 1 per cow for foreign cattle in Chengam and Tiruvannamalai ranges.

(f) 8 annas per cow in class VI reserves of Chengam and Odugathur local cattle.

(g) 4 annas per cow in class VI reserves of Chengam and Odugathur foreign cattle.

(h) 8 annas a cow, Tiruppattur forest village system.

(i) 6 annas a cow for Javadi cattle.

(j) 3 annas a cow for Javadi cattle.

(k) 12 annas per buffalo, 3 annas per cow, 4 annas per sheep.

(l) 3 annas per sheep.

(m) Grazing assessment—4,030 cow units in Atur at 3 annas each and 5,664 cow units in Chitteri range at 2 annas each.

(n) 3 annas per cow unit.

(o) 9 annas per cow unit.

(p) Rupee 1 per cow unit.

(q) Free grazing in Sannirasimalai reserve forest.

(r) Panchayat fees at 8 annas per cow.

(s) 12 annas per buffalo, 8 annas per cow and 3 annas per sheep.

Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27—cont.

District.	Grazing on payment—Number of animals.									
	At enhanced or special rates.					At full rates.				
	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Fifth Circle.</b>					Rs.					Rs.
Kollegal ..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 4,304	79,047	4,816	..	45,032
Coimbatore, North.	..	(a) 581	200	..	681	(b) 4,083 (c) 16	69,742 144	13,919 111	..	42,434 29
Coimbatore, South.	..	..	..	..	..	(d) 271	9,574	669	(d) 5	5,275
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) 2 (f) 260	27,249 4,942	1,486 3,780	43	21,029 1,838
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(g) 3,364	476	..	3,602
Tanjore..	..	(j) 15	296	..	326	(b) 462 (i) 92	11,035 1,640	11,179 5,100	..	9,774 798
Total ..	15	877	200	..	1,007	9,420	206,737	41,536	48	1,28,811

Notes for Fifth circle—

- (a) Penal rates realized in North Coimbatore at Rs. 1 per cow or bullock and As. 8 per sheep.
- (b) Full or nominal rates for three divisions of Coimbatore and for all ranges excepting old Tinnevely range now merged with Nanguneri range at Rs. 1 per buffalo, As. 8 per cow or bullock and As. 4 per sheep.
- (c) Renewal fees realized at one-fourth of the ordinary rates.
- (d) Elephant at Rs. 10 each.
- (e) Full or nominal rates for all ranges in Madura district except Kodaikanal range portion at Rs. 1-8-0 per buffalo, As. 12 per cow or bullock and other animals and As. 6 per sheep.
- (f) Full or nominal rate for Kodaikanal range portion at As. 8 per buffalo, As. 4 per cow or bullock and other animals and As. 2 per sheep.
- (g) Full or nominal rates for old Vayampatti range at Rs. 1 per cow or bullock and other animals and As. 8 per sheep.
- (h) Fees realized by issue of permits for lost ones at As. 4 per head.

Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27—*cont.*

District.	Grazing on payment—Number of animals— <i>cont.</i>						Grazing free—Number of animals.										Grand total of value at full rates.	
	At privileged rates.						By right under settlement.					During pleasure of Government or otherwise than under settlement.						
	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.		Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.		Total value of fees at full rates.
					Actual.	Value at full rates.												
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)		
<b>Fifth Circle</b> <i>—cont.</i>										Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		
Kollegal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,032	
Coimbatore, North.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,144	
Coimbatore, South.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5,290
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,338	..	..	1,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,588	28,052
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	534	1,431	..	291	291	9,863	
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	826
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,363	..	..	1,598	151	584	1,431	..	291	1,889	1,31,707	

(i) Full or nominal rates for (old Tinnevely range) Nanguneri range at As. 6 per buffalo, As. 3 per cow or bullock and As. 1½ per sheep.  
 (j) Penal rates realized in Tanjore at Rs. 2 per buffalo and Re. 1 per cow or bullock.

Abstract of animals permitted to graze on payment—

Buffaloes ..	9,435	Other animals ..	48
Bullocks and cows ..	207,614	Total ..	258,883
Sheep ..	41,736		

Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27—cont.

Grazing on payment—Number of animals.

District.	At enhanced or special rates.				At full rates.					At privileged rates.	
	Buffaloes	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE.</b>				RS.					RS.		
<i>Reserved forests.</i>											
Mangalore, North.	..	..	..	..	1,240	12,443	..	..	5,441	..	..
Mangalore, South.	..	..	..	..	2,217	16,212	..	..	7,465	..	..
Wynaad	..	..	..	..	2,917	4,824	..	..	5,334	..	..
Nilambar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	98	1,643	12	923	10,388	16,856	2,165	..	7,268	..	..
Paighat ..	21	(a) 13,876	37,875	244	9	81	..	..	..	..	..
		1,475	..	1,617	14	5,731	1,612	..	3,283	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>16,793</b>	<b>37,887</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>16,784</b>	<b>56,157</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28,791</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Reserved lands.</i>											
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>16,793</b>	<b>37,887</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>16,784</b>	<b>56,157</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28,791</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
Parlakimedi Maliahs.	..	..	..	..	2,244	2,973	290	..	1,426	..	..
<b>Grand Total, Presidency.</b>	<b>25,868</b>	<b>102,944</b>	<b>114,149</b>	<b>1,06,333</b>	<b>69,623</b>	<b>645,856</b>	<b>457,766</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5,86,046</b>	<b>11,010</b>	<b>104,185</b>

Enhanced rates—

The Nilgiris. { Buffaloes, Re. 1.  
Cow .. As. 8.  
Sheep .. As. 4.  
(a) Slaughter cattle.—Cows, As. 3 per 50 per day.  
Sheep, As. 1½ per 50 per day.

Slaughter cattle.—Palghat—  
Buffaloes, Rs. 2; Cow,  
Re. 1.

Full rates—

The Nilgiris .. { Buffaloes, As. 6.  
Cow .. As. 3.  
Sheep, As. 1½.  
North and South { Buffaloes, As. 10  
Mangalore. Cow .. As. 6.

\* Calves.

Wynaad .. { Buffaloes, Re. 1.  
Cow .. As. 8.  
Palghat .. { Buffaloes, Re. 1.  
Cow .. As. 8.  
Sheep .. As. 4.

Return of grazing in the State forests during 1926-27—cont.

District.	Grazing on payment—Number of animals—cont.				Grazing free—Number of animals.											
	At privileged rates—cont.				By right under settlement.					During pleasure of Government or otherwise than under settlement.					Total value of fees at full rates.	Grand total of value at full rates.
	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Fees received.		Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Goats and sheep.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.		
(13)	(14)	Actual.	Value at full rates.	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
SIXTH CIRCLE —cont. Reserved forests —cont.			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mangalore, North.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,441	
Mangalore, South.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,466	
Wynaad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,384	
Nilambur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	..	..	..	..	8,575	
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	35	..	..	..	..	
Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	..	..	323	5,123	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	535	..	..	463	31,938	
Reserved lands —cont. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,182	..	..	..	443	443	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,470	535	..	..	906	32,381	
Parlakimedi Maliaba.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,426	
Grand Total, Presidency.	21,356	..	20,731	44,439	527	8,961	2,930	..	3,403	8,085	58,742	3,220	..	16,297	18,790	7,59,471

Abstract of animals permitted to graze on payment.											
* Cows.	Buffaloes	..	..	..	16,908	Sheep	..	..	..	41,664	
	Cows and bullocks	..	..	..	72,950					Total	131,517

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Abstract of animals permitted to graze on payment in reserved forests and reserved lands.

Circle.	Buffaloes.	Bulls and cows.	Sheep.	Other animals.	Total.
First Circle .. ..	50,352	259,890	91,820	..	402,062
Second ,, .. ..	26,635	188,998	292,915	..	508,546
Fourth ,, .. ..	7,094	378,157	124,856	..	510,107
Fifth ,, .. ..	9,435	207,614	41,736	48	259,833
Sixth ,, .. ..	16,903	72,950	41,664	..	131,517
Parlakimedi Maliahs.	2,244	2,973	290	..	5,507
Total ..	112,663	1,110,580	598,281	48	1,816,572

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ANNUAL FORM No. 35-A.

*Forest Department, Madras Presidency.*

Progress in afforestation and regeneration under working plans or schemes during the year 1926-27.

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Progress in afforestation and regeneration under working plans or schemes during the year 1926-27.

(1) Division.	(2) Working circles and blocks.	(3) Period.	(4) Area to be regenerated during the period.	(5) Method of treatment.	(6) Area in which regeneration was in progress at commencement of year (1st April 1926).	(7) Area on which regeneration commenced during the year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	(8) Area on which regeneration is complete.			(11) Area on which regeneration is still in progress at close of year, 31st March 1927.	(12) Creation.	(13) Upkeep.	(14) Expenditure from commencement of period.	
							(8) Previous.	(9) During year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	(10) Total to 31st March 1927.				(14) Creation.	(15) Upkeep.
Ganjam.	Forest Circles.	YEARS.	ACS.	Clear felling and natural regeneration.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	Plain--Sal Timber Working Circle.	1919-20 to 1924-25.	2,506	Do.	38	168	1,106	206	1,402	814	2,240	6,050	6,938	
	Bavine Working Circle.	1920-21 to 1939-40.	2,606	Do.	..	73	322	73	395	155	1,173	3,512	2,306	
Godavari, Lower.	New Casuarina Plantation, Kandikuppa Reserve.	1923-24.	850	Do.	150	83	..	233	233	1,244	..	3,840	..	
	Total ..	..	5,961	..	188	324	1,518	512	2,030	1,713	3,413	12,402	8,929	
Sikondra Circle.	Amagondapalayam compartments I and II.	1926-27.	Two plots of 2 acres each to be regenerated with sandal.	Dibbling of seeds under the shade of host plants.	8 old plots of 17 acres each.	14th plot of 2 acres, 15th plot of 2 acres was a complete failure.	(8) 26	..	26	2 acres and 8 old	42	(14) 91	200	359
							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taper.												+(8) 40	240	

Anan	Idupulapaya Plantation ..	Do.	Not specified but blanks in felled coupes are taken up.	Sowing 2,600 palmyra seeds in blanks.	..	3 acres.	9	3	12	Nil.	5	..	21	
	Veldurti Working Circle.	10 years.	15	Sowing palmyra seeds.	15	1-25	..	..	..	16-25	7	..	68	191
	Gundlabrahmeswaram Working Circle.	Do.	Blank spaces in coupe VII.	Stamp planting with teak yegi and nallamadi (1 to 2 years from nursery).	..	9-50	..	..	..	9-50	..	229	..	229
Kurnool, West.	Pecheruva Circle.	Working	5 years.	In blanks in area set apart for sandal sowings (115 acres).	Dibbling sandal seeds in blanks suited for sandal.	..	51	..	..	..	61	..	20	20
	Chennulabathu improvement felling series of Cuddapah Palakonda Working Plan area.	The 15 acres regeneration area shown in 1925-26 return has been omitted as it was a failure.										..	..	..
Total ..		..	184	..	32	66-75	36	3	88	95-75	54	415	824	774
<b>FOURTH CIRCLE.</b>														
Cuddapah, South.	Virinchipuram .. ..	1926-27.	Blanks in felled coupes.	Dibbling seeds of timber species.	..	..	283	..	283	..	..	168	9,552	56,073
	Chenur Working Circle.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	142	..	142	..	..	..	4,623	2,661
	Kilminnal Circle.	Working	Do.	Do.	..	..	104	..	104	..	..	79	3,167	26,366
	Tiruvallam Circle.	Working	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	111	..	111	..	..	156	7,319
Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	640	..	640	..	..	403	24,661	1,46,417
Anantapur	<p>(a) Out of Rs. 91, Rs. 46 were spent over Sandalwood nursery in Kothakota and Amagondapalem reserves.</p> <p>(b) In 1924-25 the figure in column 14 was wrongly entered as 168 instead of 198.</p> <p>(c) Out of total of 62 acres shown in the previous return 36 acres refer to Panchayat areas which have been omitted here.</p>													

Progress in afforestation and regeneration under working plans or schemes during the year 1926-27—cont.

(1) Division	(2) Working circle and block.	(3) Period.	(4) Area to be regenerated during the period.	(5) Method of treatment.	(6) Area in which regeneration was in progress at commencement of year (1st April 1926).	(7) Area in which regeneration commenced during the year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	(8) Area in which regeneration is complete.			(11) Area on which regeneration is still in progress at close of year, 31st March 1927.	(12) Expenditure during the year.		(13) Expenditure from commencement of period.		
							(9) Previous.	(10) During year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	(11) Total to 31st March 1927.		(12) Creation.	(13) Upkeep.	(14) Creation.	(15) Upkeep.	
Salem, Central.	FOURTH CIRCLE—cont. Shivaroy's Central Working Circle.	YEARS. 4	ACS. 321	Planting silver oak and cypress and sowing of seeds of Australian wattle, <i>Planting Acacia Recurrens</i> and blue gum.	ACS. 143	ACS. ..	ACS. 143	..	ACS. 143	ACS. ..	RS. ..	RS. ..	RS. ..	RS. 9,096	
	Banniyasimalai .. ..	1	4		4	*4	..	..	..	..	77	..	106	..	
	Total ..	..	325		....	147	4	143	..	143	..	77	..	106	9,096
	<i>Turaiyur Range.</i>														
	Ammapalaiyam Working Circle.	1923-24 to 1926-27.	81	(1) Felling of fuel coupes under "simple coppice." (2) Sowing seeds of indigenous timber species in blank spaces.	20	22	39	11	60	31	..	..	..	..	
	Sobansapuram Working Circle.	1924-26 to 1926-27.	76		20	21	35	2	37	39	..	..	..	..	
	Ladapuram Working Circle.	1923-24 to 1926-27.	98		30	37	41	2	43	55	..	..	..	..	
	Thondamanthurai Working Circle.	Do.	88		30	31	37	10	47	41	..	..	..	..	
	Arasalur Working Circle.	1921-22 to 1926-27.	208		34	53	121	..	121	87	..	..	..	..	

Vilangudi Working Circle	Do.	871	(1) Felling of fuel coupes, retaining specified trees as standards.	..	119	752	119	871	..	..	..	7	..	
Periyavalayam do.	Do.	563	(2) Sowing seeds of valuable timber species to re-stock blanks.	..	88	475	88	563	..	..	..	20	..	
Siluvaaheri do.	Do.	537		..	104	433	104	537	..	..	..	12	..	
Madukulam do.	Do.	823		..	132	691	132	823	..	..	..	7	..	
Tirukonam do.	Do.	666		..	112	554	112	666	..	..	..	77	..	
Alavoy do.	Do.	864		..	161	703	161	864	..	..	..	27	..	
<i>Namakkal Range.</i>														
Karsavallijambuthu Working Circle.	1918-19 to 1926-27	364		..	45	309	15	324	30	..	..	15	..	
<i>Thammampatti Range.</i>														
Mavar Working Circle ..	1921-22 to 1926-27	154	(1) Felling of fuel coupes under 'Simple coppice.'	..	29	126	29	154	..	..	..	..	..	
Gangavalli Working Circle.	1922-23 to 1926-27	186	(2) Sowing seeds of indigenous timber species in blank spaces.	..	32	154	32	186	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Salem Range.</i>														
Pudupatti Working Circle.	1926-27	155		..	155	..	155	155	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodamalai Working Circle.	Do.	40		..	40	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirumannur Working Circle.	Do.	170		..	170	..	170	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jallathu Working Circle.	Do.	114	..	114	..	114	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vanavasi Working Circle.	Do.	201	..	201	..	201	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ...	..	6,249	....	114	1,665	4,469	1,497	5,966	283	..	..	165	..	
Grand total, Fourth Circle.	..	6,574	....	261	1,670	5,252	1,497	6,749	283	77	403	24,922	1,56,613	

Salem Central .. .. \* A plot of 4 acres was cleared and 2,000 seedlings of Blue gum and 1,500 Acacia decurrens were transplanted in baskets.  
*N.B.*—The changes in the present statement as compared with the statement of last year are due to the redistribution of Forest divisions during 1926-27.  
 The figures for East Salem division shown in last year's return have been omitted—vide R.P. F. Mis. No. 217, dated 19th July 1917.

Progress in afforestation and regeneration under working plans or schemes during the year 1926-27—cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Month.	Division.	Period.	Area to be regenerated during the period.	Method of treatment.	Area in which regeneration was in progress at commencement of year (1st April 1926).	Area on which regeneration commenced during the year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	Previous.	During year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	Total to 31st March 1927.	Area on which regeneration is still in progress at close of year, 31st March 1927.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.
	Fifth Circle. Mount Smart Working Circle.													
	1926 regeneration area ..	..	..		..	..	194	..	194	..	..	..	5,065	5,365
	1927 do. ..	..	..		..	..	126	..	126	..	..	..	3,868	3,860
	Waterfall plantation ..	..	..		..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	1918-19 regeneration area ..	..	..		..	..	29	..	29	..	..	..	643	638
	1919-20 do. ..	..	..		..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	684	676
	1920-21 do. ..	..	..		..	..	29	..	29	..	..	..	646	1,102
	Experimental plantation at Mount Stuart ..	..	..		..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	21
	Experimental plantation at Karan shola ..	..	..		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	1924 regeneration area ..	..	..		..	..	226	..	226	..	..	..	6,459	4,160
	1925 do. ..	..	..		..	..	260	..	260	..	..	..	843	2,986
	1926 do. ..	..	..		..	..	251	..	251	..	..	..	843	5,898
	1927 do. ..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1927 do. ..	..	156	Clearing, burning and dibbling teak and other seeds.	..	156	..	..	..	156	..	..	4,443	4,443

Division	Working Circle	Year	Area (Acres)	Description	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Coimbatore	Punacha Working Circle.		1921 to 1940 (20 years).	Regeneration plots in Coupes IX and X.	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	86	122		
	2-acre plot in Coupe II ..	..		..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	27		
	3-acre plot in Coupe XV ..	..		..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	98		
	10-acre plot in Coupe XV.	..		..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	404		
	1924 regeneration area in Coupes XIV and XV.	..		..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	524	1,024		
Coimbatore North.	Mattupalaiyam Range.		1st Apr. 1926 to 31st Mar. 1927.	1925 regeneration area in Coupes XII and XIII.	..	..	25	..	25	..	38	..	..	431	..	..		
	Periodic block I, 1925-26	..		..	..	..	..	..	24	160	..	..	..	303	..	..		
	1926-27 regeneration area.	..		..	25	..	..	..	25	22	..	..	..	22	..	..		
	Manar Sandal Working Circle.	..		..	66	..	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	50	49	..		
	Do. do.	..		..	66	..	66	..	66	..	19	..	..	19	..	..		
Madera.	Vyamputti Range.		1919-20 to 1925-26.	Jaakanar Sandal Working Circle.	..	108	..	108	108	..	80	..	..	30	..	..		
	Veeramalai Working Circle.			708	(1) Felling of fuel coupes under simple coppices.	241	..	467	..	467	241	..	..	..	..	15	..	
	Shemmalai Working Circle.			856	(2) Sowing of seeds of indigenous timber species in blanks.	..	..	856	..	856	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
	Karuppar Beddiapatti ..			671	..	..	..	671	..	671	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
	Sorupam Panjanthangi Working Circle.			290	..	..	..	290	..	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Total ..			8,287	..	541	354	3,285	450	3,735	445	13,142	1,478	48,255	78,346	..	..		
Mangalore North.	SIXTH CIRCLE.		1926-2.	Coupes I and II of Baindur catechu working series.	..	..	120 acres	..	..	..	120	349	50	349	50	..		
	Total ..			550	..	..	120	..	..	..	120	349	50	349	50	..	..	

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Coimbatore South .. .. Mudi plantation and experimental plantation at Topship (8.80 and 1.60 acres) shown in the last year's return were cleared completely for anti-malarial measures and hence omitted.

Mangalore North .. .. \* Erroneously shown as completed in previous year's return by the District Forest Officer.

Only 51 acres in coupes I of Baindur and wandse series were suitable for catechu sowing 69 acres in coupe II were also sown.



Progress in afforestation and regeneration under working plans or schemes during the year 1926-27—cont.

Division.	Working circle and block.	Period.	Area to be regenerated during the period.	Method of treatment.	Area in which regeneration was in progress at commencement of year, (1st April 1926).	Area in which regeneration commenced during the year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	Area on which regeneration is complete.			Area on which regeneration is still in progress at close of year, 31st March 1927.	Expenditure during the year.		Expenditure from commencement of period.	
							Previous.	During year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	Total to 31st March 1927.		Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Palghat division.	SIXTH CIRCLE—cont.	YEARS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Pole Working Circle	1926-27.	181	Stump planting with 1 year old stumps.	..	181	..	181	181	..	1,958	..	2,245	..
	Walayar Block I, compartment III.	Do.	45	Ponam ..	..	45	..	45	45	..	260	..	260*	..
	Ponam Working Circle compartment 17, coupe 1, Bolampatti Range.	Do.	45	..	..	..	..	45	45	..	26	..	26	.. †
	Total ..	..	226	..	..	226	..	226	226	..	2,244	..	2,531	..
Nilambur division.	Plantation Working Circle.	Do.	86	Artificial regeneration.	(a) 216	163	7,043	60	7,127	(y) 163	15,987	13,534	5,85,870	5,68,157
	Conversion do.	Do.	(*) 227	Do.	(b) 234	25	(c)—210 6,833	234						
	Total ..	..	..	..	450	188	6,833	294	7,127	188	15,987	13,634	5,85,870	5,68,157
	Do.	Beypore coconut plantation.	Do.	..	..	..	..	37	..	37	..	1,167	884	8,938
	Total ..	..	313	..	450	188	6,870	294	7,164	188	15,987	14,701	5,86,754	5,77,095
	Circle total ..	..	1,189	..	450	584	6,870	520	7,390	308	18,580	14,751	5,89,634	5,77,145
	Grand total, Presidency.	..	17,145	..	1,472	2,948-76	16,960	2,982	19,942	1,131-75	33,566	20,460	6,75,537	7,65,707

\* Cost of nursery for planting in 1927-28.

(a) Nursery site 2 acres excluded from the previous year's area.

(b) One acre found less in resurvey.

(c) Areas excluded as under.—163 acres plantations clear felled; 43 acres handed over to the Forest Research Officer; and 4 acres to the Working Plans Officer for experiments.

† Cost of collection of seeds.

(\*) Not prescribed definitely by plan and is fixed by the District Forest Officers.

(y) Excludes failed area 166 acres.

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ANNUAL FORM No. 35-B

*Forest Department, Madras Presidency.*

Plantations not under working-plans during the forest year 1926-27.

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ANNUAL FORM  
Forest Department,  
Plantations not under working-plans

Division and forest.	Method of formation and year of commencement.	Area in acres.			
		At commencement of year, 1st April 1926.	Added during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	Excluded during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	On 31st March 1927.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>FIRST CIRCLE.</b>					
<i>Regular Plantations.</i>					
Guntur .. .. .	Muthayapalam Casuarina.	5	..	..	5
Nellore .. .. .	Planting .. .. .	162	..	..	162
	Total ..	167	..	..	167
<i>Taungya Operation.</i>					
Godavari, Upper .. ..	Taungya operation ..	118	62	..	180
<i>Cultural Operations.</i>					
Vinagapatam .. .. .	1st March 1895 .. ..	22	..	12	10
Godavari, Upper .. ..	Clear-felling to establish a better quality of trees, and artificial regeneration of blanks (burnt patches) in the clear-felled areas by ploughing and sowing including special tending from 1921-22.	1,063	258	..	1,321
Godavari, Lower .. ..	.. .. .	8	..	..	8
Guntur .. .. .	Muthayapalam, 1912-13.	6	..	..	6
	Venkatayapalam, 1912-13.	12	..	12	..
	Guttikonda, 1924-25 ..	6	..	..	6
	Konanki, 1924-25 ..	6	..	..	6
	Konanki, 1926-27 ..	..	4	..	4
	Venkatayapalem, 1926-27.	..	3	..	3
	Brigiripad, 1926-27 ..	..	3	..	3
	Dennapalli and Kakirala, 1926-27.	..	1	..	1
	Guttikonda Extension I, 1926-27.	..	3	..	3
	Guttikonda Block II, 1926-27.	..	3	..	3
	Bollapalli Extension 6, 1926-27.	..	3	..	3
	Nizampatam, 1926-27 ..	..	4	..	4
Nellore .. .. .	Sribhanikota R. E. 1926-27.	..	1	..	1
	Total ..	1,122	283	24	1,381
<b>SECOND CIRCLE.</b>					
<i>Regular Plantations.</i>					
Anantapur— Hospet Range .. ..	Moka 1907 to 1913 (casuarina and sissoo).	489	..	..	489

No. 35-B.

Madras Presidency.

during the forest year 1926-27.

Expenditure during the year.		Expenditure from commencement.			Total area written off from start.	Expenditure in failed areas.	Expenditure from commencement excluding failed areas.	Revenue during the year.	Total revenue from date of creation.
Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Total.					
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	..	193	..	193	..	..	193	..	..
..	..	1,56,709	17,414	1,74,123	..	..	115	226	3,20,442
..	..	1,56,902	17,414	1,74,316	..	..	308	226	3,20,442
32	83	450	633	1,083	..	422	661	6,005	10,865
..	109	2	2,722	2,724	..	..	2,724	2,100	12,470
3,906	68	38,126	412	38,538	..	..	38,538	21,911	1,13,297
..	..	112	462	574	..	320	254	..	..
..	..	22	..	22	..	..	22	..	..
..	..	26	..	26	..	..	26	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	..	74	..	74	..	..	74	..	..
38	..	38	..	38	..	..	38	..	..
29	..	29	..	29	..	..	29	..	..
23	..	23	..	23	..	..	23	..	..
53	..	53	..	53	..	..	53	..	..
23	..	23	..	23	..	..	23	..	..
8	..	8	..	8	..	..	8	..	..
59	..	59	..	59	..	..	59	..	..
10	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	..
4,223	170	38,605	3,596	42,201	..	320	41,881	24,011	1,25,767
..	..	9,372	65,030	74,402	90	..	68,090	1,800	14,117

## Plantations not under working-plans

Division and forest.	Method of formation and year of commencement.	Area in acres.			
		At commencement of year, 1st April 1926.	Added during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	Excluded during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	On 31st March 1927.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>SECOND CIRCLE—cont.</b>					
<i>Regular plantations—cont.</i>					
Kurnool, East .. ..	1908 Teak, Yegi, Nallamaddi and Sandal in Telugurayanicheruvu, Peddachama, Peddamantrala, Chinnamantrala and Maddipenta.	122	..	..	122
Do. South .. ..	....	161	..	110	71
Do. West .. ..	1905-06 .. .. .	1,154	(at Diguvametta.)	..	1,154
Cuddapah, South ..	Kodur Red Sanders plantations of 1865 the trees being planted 9'x8'.	20	..	..	20
	Total ..	1,966	..	110	1,856
<i>Taungya plantation.</i>					
Kurnool, West .. ..	1921-22 .. .. .	312	..	..	312
	Total ..	312	..	..	312
<i>Cultural operations.</i>					
Anantapur—					
Hospet Range .. ..	Kuppal, 1905-06 .. ..	520	..	..	520
	Banavasi, 1905-06 .. ..	272	..	..	272
Madanspalle Range—					
Avalskonda reserve (Sandalwood).	Dibbling, 1921-22 .. ..	6	..	..	6
Thettu Vank Ghatti (Sandalwood tope 9).	Dibbling, 1921-22 .. ..	2	..	..	2
Thattu Vank Ghatti (Sandalwood tope No. 10).	Do. .. ..	2	..	..	2
Horsleykonda Reserved Forest (Sandalwood).	Do. .. ..	4	..	..	4
Panchupad (Sandalwood).	Dibbling, 1922-23 .. ..	4-10	..	..	4-10
Tavalam (Sandalwood) ..	Do. .. ..	2	..	..	2
Horsleykonda Reserve Lantana cleared area.	Do. .. ..	610	105	..	715
Horsleykonda Reserved Forest.	Dibbling, 1925 .. ..	12	..	..	12
Maddinikonda Reserve (Sandalwood).	Dibbling, 1919-20 .. ..	12-70	..	12-70	..
Tarikonda Reserved Forest (Sandalwood).	Dibbling, 1921-22 .. ..	2	..	2	..
Ankalamakonda Reserve.	Do. .. ..	2	..	2	..
Nurutuppalakonda (Sandalwood).	Do. .. ..	2	..	2	..
Doodipalli .. ..	Do. .. ..	2	..	2	..
Horsleykonda reserve ..	Plastering Acacia gum where sandal grows.	..	180	..	180
Horsleykonda bamboos ..	Dibbling .. ..	..	11	..	11

during the forest year 1926-27—cont.

Expenditure during the year.		Expenditure from commencement.			Total area written off from start.	Expenditure in failed areas.	Expenditure from commencement excluding failed areas.	Revenue during the year.	Total revenue from date of creation.
Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Total.					
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	13	38,471	28,122	64,593	9	..	60,104	..	..
..	..	2,295	654	2,949	110	1,755	1,194	..	..*
..	..	2,35,950	69,799	3,05,749	276	..	3,05,749	2,255	27,435
..	60	23	1,545	1,568	..	..	1,568	..	14,293
..	73	2,83,111	1,63,150	4,49,261	485	1,755	4,31,705	4,055	55,875
..	..	5,837	120	5,957	..	..	..	..	718
..	..	5,837	120	5,957	..	..	..	..	718
..	4	13,818	2,317	16,135	4,454	..	3,125	..	..
..	3	†990	†899	†1,889	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7,941	1,987	9,928	1,641	..	1,413	..	..
..	..	139	..	139	..	..	139	..	..
..	..	131	..	131	..	..	131	..	..
..	..	106	..	106	..	..	106	..	..
..	..	35	285	320	..	..	320	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	..	690	46	736	..	..	736	..	..
29	..	170	..	170	..	..	170	..	..
Transferred to Panohayats.									
90	..	90	..	90	..	..	90	..	..
40	..	40	..	40	..	..	40	..	..

\* 110 acres excluded is old plantation at Diguvaletta which was a failure.

† The figures relate to Kuppal and Boravagi reserves omitted to the shown in last year's return.

‡ Both these operations are failures except for areas of about 2 acres.

## Plantations not under working-plans

Division and forest.	Method of formation and year of commencement.	Area in acres.			
		At commencement of year, 1st April 1926.	Added during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	Excluded during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	On 31st March 1927.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>SECOND CIRCLE—cont.</b>					
<i>Cultural operations—cont.</i>					
Kurnool, East ..	Dibbling of Yegi, teak Nallamaddi in Emergency coupes of Peddamantrela, Chinnamantrela, Maddipenta, and Telugurayanicheravu started in 1906, and 1908.	158	..	..	158
Do. South .. ..	Not known, 1926-27 ..	12	..	12	..
Do. West .. ..	Gundlakamma coupe II timber series. 1919-20 .. ..	..	10	..	10
	Total ..	7,140	..	..	7,140
		87,648	306	3,270	9038-10
<b>THIRD CIRCLE—Nil.</b>					
<b>FOURTH CIRCLE.</b>					
<i>Chittoor.</i>					
Palmaner range—					
Mudivaripalle Tope (Red Sanders and sandalwood)	Natural and planting, 1900.	14-65	..	..	14-65
Nagamangalam Tope (sandalwood).	Do. 1885.	20-00	..	..	20-00
Baireddipally Tope (sandalwood).	Do. 1885.	4-10	..	..	4-10
Venkatagirikota Tope (sandalwood).	Do. 1885.	8-83	..	..	8-83
White Sides Garden (Red Sanders, etc.).	Do. 1906.	13-40	..	..	13-40
Chittoor range—					
Chittoor reserve (Red Sanders).	Natural and dibbling about 1895.	387-20	..	..	387-20
Chandragiri range—					
Panapakam old coupe No. 12 (sandalwood).	Dibbling .. ..	4-00	..	..	4-00
All the 11 new working circles (sandalwood).	Do. .. ..	23-00	..	..	23-00
Gudiyattam range—					
Pichaur Tope .. ..	Planting .. ..	31-00	..	..	31-00
	Total ..	506-18	..	..	506-18
<b>Vellore—</b>					
Ambur Tope .. ..	Planting 1913 .. ..	6-00	..	..	6-00
Amerdi Plantation ..	Clearfelling and artificially stocking with timber species 1922-23.	92-25(a)	..	..	92-25
	Total ..	98-25	..	..	98-25

during the forest year 1926-27—cont.

Expenditure during the year.		Expenditure from commencement.			Total area written off from start.	Expenditure in failed areas.	Expenditure from commencement, excluding failed areas.	Revenue during year.	Total revenue from date of creation.
Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Total.					
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	36	12,440	4,516	16,956	632	..	1,208	..	..
39	226	1,190	286	1,476	* 12	265	..	..	.. } .. }
119	..	119	..	119	..	..	..	..	
..	34	33,878	9,195	43,073	..	..	..	..	..
485	303	71,777	19,481	91,258	6,612	265	7,478	..	..
..	..	..	1,228	1,228	..	..	1,228	..	108
..	..	..	2,284	2,284	..	..	2,284	..	21
..	..	..	482	482	..	..	482	..	15
..	..	..	3,076	3,076	..	..	3,076	..	..
..	565	..	6,190	6,190	..	..	6,190	..	36
..	..	..	2,032	2,032	..	..	2,032	..	..
..	..	57	..	57	..	..	57	..	..
..	..	..	7	7	..	..	7	..	..
..	..	..	894	894	..	..	894	47	1,112
..	565	57	16,143	16,200	..	..	16,200	47	1,292
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	4	1,500
..	101	3,102	2,035	5,137	..	..	5,137	..	6,956
..	101	3,102	2,088	5,140	..	..	5,140	4	8,456

\* This area of 12 acres was wrongly shown in previous years. They were really temporary nurseries in 1923 and hence excluded.





during the forest year 1926-27—cont.

Expenditure during the year.		Expenditure from commencement.			Total area written off from start.	Expenditure in failed areas	Expenditure from commencement excluding failed areas.	Revenue during the year.	Total revenue from date of creation.
Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Total.					
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	202	34	236	..	..	236	..	..
..	..	131	69	200	..	..	200	..	..
..	(a)180	(a)467	(a)2,452	(a)2,919	..	..	..	..	..
..	130	800	2,555	3,355	..	..	486	..	..
..	796	3,959	20,736	24,695	..	..	21,776	51	9,748
..	..	18,985	..	18,985	..	..	18,985	42	4,226
242	267	33,463	4,444	37,927	..	..	37,927	20	621
..	..	3,090	116	3,206	..	..	3,206	..	..
..	..	1,124	142	1,266	..	..	1,266	..	2,315
..	..	1,406	..	1,406	..	..	1,406	..	3,125
..	..	8,770	696	4,466	..	..	4,466	..	..
..	..	64	..	64	..	..	64	..	..
12	..	6,142	1,830	7,972	..	..	7,972	3,075	(a) 47,420
..	..	4,236	1,193	5,429	..	..	5,429	..	78
..	30	1,549	731	2,280	..	..	2,280	..	..
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	94
..	63	47	304	351	..	..	351	..	178
..	..	26	37	63	..	..	63	..	..
..	..	123	618	741	..	..	741	..	..
..	..	670	622	1,192	..	..	1,192	..	..
254	339	74,719	10,683	85,352	..	..	85,352	8,187	57,257

by the District Forest Officer.  
 is due to redistribution of divisions.  
 shown by District Forest Officer in last year's return.  
 merged.

## Plantations not under working-plans

Division and forest.	Method of formation and year of commencement.	Area in acres.			
		At commencement of year, 1st April 1926.	Added during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	Excluded during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	On 31st March 1927.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE.</b>					
Mangalore, North-- Someshwar .. ..	Sowing at stakes Hopea Dhupa wild jack.	159	296(a)	..	455
Jatkatmale .. ..	Hopea and Dhupa sown in scraped patches and in pits.	1,143	..	..	1,143
Halesomeshwar .. ..	Hopea sown at stakes in pits.	1,397	422	65(e)	1,754
Mensinkhan .. ..	Hopea and Dhupa sown in lines in scraped patches.	8	..	8	..
Todar .. ..	Sandal sowings in pits and broadcast .. ..	70	..	70	..
Hosabettu .. ..	Do. do. .. ..	78	..	78	..
Kodiamale .. ..	Hopea sown in pits .. ..	42	10	..	52
Eabladi .. ..	Sowing Hopea by cutting lines and staking.	100	..	..	100
	Total .. ..	2,997	728	221	3,504
Mangalore, South-- Parappa, Compartment V (Portion).	Teak plantation 1865 .. ..	52	..	..	52
Parappa, Compartment VI (Portion).	Sowing of deciduous species after clear felling and burning, 1924.	16	..	..	16
Parappa, Compartment VIII (Portion).	1926 .. ..	..	23	..	23
Parappa Compartments I to X.	Sowing and planting of evergreen species, 1920- 24.	1,880	..	..	1,880
Jalur East, Compart- ments I and II.	Artificial regeneration, sowing and planting of evergreen species, 1920-21.	252	..	..	252
.....	Natural regeneration of evergreen species in 1916-17.	147	..	..	147
Porkala and Padnar ..	Sowing and planting of ev- ergreen species, 1920-24.	1,436	..	30*	1,406
Nerankimale Reserve ..	Clear felling, burning and sowing deciduous species in pits, 1923-27.	89	18	..	107
Kidu Reserve .. ..	Natural regeneration, 1926-27.	..	19	..	19
Nalkur Reserve Compart- ment I and II.	Natural regeneration of evergreen forests started in 1922.	2,241	..	1,087†	1,154
Mundaje kap Reserve ..	Sowing and planting of evergreen species, 1926.	..	277	..	277
	Total .. ..	6,112	337	1,117	5,332

(a) Relates to area prepared for

(b) Expenditure on failed area

(c) Area

\* Relates

† Area of the whole compartments is 2,241 acres; of which the area of patches where

during the forest year 1926-27—cont.

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Expenditure during the year.		Expenditure from commencement.			Total area written off from start.	Expenditure in failed areas.	Expenditure from commencement excluding failed areas.	Revenue during the year.	Total revenue from date of creation.
Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Total.					
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
700(a)	78	1,817	835	2,052	19	..	1,944	..	..
..	585	3,122	4,738	7,860	152	480(b)	7,380	..	..
1,047	402	5,663	1,288	6,951	89	236	6,676	..	..
..	..	13	..	13	46	3	..	..	..
..	..	324	..	324	274	93	..	..	..
..	..	358	..	358	248	123	..	..	..
67	..	145	14	159	..	..	159	..	..
..	82	392	39	424	..	..	424	..	..
2,714	1,047	11,231	6,907	18,141	893	985	16,563	..	..
..	..	10,367	961	10,618	..	..	10,618	2,508	..
..	22	99	85	184	..	..	184	..	..
246	69	246	69	315	..	..	315	..	..
..	466	5,290	4,906	9,496	275	..	8,475	..	..
..	725	1,541	2,334	3,875	..	..	3,875	..	..
..	238	289	4,406	4,695	..	..	4,695	..	..
..	1,047	6,520	5,416	11,936	214	* 217	10,699	..	..
54	184	367	416	773	..	..	773	..	..
..	100	..	100	100	..	..	100	..	..
..	972	..	7,876	7,876	..	..	7,876	..	..
1,725	..	1,725	..	1,725	..	..	1,725	..	..
2,025	3,823	26,424	25,169	51,593	489	217	49,386	2,508	..

Hopea sowings during the year shown in 1926-27 now excluded burnt by fire. 1926-27.

regeneration works were done is 1,154 acres. The balance of 1,067 acres is excluded.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Plantations not under working-plans

Division and forest.	Method of formation and year of commencement.	Area in acres.					
		At commencement of year, 1st April 1926.	Added during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	Excluded during year, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.	On 31st March 1927.		
Sixth Circle—cont.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	read—	regular plantation ..	1,004	90	..	1,094	..
	do.	..	689	31	..	700	..
	Cultural operations ..	..	287	1	..	228	..
	Total ..	..	1,900	122	..	2,022	..
umber ..	Artificial regeneration, 1924-26.	..	60	..	60	..	..
Nilgiris—	1666 ..	..	1,667	†	..	1,667	..
regular plantations Ootacamund and Coonoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barages.	..	..	19	..	..	19	..
Tangya.	..	..	278	..	..	278	..
1907-08.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lateral operations,	..	..	170	..	..	170	..
1920-21.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indamalai concentrated regeneration.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loyar ..	Clear felling and planting.	..	..	15	..	15	..
Karaballe ..	Stump planting ..	..	..	10	..	10	..
Kanakoth ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	2,184	26	..	2,159	..
Das—	Tangya, 1919-20.	..	30	..	..	30	..
Hyamattai topy reserve.	Cultural operations, 1919-20.	..	39	..	..	39	..
lateral operations, Velur.	Do.	..	4	..	..	4	..
lateral bungalow compound.	Do.	..	1	..	..	1	..
lateral Range Office compound.	Do.	..	10	..	..	10	..
lateral reserve ..	Do.	..	10	..	..	10	..
lateral tank plantation.	1925-26 ..	..	..	12	..	12	..
lateral Mangalathalam.	1920-21 ..	..	220	74	..	294	..
lateral Nair ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	304	86	19	378	..
lateral for the circle.	..	..	13,497	1,298	1,400	13,395	..
lateral, Presidency.	..	..	31,135-48	1,961	1,571-70	31,654-78	..

\* Advankarum plantation district.  
 † Reformation of plantations.  
 ‡ Operations same-

during the forest year 1926-27—cont.

Expenditure during the year.		Expenditure from commencement.			Total area written off from start.	Expenditure in failed areas.	Expenditure from commencement excluding failed areas.	Revenue during the year.	Total revenue from date of creation.
Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Total.					
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,890	3,179	*89,997	*32,435	71,522	..	..	71,522	} 3,620	31,041
78	219	207	12,079	12,286	..	..	12,286		..
86	..	5,687	8,716	14,403	4,399	..	2,130		..
8,004	3,398	44,991	53,220	98,211	4,399	..	85,938	6,620	91,041
..	..	274 †+49	16	339	339	..	..	..	..
876	1,850	15,377	3,28,968	3,44,345	215	..	3,42,497	43,577	10,33,896
..	..	504	5,189	5,643	13	..	5,417	..	..
..	685	2,196	3,338	5,534	..	..	4,309	..	..
..	1,190	3,528	2,129	5,657	..	..	5,657	..	..
..	..	101	..	101	..	..	101	..	..
369	..	369	..	369	..	..	369	..	..
371	..	371	..	371	..	..	371	..	..
1,616	3,715	22,446	3,39,574	3,62,020	229	..	3,58,721	43,577	10,33,396
..	10	..	329	329	..	..	329	..	..
..	..	573	59	632	..	..	632	..	..
..	..	110	..	110	..	..	110	..	..
..	..	50	53	103	..	..	103	..	..
..	..	2,794	1,514	4,308	..	..	344	..	..
..	30	..	123	123	..	..	123	..	..
169	..	175	..	175	12	..	175	..	..
697	769	10,400	3,249	13,642	359	324	6,245	..	..
866	809	14,102	5,320	19,422	371	409	7,686	..	..
15,225	12,792	1,19,520	4,30,206	5,49,726	6,650	1,651	5,18,483	50,197	10,66,945
20,219	14,566	7,57,880	6,65,969	14,23,849	13,777	4,413	11,07,624	87,682	16,47,617

created excluded from the return.  
figures.  
tions over 48 acres.  
plete failure.

## Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Ontturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation.

Division.	Timber in the rough, logs.					Timber in the rough, poles.					Sawn or square timber.					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>FIRST CIRCLE.</b>																
<i>I. Reserved Forests.</i>																
Ganjam .. ..	234	79	3	10	286	54	39	4	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visagapatam .. ..	2	4	..	..	6	2	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, Upper .. ..	55	5	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Lower .. ..	10	30	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>II. Leased Forests—Nil.</i>																
<i>III. Reserved Lands—Nil.</i>																
<i>IV. Unreserved Lands—</i>																
Ganjam .. ..	42	80	3	..	125	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visagapatam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, Upper .. ..	75	14	..	..	89	1	8	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Lower .. ..	1	200	5	..	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
Guntur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10</b>

Outturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—*cont.*

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Division.	Miscellaneous.					Total timber.					Fuel.					Total outturn.
	Government. (17)	Purchasers. (18)	Free-grantees. (19)	Right-holders. (20)	Total. (21)	Government. (22)	Purchasers. (23)	Free-grantees. (24)	Right-holders. (25)	Total. (26)	Government. (27)	Purchasers. (28)	Free-grantees. (29)	Right-holders. (30)	Total. (31)	
<b>FIRST CIRCLE—<i>cont.</i></b>																
<i>I. Reserved Forests—<i>cont.</i></i>																
Ganjam .. ..	8	..	..	..	8	296	78	7	10	391	39	781	2	28	850	1,241
Vizagapatam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	13	2	208	..	..	210	223
Gôlavuri, Upper .. ..	..	6	..	..	6	55	11	..	..	66	..	5	..	5	71	
Do. Lower .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	30	..	..	40	2	1,092	109	..	1,203	1,243
Guntur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	562	..	..	708	708
Nellore .. ..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	8	4,510	..	..	4,518	4,521
Total .. ..	8	9	..	..	17	365	131	7	10	513	197	7,158	111	28	7,494	8,007
<i>II. Leased Forests—Nil.</i>																
<i>III. Reserved Lands—Nil.</i>																
<i>IV. Unreserved Lands—</i>																
Ganjam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	43	81	3	..	127	10	158	..	..	168	255
Vizagapatam .. ..	..	12	3	..	15	..	12	3	..	15	..	55	..	..	55	70
Gôlavuri, Upper .. ..	..	6	..	..	6	76	28	..	..	104	14	42	..	..	56	160
Do. Lower .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	210	5	..	216	..	69	..	..	69	285
Guntur .. ..	..	300	20	..	320	..	300	20	..	320	..	241	851	..	692	912
Nellore .. ..	..	72	16	..	88	..	72	16	..	88	..	91	..	..	91	179
Total .. ..	..	390	39	..	429	120	703	47	..	870	24	656	351	..	1,031	1,901
Grand Total .. ..	8	399	39	..	446	485	834	54	10	1,383	221	7,814	462	28	8,525	9,908

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Outturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—cont.

Division.	Timber in the rough, logs.					Timber in the rough, poles.					Sawn or square timber.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>SECOND CIRCLE.</b>															
<i>I. Reserved forests.</i>															
Anantapur .. ..	2	17	11	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, East ..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	10	1	..	..	17
Do. South .. ..	20	19	..	..	39	1	127	15	..	143	..	..	..	..	..
Do. West .. ..	23	9	4	..	36	8	..	5	..	8	8	..	..	..	8
Caddapah, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	47	45	15	..	107	5	127	20	..	152	18	1	..	..	19
<i>II. Leased Forests—Nil.</i>															
<i>III. Reserved Lands—Nil.</i>															

Outturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation--cont.

Division.	Miscellaneous.					Total timber.					Fuel.					Total outturn.
	Government. (17)	Purchasers. (18)	Free-grantees. (19)	Right-holders. (20)	Total. (21)	Government. (22)	Purchasers. (23)	Free-grantees. (24)	Right-holders. (25)	Total. (26)	Government. (27)	Purchasers. (28)	Free-grantees. (29)	Right-holders. (30)	Total. (31)	
<b>SECOND CIRCLE--cont.</b>																
<i>I. Reserved Forests</i>																
<i>    --cont.</i>																
Anantapur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	11	..	30	2	137	..	..	139	169
Kurnool, East ..	..	..	1	..	1	12	1	1	..	15	23	1	..	..	24	39
Do. South ..	1	2	..	..	3	22	148	15	..	185	..	239	..	..	239	424
Do. West ..	..	..	2	..	2	34	9	11	..	54	584	38	..	1	623	677
Caddapah, North ..	1	33	12	..	46	1	33	12	..	46	3	760	..	..	763	809
Do. South ..	7	29	2	..	38	7	29	2	..	38	85	1,770	..	..	1,855	1,893
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>4,011</b>
<i>II. Leased Forests--Nil.</i>																
<i>III. Reserved Lands--Nil.</i>																

Output (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—cont.

Division (1)	Timber in the rough, logs.					Timber in the rough, poles.					Sawn or square timber.				
	Government. (2)	Purchasers. (3)	Free-grantees. (4)	Right-holders. (5)	Total. (6)	Government. (7)	Purchasers. (8)	Free-grantees. (9)	Right-holders. (10)	Total. (11)	Government. (12)	Purchasers. (13)	Free-grantees. (14)	Right-holders. (15)	Total. (16)
<b>SECOND CIRCLE—cont.</b>															
<i>IV. Unreserved Lands.</i>															
Anantapur .. ..	..	152	6	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool, East .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South .. ..	..	53	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. West .. ..	..	142	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah, North .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	347	6	..	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total .. ..	47	392	21	..	460	5	127	20	..	152	18	1	..	..	19

NOTE.—Anantapur.—Figures in columns 2, 22 and 27 are actuals.

Do. 3 are estimates worked out at Rs. 3-12-0 a cart-load equivalent to 20 cubic feet.

Do. 4 " " at 20 cubic feet per cart-load approximately.

Do. 28 " " calculated at Rs. 1-4-0 a cart-load of 20 cubic feet.

Kurnool, East.—Reserved forest—Actuals—Unreserved lands—Estimated at 20 cubic feet per cart load.

Do. West.—Do. Actuals—Unreserved lands—Figures in cubic feet are estimates calculated on the money value of Rs. 1-4-0 a cart-load = 20 cubic feet.

Do. South.—Do. Government—Actuals.

Purchasers—Estimates at 20 cubic feet per cart-load on the account rendered by contractors.

Free grantees—Actuals.

Cuddapah, North.—Do. Actuals—Unreserved land—Based on the figures furnished by the Revenue Department.

Do. South.—Figures shown are actuals both under reserves and unreserves.

} Unreserved lands—Estimates at 20 cubic feet per cart-load.

Outturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—*cont.*

Division.	Miscellaneous.					Total timber.					Fuel.					Total outturn.
	Government. (17)	Purchasers. (18)	Free-grantees. (19)	Right-holders. (20)	Total. (21)	Government. (22)	Purchasers. (23)	Free-grantees. (24)	Right-holders. (25)	Total. (26)	Government. (27)	Purchasers. (28)	Free-grantees. (29)	Right-holders. (30)	Total. (31)	
<b>SECOND CIRCLE—<i>cont.</i></b>																
<b>IV. Unreserved Lands—<i>cont.</i></b>																
Anantapur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	6	..	158	..	185	..	..	185	293
Kurnool, East .. .. .	..	29	6	..	35	..	29	6	..	35	..	6	..	..	6	41
Do. South .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	53	..	193	..	..	193	246
Do. West .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	..	..	142	..	31	..	..	31	173
Cuddapah, North .. .. .	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	47	..	..	47	56
Do. South .. .. .	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	20	..	..	20	25
Total .. .. .	..	43	6	..	49	..	390	12	..	402	..	432	..	..	432	834
Grand Total .. .. .	9	107	23	..	139	79	627	64	..	770	697	3,377	..	1	4,075	4,845

NOTE.—Anantapur.—Figures in column 2, 22 and 27 are actuals.

Do. 3 are estimates worked out at Rs. 3-12-0 a cart-load equivalent to 20 cubic feet.

Do. 4 " " at 20 cubic feet per cart-load approximately.

Do. 28 " " calculated at Rs. 1-4-0 a cart-load of 20 cubic feet.

Kurnool, East.—Reserved forests—Actuals—Unreserved lands. Estimated at 20 cubic feet per cart-load.

" West.—Do. Actuals—Unreserved lands—Figures in cubic feet are estimates calculated on the money value of Rs. 1-4-0 a cart-load=20 cubic feet.

" South.—Do. Government—Actuals.

Purchasers—Estimates at 20 cubic feet per cart-load on the account rendered by contractors. } Unreserved lands—

Free-grantees—Actuals. } Estimates at 20 cubic

Cuddapah, North.—Do. Actuals—Unreserved land—Based on the figures furnished by the Revenue Department.

" South.—Figures shown are actuals both under reserves and unreserves.

Outturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—*cont.*

Division.	Timber in the rough, logs.					Timber in the rough, poles.					Sawn or square timber.				
	Government	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>FOURTH CIRCLE.</b>															
<i>I. Reserved Forests.</i>															
Chittoor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore .. ..	1	7	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Do. Central ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	2	7	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
<i>II. Leased Forests—Nil.</i>															
<i>III. Reserved Lands—Nil.</i>															
<i>IV. Unreserved Lands.</i>															
Chittoor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore .. ..	..	231	15	..	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	36
Do. Central ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	231	15	..	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	36
Grand Total ..	2	238	16	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	2	37	..	..	39

Outturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—*cont.*

Division.	Miscellaneous.					Total timber.					Fuel.					Total outturn.
	Government. (17)	Purchasers (18)	Free-grantees. (19)	Right-holders. (20)	Total. (21)	Government. (22)	Purchasers. (23)	Free-grantees. (24)	Right-holders. (25)	Total. (26)	Government. (27)	Purchasers. (28)	Free-grantees. (29)	Right-holders. (30)	Total. (31)	
<b>FOURTH CIRCLE—<i>cont.</i></b>																
<b>I. Reserved Forests—<i>cont.</i></b>																
Chittoor .. ..	3	1	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	4	2	120	..	..	122	126
Vellore .. ..	25	..	..	..	25	26	7	1	..	34	16	331	..	..	347	381
Salem, North ..	20	..	..	..	20	21	1	..	..	22	..	12	..	..	12	34
Do. Central ..	..	10	..	..	10	1	10	..	..	11	..	203	1	..	204	215
Do. South ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	299	..	..	301	303
Total ..	48	12	..	..	60	52	20	1	..	73	20	955	1	..	986	1,059
<b>II. Leased Forests—Nil.</b>																
<b>III. Reserved Lands—Nil.</b>																
<b>IV. Unreserved Lands.</b>																
Chittoor .. ..	..	115	5	..	120	..	115	5	..	120	..	22	1	..	28	143
Vellore .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	16	..	246	..	199	..	..	199	445
Salem, North ..	..	..	6	..	6	..	36	6	..	42	..	7	..	..	7	49
Do. Central ..	..	88	24	..	112	..	88	24	..	112	..	34	..	..	34	146
Do. South ..	..	142	5	..	147	..	142	5	..	147	..	383	..	..	383	530
Total ..	..	345	40	..	385	..	612	55	..	667	..	645	1	..	646	1,313
Grand Total ..	48	357	40	..	445	52	632	56	..	740	20	1,610	2	..	1,632	2,372

Outturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—*cont.*

Division.	Timber in the rough, logs.					Timber in the rough, poles.					Sawn or square timber.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>FIFTH CIRCLE.</b>															
<i>I. Reserved Forests.</i>															
Kollegal .. ..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Coimbatore, North ..	1	12	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	6
Do. South ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13
Madura .. ..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely .. ..	..	11	..	..	11	..	6	..	..	6	1	14	..	..	15
Total ..	13	24	..	..	37	2	6	..	..	8	20	17	..	..	37
<i>II. Leased Forests.</i>															
Coimbatore, South ..	68	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
<i>III. Reserved Lands—Nil.</i>															
<i>IV. Unreserved Lands.</i>															
Kollegal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore, North ..	..	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	34	1	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	81	58	1	..	140	2	6	..	..	8	21	17	..	..	38

*Note for the Fifth Circle.*

The figures are actuals except in the following cases:—

Kollegal and Coimbatore, North.— { Sandalwood—Factor of conversion—3 qrs. = 1 cubic foot.  
 { Agricultural implements—Factor of conversion—Each implement = 1 cubic foot.

Unreserved lands.—Estimate based on money value collected.

Outturn in (thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—*cont.*

VI-I

Division.	Miscellaneous.					Total timber.					Fuel.					Total outturn.
	Government. (17)	Purchasers. (18)	Free-grantees. (19)	Right-holders. (20)	Total. (21)	Government. (22)	Purchasers. (23)	Free-grantees. (24)	Right-holders. (25)	Total. (26)	Government. (27)	Purchasers. (28)	Free-grantees. (29)	Right-holders. (30)	Total. (31)	
<b>FIFTH CIRCLE—<i>cont.</i></b>																
<b>I. Reserved Forests—<i>cont.</i></b>																
Kollegal .. .. .	..	5	..	..	5	3	9	..	..	12	..	335	..	..	335	347
Coimbatore, North .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	9	14	..	..	23	..	968	..	..	968	991
Do. South .. .. .	4	..	..	..	4	20	..	..	..	20	..	117	..	..	117	137
Madura .. .. .	..	6	1	..	7	6	6	1	..	13	3	980	..	..	983	996
Tinnevely .. .. .	..	1	27	..	28	2	58	..	..	60	1	538	..	..	539	599
Total .. .. .	5	40	1	..	46	40	87	1	..	128	4	2,338	..	..	2,942	3,070
<b>II. Leased Forests—<i>cont.</i></b>																
Coimbatore, South .. .. .	6	..	..	..	6	75	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	75
<b>III. Reserved Lands— Nil.</b>																
<b>IV. Unreserved Lands— <i>cont.</i></b>																
Kollegal .. .. .	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	5	16
Coimbatore, North .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	38	1	..	34	..	27	..	..	27	61
Madura .. .. .	..	268	..	..	268	..	268	..	..	268	..	159	..	..	159	427
Tinnevely .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	80	..	..	80	82
Total .. .. .	..	279	1	..	280	..	318	2	..	315	..	271	..	..	271	586
Grand Total .. .. .	11	319	2	..	332	115	400	3	..	518	4	3,209	..	..	3,213	3,731

*Notes for the Fifth Circle.*

The figures are actuals except in the following cases:—

*Kollegal and Coimbatore, North.*— { Sandalwood—Factor of conversion—2 qrs. = 1 cubic foot.  
Agricultural implements—Factor of conversion—Each implement = 1 cubic foot. }  
*Unreserved lands.*—Estimates based on money value collected.

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Output (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—cont.

Division.	Timber in the rough, logs.					Timber in the rough, poles.					Sawn or square timber.				Total.
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE.</b>															
<i>I. Reserved Forests.</i>															
Mangalore, North ..	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Do. South ..	91	4	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wynaad ..	85	9	..	..	94	1	..	..	..	20	111	..	..	..	111
Nilambur ..	23	..	..	..	23	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
The Nilgiris ..	16	1	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat ..	5	82	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	274	96	..	..	370	21	..	..	..	21	113	..	..	..	113
<i>II. Leased Forests.</i>															
Nilambur ..	810	..	..	..	810	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
<i>III. Reserved Lands — Nil.</i>															
<i>IV. Unreserved Lands.</i>															
Mangalore, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wynaad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilambur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat ..	..	49	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	49	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	584	145	..	..	729	46	..	..	..	46	113	..	..	..	113

Note for the Sixth Circle—  
Reserved Forests.  
Leased Forests.

Government Agency.—Actuals.  
Purchasers.—Actuals and contractor's accounts.

Unreserved.—Estimates based on money value.

Account of the operations of the Forest Department of India during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—contd.

Division.	Miscellaneous.					Total timber.					Fuel.					
	(17) Government.	(18) Purchasers.	(19) Free-grantees.	(20) Right-holders.	(21) Total.	(22) Government.	(23) Purchasers.	(24) Free-grantees.	(25) Right-holders.	(26) Total.	(27) Government.	(28) Purchasers.	(29) Free-grantees.	(30) Right-holders.	(31) Total.	(32) Total outturn.
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE—cont.</b>																
<b>I. Reserved Forests—cont.</b>																
Mangalore, North ..	..	5	..	..	5	55	6	..	..	60	14	569	..	..	538	648
Do. South ..	..	3	..	..	3	91	7	..	..	98	..	168	..	..	168	266
Wynnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	197	9	..	..	206	1	..	..	..	1	297
Nilambur ..	1	..	..	..	1	45	..	..	..	45	1	..	..	..	1	46
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	17	..	36	..	..	36	897
Palghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	82	..	..	87	4	1,081	..	..	1,085	1,172
Total ..	1	8	..	..	9	409	104	..	..	513	864	1,864	..	..	2,718	3,281
<b>II. Leased Forests—cont.</b>																
Nilambur ..	1	..	..	..	1	386	..	..	..	386	2	..	..	..	2	338
<b>III. Reserved Lands—Nil.</b>																
<b>IV. Unreserved Lands—cont.</b>																
Mangalore, North ..	..	70	..	7	77	..	70	..	7	77	..	340	..	..	340	417
Do. South ..	..	31	..	6	37	..	31	..	6	37	..	108	..	..	108	145
Wynnad ..	..	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	8	9
Nilambur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
The Nilgiris ..	..	20	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	20	..	48	..	..	48	68
Palghat ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	49	1	..	50	..	93	..	..	93	142
Total ..	..	127	1	13	141	..	176	1	13	190	2	692	..	..	694	784
Grand Total ..	2	135	1	13	151	745	280	1	13	1,039	868	2,446	..	..	3,814	4,853

Notes for the Sixth Circle—cont. Government Agency—Actuals. Leased Forests. Purchasers—Actuals and contractor's accounts.

Unreserved—Estimates based on money value.

Outturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—cont.

Division.	Timber in the rough, logs.					Timber in the rough, poles.					Sawn or square timber.				Total.
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free-grantees.	Right-holders.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Exploitation division.	167	..	..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	46
Parlakimedi Maliaha.	1	17	3	1	22	1	19	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	..
Reserved forest.	804	250	19	10	1,083	84	177	24	..	285	199	19	..	..	218
Leased forests.	878	..	..	..	378	25	..	..	..	25	1	..	..	..	1
Reserved lands.	1	17	3	1	22	1	19	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	..
Unreserved lands.	118	955	30	..	1,103	2	9	..	..	11	..	46	..	..	46
Grand Total, Presidency.	1,301	1,222	52	11	2,586	112	205	25	1	343	200	65	..	..	265

Outturn (in thousands of cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1926-27 and agency of exploitation—*cont.*

Division.	Miscellaneous.					Total timber.					Fuel.					Total outturn.
	Government. (17)	Purchasers. (18)	Free-grantees. (19)	Right-holders. (20)	Total. (21)	Government. (22)	Purchasers. (23)	Free-grantees. (24)	Right-holders. (25)	Total. (26)	Government. (27)	Purchasers. (28)	Free-grantees. (29)	Right-holders. (30)	Total. (31)	
Exploitation division.	..	..	..	..	..	218	..	..	..	213	20	..	..	..	20	238
Parlakimedi Maliahs.	..	..	..	..	..	2	36	4	2	44	39	114	..	..	153	197
Total.	71	133	18	..	222	1,158	579	61	10	1,808	1,802	15,860	112	29	17,803	19,611
	7	..	..	..	7	411	..	..	..	411	2	..	..	..	2	413
	..	..	..	..	..	2	36	4	2	44	39	114	..	..	153	197
	..	1,184	87	13	1,284	120	2,194	117	13	2,444	26	2,598	352	..	2,974	5,418
Grand Total, Presidency.	78	1,317	106	13	1,513	1,691	2,809	182	26	4,707	1,869	18,670	464	29	20,932	25,639

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## ANNUAL FORM No. 37.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Outturn of minor forest produce during the year 1926-27.

Circle.	Description of produce.	Produce removed or utilized					Total.
		By Government agency.		By purchasers.	By free-grantees.	By right-holders	
		Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
First Circle.	<i>Reserved forests.</i>	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Bamboos .. .. .	31,578	201	1,00,116	339	125	1,00,781
	Grazing .. .. .	..	..	1,86,473	11,236	270	1,98,029
	<i>Other produce.</i>						
	Grass (hay, thatch, etc.), quarters of 28 pounds.	7,040	24	1,474	..	..	1,498
	Tamarind, soapnuts, galnuts, nux-vomica, shekoi, etc.	6,641	6,305	3,556	..	..	9,951
	Horns, honey, wax, resin, gum, skins, etc.	..	..	9	..	..	9
	Tangedu, etc., barks and fibres.	85	1	4,912	..	..	4,913
	Date and palmyra leaves, stalks, etc.	..	..	459	..	..	459
	Manure leaves and thorns ..	..	..	1,198	..	..	1,198
	Stone, gravel, etc. .. .. .	..	..	1,095	..	..	1,095
	Miscellaneous, including tree-tapping and tree-owners' fees.	4,647	5,025	9,260	..	125	14,410
	Total, minor produce ..	18,313	11,445	21,963	..	125	33,533
	Total, Reserved forests ..	..	11,646	3,08,652	11,625	520	3,32,348
	<i>Reserved lands.</i>						
	Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	44,063	..	..	44,063
	<i>Other produce.</i>						
	Grass (hay, thatch, etc.) ..	..	..	52	..	..	52
	Tamarind, soapnuts, galnuts, nux-vomica, shekoi, etc.	..	..	25,811	..	..	25,811
	Horns, honey, wax, resin, gum, skins, etc.	..	..	184	..	..	184
	Tangedu, etc., barks and fibres.	..	..	71	..	..	71
	Miscellaneous, including tree-tapping and tree-owners' fees.	..	..	523	..	..	523
	Total, minor produce ..	..	..	26,641	..	..	26,641
	Total, Reserved lands ..	..	..	70,704	..	..	70,704
	<i>Unreserved.</i>						
	Bamboos .. .. .	4,712	148	3,250	10	..	3,408

Outturn of minor forest produce during the year 1926-27—cont.

Circle	Description of produce.	Produce removed or utilized					Total.
		By Government agency.		By panchayats.	By free-grantees.	By right-holders.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	<i>Other produce.</i>	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Grass (hay, thatch, etc.) ..	2,620	20	139	..	..	159
	Tamarind, soapnuts, galnuts, nux-vomica, shekoi, etc.	73	61	7,628	..	..	7,689
	Horns, honey, wax, resin, gum, skins, etc.	..	..	145	..	..	145
	Tangedu, etc., barks and fibres.	..	..	8,599	..	..	8,599
	Date and palmyra leaves, stalks, etc.	..	..	527	400	..	927
	Stone, gravel, etc. .. ..	..	..	446	..	..	446
	Miscellaneous, including tree-tapping and tree-owners' fees.	209	88	44,489	..	..	44,577
	Total, minor produce ..	2,902	169	61,973	400	..	62,542
	Total, Unreserves .. ..	..	317	65,293	410	..	65,950
	<i>Abstract for the First Circle.</i>						
	Bamboos .. .. .	..	349	1,47,429	349	125	1,48,252
	Grazing .. .. .	..	..	1,86,473	11,286	270	1,98,029
	Other produce .. .. .	..	11,614	1,10,577	400	125	1,22,716
	Grand total .. .. .	..	11,963	4,44,479	12,035	520	4,68,997
	Bamboos .. .. .	364,333	6,631	66,677	442	1	73,751
	Grazing .. .. .	..	..	1,60,994	73	4,727	1,65,794
	Fodder grass .. .. .	..	..	4,720	..	..	4,720
	Panchayat fees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Penuing fees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, grazing fees ..	..	..	1,66,714	73	4,727	1,70,514
	<i>Minor forest produce.</i>						
	Grass (hay, thatch, etc.) ..	3,203	159	667	125	21	972
	Tamarind, soapnuts and nux-vomica.	2,740	1,916	52,838	..	..	54,754
	Stone, gravel and earth ..	..	..	1,786	..	..	1,786
	Date, palmyra and platter leaves.	..	..	19,451	77	..	19,528
	Manure leaves, bats' dung and thorns.	..	..	3,214	..	..	3,214
	Tumki leaves and 'Tooki leaves.	..	..	11,032	..	..	11,032
	Horns, honey, wax, resin, gum and galnuts.	2,650	3,780	2,567	..	..	6,347
	Tangedu, rels, yepi, and seeds.	567	93	1,22,498	..	..	1,22,591
	Miscellaneous including tree-tapping fees and amarooy.	..	..	99,512	..	..	99,512
	Total, minor forest produce ..	9,160	5,948	3,13,566	202	21	3,19,736
	Grand total of grazing and minor forest produce.	9,160	5,948	4,79,279	275	4,748	4,90,250

First Circle—cont.

Second Circle.

## Outturn of minor forest produce during the year 1926-27—cont.

Circle.	Description of produce.	Produce removed or utilized					Total.	
		By Government agency.		By purchasers.	By free-grantees.	By right-holders.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.		Value.
Fourth Circle.	Bamboos .. .. .	no. 8,821	Rs. 148	Rs. 1,30,470	Rs. 214	Rs. ..	1,30,832	
	Grass and grazing including penning licence fees.	..	..	1,98,717	..	..	1,98,717	
	Thatch grass .. .. .	..	..	98	..	..	98	
	Tamarind, soapnuts, galnuts, nux-vomica, etc.	..	..	23,131	..	..	23,131	
	Avaram, surul, konnai, etc., barks.	..	..	25,951	..	..	25,951	
	Manure leaves .. .. .	..	..	24,371	..	..	24,371	
	Stones, gravel, etc. .. .. .	..	..	576	51	..	627	
	Fees for tree-tapping and sivayajama tree-tax.	..	..	16,038	..	..	16,038	
	Miscellaneous including seeds collected departmentally.	qrs. 747	316	82,165	141	..	82,632	
	Total, minor forest produce ..	..	316	1,72,330	192	..	1,72,838	
	Grand total ..	..	464	5,01,517	406	..	5,02,387	
	<i>Reserved forests.</i>		no.					
	Bamboos .. .. .	10,756	69	28,583	8	..	28,660	
	Grazing .. .. .	..	..	1,29,819	291	1,598	1,31,708	
Fodder grass .. .. .	..	..	2,346	..	..	2,346		
Total) ..	..	..	1,32,165	291	1,599	1,34,054		
<i>Other produce.</i>		qrs.						
Grass (thatch, korai, etc.) ..	600	6	840	..	..	846		
Dammar, turmeric, pepper, cardamoms, etc.	..	..	11,698	..	..	11,698		
Tamarind, soapnuts, galnuts, nux-vomica, shekoi, etc.	..	..	13,508	..	..	13,508		
Horns, honey, wax, gum, resin, skin, etc.	qrs. 15	109	125	..	..	234		
Avaram, vembadam, etc., barks and fibres.	..	..	11,152	..	..	11,152		
Stones, earth, gravel, etc. ..	..	..	1,114	..	..	1,114		
Manure leaves, thorns, etc. ..	..	..	3,801	..	..	3,801		
Date and palmyra leaves, etc. ..	..	..	1,968	..	..	1,968		
Elephant tusks .. .. .	qrs. 17	3,369	..	..	..	3,369		
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	18,112	44	742	18,898		
Total ..	qrs. 632	3,484	62,318	44	742	66,588		
<i>Unreserved lands.</i>		..						
Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	860	..	..	860		
Avaram, vembadam, etc., barks and fibres.	..	..	5,266	..	..	5,266		
Grass (thatch, korai, etc.) ..	..	..	2,444	..	..	2,444		
Stones, earth, gravel, etc. ..	..	..	6,913	..	..	6,913		
Tamarind, soapnuts, galnuts, nux-vomica, etc.	..	..	70	5	..	75		
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	32,027	..	..	32,027		
Total ..	..	..	47,580	..	..	47,686		
Fifth Circle.	Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	860	..	..	860	
	Avaram, vembadam, etc., barks and fibres.	..	..	5,266	..	..	5,266	
	Grass (thatch, korai, etc.) ..	..	..	2,444	..	..	2,444	
	Stones, earth, gravel, etc. ..	..	..	6,913	..	..	6,913	
	Tamarind, soapnuts, galnuts, nux-vomica, etc.	..	..	70	5	..	75	
	Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	32,027	..	..	32,027	
	Total ..	..	..	47,580	..	..	47,686	

Outturn of minor forest produce during the year 1926-27—cont.

Circle.	Description of produce.	Produce removed or utilised						
		By Government agency.		By purchasers.	By grantees.	By right-holders.	Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
Fifth Circle —cont.	<i>Abstract for the Fifth Circle.</i>		NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Bamboos .. .. .	10,756	69	29,443	8	..	29,520	
	Grazing and fodder grass .. ..	..	..	1,32,165	291	1,598	1,34,054	
	Other produce .. .. .	632	3,484	1,09,038	49	742	1,13,313	
	Total .. .. .	..	3,553	2,70,646	348	2,340	2,76,887	
	<i>Reserved forests.</i>							
	Bamboos .. .. .	40,911	2,002	16,837	19	..	18,858	
	Grazing and fodder grass .. ..	..	170	31,792	463	..	32,425	
	<i>Other produce.</i>							
	Catechu .. .. .	..	..	6,554	..	..	6,554	
Avaram bark .. .. .	..	..	792	..	..	792		
Stones and gravels, etc. .. ..	..	..	1,013	978	..	1,991		
Blue gum leaves .. .. .	..	..	683	..	..	683		
Canes .. .. .	..	..	561	..	..	561		
Honey, wax .. .. .	..	405	..	..	..	405		
Other miscellaneous items of minor forest produce.	..	1,270	15,938	..	..	17,208		
Total .. .. .	40,911	3,847	74,170	1,460	..	79,477		
Sixth Circle.	<i>Reserved lands.</i>							
	Bamboos .. .. .	812	100	75	1	..	176	
	Grazing and fodder grass .. ..	..	..	..	443	..	443	
	Stones, gravel, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	2	
	Total .. .. .	812	100	75	446	..	621	
	<i>Unreserved lands.</i>							
	Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	121	..	..	121	
	Catechu .. .. .	..	..	25	..	..	25	
	Stones, gravel, etc. .. .. .	..	..	468	..	..	468	
	Other miscellaneous items .. ..	..	..	5,804	..	..	5,804	
Total .. .. .	..	..	6,418	..	..	6,418		
<i>Leased forests.</i>								
Bamboos .. .. .	65,985	4,439	411	..	..	4,850		
Other items .. .. .	..	66	334	..	..	400		
Total .. .. .	65,985	4,505	745	..	..	5,250		



## Outturn of minor forest produce during the year 1926-27—cont.

Circle.	Description of produce.	Produce removed or utilized					Total.
		By Government agency.		By purchasers.	By free grantees.	By right-holders.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	<i>Abstract for the Sixth Circle.</i>	no.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.
Sixth Circle —cont.	Bamboos .. .. .	107,708	6,541	17,444	20	..	24,006
	Grazing and fodder grass .. .. .	..	170	31,792	908	..	32,860
	Other items .. .. .	..	1,741	32,172	280	..	34,293
	Total .. .. .	..	8,452	81,408	1,906	..	91,766
		<i>Parlakimedi Maliahs.</i>					
Sixth Circle —cont.	Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	4,738	135	50	4,918
	Grazing .. .. .	..	..	1,426	..	..	1,426
	Minor produce .. .. .	..	190	18,016	63	15	18,284
	Total .. .. .	..	190	24,175	198	65	24,628
	<i>Abstract.</i>						
Total, Presidency.	Bamboos .. .. .	527,908	13,738	3,96,196	1,168	176	4,11,278
	Grazing .. .. .	..	170	7,16,287	12,556	6,595	7,35,608
	Minor produce .. .. .	..	23,293	7,55,698	1,886	203	7,81,780
	Grand total, Presidency .. .. .	..	87,201	18,68,181	15,610	7,674	19,28,666

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

## ANNUAL FORM No. 38.

## Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Account of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to depot, sold locally or otherwise disposed of, during 1926-27.

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
<b>TIMBER (IN THOUSANDS OF CUBIC FEET).</b>					
<i>First Circles.</i>					
Ganjam .. .. .	179	339	518	{ (a) 419 } 423	95
Visagapatam .. .. .	..	4	4	(a) 2	2
Jodavari, Upper .. .. .	53	76	129	{ (a) 57 } 59	70
Do. Lower .. .. .	1	11	12	{ (a) 8 } 9	3
Guntur .. .. .	..	..	..	(b) 1	..
Nellore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	233	430	663	493	170
<i>Second Circles.</i>					
Anantapur .. .. .	2	2	4	4	..
Kurnool, East .. .. .	6	13	19	16	3
Do. South .. .. .	29	22	51	27	24
Do. West .. .. .	7	34	41	(b) 1 } 24	16
Cuddapah, North .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..
Do. South .. .. .	3	7	10	5	5
Total ..	47	79	126	78	48
<i>Fourth Circles.</i>					
Chittoor .. .. .	..	3	3	3	..
Vellore .. .. .	2	26	28	23	5
Salem, North .. .. .	4	21	25	23	2
Do. Central .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..
Do. South .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..
Total ..	6	52	58	51	7

(a) Sold departmentally.

(b) Used departmentally.

Account of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to depot, sold locally or otherwise disposed of, during 1926-27—*cont.*

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
<b>TIMBER (IN THOUSANDS OF CUBIC FEET)—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>					
Kollegal .. .. .	..	3	3	(a) 3	..
Coimbatore, North .. ..	2	(a) + 2	13	11	2
Do. South .. .. .	216	95	311	264	47
Madura .. .. .	4	6	10	7	3
Tinnevely .. .. .	..	(b) 2	2	1	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>58</b>
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>					
Mangalore, North .. ..	85	55	90	(a) 65 (b) 2	21
Do. South .. .. .	37	91	128	(a) 1 (b) 77 (c) 2	59
Wynad .. .. .	296	198	492	(a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 244	207
Nilambur .. .. .	555 - 165 420	380	800	(a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 27	382
The Nilgiris .. .. .	2	(r) + 10	+ 18 + 10	15	+ 8 + 10
Palghat .. .. .	12	5	17	16	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>663</b>

(r) Rejected and confiscated timber rebrought to stock.

\* Relates to Seypur depot transferred to Forest Utilization Officer.

Exploitation division ..	215-51	528-09	743-60	599-6	144
Parlakimedi maliahs ..	01	2-24	2-25	2	25
<b>Total, Presidency ..</b>	<b>1,525-52</b>	<b>1,961-33</b>	<b>3,486-85</b>	<b>2,401-6</b>	<b>1,086-25</b>

**FUEL (IN THOUSANDS OF CUBIC FEET).**

<i>First Circle.</i>					
Ganjam .. .. .	18	49	67	(a) 68	4
Vizagapatam .. .. .	1	2	3	(a) 2	1
Godavari, Upper .. .. .	1	14	15	(a) 7 (b) 6	13
Do. Lower .. .. .	..	2	2	(a) 2	..
Guntur .. .. .	..	146	146	(a) 11	35
Nellore .. .. .	..	8	8	(a) 7	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>48</b>

*Note for the Fifth Circle.*—(a) Includes 2,343 cubic feet transferred from Kollegal to North Coimbatore.

(b) Excludes 183 miscellaneous trees cubical contents of which have not been furnished by District Forest Officer.

*Note for the Sixth Circle.*—(a) Written off. (b) Used departmentally.

(c) Handed over to saw mills.

*Note for the First Circle.*—(a) Sold departmentally. (b) Used departmentally.

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

Account of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to depot, sold locally or otherwise disposed of during 1926-27—*cont.*

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
<b>FUEL (IN THOUSANDS OF CUBIC FEET)—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>Second Circle.</i>					
Anantapur .. ..	1	2	3	3	..
Kurnool, East .. ..	7	23	30	13	17
Do. South .. ..	..	2	2	1	1
Do. West .. ..	187	564	751	635	86
Cuddapah, North .. ..	..	3	3	3	..
Do. South .. ..	..	85	85	34	51
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>155</b>
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>					
Chittoor .. ..	..	2	2	2	..
Vellore .. ..	7	16	23	2	21
Salem, North .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Central .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South .. ..	..	2	2	2	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>					
Madura .. ..	..	3	3	2	1
Tinnevely .. ..	..	1	1	1	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>					
Mangalore, North .. ..	14 (a) - 7	13	20	20	..
Wynad .. ..	..	1	1	1	..
Nilambūr .. ..	1	5	6	3	3
The Nilgiris .. ..	685	814	1,529	1,036	492
Palghat .. ..	10	(c) + 69 4	+ 69 14	(d) 1 14	+ 69 ..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>564</b>
Exploitation Division .. ..	20.56	81.15	51.71	47.66	4.05
Parlakiruedi maliahs .. ..	7.5	78	85.5	81.2	4.3
<b>Grand Total, Presidency ..</b>	<b>953.06</b>	<b>1,969.15</b>	<b>2,922.21</b>	<b>2,129.86</b>	<b>792.35</b>

(b) Used departmentally.

(c) Handed over to Saw mills.

(d) Deductions on account of stacked measurements converted into cubic feet.

(e) Fuel re-brought to stock on account of cancellation of sales.

Account of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor produce out or collected by Government Agency and brought to depot, sold locally or otherwise disposed of during 1926-27—cont.

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
<b>BAMBOOS (IN NUMBER).</b>					
<i>First Circle.</i>					
Gaujam .. .. .	..	20,587	20,587	(a) 4,000 (b) 13,837	2,750
Visagapatam .. .. .	..	2,270	2,270	(b) 2,270	..
Godavari, Upper .. .. .	..	8,890	8,890	(a) 1,200 (b) 5,990	1,700
Do. Lower .. .. .	..	6,405	6,405	(a) 875 (b) 4,220	1,810
Guntur .. .. .	..	..	..	(b) .. 120	..
Nellore .. .. .	..	120	120	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	38,272	38,272	32,512	5,760
<i>Second Circle.</i>					
Anantapur .. .. .	..	530	530	520	10
Kurnool, East .. .. .	5,031	356,602	361,633	358,168	3,447
Do. South .. .. .	..	3,173	3,173	3,173	..
Do. West .. .. .	1,158	1,264	2,422	(a) 45 (b) 1,158 1,219	..
Oddappah, North .. .. .	..	1,705	1,705	1,705	..
Do. South .. .. .	..	1,059	1,059	1,059	..
Total .. .. .	6,189	364,333	370,522	367,065	3,457
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>					
Chittoor .. .. .	..	2,861	2,861	2,861	..
Vellore .. .. .	..	4,260	4,260	..	4,260
Salem, North .. .. .	6	1,700	1,706	1,706	..
Do. Central .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	6	8,821	8,827	4,667	4,260
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>					
Kollegal .. .. .	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	..
Coimbatore, North .. .. .	..	756	756	726	30
Total .. .. .	..	10,756	10,756	10,726	30

Note for the First Circle—(a) Fold.  
(b) Used departmentally.

Note for the Second Circle—(a) Used departmentally.  
(b) Written off.

## FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Account of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor produce out or collected by Government Agency and brought to depot, sold locally or otherwise disposed of during 1926-27—cont.

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
<b>BAMBOOS (IN NUMBER)—cont.</b>					
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>					
Mangalore, North .. ..	..	780	780	780	..
Do. South .. ..	..	305	305	17 (b) 288 340	..
Wynaad .. ..	40	19,843	19,883	(a) 352 (b) 19,191	..
Nilambur .. ..	207,167 * - 47,089 160,078	302,078	362,151	294,060	68,091
Total ..	160,118	223,001	383,119	315,028	68,091
Grand Total, Presidency ..	166,313	615,183	811,496	729,898	81,598

## MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (IN QUARTERS OF 28 LB.).

<i>First Circle.</i>					
Ganjam .. ..	..	5,860	5,860	(b) 4,010	1,850
Vizagapatam .. ..	73	144	217	(a) 73	144
Godavari, Upper .. ..	862	3,698	4,560	(b) 4,250 (c) 5	305
Do. Lower .. ..	102	389	391	4,255 (b) 325	66
Guntur .. ..	362	138	500	(b) 219	281
Nellore .. ..	1,400	11,495	12,895	(b) 12,073	822
Total ..	2,799	21,624	24,423	20,955	3,468
<i>Second Circle.</i>					
Anantapur .. ..	22	70	92	60	32
Kurnool, East .. ..	36	3,876	3,912	3,131	781
Do. South .. ..	..	3,860	3,360	2,320	1,040
Do. West .. ..	1,790	1,514	3,304	(b) 94 3,210	..
Cuddapah, North .. ..	540	170	710	710	..
Do. South .. ..	7	170	177	164	13
Total ..	2,395	9,160	11,555	9,689	1,866
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>					
Chittoor .. ..	4	98	102	44	58
Vellore .. ..	346	238	584	407	177
Salem, North .. ..	68	312	380	93	287
Do. Central .. ..	23	25	48	27	21
Do. South .. ..	51	74	125	89	36
Total ..	492	747	1,239	660	579

Note for the Sixth Circle.—(a) Written off.  
(b) Used departmentally.  
(c) Handed over to Saw Mills.

\* Relates to Beypore depot transferred to forest utilization officer.

Note for the First Circle.—(a) Sole.  
(b) Used departmentally.  
(c) Written off.

Note for the Second Circle.—(a) Used departmentally.  
(b) Written off.

Account of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to depot, sold locally or otherwise disposed of during 1926-27—*cont.*

Name of district.	Balance at commencement of the year in forest and sale depots.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in forest and sale depots.
<b>MINOR FOREST PRODUCE IN QUARTERS OF 28 LB.)—<i>cont.</i></b>					
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>					
Kollegal .. .. .	..	16	15	15	..
Coimbatore, North .. .. .	..	800	600	600	..
Do. South .. .. .	..	17	17	..	17
Total .. .. .	..	632	632	615	17
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>					
Wynaad .. .. .	(Trek) 4	3	7	4	3
Nilambar .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..
The Nilgiris .. .. .	168	155	313	08	174
				(a) 101	
Total .. .. .	192	159	351	174	177
Parlakimedi Maliahs .. .. .	81	415	499	4	495
Grand Total, Presidency .. .. .	5,962	32,737	38,699	32,097	6,602

(a)

*Note*—Seeds, grass, rattan, etc., collected and used departmentally and not expressed uniformly in weight in district returns have been excluded.

ANNUAL FORM No. 39.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Statement showing the value of timber and other produce at sale depots for the year 1926-27.

District.	Description of timber or produce.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in value.	
		Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
	<i>First Circle.</i>			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore ..	Fuel .. ..	..	..	..	..	770	48	48	..
	Minor forest produce.	..	1,399	1,017	..	822	483	..	534
Total value.	.....	..	1,399	1,017	..	1,592	531	48	534
	<i>Second Circle.</i>								
Kurnool, South.	Timber ..	..	28,593	35,741	..	24,152	21,093	..	14,648
Cuddapah, South.	Timber ..	..	3,281	3,552	..	4,730	6,356	2,804	..
Total ..	.....	..	31,874	39,293	..	28,882	27,449	..	11,844
Kurnool, South.	Fuel ..	..	240	3	..	600	38	35	..
Cuddapah, South.	Fuel ..	..	300	2	..	50,338	562	560	..
Total ..	.....	..	540	5	..	51,438	600	595	..
Cuddapah, South.	Thatch grass ..	..	LB. 200	10	..	..	..	..	10
Total ..	.....	..	200	10	..	..	..	..	10
Grand Total.		..	..	39,308	..	..	28,049	..	11,259
	<i>Fourth Circle.</i>								
Chittoor..	Timber ..	..	91	30	92	114	49	19	..
	Fuel ..	..	190	12	..	560	34	22	..
Vellore ..	Timber ..	..	2,225	62,646	..	4,827	1,38,178	75,532	..
North Salem,	Timber ..	..	4,125	51,639	..	2,512	81,444	..	20,195
	Bamboos ..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Central Salem.	Minor forest produce.	68	..	399	286	..	1,692	1,293	..
	Timber ..	..	42	493	..	3	75	..	416
South Salem.	Minor forest produce.	23	..	38	21	..	35	..	2
	Timber ..	..	..	..	..	309	891	891	..
Total ..	Fuel ..	..	80	3	..	90	4	1	..
	Minor forest produce.	51	..	35	36	..	25	..	10
Total ..	.....	..	..	1,15,296	..	..	1,72,427	57,131	..

\* Correct figures as furnished by the District Forest Officer.



Statement showing the value of timber and other produce at sale depots  
for the year 1926-27—cont.

District.	Description of timber or produce.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in value.	
		Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>									
Coimbatore, North.	Timber ..	..	2,046	29,137	..	1,945	24,668	..	4,479
	Bamboos ..	..	..	..	30	..	1	1	..
Coimbatore, South.	Timber ..	..	169,460	2,51,640	..	7,827	14,825	..	2,37,015
	Minor produce	(a)	..	20	..	17	3,369	8,349	..
Madura ..	Timber ..	..	{ 8,234 and 840 brake poles. }	1,075	..	{ 2,605 and 592 brake poles. }	926	..	149
	Fuel ..	..	..	..	..	620	78	78	..
Tinnevely	Timber ..	..	76	30	..	1,371	455	425	..
	Fuel ..	..	59	12	..	..	..	..	12
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>									
Mangalore, North.	Timber ..	..	34,348	17,704	..	20,083	11,059	..	6,645
	Fuel ..	..	13,824	192	..	..	..	..	192
Mangalore, South.	Timber ..	..	21,419	24,800	..	639	1,045	..	23,755
Wynaad ..	Timber ..	..	66,547	1,53,334	..	34,780	78,278	..	75,056
Nilambur ..	Timber ..	..	143	179	..	143	179	..	..
Total value.	....	..	..	1,96,209	..	..	99,561	..	1,06,648
ABSTRACT.									
Fourth Circle.	Timber ..	..	6,484	1,14,808	..	7,365	1,70,637	65,829	..
	Fuel ..	..	220	15	..	650	38	23	..
	Bamboos ..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Minor forest produce.	142	..	472	548	..	1,752	1,280	..
Total value.	....	..	..	1,15,296	..	..	1,72,427	67,131	..

(a) Less than one quarter.

\* Stock in Bypore depot handed over to the Forest Utilization Officer has been excluded from the Nilambur return.

Statement showing the value of timber and other produce at sale depots for the year 1926-27—cont.

District.	Description of timber or produce.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in value.	
		Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
ABSTRACT—cont.									
Fifth Circle.	Timber	..	174,815 and 840 brake poles.	RS. 2,81,882	..	18,648 and 592 brake-poles.	RS. 40,654	..	RS. 2,41,318
	Fuel	..	59	12	..	620	78	66	..
	Bamboos	..	..	..	30	..	1	1	..
	Minor produce	..	..	20	..	QR. 17	3,369	3,349	..
Total value.	....	..	..	2,81,914	..	..	44,112	..	2,37,802
Exploitation Divison.	Timber	..	178,838	1,18,042	..	1,11,819	97,846	..	20,196
	Fuel	..	6,458	646	..	..	..	..	646
Parlakimedi Maliahs.	Timber	..	95	95	..	353	160	65	..
	Fuel	..	7,500	225	..	4,300	129	..	96
	Minor produce	QRs. 84	..	339	QRs. 496½	..	455	116	..
ABSTRACT.									
Total, Presidency.	Timber	..	512,563	7,50,137	..	217,742	4,27,317	..	3,22,820
	Fuel	..	28,601	1,095	..	67,773	898	..	202
	Bamboos	..	6	1	30	..	1	..	..
	Minor produce.	QRs. 1,633	..	1,858	QRs. 1,677½	..	6,059	4,201	..
Grand Total value, Presidency.	....	..	..	7,53,091	..	..	4,34,270	..	3,18,821

## ANNUAL FORM No. 40 (FULL SHEET).

Forest department, Madras Presidency.

## Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Ganjam.	Vizagapatnam.	Godavari Upper.	Godavari Lower.	Guntur.	Nellore.	Total.
<i>First Circle.</i>								
VIII. Forest receipts—								
(a) Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Other produce—								
Timber .. .. .	..	99,354	3	47,458	5,784	..	7	1,52,606
Firewood and charcoal.	..	2,238	63	456	72	4,524	430	7,783
Bamboos .. .. .	..	56	..	29	..	..	..	85
Other minor produce..	3,853	6	60	..	-5	1	7,790	11,705
Total ..	3,853	1,01,654	126	47,943	5,851	4,525	8,227	1,72,179
Total, (a) ..	3,853	1,01,654	126	47,943	5,851	4,525	8,227	1,72,179
(b) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—								
Forest Department—								
Timber .. .. .	..	2,715	2,080	9,720	16,434	187	312	31,448
Firewood and charcoal.	13,313	41,350	3,754	674	85,849	35,134	66,630	2,51,704
Bamboos .. .. .	..	8,295	21,435	29,975	70,757	6,852	669	1,37,983
Grazing and fodder grass.	120	9,289	4,956	8,004	19,187	64,853	79,887	1,86,296
Other minor produce.	3,410	2,099	12,032	1,197	32,807	6,297	6,028	63,870
Total, Forest department, (b) (1).	16,943	63,748	49,257	49,570	2,25,034	1,13,328	1,53,526	6,71,301
Revenue Department—								
Timber .. .. .	..	2,546	1,095	..	8,919	18,758	5,392	36,710
Firewood and charcoal.	..	9,930	2,337	..	2,062	15,036	2,048	81,913
Bamboos .. .. .	..	552	..	..	..	..	..	552
Other minor produce.	..	2,647	1,664	..	13,431	13,368	12,181	43,191
Total, Revenue Department (b) (2).	..	15,575	5,596	..	24,412	47,162	19,621	1,12,366
Total, (b) ..	16,843	79,323	64,853	49,570	2,49,446	1,60,485	1,73,147	7,83,667
(c) Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce.	..	269	38	2,068	2,379	271	479	5,504
(d) Profits from Government commercial undertakings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Miscellaneous—								
Fines and forfeitures..	..	482	234	1,170	1,914	2,192	640	6,639
Rents of buildings ..	..	2,122	500	1,098	812	356	1,504	6,886
Other sources .. .. .	1	8,518	3,884	3,292	9,486	22,383	20,523	68,486
Total, (e) ..	1	11,129	4,618	5,560	12,212	24,925	23,066	81,511

## Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	Director	Ganjam.	Vizaga- patam.	Godavari Upper.	Godavari Lower.	Guntur.	Nellore.	Total.
<i>First Circle—cont.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
VIII. Forest receipts—cont.								
(f) Recoveries of invest- ments on Government commercial under- takings.	..	20,860	..	..	..	..	..	20,860
(g) Recoveries of indirect charges from Govern- ment commercial undertakings.	..	2,520	..	..	..	..	..	2,520
Total ..	20,697	2,15,755	59,635	1,05,141	2,69,888	1,90,206	2,04,919	10,66,241
(A) Deduct—Refunds— Voted—		65	141	98	843	484	742	2,873
Refunds by forest officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	20,697	2,15,690	59,494	1,05,043	2,69,045	1,89,722	2,04,177	10,63,868

Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Ananta- pur.	Kurnool, East.	Kurnool, South.	Kurnool, West.	Cuddapah, North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, West.	Total.
<i>Second Circle.</i>									
VIII. Forest receipts—		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(a) Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency—									
Sandalwood .. .. .	..	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	495
Other produce—									
Timber .. .. .	..	386	18,655	17,904	18,123	107	3,317	1,559	53,001
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	..	616	234	10	8,022	13	770	55	9,720
Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	6,527	..	20	..	..	..	6,547
Other minor produce .. .. .	..	18	2,856	..	2,841	..	..	8	6,723
Total (a) .. .. .	..	1,465	23,272	17,914	27,006	120	4,087	1,622	75,486
(b) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—									
Forest Department—									
Timber .. .. .	..	3,065	617	20,105	583	7,445	19,570	5,031	56,416
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	..	7,856	135	22,875	1,163	6,805	20,372	387	59,593
Bamboos .. .. .	..	107	1,975	34,735	17,648	4,320	6,793	1,058	66,636
Grazing and fodder grass .. .. .	..	19,359	34,328	22,954	42,373	21,635	7,208	17,778	1,65,635
Other minor produce .. .. .	..	7,159	1,957	3,670	17,575	5,843	7,894	11,426	55,524
Total, Forest Department .. .. .	..	37,546	39,012	1,04,339	79,842	46,048	61,837	35,680	4,03,804
Revenue Department—									
Timber .. .. .	..	23,614	2,052	5,666	8,864	579	757	1,136	42,668
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	..	5,465	252	1,205	1,927	792	412	1,042	11,095
Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other minor produce .. .. .	..	2,06,258	2,861	10,048	22,017	3,615	7,870	5,618	2,58,287
Total, Revenue Department .. .. .	..	2,35,337	5,165	16,919	32,808	4,986	9,039	7,796	3,12,050
Total (b) .. .. .	..	2,72,883	44,177	1,21,258	1,12,150	51,034	70,876	43,476	7,15,854
(c) Drift and waiwood and confiscated forest produce.	..	337	173	352	1,079	278	184	145	2,528

Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Ananta- pur.	Kurnool, East.	Kurnool, South.	Kurnool, West.	Cuddapah, North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, West.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Second Circle—cont.</i>									
VIII. Forest receipts—cont.									
(e) Miscellaneous—									
Fines and forfeitures .. .. .	1	877	..	2,029	498	731	550	224	4,910
Rents of buildings .. .. .	..	1,457	1,082	1,167	1,889	811	1,264	242	7,949
Other sources .. .. .	44	18,593	8,193	10,122	15,698	6,617	1,964	4,447	66,678
Total (e) ..	45	20,927	9,255	13,318	18,135	8,159	3,778	4,913	78,530
Total ..	45	2,95,612	76,877	1,52,842	1,58,370	59,591	78,906	50,156	8,72,398
(A) Deduct—Refunds—Voted—									
Refunds by forest officers .. .. .	..	1,671	374	148	708	41	216	115	2,767
Grand total ..	45	2,93,941	76,503	1,52,699	1,58,162	59,550	78,690	50,041	8,69,631

## Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Chittoor.	Vellore.	North Salem.	Central Salem.	South Salem.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>							
VIII. Forest receipts—							
(a) Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency—							
(1) Sandalwood .. ..	2,304	1,031	1,54,386	5,00,542	22,132	23,786	7,04,661
(2) Other produce—							
(i) Timber .. ..	..	744	54	391	1	..	1,190
(ii) Firewood and charcoal .. ..	..	317	95	26	4	35	477
(iii) Bamboos .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other minor produce .. ..	..	3	1	..	..	35	39
Total (2) .. ..	..	1,064	150	417	5	70	1,706
Total (a) .. ..	2,304	2,095	1,55,036	5,00,959	22,137	23,856	7,06,367
(b) Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers—							
(1) Forest Department—							
(i) Timber .. ..	..	18	822	103	1,289	21	2,263
(ii) Firewood and charcoal .. ..	..	10,867	21,799	1,260	22,243	12,120	68,289
(iii) Bamboos .. ..	..	9,873	78,678	5,242	29,651	6,015	1,29,459
(iv) Grazing and fodder grass .. ..	..	30,463	50,706	30,041	60,861	26,901	1,98,972
(v) Other minor produce .. ..	..	13,934	25,195	7,868	11,416	29,308	87,721
Total for Department .. ..	..	65,155	1,77,200	44,514	1,25,460	74,365	4,86,694
(2) Revenue Department—							
(i) Timber .. ..	..	8,796	28,944	4,598	11,365	14,530	68,173
(ii) Firewood and charcoal .. ..	..	5,987	12,482	767	3,946	10,436	33,618
(iii) Bamboos .. ..	..	..	..	493	..	..	493
(iv) Other minor produce .. ..	..	29,564	38,502	10,737	15,950	17,015	1,11,768
Total, Revenue Department .. ..	..	44,347	79,928	15,535	31,261	41,981	2,14,052
Total (b) .. ..	..	1,09,502	2,57,128	61,049	1,56,721	1,16,345	7,00,746
(c) Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce .. ..	..	115	218	145	311	392	1,051
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Miscellaneous—							
(1) Fines and forfeitures .. ..	..	470	1,094	218	1,405	676	3,858
(2) Forest College .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Rents of buildings .. ..	..	981	1,715	772	1,332	378	5,178
(4) Other sources .. ..	..	14,454	21,955	6,551	25,296	17,852	87,118
Total (d) .. ..	..	15,905	24,764	7,546	29,033	18,906	96,154

Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27—cont

Budget heads.	Direction.	Chittoor.	Vellore.	North Salem.	Central Salem.	South Salem.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Fourth Circle—cont.</i>							
VIII. Forest receipts—cont.							
(f) Recoveries of investments on Government commercial undertakings .. .. .	2,304	1,27,617	4,37,807	5,63,639	1,09,021	1,59,500	16,05,948
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(A) Deduct—Refunds—Voted—							
(1) Refunds by forest officers .. .. .	..	987	14,440	82	1,842	176	17,527
Grand total ..	* 2,304	1,26,630	4,23,367	5,63,617	2,07,179	1,59,524	14,88,421

\* Sandalwood revenue relating to other circles—

	RS.	A.	P.
Anantapur ..	34	0	0
Tinnevely ..	2,270	0	0
Total ..	2,304	0	0



Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Kollegal.	Coimbatore, North.	Coimbatore, South.	Madura.	Tinne- vell),.	Tanjore.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>								
VIII. Forest receipts--								
(a) (1) Sandalwood .. .. .	(a) 69,570	..	(b) 1,77,784	..	..	..	..	2,47,354
(2) (i) Timber .. .. .	..	6	1,209	29,894	7,918	166	..	39,192
(ii) Firewood, etc. .. .. .	..	3	..	5	114	37	..	159
(iii) Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	125
(iv) Other minor forest produce .. .. .	(c) 7	109	..	109	..	..	..	225
(b) (1) (i) Timber .. .. .	..	3,478	1,601	97	461	..	410	6,047
(ii) Firewood, etc. .. .. .	..	3,510	12,756	8,029	47,025	93,908	44	1,65,272
(iii) Bamboos .. .. .	..	5,734	13,215	7,004	2,524	910	..	29,387
(iv) Grazing, etc. .. .. .	..	45,152	44,651	7,009	26,498	9,640	648	1,33,598
(v) Other minor forest produce .. .. .	..	3,164	15,341	6,157	18,935	17,117	5,527	66,241
(2) (i) Timber .. .. .	..	1,429	2,111	1,844	16,754	141	372	22,651
(ii) Firewood, etc. .. .. .	..	154	1,688	1,334	9,614	24,009	3,361	40,100
(iii) Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	785	..	7	..	..	792
(iv) Other minor forest produce .. .. .	..	1,407	2,539	1,653	14,248	22,649	6,112	48,638
(c) Drift and waifwood .. .. .	..	119	464	203	802	256	..	1,844
(d) Profits from Government Commercial undertakings .. .. .	..	..	..	18,961	..	..	..	18,961
(e) (1) Fines and forfeitures .. .. .	..	153	1,675	169	892	1,102	21	4,012
(2) Rent of buildings .. .. .	..	957	1,439	593	2,467	2,033	8	7,497
(4) Other sources .. .. .	68	5,107	10,679	(d) 50,844	21,919	8,829	423	97,669
(f) Recoveries of investments on Government Commercial undertakings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Recoveries of indirect charges on Government commercial undertakings .. .. .	..	..	..	7,948	..	..	..	7,948
Total ..	69,645	70,432	2,87,937	1,41,653	1,70,178	1,80,921	16,956	9,37,772
Deduct—Refunds ..	..	19	1,362	45	749	64	20	2,259
Net Total ..	69,645	70,463	2,86,575	1,41,608	1,69,429	1,80,857	16,936	9,35,613

(a) Relates to Kollegal Division.

(b) Includes Rs. 14,496 relating to Kollegal and Rs. 4,181 relating to Nilgiris in the VI Circle.

(c) Relates to Coimbatore, North.

(d) Excludes Rs. 5,600 realized on account of sale of elephants at Nilambur and credited to VI Circle.

\* Excludes Rs. 2,270 realized in the IV Circle.  
Net revenue for the Fifth Circle—Rs. 9,06,330.

Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Mangalore,	Mangalore,	Wynaad.	The	Palghat.	Nilambur	Total
		North.	South.		Nilgiris.		Valley Forests.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>								
<b>VIII. Forest receipts—</b>								
<b>(a) Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.</b>								
Sandalwood .. .. .	..	14,045	3,504	..	(a) 6,110	..	..	23,659
<b>Other produce—</b>								
Timber .. .. .	..	27,236	58,701	2,47,688	8,653	724	130	3,43,132
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	..	602	41	..	43,576	381	..	44,600
Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	35
Other minor produce .. .. .	..	1	..	31	811	..	33	876
Total ..	..	27,839	58,743	2,47,753	53,040	1,105	163	3,88,643
Total (a) ..	..	41,884	62,247	2,47,753	59,150	1,105	163	4,12,302
<b>(b) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.</b>								
<b>Forest Department—</b>								
Timber .. .. .	..	157	1,463	2,432	403	..	..	4,455
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	..	17,662	2,578	3	4,928	68,961	..	94,132
Bamboos .. .. .	..	11	52	1,154	1,682	14,025	411	17,335
Grazing and fodder grass .. .. .	..	5,441	7,465	5,334	8,611	4,866	..	31,717
Other minor produce .. .. .	..	8,211	2,960	5,030	2,192	3,711	1,618	23,722
Total, Forest Department ..	..	31,492	14,518	13,953	17,816	91,563	2,029	1,71,361
<b>Revenue Department—</b>								
Timber .. .. .	..	13,154	5,922	1,448	1,412	3,062	..	24,998
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	..	5,318	1,700	388	2,907	2,910	..	18,223
Bamboos .. .. .	..	108	13	..	..	..	..	121
Other minor produce .. .. .	..	1,103	1,348	316	150	3,132	78	6,127
Total, Revenue Department ..	..	19,683	8,983	2,152	4,469	9,104	78	44,469
Total (b) ..	..	51,165	23,501	16,105	22,285	1,00,667	2,107	2,15,830

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Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	Direction.	Mangalore, North.	Mangalore, South.	Wynaad..	The Nilgiris.	Palghat.	Nilambur Valley Forests	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Sixth Circle—cont.</i>								
(c) Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce ..	..	1,055	520	..	8	122	60	1,765
(d) Profits from Government commercial undertakings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,97,572	1,97,572
Total (d) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,97,572	1,97,572
(e) Miscellaneous—								
Fines and forfeitures .. .. .	..	14	48	689	456	778	..	1,985
Forest College .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rents of buildings .. .. .	..	1,057	456	2,185	909	607	—5	5,209
Other sources .. .. .	94	7,896	10,510	10,939	16,409	5,360	6,569	57,777
Total (e) ..	94	8,967	11,014	12,813	17,774	6,745	6,564	64,971
(f) Recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,230	12,230
Total (f) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,230	12,230
Total ..	94	1,03,071	97,282	2,77,671	99,217	1,08,639	2,18,696	9,04,670
(h) <i>Deduct—Refunds—Voted—</i> Refunds by forest officers .. .. .	..	1,612	3,289	1,259	1,691	350	331	8,532
Grand Total ..	94	1,01,459	93,993	2,76,412	97,526	1,08,289	2,18,365	8,96,138

(a) Excludes Rs. 4,181 relating to the Nilgiris credited in V Circle.

Summary of revenue of the different districts, 1926-27--cont.

Budget heads, receipts.	Direction.	Forest Engineer, Madras.	Forest Engineer in charge of exploitation division.	Forest Utilization division.	Logging Engineer.	Forest Economist.	Sawmills and extraction.	Total.																
<b>ENGINEERING BRANCH.</b>																								
<b>VIII. Forest receipts—</b>	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.															
(a) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency—																								
Timber .. .. .	..	..	1,07,068	12	4	41,891	4	10	181	9	0	26	15	0	110	7	9	1,48,728	15	11				
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	..	..	2,692	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,692	8	0				
(b) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—																								
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	..	..	807	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	807	14	2				
Other produce .. .. .	..	..	165	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	0	0				
(c) Miscellaneous—																								
(a) Rents of buildings .. .. .	..	..	140	3	0	..	..	205	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352	7	0				
(b) Fine and forfeitures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0				
(c) Other sources .. .. .	200	0	0	283	3	11	1,787	2	4	34	11	0	238	0	0	2	1	0	2,545	2	3			
Total .. .. .	200	0	0	568	6	11	1,12,364	3	10	41,425	15	10	574	13	0	29	0	0	110	7	9	1,55,292	15	4
Deduct refunds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	0	0
Total, receipts .. .. .	200	0	0	568	6	11	1,12,122	3	10	41,425	15	10	574	13	0	29	0	0	110	7	9	1,55,050	15	4

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## Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27.

Budget heads	Direction.	Ganjam.	Vizaga- patam.	Godavari, Upper.	Godavari, Lower.	Gunthar.	Nellore.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>FIRST CIRCLE.</b>								
<b>8. Conservancy and Works.</b>								
Forest produce removed by Government Agency—Voted— Timber .. .. .		57,271	443	10,387	2,097	..	..	70,798
Other produce— (1) Firewood and charcoal .. .. .		754	..	284	..	2,768	27	3,823
(2) Grass and other minor produce .. .. .		..	..	1	17	..	5,578	5,596
Total .. .. .		58,025	443	11,272	2,114	2,768	5,605	80,217
II. Forest produce removed by private agency—Voted.		4,923	3,010	2,782	13,295	11,380	1,360	36,750
III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce.		5	..	55	..	39	1	90
IV. Rent of leased and part-owned forests—Voted.		..	483	..	..	..	..	483
Feed and keep of livestock .. .. .		2,812	..	406	..	..	24	3,042
Purchase of stores and tools and plant.	2	2520	50	1,052	7,641	150	558	9,705
Total .. .. .	2	2,864	50	1,458	7,641	150	582	12,747
VI. Works—Voted— Roads and Bridges .. .. .		2,408	463	411	774	2,678	424	7,169
Buildings .. .. .		6,383	1,864	2,424	2,260	2,047	3,364	18,292
Other works .. .. .		314	74	23	21	40	29	501
Total .. .. .		9,055	2,401	2,858	3,055	4,766	3,817	25,952
VII. Organization, improvements and extension of forests—Voted.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Demarcation .. .. .		7	13	1	710	166	19	916
(2) Surveys—Local .. .. .		..	..	..	40	..	..	40
(3) Sowing and planting .. .. .	245	..	42	198	1,473	442	64	2,464
(4) Protection from fire .. .. .		6,580	958	4,116	2,558	..	641	14,858
(6) Other works .. .. .		3,918	34	465	873	852	1,574	7,716
Total .. .. .	245	10,505	1,047	4,780	5,654	1,460	2,298	25,989
VIII. Miscellaneous— Rates and taxes .. .. .		17	50	..	11	..	..	78
Non-contract Contingencies— Non-voted— Honoraria—Voted .. .. .		252	..	..	..	200	60	512
Non-contract Contingencies— Voted—Miscellaneous—(Law charges).		..	4	1	..	..	21	26
Total .. .. .		269	54	1	11	200	81	613
Losses on the Government commercial undertakings.		97,154	..	..	..	..	..	97,154
IX. Suspense—Works Advances— Voted.		..	..	..	—432	..	..	—432
Total .. .. .		..	..	..	—432	..	..	—432
Non-voted .. .. .		17	50	..	11	..	..	78
Voted .. .. .	247	1,83,783	7,438	23,206	31,327	20,743	13,744	2,79,498
Total .. .. .	247	1,82,800	7,488	23,206	31,336	20,743	13,744	2,79,566

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—*cont.*

Budget heads.	Direction.	Ganjam.	Vicaga- patam.	Godavari, Upper.	Godavari, Lower.	Guntur.	Nellore.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>FIRST CIRCLE—<i>cont.</i></b>								
<b>B c. Establishments.</b>								
Pay of Officers—Non-voted .. ..	26,580	14,923	..	6,707	1,053	16,168	..	65,449
(1) Passage pay .. ..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>26,641</b>	<b>14,923</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>16,168</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>65,510</b>
Pay of Officers—Voted .. ..	..	3,854	7,595	6,513	7,132	3,732	9,353	38,179
Pay of Establishments—Voted—								
(1) Permanent .. ..	9,559	57,012	21,172	43,753	44,063	40,565	69,768	2,85,892
(2) Temporary .. ..	..	1,691	992	2,611	1,256	103	344	6,997
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,559</b>	<b>62,557</b>	<b>29,759</b>	<b>52,577</b>	<b>52,451</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>79,465</b>	<b>3,31,068</b>
Allowances—Voted—								
(1) Travelling allowance .. ..	4,339	14,552	3,890	8,049	7,342	7,385	8,113	53,160
(2) Fixed Travelling allowance ..	..	2,623	1,051	2,237	2,859	1,973	3,332	14,035
(3) Other Compensatory .. ..	206	1,573	623	911	870	400	981	5,664
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>18,748</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>11,197</b>	<b>11,061</b>	<b>9,718</b>	<b>12,426</b>	<b>72,759</b>
Contract Contingencies—Voted ..	1,852	3,306	1,227	2,150	3,030	2,203	2,430	16,197
Non-contract Contingencies—non- voted—								
Rates and Taxes .. ..	230	534	44	..	298	106	68	1,340
Non-contract Contingencies—Voted—								
(1) Rents .. ..	781	..	..	171	304	1,201	1,401	3,858
(2) Miscellaneous .. ..	..	50	69	60	16	85	..	280
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>3,899</b>	<b>21,875</b>
Supplies and Services—General—								
(1) Apparatus and materials .. ..	60	162	..	102	193	76	57	650
(2) Miscellaneous .. ..	..	194	..	..	..	..	..	194
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>844</b>
<b>Non-voted ..</b>	<b>26,931</b>	<b>15,457</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>6,292</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66,850</b>
<b>Voted ..</b>	<b>16,797</b>	<b>85,016</b>	<b>36,119</b>	<b>66,567</b>	<b>67,056</b>	<b>57,883</b>	<b>95,779</b>	<b>4,25,006</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>43,728</b>	<b>1,00,473</b>	<b>36,163</b>	<b>73,264</b>	<b>68,406</b>	<b>73,975</b>	<b>95,847</b>	<b>4,91,856</b>
<b>52 A—b. CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.</b>								
<b>V. Livestock, stores and tools and plant—Voted—</b>								
Purchase of livestock .. ..	..	694	..	..	..	..	..	694
Purchase of stores and tools and plant.	..	1,314	45	299	382	..	..	2,040
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,734</b>
<b>VI. Works—Voted.</b>								
Roads and bridges—								
Works in progress .. ..	..	317	427	5	..	..	..	749
New works .. ..	..	1,643	744	57	307	1,025	41	3,820
Buildings—								
Works in progress .. ..	..	809	216	894	1,212	..	..	3,131
New works .. ..	..	1,093	1,283	4,125	4,483	2,086	385	13,460
Other works—								
New works .. ..	..	..	..	10	..	25	..	35
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>5,091</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>21,195</b>

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—*cont.*

Budget heads.	Direction.	Ganjam.	Vizagar patnam.	Gojavari, Upper.	Udjavari, Lower.	Guntur.	Nellore.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>FIRST CIRCLE—<i>cont.</i></b>								
<b>52 A—b. CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—<i>cont.</i></b>								
<b>VII. Organization, improvement and extension of forests—Voted—</b>								
(1) Demarcation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	75
(2) Surveys—Local .. .. .	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16
(3) Other works .. .. .	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	23
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	39	75	..	..	114
Total—Voted .. .. .	..	5,875	2,715	5,429	6,459	3,199	426	24,043
<b>52 A—d. INVESTMENTS ON GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.</b>								
Russellkonda .. .. .	..	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	1,240

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

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Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Ananta-pur.	Kurnool, East.	Kurnool, South.	Kurnool, West.	Cuddapah, North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, West.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>SECOND CIRCLE.</b>									
<b>8. b. Conservancy and Works.</b>									
<b>I. Forest produce removed by Government agency—Voted—</b>									
Timber .. .. .	..	..	2,887	9,782	3,972	..	3,285	37	19,968
Other produce—									
1. Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	..	170	276	..	3,538	8	..	..	8,992
2. Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	4,621	..	..	..	..	..	4,621
3. Sandalwood .. .. .	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
4. Grass and other minor produce .. .. .	..	..	1,766	12	885	..	..	..	2,613
<b>Total ..</b>	..	238	9,550	9,794	8,345	8	3,285	37	31,257
<b>II. Forest produce removed by private agency—Voted.</b>	..	3,370	3,377	4,320	8,018	3,090	2,893	3,497	28,565
<b>III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce.</b>	..	..	..	7	119	6	2	10	144
<b>V. Livestock, stores and tools and plant—Voted—</b>									
Feed and keep of livestock .. .. .	..	..	..	147	1,727	..	..	..	1,874
Purchase of stores and tools and plant .. .. .	..	194	91	517	191	32	203	90	1,318
<b>Total ..</b>	..	194	91	664	1,918	32	203	90	3,192
<b>VI. Works—Voted—</b>									
Chenchu Officer—Works .. .. .	..	..	350	67	284	..	..	..	701
Roads and bridges .. .. .	..	528	1,880	4,958	1,024	1,697	1,010	454	11,549
Buildings .. .. .	15	2,949	2,531	1,405	1,781	2,282	1,742	1,585	14,270
Other works .. .. .	..	141	106	61	7	477	180	12	984
<b>Total ..</b>	15	3,618	4,867	6,489	3,096	4,436	2,932	2,051	27,504
<b>VII. Organization, improvements and extension of forests—Voted—</b>									
1. Demarcation .. .. .	..	115	88	149	1	321	..	..	674
3. Surveys—Local .. .. .	..	..	631	..	7	..	..	..	638

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Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Ananta- par.	Kurnool, East.	Kurnool, South.	Kurnool, West.	Cuddapah, North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, West.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>SECOND CIRCLE—cont.</b>									
<i>8. a. Conservancy and Works—cont.</i>									
<b>VII. Organization, improvements and extension of forests—Voted—cont.</b>									
6. Sowing and planting .. .. .	..	267	51	919	666	141	4	157	2,225
7. Protection from fire .. .. .	..	561	332	1,158	1,029	1,559	2,501	..	7,140
8. Other works .. .. .	..	626	883	298	291	327	146	973	3,544
Total ..	..	1,589	1,985	2,524	1,994	2,348	2,651	1,130	14,221
<b>VIII. Miscellaneous—</b>									
Honoraria—Voted .. .. .	..	..	110	70	210	20	15	..	425
Non-contract Contingencies—Voted—Miscellaneous—Law charges.	..	..	..	17	..	5	5	128	155
Supplies and Services—General—Miscellaneous.	..	12	256	..	1,706	191	..	..	2,165
Total ..	..	12	366	87	1,916	216	20	128	2,745
<b>IX. Suspense—Works Advances—Voted .. ..</b>									
Grand total ..	15	9,021	20,236	23,915	25,543	10,136	11,966	6,943	1,07,798
<i>8. c. Establishments.</i>									
<b>Pay of Officers—Non-voted—</b>									
1. Pay excluding passage pay .. .. .	22,835	14,145	..	1,618	16,345	..	8,296	6,000	69,239
<b>Pay of Officers—Voted .. .. .</b>									
Pay of Establishments—Voted—	..	5,880	6,455	12,944	..	4,700	..	2,427	32,386
1. Permanent .. .. .	11,049	52,111	41,046	55,634	54,643	46,266	47,453	30,145	3,38,351
2. Temporary .. .. .	280	363	1,196	1,375	1,935	855	780	288	7,072
Total ..	11,329	58,334	48,697	69,958	56,583	51,820	48,233	32,866	3,77,809

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction	Ananta- pur.	Kurnool, East.	Kurnool, South.	Kurnool, West.	Cuddapah, North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, West.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>SECOND CIRCLE—cont.</b>									
<b>B. o. Establishments—cont.</b>									
<b>Allowances—Non-voted—</b>									
Cost of passages granted under the Superior Civil Services Rules, 1924.	2,882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,882
<b>Allowances—Voted—</b>									
1. Travelling allowance .. .. .	4,600	8,688	6,728	11,265	10,389	9,157	5,921	8,926	60,674
2. Fixed travelling allowance .. .. .	..	1,948	2,304	3,987	8,584	1,947	2,494	1,736	17,950
3. Other compensatory .. .. .	..	977	816	838	1,320	434	502	261	5,148
Total ..	4,600	11,613	9,848	16,090	15,243	11,538	8,917	5,923	83,772
<b>Contract Contingencies—Voted .. .. .</b>	1,848	3,095	2,253	2,892	2,205	1,864	1,685	1,266	17,108
<b>Non-contract Contingencies—Non-voted—</b>									
Rates and taxes .. .. .	..	168	29	72	88	42	33	1	426
<b>Non-contract Contingencies—Voted—</b>									
2. Rents .. .. .	2,299	786	367	462	988	1,272	1,548	120	7,790
5. Books and periodicals .. .. .	..	18	..	21	21	..	1	..	61
6. Miscellaneous .. .. .	33	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	39
Total ..	2,332	804	367	483	963	1,272	1,549	120	7,890
<b>Supplies and Services—General—</b>									
2. Apparatus and materials .. .. .	..	24	131	207	220	194	122	1	989
4. Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	53
Total ..	..	24	184	207	220	194	122	1	1,042
<b>Grand total ..</b>	<b>45,826</b>	<b>88,181</b>	<b>61,378</b>	<b>91,405</b>	<b>91,642</b>	<b>66,720</b>	<b>68,835</b>	<b>46,171</b>	<b>5,60,168</b>
<b>Non-voted ..</b>	<b>26,717</b>	<b>14,311</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>16,428</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>72,547</b>
<b>Voted ..</b>	<b>20,109</b>	<b>73,870</b>	<b>61,349</b>	<b>89,715</b>	<b>75,212</b>	<b>66,688</b>	<b>65,506</b>	<b>40,170</b>	<b>4,87,621</b>

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Ananta- pur.	Karnool, East.	Karnool, South.	Karnool, West.	Cuddapah North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, West.	Total.
<b>SECOND CIRCLE—cont.</b>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>District Establishment.</i>									
<i>e. V. Chenchu Office.</i>									
<b>Pay of Establishments—Voted—</b>									
2. Temporary .. .. .	..	..	8,458	438	11,064	..	..	..	14,956
<b>Allowances—Voted—</b>									
1. Travelling allowance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,875	..	..	..	1,875
2. Fixed travelling allowance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	300
3. Other compensatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	180
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	..	..	2,355	..	..	..	2,355
<b>Honoraria—Voted .. .. .</b>	..	..	365	32	357	..	..	..	754
<b>Non-contract Contingencies—Voted—</b>									
2. Rents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	40
5. Books and periodicals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	50
6. Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	827	..	915	..	..	..	1,742
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	827	..	1,005	..	..	..	1,832
<b>Supplies and Services—General—</b>									
3. Scholarships and stipends .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,007	..	..	..	1,007
4. Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	561	78	1,280	..	..	..	1,919
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	561	78	2,287	..	..	..	2,926
<b>Grand total ..</b>	..	..	6,211	543	17,068	..	..	..	22,823
<i>52-A. 3. Conservancy and Works.</i>									
<b>V. Livestock, stores and tools and plant—Voted—</b>									
Purchase of stores and tools and plant .. .. .	181	..	..	113	408	180	159	..	1,021

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Anantapur	Kurnool, East.	Kurnool, South.	Kurnool, West.	Cuddapah, North.	Cuddapah, South.	Cuddapah, West.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
<b>SECOND CIRCLE—cont.</b>										
<i>52-A. b. Conservancy and Works—cont.</i>										
<b>VI. Works—Voted—</b>										
Roads and bridges	{ Works in progress ..	..	298	..	..	..	..	..	298	
	{ New works ..	..	..	..	..	..	721	..	721	
Buildings	{ Works in progress ..	..	129	285	2,890	..	..	..	3,304	
	{ New works ..	467	534	409	27	226	1,000	6	2,669	
Other works	{ Works in progress ..	..	41	..	..	96	..	65	202	
	{ New works ..	286	598	51	39	130	520	..	1,624	
	<b>Total ..</b>	..	794	1,559	745	2,956	452	2,241	71	8,818
<b>VII Organization, improvement and extension of forests—Voted—</b>										
	1. Demarcation .. .. .	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16	
	6. Sowing and planting .. .. .	11	..	..	13	..	..	..	2	
	8. Other works .. .. .	..	57	221	..	..	..	..	278	
	<b>Total ..</b>	..	11	57	237	13	..	..	296	
	<b>Grand total ..</b>	161	783	1,616	1,096	3,377	682	2,400	71	10,135

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## Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads	Direction.	Forest Research Office.	Total.
III (WORKING PLANS) CIRCLE.			
8 c. ii Research.			
(1) Pay of officers—Non-voted ..	..	10,101	10,101
(2) Pay of establishment—Voted—Permanent.	..	5,909	5,909
(3) Travelling allowance + Voted ..	..	5,913	5,913
(4) Fixed travelling allowance ..	..	50	50
(5) Other compensatory allowance ..	..	907	907
(6) Contract contingencies—	..	491	491
(7) Supplies and Services—General—Miscellaneous.	..	3,024	3,024
Total ..	..	26,395	26,395

Budget heads.	Direction.	Working Plan Office.					Total.
		Wynnad.	Nilambar.	Nilgiris.	Mangalore.	Bolanpatti.	
II (WORKING PLAN) CIRCLE—cont.							
62-A. b. Conservancy and Works.							
V. Purchase of stores, tools and plant.	649	..	..	..	..	..	649
VII. 4. Working plans .. ..	74	677	259	53	..	..	1,063
Total ..	717	677	259	53	..	..	1,706
62-A. c. ii. Regeneration Establishment.							
Pay of officers—Non-voted ..	24,616	7,965	7,085	6,796	2,684	..	49,136
Do. — Voted .. ..	9,438	..	..	..	..	1,961	11,397
Pay of establishments—							
Permanent—Voted .. ..	6,638	5,630	3,207	2,183	309	603	18,570
Temporary .. ..	71	199	..	25	..	..	295
Allowances — Non-voted—							
Cost of passage pay—Non-voted ..	..	..	..	..	1,430	..	1,430
Travelling allowance—Voted ..	10,260	4,793	4,047	2,185	896	520	22,651
Fixed travelling allowance .. ..	..	145	..	..	..	..	145
Other compensatory allowance ..	1,143	96	96	237	33	58	1,663
Contract contingencies—							
Rents .. ..	600	..	..	..	..	..	600
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,701	231	219	27	90	48	2,316
Supplies and Services—General—Miscellaneous .. ..	341	..	..	..	3	..	344
Total ..	54,806	19,049	14,654	11,403	5,445	3,190	1,08,547 +13

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Chittoor.	Vellore.	Salem, North.	Salem, Central.	Salem, South.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>FOURTH CIRCLE.</b>							
<b>8. b. Conservancy and Works.</b>							
<b>I. Forest produce removed by Government agency—Voted—</b>							
Timber .. .. .	..	367	367	258	..	79	981
Other produce—							
1. Firewood and charcoal ..	..	162	4	16	136	28	332
3. Sandalwood .. .. .	..	241	11,261	46,563	2,392	2,528	64,988
4. Grazing and other minor produce.	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Total ..	..	600	11,622	48,887	2,522	2,635	66,306
<b>II. Forest produce removed by private agency—Voted.</b>	..	8,645	9,571	4,474	12,224	5,820	40,534
<b>III. Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce.</b>	..	1	5	18	8	62	94
<b>IV. Rent of leased and part-owned forests—Voted.</b>	..	..	..	89	..	..	89
<b>V. Livestock, stores and tools and plant—Voted—</b>							
Feed and keep of livestock.	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
Purchase of stores and tools and plant.	14	135	101	403	226	86	915
Total ..	14	150	101	403	226	86	930
<b>VI. Works—Voted—</b>							
Roads and bridges .. .. .	..	1,544	6,454	3,375	1,591	987	13,951
Buildings .. .. .	..	2,358	5,985	2,988	2,602	1,977	15,905
Other works .. .. .	..	356	241	148	77	83	905
Total ..	..	4,258	12,680	6,508	4,270	3,047	30,761
<b>VII. Organisation, improvements and extension of forests—</b>							
1. Demarcation .. .. .	..	5	245	87	680	67	1,085
6. Sowing and planting ..	..	932	1,621	519	1,117	708	4,897
7. Protection from fire ..	..	722	1,942	606	1,205	1,161	5,636
8. Other works .. .. .	..	737	366	182	..	163	1,438
Total ..	..	2,396	4,175	1,394	3,002	2,099	12,056
<b>VIII. Miscellaneous—</b>							
Honoraria—Voted .. .. .	..	..	45	50	66	36	196
Non-contract Contingencies—							
Non-voted—							
Rates and taxes .. .. .	..	..	34	15	53	13	115
Non-contract Contingencies—							
Voted — Miscellaneous —							
Law charges .. .. .	..	96	4	1	..	6	107
Supplies and Services—							
General—Miscellaneous.	..	..	..	965	..	..	965
Total ..	..	96	83	1,031	119	54	1,383
<b>IX. Suspense—Works advances—</b>	..	..	..	55	..	..	55
Voted.							
<b>Grand total ..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16,226</b>	<b>38,237</b>	<b>62,757</b>	<b>22,871</b>	<b>18,553</b>	<b>1,53,158</b>

## Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Chittoor.	Vellore.	Salem, North.	Salem, Central.	Salem, South.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>FOURTA CIRCLE—cont.</b>							
<b>8. c. Establishments.</b>							
Pay of officers—Non-voted—							
Pay excluding passage pay ..	20,697	5,471	5,901	..	1,450	..	33,519
Pay of officers—Voted ..	..	6,796	17,890	7,908	9,484	12,067	54,145
Pay of Establishments—Voted—							
1. Permanent .. .. .	9,839	53,354	80,365	48,540	58,030	44,747	2,92,865
2. Temporary .. .. .	52	656	2,745	2,784	1,201	1,643	9,081
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,56,091
Allowances—Non-voted—							
Cost of passages granted under the Superior Civil Services Rules, 1924.	..	164	..	..	..	..	164
Allowances—Voted—							
1. Travelling allowance .. ..	3,485	8,086	11,385	9,310	5,949	5,430	43,645
2. Fixed travelling allowance ..	..	2,828	5,359	3,226	2,805	2,619	16,835
3. Other compensatory .. .. .	..	1,024	1,405	1,107	805	658	4,989
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,469
Contract Contingencies—Voted ..	1,283	2,501	3,155	2,696	3,081	2,873	15,519
Non-contract Contingencies—							
Non-voted—							
Rates and taxes .. .. .	..	48	53	30	41	180	352
Voted—							
2. Rents .. .. .	374	606	2,117	..	730	..	3,827
6. Miscellaneous .. .. .	16	208	..	..	— 5	..	219
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,046
Supplies and Services—General—							
2. Apparatus and Materials .. ..	8	62	152	234	269	19	744
4. Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	62	..	— 115	..	— 53
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	691
Total, C. Establishments ..	35,734	81,792	1,30,589	75,825	81,675	76,236	4,75,851
Add—							
B. Conservancy and works .. ..	14	18,226	38,237	62,757	22,371	13,558	1,53,158
52-A. Capital .. .. .	..	10,975	8,146	11,922	689	3,483	35,215
Expenditure—Grand total ..	35,748	1,08,993	1,76,972	1,50,504	1,04,735	87,272	6,64,224
52-A—5. Conservancy and works.							
V. Live stock, stores and tools and plant—Voted—							
Purchase of stores and tools and plant.	..	42	84	..	..	28	154
VI. Works—Voted—							
Roads and bridges—New works.	..	645	2,093	1,433	..	796	4,967
Buildings—New works .. .. .	..	9,674	5,183	4,158	377	2,321	21,713
Other works—New works.	..	139	730	800	..	75	1,244
VII. Organization, improvement and extension of Forests—Voted—							
1. Demarcation .. .. .	..	475	5	193	312	283	1,248
2. Cost of forest settlement, etc.	..	..	51	5,828	..	..	5,889
Total ..	..	10,975	8,146	11,922	689	3,483	35,215

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

## Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Account head (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Kollegal.	Coimbatore, North.	Coimbatore, South.	Madura.	Tinnevely.	Tanjore.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>FIFTH CIRCLE.</b>								
<b>8. b. Conservancy and Works.</b>								
I. (a) Timber .. .. .	..	..	1884	7,611	3,847	17	..	12,359
(b) 1. Firewood, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sandalwood .. .. .	684	4,524	11,581	..	..	298	..	17,087
4. Grass and other minor produce. .. .. .	..	57	..	40	..	..	..	97
II. Forest produce removed by private agency—Voted. .. .. .	..	3,439	6,598	1,647	11,854	4,872	260	28,670
III. Drift and waifwood .. .. .	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	23
IV. Rent of leased and part-owned forests .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. 1. Purchase of livestock .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Feed and keep of livestock .. .. .	..	..	134	7,395	..	..	..	7,529
3. Purchase of stores, tools, etc. .. .. .	56	..	242	207	36	340	10	890
VI. (3) Roads and bridges .. .. .	..	1,070	3,586	1,415	11,810	4,108	20	22,009
(4) Buildings .. .. .	..	994	2,193	1,971	3,301	3,669	243	12,374
(5) Other works .. .. .	..	157	168	29	306	29	..	689
VII. 1. Demarcation .. .. .	..	..	..	177	..	15	..	192
6. Sowing and planting .. .. .	..	..	48	428	297	267	..	1,081
7. Protection from fire .. .. .	..	778	1,357	494	1,972	676	..	5,277
8. Other works .. .. .	..	310	6	517	197	338	157	1,525
VIII. Honoraria—Voted .. .. .	..	40	30	..	..	20	..	90
Non-contract contingencies— Non-voted—Rates and taxes .. .. .	..	36	..	..	238	..	..	274
Voted—Miscellaneous—Law charges .. .. .	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	83
Supplies and services—General—Miscellaneous. .. .. .	..	..	..	84	..	5, 26	..	5,710
IX. Suspense works—Advances—Voted .. .. .	..	109	..	994	..	200	..	685
Total .. .. .	739	11,297	26,850	23,092	33,861	20,065	690	1,16,594
<b>52-a. b. Conservancy and works.</b>								
IV. Rent of leased and part-owned forests. .. .. .	..	..	..	1,250	..	..	..	1,250
V. (1) Purchase of livestock .. .. .	..	..	..	9,506	..	..	..	9,506
(2) Feed and keep of livestock .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Purchase of stores, etc. .. .. .	..	183	196	50	160	197	..	825
VI. Roads and bridges— Works in progress .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
New works .. .. .	..	200	..	942	294	3,722	..	5,158
Buildings—Works in progress .. .. .	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	37
New works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	41
Other works—Works in progress .. .. .	..	699	..	..	..	..	..	699
New works .. .. .	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	245
VII. (1) Demarcation .. .. .	..	256	48	..	145	..	..	449
(5) Sowing and planting .. .. .	..	..	..	14,567	242	918	..	15,727
(7) Other works .. .. .	..	..	74	577	173	203	..	1,027
Total .. .. .	..	1,375	317	27,176	1,014	5,100	..	34,982
<b>8. c. i. District Establishments.</b>								
Pay of officers—Non-voted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Pay excluding passage pay .. .. .	28,439	..	13,517	10,770	13,427	12,560	..	76,713
(2) Passage pay— Pay of officers—Voted .. .. .	..	7,200	1,000	5,104	..	..	..	13,304

\* Includes Rs. 7,248 incurred by the Forest Engineer on repairs to Ambarampalam Sethumadai road.



Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—*cont.*

Account head (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Kollegal.	Coimbatore, North.	Coimbatore, South.	Madura.	Tinnevely.	Tanjore.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>FIFTH CIRCLE—<i>cont.</i></b>								
<b>8. s. i. District Establishments—<i>cont.</i></b>								
Pay of establishment—Voted ..								
(1) Permanent .. .. .	9,586	41,742	47,137	21,869	53,710	41,568	900	2,16,502
(2) Temporary .. .. .		28	790	871	476	607	..	3,024
All- <i>ances</i> — Non-voted — Travelling allowances—								
(1) Cost of passage granted ..	75	..	1,687	..	..	2,302	..	4,064
(2) Cost of passage—Voted—Travelling allowance.	5,876	7,120	7,423	8,463	12,094	6,153	46	47,175
(3) Do. Fixed travelling allowance.	..	2,058	3,345	721	3,254	1,930	155	11,461
Other compensatory allowance .. ..	..	537	393	474	1,216	571	..	3,191
Contract Contingencies .. .. .	1,721	1,770	1,804	1,605	3,480	1,745	50	12,175
Non-contract Contingencies—								
Rates and taxes .. .. .	..	34	104	45	161	83	..	427
Pay of menials .. .. .	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
Rents .. .. .	1,040	891	520	740	671	..	..	3,862
(6) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	1	82	360	389	..	..	112
Apparatus and materials .. .. .	..	101	31	297	1	42	..	472
(7) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>45,057</b>	<b>61,735</b>	<b>77,833</b>	<b>50,589</b>	<b>88,879</b>	<b>67,561</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>3,92,805</b>
<b>52-A. Forest Capital Outlay</b>								
<b>C-ii. Regeneration.</b>								
Pay of establishment—								
(1) Permanent .. .. .	..	..	..	7,378	..	..	..	7,378
(2) Temporary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allowances—Voted—								
(1) Traveling allowance .. .. .	..	..	..	1,237	..	..	..	1,237
(2) Fixed travelling allowance .. ..	..	..	..	1,017	..	..	..	1,017
(3) Other compensatory allowance ..	..	..	..	914	..	..	..	914
Non-contract contingencies—Rent ..	..	..	..	2,568	..	..	..	2,568
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>13,114</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>13,114</b>

## Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Mangalore, North.	Mangalore, South.	Wynaad.	The Nilgiris.	Palghat.	Nilambur Valley forest.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE.</b>								
<b>8. b. Conservancy and Works.</b>								
Forest produce removed by Government agency—Voted—								
Timber .. .. .	..	24,298	32,215	1,15,937	2,177	263	..	1,74,890
Other produce—								
(1) Firewood and charcoal.	..	313	27	..	22,068	19	..	22,427
(2) Bamboos .. .. .	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	250
(3) Sandalwood .. .. .	..	2,012	324	..	681	..	..	3,017
(4) Grass and other minor produce.	..	..	..	28	487	..	..	510
Total .. .. .	..	26,643	32,816	1,15,960	25,413	282	..	2,01,094
II. Forest produce removed by private agency—Voted.	..	1,280	523	2,392	70	4,860	..	9,125
III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce	..	40	14	..	..	4	..	58
V. Livestock, stores and tools and plant—Voted—								
Purchase of livestock .. .. .	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	64
Feed and keep of livestock.	..	6,825	6,338	20,764	18,861	..	..	52,798
Purchase of stores and tools and plant.	12	349	782	415	740	115	..	2,413
Total .. .. .	12	7,174	7,120	21,243	19,601	115	..	65,265
VI. Works—Voted—								
Forest College—Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) ..
Roads and bridges .. .. .	..	1,395	443	3,454	1,989	2,310	..	9,591
Buildings .. .. .	2	1,237	1,883	1,631	2,227	1,885	..	8,215
Other works .. .. .	..	85	32	1,006	..	7	..	1,130
Total .. .. .	2	2,767	1,858	6,091	4,216	4,002	..	18,936
VII. Organization, improvements and extension of forests—Voted—								
(1) Demarcation .. .. .	..	..	..	52	921	129	..	1,102
(3) Surveys—Local .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(6) Sowing and planting.	..	4,301	5,293	11,510 (b)	5,229	3,919	..	30,261
(7) Protection from fire.	..	2,644	2,281	1,066	3,291	2,936	..	12,221
(8) Other works .. .. .	..	..	1,293	144	123	523	..	2,083
Total .. .. .	..	6,945	8,870	12,782	9,564	7,507	..	45,668
VIII. Miscellaneous—								
Honoraria—Voted .. .. .	..	30	33	..	..	..	..	63
Non-contract Contingencies—Non-voted—								
Rates and taxes .. .. .	..	..	117	21	6,818	26	..	6,977

(a) Excludes Rs. 995 (Rs. 544 in the Nilgiris and Rs. 391 in Palghat Division).

(b) Includes Rs. 528 on collection of seeds for Madura Division.

## Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Mangalore, North.	Mangalore, South.	Wynaad.	The Nilgiris.	Palghat.	Nilambur Valley forest.	Total.
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE—cont.</b>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
8. b. Conservancy and Works—cont.								
<b>VIII. Miscellaneous—cont.</b>								
Non-contract Contingencies—Voted—								
Miscellaneous—Law charges.	..	33	521	3	..	..	..	557
Grants-in-aid—Miscellaneous—Recurring—	..	..	..	..	4,782	..	..	4,782
Supplies and Services—General.	18	..	179	629	78	28	..	932
Total ..	18	63	850	653	11,073	54	..	13,311
<b>IX. Suspense Works—Advances—Voted.</b>	..	18	125	— 711	17	..	..	— 551
Total, 8. b.—Conservancy and Works.	32	44,910	52,176	1,58,410	70,554	16,824	..	3,42,906
Non-voted .. .. .	..	..	117	21	6,813	26	..	6,977
Voted .. .. .	32	44,910	52,059	1,68,389	63,741	16,798	..	3,35,929
<b>8. c. Establishments.</b>								
<b>Pay of Officers—Non-voted—</b>								
1. Pay excluding passage pay.	31,220	1,275	6,273	10,351	13,911	1,856	7,203	72,089
<b>Pay of Officers—Voted</b>	2,906	10,623	9,296	7,707	..	8,844	1,236	40,704
<b>Pay of establishments—Voted—</b>								
1. Permanent .. .. .	10,323	35,595	28,694	41,836	39,592	25,960	3,450	1,85,448
2. Temporary .. .. .	11	2,390	6,036	1,468	806	2,398	..	13,109
Total ..	13,330	48,608	44,026	51,041	40,398	37,202	4,688	2,39,261
<b>Allowances—Non-voted—</b>								
Cost of passages .. .. .	2,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,970
<b>Allowances—Voted—</b>								
1. Travelling allowance ..	7,236	7,750	11,899	10,997	8,917	7,525	..	54,324
2. Fixed travelling allowance.	..	1,357	1,274	2,124	2,122	1,465	13	8,345
3. Other compensatory ..	1,707	228	357	363	5,108	214	..	7,977
Total ..	8,943	9,335	13,530	13,484	16,147	9,194	13	70,646
<b>Contract Contingencies—Voted..</b>	1,911	1,301	2,500	1,681	1,867	1,477	..	10,937
<b>Non-contract Contingencies—Non-voted—</b>								
Rates and Taxes .. .. .	30	..	..	..	47	45	..	132
<b>Non-contract Contingencies—Voted—</b>								
1. Pay of menials .. .. .	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	178
2. Bents .. .. .	913	482	616	621	..	759	..	3,341
5. Books and Periodicals ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
6. Miscellaneous .. .. .	23	— 64	8	..	59	38	..	64
Total ..	2,877	1,671	3,124	2,680	1,978	2,819	..	14,644

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Accounts heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Margalore, North.	Margalore, South.	Wynaad.	The Nilgiris.	Palghat.	Nilambur Valley forest.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE—cont.</b>								
<b>3-a. Establishments—cont.</b>								
Supplies and Services—General—								
1. Clothing and Equipment ..	1	68	32	55	78	..	..	334
2. Apparatus and Materials ..	23	310	205	273	29	96	..	936
Total ..	24	378	237	328	107	96	..	1,170
Total, 3-a. i. District Establishments.	59,364	61,265	67,190	77,854	72,536	50,667	11,904	4,00,780
Non-Voted ..	34,220	1,275	6,273	10,351	13,958	1,901	7,203	75,181
Voted ..	25,144	69,990	60,917	67,503	58,578	48,766	4,701	3,25,599
<b>52-A. b—Conservancy and Works.</b>								
II. Forest produce removed by private agency—Voted.	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	431
III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce—Voted.	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
IV. Rent of leased and part-owned forests.	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	700
V. Livestock, stores and tools and plant—Voted—								
Purchase of livestock ..	..	..	1,120	7,473	2,758	..	1,340	12,691
Feed and keep of livestock.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,675	6,675
Purchase of stores and tools and plant.	3	242	242	1,313	94	412	343	2,649
Total ..	3	242	1,362	8,786	2,852	412	3,358	22,015
VI. Works—Voted—								
Roads and bridges—								
Works in progress ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,428	1,027	2,455
New works ..	..	..	3,539	1,371	..	1,271	..	6,181
Buildings—								
Works in progress ..	..	145	..	2,244	210	929	13,101	16,629
New works ..	..	3,155	1,739	1,633	1,544	3,002	..	11,123
Other works—								
Works in progress ..	..	299	306	74	618	..	3,608	4,905
New works ..	..	188	2,947	770	..	..	..	3,905
Total ..	..	3,787	8,591	6,092	2,372	6,630	17,736	45,208
VII. Organization, improvement and extension of forests—Voted—								
1. Demarcation ..	..	..	1,304	895	..	222	656	3,077
2. Cost of forest settlement, etc.	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	1,800
3. Surveys—Local ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60
6. Sowing and planting.	..	..	..	..	103	..	32,349	32,452
7. Protection from fire.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,125	4,125
8. Other works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	456
Total ..	..	..	3,104	895	103	222	37,656	41,980
Total, 52. A. b—Conservancy and works	3	4,029	13,057	15,773	5,327	7,264	64,694	1,10,347

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—*cont.*

Account heads (major, minor and sub-heads and units of appropriation).	Direction.	Mangalore, North.	Mangalore, South.	Wynaad.	The Nilgiris.	Palghat.	Nilambur Valley forests.	Total.
<b>SIXTH CIRCLE—<i>cont.</i></b>								
<b>ii. Regeneration.</b>								
<b>52-A-c. Establishments—</b>								
<b>Pay of officers—Non-voted—</b>								
1. Pay excluding passage pay.	..	..	..	*..	..	..	6,873	6,873
Pay of officers—Voted .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,682	2,682
Pay of establishments—Voted—								
1. Permanent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,254	11,254
2. Temporary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,261	2,261
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,197	16,197
<b>Allowances—Voted—</b>								
1. Travelling allowance .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,295	3,295
2. Fixed travelling allowance.	..	..	..	..	..	..	917	917
3. Other compensatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	373
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,585	4,585
<b>Contract Contingencies—Voted ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	463
<b>Non-contract Contingencies—Voted—</b>								
4. Telephone Charges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	344
<b>Supplies and services—General—</b>								
1. Clothing and Equipment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
4. Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
<b>Grand total ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,471	28,471
<b>Non-voted ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,873	6,873
<b>Voted ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,598	21,598
<b>52. A-d. Investments on Government Commercial undertakings.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,889	2,889

\* Note.—Rs. 738-12-0 incurred in the Wynaad Division and included in the progressive statement of the Working Plans Circle has been omitted.

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—*cont.*

Budget heads.	Direction.	Forest Engineer, Madras.	Forest Engineer in charge of exploitation division.	Forest utilization division.	Logging Engineer.	Forest Engineer in charge of saw mills and extraction.	Forest economist.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<b>ENGINEERING BRANCH.</b>								
<i>(b) Conservancy and Works.</i>								
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forest by Government Agency—								
(a) Timber .. ..	1,825 1 4	65 7 6	1,57,563 7 11	7,750 7 10	35,889 12 6	16,033 8 7	1,625 0 0 439 2 0	2,21,191 11 8
(b) Firewood and Charcoal.	..	..	1,829 12 0	..	..	..	..	1,829 12 0
V. Live stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—								
(b) Feed and keep of cattle.	..	..	2,308 15 6	..	..	..	..	2,308 15 6
(c) Stores, tools and plant.	..	..	..	..	..	112 8 0	..	112 8 0
VI. Communications and buildings—								
(a) Roads and bridges ..	..	23,684 15 8	7,504 10 0	..	5,441 1 0	..	..	26,630 10 8
(b) Buildings .. ..	..	77 12 0	772 1 10	..	..	..	..	849 13 10
(c) Other works .. ..	..	715 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	715 10 0
VII. Demarcation, Improvement and extension of forests—								
(c) Survey (Local) ..	..	..	20 5 0	..	..	345 15 0	..	364 5 0
VIII. Miscellaneous—								
Supplies and services—Miscellaneous.	..	122 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	122 11 0
IX. Suspense works—Advances—Voted.	..	— 724 12 0	— 41 8 0	..	1,598 0 0	200 6 3	..	1,032 2 3
<b>Total, A.—Conservancy and works.</b>	<b>1,825 1 4</b>	<b>13,941 12 2</b>	<b>1,69,957 13 3</b>	<b>7,750 7 10</b>	<b>42,928 13 6</b>	<b>16,690 5 10</b>	<b>2,064 2 0</b>	<b>2,55,158 8 11</b>

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	Direction.		Forest Utilization division.		Forest Economist.		Logging Engineer.		Forest Engineer.		Exploitation division.		Saw Mills and Extraction division.		Total.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
<b>ENGINEERING BRANCH.</b>																
<i>S-o-iii. Exploitation.</i>																
Pay of officers—																
Non-voted .. .. .			14,756	8 0	7,632	11 0			16,545	3 0	9,310	1 0	650	0 0	48,894	7 0
Voted .. .. .	40,04	8 0	6,192	12 0	..	..	10,576	10 0	5,550	0 0	6,920	0 0	7,200	0 0	76,403	14 0
Pay of establishments, Voted																
Permanent .. .. .			5,476	14 0	..	..	15,562	15 0	10,665	7 0	15,845	2 0	879	3 0	48,429	9 0
Temporary .. .. .	7,227	3 0	5,521	9 0	914	4 0	8,109	3 0	..	..	13,081	7 0	1,999	5 0	36,852	15 0
Allowances—Non-voted—																
Cost of passages granted under the Superior Civil Services Rules in 1924..	— 287	1 8	783	0 0	1,312	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,808	7 4
Allowances—Voted—																
Travelling allowances ..	9,938	7 0	10,801	7 5	2,124	5 0	14,120	10 0	9,787	8 0	4,498	7 0	3,823	9 6	54,694	5 11
Fixed travelling allowances ..	..	..	0	14 0	..	..	2,605	9 6	172	3 0	1,935	10 0	66	7 0	4,780	11 6
Other compensatory ..	120	0 0	5,716	5 0	1,798	6 0	1,449	10 0	244	15 0	713	4 0	..	..	10,042	8 0
Honoraria—Voted—																
Contract contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793	1 11	..	..	793	1 11
Non-contract contingencies—Non-voted—																
Rates of Taxes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0 0	..	..	..	..	20	0 0
Non-contract contingencies—Voted—																
Rents .. .. .	3,315	0 0	450	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,765	0 0
Telephone charges .. ..	155	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	0 0
Books and periodicals ..	376	12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	12 8
Miscellaneous .. .. .	4,753	10 0	220	13 3	..	..	250	0 0	1,051	12 6	319	13 8	406	1 3	6,902	2 6
Charges payable to Governments—Departments and others .. .. .	3,166	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,166	10 8
Supplies and services—Voted—																
Apparatus and materials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	12 0	..	..	..	..	22	12 0
Miscellaneous .. .. .	38	14 0	101	1 7	..	..	396	4 9	— 0	3 0	610	15 0	75	8 0	1,222	8 4
Total .. .. .	68,669	0 0	50,021	4 3	13,782	3 0	53,070	14 3	43,959	9 6	53,927	13 5	14,600	1 9	2,98,230	13 10

Summary of expenditure of the different districts for the year—1926-27.

	Forest Engineer, Madras.	Forest Engineer- in-Chief, Exploitation division, Olavakkot.	Forest Engineer- in-Chief, Saw Mills and Ex- traction division.	Logging Engi- neer.	Forest Utilisa- tion division.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<b>ENGINEERING BRANCH.—cont.</b>						
<i>"52-A. b. Conservancy and Works."</i>						
V. Livestock, stores and tools and plant— Purchase of stores, tools and plant ..	9,940 8 0	3,804 5 10	35,136 12 11	....	....	48,881 10 9
VI. Works—Voted—						
Roads and bridges—						
Works in progress .. .. .	15,485 10 10	1,265 4 9	....	1,024 9 0	....	18,775 8 7
New works .. .. .	32,583 9 8	886 6 4	8,853 2 9	1,105 0 0	....	43,428 2 4
Buildings—						
Works in progress .. .. .	10,731 4 0	4,204 0 8	4,958 14 3	....	....	19,894 2 11
New works .. .. .	32,944 8 2	411 9 3	....	....	....	33,355 12 5
Other works—						
Works in progress .. .. .	— 314 3 0	577 14 6	....	....	....	263 11 6
New works .. .. .	4,810 9 11	....	....	....	266 15 0	6,077 8 11
Total ..	107,181 10 2	11,149 4 4	48,948 13 11	2,129 9 0	266 15 0	169,676 9 5
<i>"52-A. d. Investments in Government commercial undertakings"</i>						
Mount Stuart Forests .. .. .	16,485 9 6	....	35,371 7 11	....	....	51,857 1 5
Ghat Nair .. .. .	32,583 9 9	....	....	....	....	32,583 9 9
Total ..	49,069 8 3	....	35,371 7 11	....	....	84,440 11 2

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FOREST DEPARTMENT

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**Summary of receipts and expenditure for 1926-27,**

Budget heads.	First Circle.	Second Circle.	Third Circle.	Fourth Circle.	Fifth Circle.	Sixth Circle.	Engineering Branch.	Forest College.	Parlakmedi Malihab.	1926-27.	1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>VIII—FOREST—RECEIPTS.</b>											
(a) Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency—											
Sandalwood .. .. .	..	495	..	7,04,081	2,47,354	23,859	..	..	..	9,76,189	8,27,800
Other produce—											
Timber .. .. .	1,52,606	53,001	..	1,190	39,192	3,43,132	1,48,729	..	1,373	7,39,423	5,06,734
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	7,783	9,720	..	477	169	44,600	2,693	..	2,398	67,830	36,377
Bamboos .. .. .	85	6,547	..	..	125	35	..	..	..	6,792	12,877
Other minor produce .. .. .	11,706	5,723	..	39	225	876	..	..	58	18,826	25,151
Total .. .. .	1,72,179	74,991	..	1,706	39,701	3,88,648	1,51,422	..	3,829	8,32,471	5,82,189
Total, (a) .. .. .	1,72,179	75,486	..	7,06,387	2,87,055	4,12,302	1,51,422	..	3,829	18,08,660	14,09,939
(b) Timber and other produce removed by purchasers and consumers—											
Forest Department—											
Timber .. .. .	31,448	56,416	..	2,253	6,047	4,456	..	..	5,456	1,06,085	1,28,373
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	2,51,704	59,593	..	58,289	1,65,272	94,132	808	..	5,459	6,45,257	6,43,181
Bamboos .. .. .	1,37,983	66,836	..	1,29,459	29,387	17,336	..	..	4,734	3,85,534	4,01,274
Grazing and fodder grass .. .. .	1,86,298	1,85,635	..	1,98,972	1,38,598	31,717	..	..	1,426	7,17,644	8,07,561
Other minor produce .. .. .	63,870	55,524	..	87,721	66,241	23,722	165	..	18,263	3,15,606	4,47,628
Total, Forest Department .. .. .	6,71,301	4,03,804	..	4,86,694	4,00,545	1,71,361	973	..	35,348	21,70,026	24,18,716
Revenue Department—											
Timber .. .. .	26,710	42,668	..	68,173	22,651	24,998	..	..	..	1,95,200	1,92,258
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	31,913	11,095	..	33,518	40,160	13,223	..	..	..	1,30,009	1,29,005
Bamboos .. .. .	552	..	..	493	792	121	..	..	..	1,958	2,898
Other minor produce .. .. .	43,191	2,58,287	..	1,11,768	48,638	6,127	..	..	..	4,63,011	4,04,384
Total, Revenue Department .. .. .	1,12,866	3,12,050	..	2,14,062	1,12,241	44,469	..	..	..	7,95,178	7,28,045
Total (b) .. .. .	7,83,667	7,15,854	..	7,00,746	5,12,786	2,16,830	973	..	35,348	29,65,204	31,46,761

(c) Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce.	5,604	2,628	..	1,081	1,844	1,725	..	..	16	12,737	14,547
(d) Profits from Government commercial undertakings.	..	..	..	..	18,961	1,97,672	..	..	..	2,16,533	1,896
(e) Miscellaneous—											
Fines and forfeitures .. .. .	6,839	6,910	..	3,858	4,012	1,985	1	..	22	21,427	20,069
Forest College .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,345	..	69,345	..
Rents of buildings .. .. .	6,388	7,042	..	5,178	7,497	5,209	852	1,703	227	34,494	26,887
Other sources .. .. .	68,486	65,678	37	87,118	97,669	57,777	2,545	..	2,301	3,81,611	5,01,369
Total, E ..	81,511	78,580	37	96,154	1,09,178	64,971	2,898	71,048	2,550	5,06,877	5,48,275
(f) Recoveries of investments on Government Commercial undertakings.	20,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,860	..
(g) Recoveries of indirect charges from Government commercial undertakings.	2,620	..	..	..	7,948	12,230	..	..	..	22,698	3,260
Total ..	10,66,241	8,72,398	37	15,05,948	9,37,772	9,04,670	1,55,298	71,048	41,742	55,55,149	51,37,774
Refunds ..	2,373	2,767	..	17,527	2,259	8,532	242	..	..	33,700	48,099
Grand Total ..	10,63,868	8,69,631	37	14,88,421	9,35,513	8,96,136	1,55,051	71,048	41,742	55,21,449	50,89,675
	(a)+8,477	..	..	(b)-9	..	(b)-2	..	..	..	8,468	(a)+26,379
										(c) 11	(d) 54,467
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>											
8. (b) Conservancy and Works.	10,72,345	8,69,631	37	14,88,412	9,35,513	8,96,136	1,55,051	71,048	41,742	55,29,926	51,70,521
Forest produce removed by Government Agency—Voted—											
Timber .. .. .	70,798	19,983	..	981	12,359	1,74,890	2,21,192	..	377	5,00,560	3,95,464
Other produce—											
Firewood and charcoal .. .. .	8,823	3,992	..	322	..	22,427	1,630	..	460	32,804	38,716
Bamboos .. .. .	..	4,821	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	4,871	6,736
Sandalwood .. .. .	..	68	..	64,989	17,057	3,017	..	..	..	85,160	79,040
Grass and other produce .. .. .	5,696	2,613	..	5	97	510	..	..	78	8,899	9,107
Total ..	60,217	31,257	..	66,306	29,543	2,01,994	2,23,022	..	855	6,32,294	5,29,063
II. Forest produce removed by private Agency—Voted.	36,750	28,565	..	40,534	28,670	9,125	..	..	2,608	1,46,252	1,53,055
III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated forest produce.	90	144	..	94	23	58	..	..	..	409	611
IV. Rent of leased and part owned forests—Voted.	483	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	622	5,487

(a) Addition made to tally with the Accountant-General's actuals and includes revenue for the Belliguda, etc., Agency tracts for which Conservator's figures are not available.

(b) Adjustments made to tally with the Accountant-General's actuals. Differences due to rounding.

(c) General Direction.

(d) Engineering Branch.

Summary of receipts and expenditure for 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	First Circle.	Second Circle.	Third Circle.	Fourth Circle.	Fifth Circle.	Sixth Circle.	Engineering Branch.	Forest College.	Parliamentary Malabar.	Total, Presidency.	
										1926-27.	1925-26.
<b>EXPENDITURE—cont.</b>											
<b>8. B. Conservancy and Works—cont.</b>											
<b>V. Live-stock, stores, tools and plant—Voted.</b>											
Purchase of live stock .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	64	2,878
Feed and keep of live stock .. ..	3,042	1,874	..	15	7,529	52,788	2,309	..	..	67,557	55,010
Purchase of stores, tools and plant ..	9,705	1,318	..	915	890	2,413	112	..	11	15,354	31,570
Total ..	12,747	3,192	..	930	8,419	65,265	2,421	..	11	82,985	88,958
<b>VI. Works—Voted.</b>											
Forest College works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,655	..	3,655	..
Chenchu Officer—Works .. .. .	..	701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	701	..
Roads and bridges .. .. .	7,159	11,549	..	13,951	22,009	9,591	33,880	..	..	98,138	1,03,142
Buildings .. .. .	18,292	14,270	..	15,905	12,374	8,215	850	..	446	70,352	71,497
Other works .. .. .	501	984	..	905	689	1,130	715	..	..	4,924	10,518
Total ..	25,952	27,504	..	30,761	35,072	18,936	35,445	3,655	446	1,77,781	1,85,158
<b>VII. Organization, improvements and extension of forests—Voted.</b>											
Demarcation .. .. .	916	674	..	1,085	192	1,102	..	..	..	3,969	3,820
Cost of forest settlement, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Surveys { (1) Local .. .. .	40	688	..	..	..	1	864	..	..	1,043	852
{ (2) India .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,900
Working-plans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	502
Sowing and planting .. .. .	2,464	2,325	..	4,897	1,081	30,251	..	..	128	41,008	13,135
Protection from fire .. .. .	14,853	7,140	..	5,634	5,277	12,221	..	..	502	45,729	49,885
Other works .. .. .	7,715	3,544	..	1,438	1,525	2,083	..	..	..	16,306	12,067
Total ..	25,989	14,221	..	13,956	8,025	45,668	364	..	730	1,08,053	87,611

VIII. Miscellaneous—												
Honoraria—Voted.	512	425	..	198	90	63	..	..	..	1,286	3,012	
Non-contract contingencies—Non-Voted—												
Rates and taxes .. .. .	79	..	..	116	274	6,977	..	..	..	7,444	1,869	
Non-contract contingencies—Voted—Miscellaneous.												
Law charges .. .. .	26	155	..	107	83	557	..	..	..	928	521	
Grants-in-aid—Miscellaneous—Recurring.	..	..	..	..	..	4,782	..	..	..	4,782	5,590	
Supplies and services, general	..	..	..	965	..	932	..	..	..	1,897	..	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	2,165	..	..	5,710	..	123	..	..	7,998	7,424	
Total ..	616	2,745	..	1,383	6,157	13,311	123	..	..	24,335	17,916	
IX. Suspense—Works—Advances—Voted ..	—432	170	..	55	685	—551	1,032	..	..	959	4,408	
Total ..	1,82,412	1,07,798	..	1,53,158	1,16,594	3,42,906	2,62,407	3,665	4,650	11,73,590	10,72,162	
	(a) 3,140	(a) —1	..	(a) + 54	(a) + 1	(a) —2	(d) 27,249	..	..	—4,053	(e) 410	
										(e) 5,900	(f) 1,471	
											(e) 220	
	1,85,552	1,07,797	..	1,53,212	1,16,595	3,42,908	2,55,158	3,665	4,650	11,76,437	10,74,268	
B. C. i—District Establishments.												
Pay of Officers—Non-voted—												
1. Pay excluding passage pay ..	65,449	69,239	..	33,519	76,713	72,089	48,894	20,198	..	3,86,101	4,48,704	
2. Passage pay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	65,449	69,239	..	33,519	76,713	72,089	48,894	20,198	..	3,86,101	4,48,704	
Pay of officers—Voted— .. .. .	38,179	32,386	..	54,145	13,304	40,704	76,404	19,837	7,001	2,81,960	2,78,515	
Pay of establishment.—Voted—												
1. Permanent .. .. .	2,85,892	3,38,351	..	2,92,855	2,16,502	1,85,448	48,430	10,262	17,600	13,95,350	15,79,722	
2. Temporary .. .. .	6,997	7,072	..	9,051	3,024	13,109	36,853	13,540	428	90,113		
Total ..	3,31,068	3,77,809	..	3,56,091	2,39,830	2,39,261	1,61,687	43,648	25,029	17,67,423	18,58,237	

(a) Addition made to tally with the Accountant-General's figures for the Agency tracts for which Conservator's details are not available.

(b) Includes Rs. 701 incurred for the Chenchu Officer.

(c) Adjustments made to tally with the Accountant-General's actuals. Differences due to rounding.

(d) Rs. 7,248 being cost of repairs to the Ambarampalayam Settumadai road included in South Coimbatore accounts.

(e) General Direction.

(f) Working Plans Circle.

Summary of receipts and expenditure for 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	First Circle.	Second Circle.	Third Circle.	Fourth Circle.	Fifth Circle.	Sixth Circle.	Engineering Branch.	Forest College.	Parlakimedi Malaha.	1926-27.	1925-26.
<b>EXPENDITURE—cont.</b>											
<b>8. (c) District Establishments—cont.</b>											
<b>Allowances—Non-voted—</b>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Other compensatory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cost of passages granted under superior service rules.	61	2,862	..	164	4,064	2,970	1,808	2,336	..	14,285	600
<b>Allowances—Voted—</b>											
1. Travelling allowance .. .. .	53,160	60,674	..	43,645	47,175	54,324	54,594	11,590	3,105	3,28,267	3,51,141
2. Fixed travelling allowance .. .. .	14,035	17,950	..	16,355	11,461	8,345	4,781	..	658	74,065	72,319
3. Other compensatory .. .. .	5,564	5,148	..	4,989	3,191	7,977	10,042	..	309	37,220	43,090
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>72,759</b>	<b>83,772</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>65,469</b>	<b>61,827</b>	<b>70,646</b>	<b>63,417</b>	<b>11,590</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>4,39,552</b>	<b>4,66,550</b>
<b>Honoraria—Voted</b> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	855	..	855	855
<b>Contract contingencies—Voted</b> .. .. .	16,197	17,108	..	15,519	12,175	10,937	793	..	..	72,729	75,607
<b>Non-contract contingencies—Non-voted—</b>											
Rates and taxes .. .. .	1,340	426	..	352	427	122	20	126	4	2,817	4,486
<b>Non-contract contingencies—Voted—</b>											
1. Pay of menials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	320	178	..	2,167	569	3,234	4,233
2. Bents .. .. .	3,868	7,790	..	3,827	3,862	3,341	3,765	20,251	148	46,842	2,423
3. Electric current .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Telephone charges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	175	..	320	1,080
5. Books and periodicals .. .. .	..	61	..	..	..	2	877	202	..	642	758
6. Miscellaneous .. .. .	230	39	..	219	112	64	6,902	4,332	544	12,432	17,297
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,046</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>27,127</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>63,540</b>	<b>1,06,739</b>
<b>Supplies and services—General—</b>											
1. Clothing and equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	..	..	234	325
2. Apparatus and materials .. .. .	650	989	..	744	472	936	23	1,999	82	5,895	4,900
3. Scholarships and stipends .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Miscellaneous .. .. .	194	53	..	53	3	..	1,223	3,875	..	5,295	13,270
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>11,424</b>	<b>18,565</b>

Grants-in-aid—Miscellaneous—Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,167	400	..	3,567	..
Total ..	4,91,856	5,60,168	..	4,75,851	3,92,806	4,00,780	2,98,231	1,12,154	30,448	27,62,293	28,89,896	
Graud total ..	(a)+17,649	(b) + 1	..	) - 5	(b) - 1	(b) - 2	(b) + 1	(b) + 1	..	17,644	(a)+16,061	
	5,09,505	5,60,169	..	4,75,846	3,92,804	4,00,778	2,98,232	1,12,155	30,448	27,81,174	29,05,446	
8. (d) Losses on Government Commercial undertakings.	97,154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,154	..	
52. A. B. Conservancy and works.												
II. Forest produce removed by private agency—Voted.	..	..	..	..	..	431	..	..	..	431	..	
II. Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce—Voted.	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	18	..	
IV. Rent of leased and part-owned forests—Voted.	..	..	..	..	1,250	700	..	..	..	1,950	..	
V. Live-stock, stores, tools and plant—Voted—												
Purchase of livestock .. .. .	694	..	..	..	9,505	12,691	..	..	..	22,890	12,139	
Feed and keep of live-stock .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6,675	..	..	..	6,675	..	
Purchase of stores, tools and plant ..	2,040	1,021	643	154	825	2,649	48,882	..	..	66,214	65,912	
Total ..	2,734	1,021	643	154	11,580	28,159	48,882	..	..	88,173	78,061	
VI. Works—Voted—												
Roads and bridges—												
Works in progress .. .. .	749	298	..	..	19	2,455	18,775	..	..	22,296	} 82,793	
New works .. .. .	3,820	721	..	4,967	5,158	6,181	43,428	..	..	64,275		
Buildings—												
Works in progress .. .. .	3,131	3,304	..	..	37	16,829	19,894	..	..	42,995	} 1,06,694	
New works .. .. .	13,460	2,669	..	21,713	41	11,133	30,356	..	251	82,623		
Other works—												
Works in progress .. .. .	..	202	..	..	899	4,905	264	..	..	6,079	} 20,49	
New works .. .. .	55	1,624	..	1,244	245	3,905	5,078	..	..	12,131		
Total ..	21,195	8,218	..	27,924	6,199	45,208	1,20,795	..	251	2,30,390	2,09,915	

(a) Addition made to tally with the Accountant-General's actuals and includes figures for the Agency tracts for which the Conservator's details are not available.

(b) Adjustments made to tally with the Accountant-Generals' actuals. Differences due to rounding.

(c) General Direction (Rs. 907) and the Engineering Branch (Rs. 330) as per Accountant-General's actuals.

Summary of receipts and expenditure for 1926-27—cont.

Budget heads.	First Circle.	Second Circle.	Third Circle.	Fourth Circle.	Fifth Circle.	Sixth Circle.	Engineering Branch.	Forest College.	Parlakimedi Malaha.	1926-27.	1925-26.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>EXPENDITURE—cont.</b>											
<b>52. A. b. Conservancy and Works—cont.</b>											
<b>VII.—Organization, improvement and extension of forests—Voted—</b>											
Demarcation .. .. .	75	16	..	1,248	449	8,077	..	..	..	4,865	6,889
Cost of forest settlement, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	5,889	..	1,800	..	..	..	7,689	602
Surveys—Local .. .. .	16	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	76	89
Working plans .. .. .	..	..	1,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,063	..
Sowing and planting .. .. .	..	2	..	..	15,727	32,452	..	..	..	48,181	31,178
Protection from fire .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,135	..	..	..	4,135	..
Other works .. .. .	23	278	..	..	1,027	456	..	..	..	1,784	2,547
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>7,137</b>	<b>17,203</b>	<b>41,980</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>67,793</b>	<b>48,255</b>
<b>Grand total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,043</b>	<b>10,135</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>35,215</b>	<b>34,982</b>	<b>110,347</b>	<b>1,69,677</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>3,86,356</b>	<b>3,36,221</b>
	(a) + 821	..	..	(b) - 2	(b) + 1	(b) - 1	..	..	..	819	(a) 15,628
										(c) 10,593	(c) 11,930
	24,864	10,135	1,706	35,213	34,983	110,346	1,69,677	..	251	3,97,768	3,68,779
<b>52. A. c. Establishments—ii. Regeneration.</b>											
Pay of officers, Non-voted .. .. .	..	..	49,136	..	..	6,878	..	..	..	56,009	1,100
Pay of officers—Voted .. .. .	..	..	11,397	..	..	2,682	..	..	..	14,079	6,508
<b>Pay of establishment—Voted—</b>											
Permanent .. .. .	..	..	18,570	..	7,878	11,254	..	..	..	37,202	} 13,862
Temporary .. .. .	..	..	295	..	..	2,261	..	..	..	2,566	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>18,865</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>13,515</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>39,758</b>	<b>13,852</b>
<b>Allowances—Non-voted—Cost of passage .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Allowances—Voted—</b>											
Travelling allowance .. .. .	..	..	22,651	..	1,287	3,295	..	..	..	27,183	3,714
Fixed travelling allowance .. .. .	..	..	145	..	1,017	917	..	..	..	2,079	767
Other compensatory allowance .. .. .	..	..	1,668	..	914	373	..	..	..	2,950	443
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>24,459</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>32,212</b>	<b>4,914</b>

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contract contingencies—Voted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	463	469	
Non-contract contingencies—Voted—														
Rents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,168	..	
Telephone charges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	133	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,316	22	
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,828	165	
Supplies and services—General—														
Clothing and equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	..	
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	..	
Grand total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,08,547	26,998	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) +12	+12	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,08,559	26,998	
42. A. d. Investments on Government Commercial undertakings.	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,389	(d) 84,441	88,670	1,25,215
ABSTRACT.														
Receipts.														
VIII. Forest	10,72,345	8,49,681	87	14,86,412	9,35,513	8,96,136	1,55,051	71,048	41,742	55,29,916	51,70,508			
Forest—General Direction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,70,521
Expenditure.														
a. General Direction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,22,987
b. Conservancy and Works .. .. .	1,86,552	1,07,797	..	1,53,212	1,16,595	2,42,908	2,55,158	3,665	4,650	11,69,537	10,74,043	..	..	..
Do. debited to 5. a. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
c. i. District establishments .. .. .	5,09,506	5,60,169	..	4,75,846	3,92,804	4,00,776	2,98,232	1,12,155	90,448	27,79,937	28,93,352	..	..	..
Do. debited to 5. a. and c. iii. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,094
c. ii. Forest Research Officer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,895
c. v. Chennai Officer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,822
d. Loss on Government Commercial undertakings.	97,154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,154
e. Loss by exchange .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,207
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,512

FOREST DEPARTMENT

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(a) Additions made to tally with the Accountant-General's actuals and includes figures for the Agency tracts for which the Conservator's details are not available.

(b) Adjustments made to tally with the Accountant-General's actuals. The differences are due to rounding.

(c) General Direction—The expenditure was incurred for the supply of tents.

(d) Includes Rs. 51,867 incurred in Mount Stuart in the South Coimbatore division.



**Summary of receipts and expenditure for 1926-27—cont.**

Budget heads.	First Circle.	Second Circle.	Third Circle.	Fourth Circle.	Fifth Circle.	Sixth Circle.	Engineering Branch.	Forest College.	Perakimedi Malaba.	1926-27.	1925-26.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>EXPENDITURE—cont.</b>											
<b>8. Expenditure—cont.</b>											
<b>1.—Expenditure in England</b> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,09,230	1,32,670
<b>Total</b> ..	7,92,211	6,67,966	..	6,29,058	5,09,399	7,50,686	5,53,890	1,15,820	85,098	44,21,128	42,99,507
<b>52. A. Capital expenditure.</b>											
<b>b. Conservancy and works</b> .. .. .	34,864	10,185	1,706	86,213	34,988	1,10,346	1,69,677	..	251	3,87,175	3,51,849
Do. debited to 8. a. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,593	11,930
<b>c. ii. Regeneration</b> .. .. .	..	..	1,08,559	..	13,115	28,470	..	..	..	1,60,144	26,998
<b>d. Investments in Government Commercial undertakings.</b>	1,240	..	..	..	..	2,889	84,440	..	..	88,569	1,25,215
<b>Total</b> ..	26,104	10,185	1,10,265	86,213	48,098	1,41,705	2,54,117	..	251	6,36,481	5,15,999
<b>Total expenditure</b> ..	8,18,315	6,78,101	1,10,265	6,64,271	5,57,497	8,95,391	8,07,507	1,15,820	35,849	50,57,609	48,15,499
<b>Net surplus</b> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,72,317	3,55,022

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ANNUAL FORM No. 41.

*Forest Department, Madras Presidency.*

Outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers  
for the year 1926-27.

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## ANNUAL FORM No. 41.

## Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

## Outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers for the year 1926-27.

District.	Department debtor.			Department creditor.			Balance due.	
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To department (outstandings).	By department (liabilities).
<i>First Circle.</i>								
Direction .. .. .		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
		922 11 9	922 11 9	9 7 0	913 15 0	923 6 0	0 10 3	..
Ganjām .. .. .		1,79,532 1 6	1,79,532 1 6	2,157 0 2	1,79,224 9 1	1,81,381 9 3	1,849 7 9	..
Vizagapatam .. .. .		35,738 0 11	35,738 0 11	74 7 1	35,823 3 6	35,897 10 7	159 9 8	..
Lower Godāvāri .. .. .		85,835 1 1	85,835 1 1	302 7 9	86,952 4 3	87,254 12 0	1,419 10 11	..
Parlakimedi Malihā .. .. .		23,410 13 3	23,410 13 3	— 226 1 7	23,768 14 3	23,542 14 8	131 15 5	..
Golkonda Agency .. .. .		10,322 11 5	10,322 11 5	114 9 1	10,438 7 0	10,553 0 1	230 4 8	..
Upper Godāvāri .. .. .		74,076 12 6	74,076 12 6	551 15 7	73,746 8 5	74,298 3 0	221 6 6	..
Guntur .. .. .		64,906 2 7	64,906 2 7	35 5 3	65,244 10 1	65,279 15 4	373 12 9	..
Nellore .. .. .		92,888 7 10	92,888 7 10	678 12 11	92,378 15 1	93,052 12 0	164 4 2	..
Total .. .. .		5,67,632 14 10	5,67,632 14 10	3,692 15 3	5,58,491 1 8	5,72,184 0 11	4,551 2 1	..
<i>Second Circle.</i>								
Direction .. .. .		1,784 11 8	1,784 11 8	— 1 10 2	1,835 10 0	1,833 15 10	49 4 2	..
Kurnool, East .. .. .		78,017 12 11	78,017 12 11	90 2 4	78,225 11 11	78,315 14 3	298 1 4	..
Do. South .. .. .		94,955 4 11	94,955 4 11	362 2 2	95,201 4 5	96,063 8 7	1,108 3 8	..
Do. West .. .. .		1,03,575 12 10	1,03,575 12 10	969 1 11	1,03,691 10 8	1,04,660 12 7	1,084 15 9	..
Anantapur .. .. .		71,509 0 6	71,509 0 6	220 2 3	71,388 0 1	71,608 2 4	99 1 10	..
Cuddapah, North .. .. .		61,619 9 11	61,619 9 11	133 12 4	61,925 8 2	62,059 4 6	439 10 7	..
Do. South .. .. .		65,727 6 8	65,727 6 8	39 0 10	65,699 9 10	65,738 10 8	11 4 0	..
Do. West .. .. .		36,895 10 9	36,895 10 9	189 9 1	36,506 1 8	36,695 10 9	..	..
Total .. .. .		5,13,885 6 2	5,13,885 6 2	2,502 3 9	5,14,473 8 9	5,16,975 15 6	3,080 9 4	..

Third Circle.									
Direction .. ..	..	16,862 15 0	16,862 15 0	782 15 0	16,879 15 0	17,162 14 0	299 15 0	..	..
Research office .. ..	..	9,415 12 0	9,415 12 0	179 11 8	9,426 5 0	9,606 0 8	190 4 8	..	..
Wynad Working Plan .. ..	..	3,752 11 0	3,752 11 0	14 0 0	3,746 0 0	3,760 0 0	7 5 0	..	..
Exploitation Working Plan .. ..	..	92 19 0	92 19 0	14 10 0	78 0 0	92 10 0	..	..	..
Nilambur Do. .. ..	..	785 2 0	785 2 0	12 8 8	787 0 0	799 3 3	14 0 8	..	..
Nilgiris Do. .. ..	..	8 4 0	8 4 0	..	8 4 0	8 4 0	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	<b>30,917 7 0</b>	<b>30,917 7 0</b>	<b>1,003 7 11</b>	<b>30,425 8 0</b>	<b>31,428 15 11</b>	<b>611 8 11</b>	..	..
Fourth Circle.									
Direction .. ..	..	943 7 4	943 7 4	12 15 1	943 11 11	956 11 0	13 9 8	..	..
Vellore .. ..	..	1,30,204 2 2	1,30,204 2 2	708 2 10	1,30,249 7 3	1,30,952 10 1	748 7 11	..	..
Do. South .. ..	..	9,968 4 6	9,968 4 6	86 2 0	9,882 2 6	9,968 4 6	..	..	..
Do. West .. ..	..	9,944 3 6	9,944 3 6	124 14 7	9,819 4 11	9,944 3 6	..	..	..
Chittoor .. ..	..	88,935 8 5	88,935 8 5	186 12 8	84,120 0 9	84,306 13 5	371 5 0	..	..
Salem, East .. ..	..	8,864 6 3	8,864 6 3	203 3 5	8,661 2 10	8,864 6 3	..	..	..
Do. North .. ..	..	1,54,909 6 8	1,54,909 6 8	135 5 9	1,55,159 2 5	1,55,294 8 2	385 1 6	..	..
Do. Central .. ..	..	67,756 11 5	67,756 11 5	222 10 4	68,433 0 1	68,655 10 5	898 15 0	..	..
Do. South .. ..	..	70,262 1 5	70,262 1 5	82 8 0	70,447 14 3	70,580 6 3	268 4 10	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	<b>5,36,787 13 8</b>	<b>5,36,787 13 8</b>	<b>1,757 10 8</b>	<b>5,37,715 14 11</b>	<b>5,39,473 9 7</b>	<b>2,685 11 11</b>	..	..
Fifth Circle.									
Direction .. ..	..	1,185 3 11	1,185 3 11	16 4 0	1,268 0 0	1,269 4 0	84 0 1	..	..
Madura .. ..	..	1,16,428 1 10	1,16,428 1 10	639 3 11	1,16,967 2 5	1,17,566 6 4	1,158 4 6	..	..
Tinnevely .. ..	..	79,278 11 11	79,278 11 11	965 0 7	78,681 8 3	79,626 8 10	347 12 11	..	..
Kollegal .. ..	..	58,949 7 9	58,949 7 9	892 7 6	58,670 3 0	58,992 10 6	48 2 9	..	..
Coimbatore, North .. ..	..	82,287 13 6	82,287 13 6	231 2 2	82,995 7 6	83,226 9 8	988 12 2	..	..
Do. South .. ..	..	87,746 12 3	87,746 12 3	21,481 3 5	67,620 3 10	89,001 7 3	1,252 11 0	..	..
Tanjore .. ..	..	64 5 0	64 5 0	14 5 0	50 0 0	64 5 0	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	<b>4,25,892 6 2</b>	<b>4,25,892 6 2</b>	<b>23,679 10 7</b>	<b>4,06,137 9 0</b>	<b>4,29,767 8 7</b>	<b>3,874 11 5</b>	..	..

Outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers for the year 1926-27—cont.

District .	Department debtor.			Department creditor.			Balance due	
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To department (outstandings).	By department (liabilities).
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>								
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Direction .. .. .	..	7,944 11 1	7,944 11 1	42 15 0	11,311 3 0	11,354 2 0	8,409 6 11	..
Nilgiris .. .. .	..	1,03,039 14 1	1,03,039 14 1	841 10 10	1,02,778 4 4	1,03,029 15 2	580 1 1	..
Wynaad .. .. .	..	1,75,748 3 5	1,75,748 3 5	2,794 8 2	1,73,450 2 2	1,76,253 10 4	502 6 11	..
Mangalore, North .. .. .	..	95,103 8 10	95,103 8 10	217 3 3	94,932 5 5	95,179 8 8	75 15 10	..
Do. South .. .. .	..	1,11,417 10 5	1,11,417 10 5	1,853 7 7	1,10,861 15 6	1,12,215 7 1	797 12 8	..
Palghat .. .. .	..	65,596 8 11	65,596 8 11	767 2 10	65,804 5 0	66,071 7 10	474 14 11	..
Nilambur .. .. .	..	..	..	788 11 9	..	788 11 9	788 11 9	..
Total .. .. .	..	5,58,850 8 9	5,58,850 8 9	6,305 11 5	5,58,674 8 5	5,65,479 14 10	6,629 6 1	..
<i>Exploitation Division.</i>								
Forest Engineer .. .. .	..	1,30,264 10 0	1,30,264 10 0	427 3 0	1,33,034 1 2	1,33,461 4 2	3,106 10 2	..
Logging Engineer .. .. .	..	68,017 5 3	68,017 5 3	..	68,881 4 11	68,881 4 11	863 15 8	..
Forest Exploitation Division .. .. .	..	2,02,357 1 5	2,02,357 0 0	2,519 4 11	2,03,880 13 6	2,06,400 2 5	4,043 1 0	..
Utilization Division .. .. .	..	20,890 3 1	20,890 3 1	..	21,003 3 0	21,003 3 0	112 15 11	..
Sawmills Do. .. .. .	..	57,075 13 9	57,075 13 9	..	54,759 1 5	54,759 1 5	2,276 12 4	..
Total .. .. .	..	4,78,605 1 6	4,78,605 1 6	2,946 7 11	4,81,598 8 0	4,84,544 15 11	5,939 14 5	..
Madras Forest College .. .. .	..	1,12,778 3 7	1,12,778 3 7	3,581 6 7	1,12,363 10 5	1,15,895 1 0	3,116 13 5	..
Grand Total, Presidency .. .. .	..	32,25,849 15 8	32,25,849 15 8	45,869 13 1	32,09,880 0 2	32,55,749 13 3	30,399 13 7	..

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ANNUAL FORM No. 42

*Forest Department, Madras Presidency.*

Revenue received and outstandings on account of revenue during  
the year 1926-27.

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ANNUAL FORM No. 42.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Revenue received and outstandings on account of revenue during the year 1926-27.

District.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.			Value of sales and other revenue during year.			Total.			Amount realized during year.			Balance due to the department at end of year.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>First Circle.</i>																
Direction .. .. .	Timber and other forest produce.	..			91	0	0	91	0	0	91	0	0	..		
Ganjam .. .. .	Do.	19,127	14	6	2,07,969	9	1	2,27,097	7	7	2,16,240	0	0	11,857	7	7
Visagapatam .. .. .	Do.	2,810	8	0	57,083	8	0	59,894	0	0	69,494	0	0	400	0	0
Godavari, Upper .. .. .	Do.	(a) 1,666	11	0	1,06,062	5	0	1,06,729	0	0	1,05,043	0	0	1,686	0	0
Do. Lower .. .. .	Do.	1,987	4	0	2,70,174	8	0	2,72,161	12	0	2,69,058	0	0	3,103	12	0
Guntur .. .. .	Do.	404	0	0	1,91,707	10	0	1,92,111	10	0	1,89,722	0	0	2,289	10	0
Nellore .. .. .	Do.	42,181	12	9	1,84,948	3	0	2,27,124	15	9	2,04,177	0	0	2,146	2	0
											20,666	0	0			
											195	13	9			
	Total ..	68,178	2	8	10,17,081	11	1	10,85,209	13	4	10,63,626	13	9	21,582	15	7
<i>Second Circle.</i>																
Direction .. .. .	Timber and other forest produce.	..			45	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	..		
Anantapur .. .. .	Do.	6,536	7	7	4,32,704	6	10	4,39,240	14	5	3,44,825	0	0	94,415	14	5
					+ 1,724	0	0	+ 1,724	0	0	(b) + 1,724	0	0			
Kurnool, East .. .. .	Do.	893	1	4	77,105	4	8	77,998	6	0	76,823	0	0	1,375	6	0
Do. South .. .. .	Do.	117	1	0	1,55,652	11	2	1,55,669	12	2	1,52,699	0	0	2,970	12	2
Do. West .. .. .	Do.	47,902	6	9	1,51,660	6	3	1,99,582	13	0	1,58,162	0	0	41,420	13	0
Cuddapah, North .. .. .	Do.	9,750	10	6	83,871	1	6	83,621	12	0	99,596	0	0	24,025	12	0
Do. South .. .. .	Do.	88,142	10	6	1,13,133	11	0	1,49,276	5	6	97,032	0	0	52,244	5	6
														* 2,16,452	15	1
					(a) 1,01,342	5	8	+ 1,724	0	0	+ 1,724	0	0			
	Total ..	1,01,342	5	8	10,15,816	9	5	11,15,434	15	1	8,98,982	0	0	2,16,452	15	1
								+ 1,724	0	0	(c) 9,00,706	0	0			

Fourth Circle.							
Direction .. .. .	Timber and other forest produce.	..	2,304 0 0	2,304 0 0	2,304 0 0	..	
Chittoor .. .. .	Do.	..	1,28,363 7 9	1,28,365 7 9	1,27,617 0 0	746 7 9	
Vellore .. .. .	Do.	7,538 1 3	4,49,007 4 0	4,56,845 5 3	4,37,807 0 0	18,724 5 3	
Salem, North .. .. .	Do.	443 15 4	5,89,361 10 8	5,89,805 10 0	(a) 14 0 0	106 10 0	
Do. Central .. .. .	Do.	2,506 9 8	2,14,419 13 10	2,16,926 7 6	5,89,899 0 0	7,766 6 8	
Do. South .. .. .	Do.	920 0 0	1,59,191 14 0	1,60,181 14 0	(a) 139 1 3	671 14 0	
	Total ..	11,478 10 3	15,22,648 2 3	15,34,126 12 6	15,05,958 0 0	28,015 11 3	
					(a) 153 1 3		
Fifth Circle.							
Direction .. .. .	Timber and other forest produce.	..	68 0 3	68 0 3	68 0 3	..	
Kollegal .. .. .	Do.	925 14 0	1,56,433 12 1	1,57,359 10 1	1,54,547 2 1	2,812 8 0	
Coimbatore, North .. .. .	Do.	18,847 11 3	2,73,868 8 7	2,92,706 3 10	(a) 2,69,236 14 1	23,489 5 9	
Do. South .. .. .	Do.	14,763 14 9	1,08,306 8 2	1,23,070 6 11	(a) 1,14,131 6 6	8,989 0 5	
Madurai .. .. .	Do.	49,158 1 5	1,91,468 15 8	2,47,030 9 1	1,69,884 7 0	78,814 14 1	
Tinnevely .. .. .	Do.	(a) + 6,406 8 0	1,83,143 15 6	1,88,096 1 5	(b) 831 4 0	4,685 13 0	
Tanjore .. .. .	Do.	4,952 1 11	16,958 0 0	16,956 0 0	(d) 1,83,410 4 5	..	
	Total ..	95,053 3 4	9,30,233 12 3	10,26,286 15 7	1,69,556 0 0	* 1,16,721 9 3	
South Coimbatore .. .. .	Timber and other forest produce (commercial).	10,152 15 0	2,47,221 14 6	2,57,374 18 6	1,89,955 8 6	67,419 5 0	

Note for First Circle. (a) Rupees 1,600-11-0 noted as closing balance last year is wrong.

\* Written off.

Note for Second Circle. (a) Includes Rs. 2,143, Madanapalle range outstandings.  
(b) Credited in Chittoor and Vellore districts.  
(c) Includes Rs. 29,231, Madanapalle actuals for eight months and Rs. 1,724 credited in Chittoor and Vellore districts.

\* Of this Rs. 2,09,507-13-0 falls due after 31st March 1927.

Note for Fourth Circle. (a) Written off or deleted.

\* Of this Rs. 19,818-12-11 fall due within the year.

Note for Fifth Circle. (a) Excludes Rs. 4,180 pertaining to VI Circle.  
(b) Written off the accounts.  
(c) Vayampatti range figures.  
(d) Includes Rs. 2,269-15-1 realized in IV Circle.  
(e) Includes Rs. 5,900 realized in VI Circle.



Revenue received and outstandings on account of revenue during the year 1926-27—cont.

District.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of sales and other revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year.	Balance due to the department at end of year.
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore, North .. .. .	Timber and other forest produce, etc.	18,292 0 10	1,10,603 15 2	1,28,896 0 0	1,03,071 0 0	25,825 0 0
Do. South .. .. .	Do.	2,443 8 7	1,21,974 0 6	1,24,417 9 1	97,282 0 0	26,720 12 0
Wynad .. .. .	Do.	2,381 2 8	3,35,074 13 0	3,44,455 15 8	2,84,523 0 0	59,894 11 8
The Nilgiris .. .. .	Do.	16,649 1 9	1,22,150 14 8	1,38,800 0 5	(a) 38 4 0	23,996 11 8
Palghat .. .. .	Do.	30,969 13 5	1,18,580 14 7	1,44,550 12 0	(a) 1,09,171 0 0	35,911 12 0
Direction .. .. .	Do.	..	94 0 0	94 0 0	(a) 5,632 4 9	..
		77,735 11 3	8,03,478 9 11	8,81,214 5 2	1,08,839 0 0	(b) 1,71,348 15 4
		..	..	..	+ 7,085 5 10	..
	Total ..	77,735 11 3	8,03,478 9 11	8,81,214 5 2	7,02,780 0 0	1,71,348 15 4
Exploitation Division .. .. .	Timber and other forest produce.	9,151 6 0	1,16,180 13 6	1,25,332 3 6	77,487 3 6	47,845 0 0
Parlakimedi Malians .. .. .	Do.	3,750 0 0	37,992 9 3	41,742 9 3	41,742 9 3	..
	Grand total, Presidency.	3,66,689 6 9	54,48,382 8 8	58,10,071 10 6	52,08,104 7 11	6,01,967 2 6
	Fifth Circle (Commercial).	10,152 15 0	2,47,221 14 6	2,57,374 13 6	1,89,955 8 6	67,419 5 0
	Grand total ..	3,76,842 5 9	56,95,604 2 2	60,67,446 7 11	53,98,060 0 5	6,69,386 7 6

*Note for Sixth Circle.* (a) Written off or removed from demand owing to cancellation of sales.  
 (b) Out of Rs. 1,71,348-15-4, amount due on or before 31st March 1927 was Rs. 28,374-11-2.  
 Does not include Nilambur valley forests commercial concern.

ANNUAL FORM No. 43.

Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Financial results for the year 1926-27.

District.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.		Other revenue.		Formation, protection and improvement of forests.	Total.	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
<b>First Circle.</b>							
Ganjam .. .. .	Rs. 1,26,096	Rs. 2,27,104	Rs. 90,722	Rs. 42,007	Rs. 31,695	Rs. 2,15,818	Rs. 3,00,806
Vizagapatam .. .. .	126	1,636	59,509	37,762	9,663	59,636	49,661
Godavari, Upper .. .. .	47,966	21,984	57,198	55,257	24,738	1,05,164	1,04,979
Do. Lower .. .. .	5,851	12,461	2,64,037	85,956	18,974	2,69,888	1,17,391
Guntur .. .. .	4,525	4,244	1,85,381	88,215	13,117	1,90,306	1,06,576
Nellore .. .. .	11,395	3,017	2,13,535	1,00,491	9,381	2,25,530	1,18,592
Total .. .. .	1,95,559	2,79,446	8,70,892	4,09,691	1,07,568	10,66,241 (a) — 2,373	7,96,705
<b>Second Circle.</b>							
Anantapur .. .. .	3,121	275	3,12,515	93,973	30,570	3,15,636	1,34,823
Kurnool, East .. .. .	23,272	2,550	63,239	58,198	23,258	76,511	90,006
Do. South .. .. .	17,914	2,794	1,34,793	82,483	30,918	1,52,707	1,33,195
Do. West .. .. .	27,006	3,345	1,31,164	91,384	30,304	1,58,170	1,30,823
Cuddapah, North .. .. .	120	8	69,482	71,067	26,587	69,602	97,662
Do. South .. .. .	4,087	3,285	92,562	78,979	30,118	97,039	1,12,362
Total .. .. .	75,520	31,257	7,94,145	4,76,089	1,70,765	8,69,665	6,76,101
<b>Fourth Circle.</b>							
Chittoor .. .. .	2,095	1,305	1,25,522	85,378	28,453	1,27,617	1,15,636
Vellore .. .. .	1,55,036	16,895	2,82,771	1,34,653	35,028	(c) 4,37,807	1,87,577
North Salem .. .. .	5,049,959	76,888	88,740	45,975	31,803	5,69,589	1,56,666
Central do. .. .. .	22,137	3,817	1,86,884	95,909	11,613	2,09,021	1,11,369
South do. .. .. .	23,836	4,080	1,35,644	75,830	13,066	1,59,590	92,976
Total .. .. .	7,04,033	1,05,018	7,99,551	4,38,245	1,20,963	(a) 15,03,641 (b) — 17,527	6,64,224
<b>Fifth Circle.</b>							
Kollegal .. .. .	84,184	8,887	70,359	63,032	8,503	1,54,543	85,429
Coimbatore, North .. .. .	1,50,323	23,008	1,07,595	79,177	12,521	2,67,919	1,14,706
Do. South .. .. .	30,008	45,417	1,17,214	54,955	15,373	1,47,222	1,15,735
Madura .. .. .	8,032	6,381	1,31,410	97,563	28,830	1,69,442	1,32,777
Tinnevely .. .. .	2,597	5,438	1,80,543	77,357	19,395	1,83,140	1,02,188
Tanjore .. .. .	..	11	15,936	1,382	448	15,936	1,841
Total .. .. .	2,85,144	89,133	6,54,058	3,78,473	85,070	9,39,201	5,50,676

Note for the First Circle. — (a) Refund (Ganjam 55, Vizagapatam 141, Upper Godavari 98, Lower Godavari 843, Guntur 484 and Nellore 742).  
 (a) This excludes Rs. 2,304, being sandalwood revenue realized for other circles (Anantapur Rs. 34 and Tinnevely Rs. 2,270).  
 (c) Refunds made by District Forest Officers.  
 (d) Excludes Rs. 2,270 relating to Tinnevely and Rs. 34 relating to Anantapur.

Financial results for the year 1926-27—*cont.*

District.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.		Other revenue.		Formation, protection and improvement of forests.	Total.	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Mangalore, North ..	41,884	54,894	61,196	40,068	22,318	1,03,080	1,17,280
Do. South ..	62,247	72,498	35,049	28,100	40,183	97,296	1,40,781
Wynad ..	2,54,605	2,12,532	29,972	16,924	38,789	2,84,577	2,68,245
The Nilgiris ..	69,104	93,093	40,081	36,296	28,017	1,09,185	1,57,406
Palghat ..	1,105	704	1,07,337	52,241	26,635	1,08,642	79,580
Nizamur ..	183	96,254	2,18,533	..	11,904	2,18,696	1,08,158
Total ..	4,29,108	5,29,975	4,92,368	1,73,629	1,67,846	9,21,476	8,71,450
Deduct refunds ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,532	..
Engineering Branch.	1,55,051	8,07,506	3,063	..	..	1,55,051	8,07,506
Parlakimedi mahals.	3,829	4,665	37,914	14,039	16,680	41,743	35,384
Forest College ..	..	..	..	..	..	71,408	1,15,520
Working Plans Circles.	..	..	..	..	..	37	1,10,265
Chief Conservator ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,89,109
Forest Research Officer.	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,895
Chenchu Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,822
Loss by exchange ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,207
Expenditure in Eng- land.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,09,230
Agency tracts ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,477	21,610
Total, Presidency ..	..	..	..	..	..	55,48,455	50,50,250
	..	..	..	..	..	(a) -18,529	(b) + 7,690
Grand total ..	..	..	..	..	..	55,29,926	50,57,609

(a) Adjusted with reference to the Accountant-General's actuals. Includes Rs. 6,853 (Wynad) Rs. 5,774 (Nilgiri) and Rs. 5,600 (South Coimbatore) for which double entries were made.

(b) Added to tally with the Accountant-General's actuals for which the Conservator's details are not available. Includes Rs. 330 debited to the Engineering Branch under "S. C (i)."

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

## ANNUAL FORM No. 44.

## Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

## PART I.

## Statement of live-stock (1) elephants and (2) other live-stock during 1926-27.

District.	On hand at the commencement of the year.		Number received during the year.	Number disposed of during the year.	On hand at the end of the year.		Total expenditure on maintenance during the year.
	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>(1) ELEPHANTS.</b>							
<i>First Circle.</i>							
Golsvari, Upper..	1	3,000	..	1	..	..	406 6 9
<i>Second Circle</i>							
Kurnool, West	2	5,000	..	..	2	(a) 4,000	888 0 0
	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 839 0 0
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,727 0 0
<i>Fourth Circle—Nil.</i>							
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>							
Coimbatore, South.	21	79,300	10	9	22	74,550	27,612 14 3
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>							
Mangalore, North.	3	7,000	3	1	5	10,500	6,825 4 0
Do. South	6	24,500	2	2	6	19,000	6,291 10 0
Wynad .. ..	19	52,750	19	7	31	60,600	19,286 10 11
Nilambur .. ..	32	1,11,000	7	7	32	1,02,000	37,720 11 11
Nilgiris .. ..	11	24,620	15	18	8	19,820	11,368 2 0
Total ..	71	2,18,870	46	35	82	2,12,120	81,472 6 10
Grand Total, Presidency.	95	3,06,170	56	45	106	2,90,670	1,12,218 5 1
<b>(2) OTHER LIVE-STOCK.</b>							
<i>First Circle.</i>							
Ganjam .. ..	21 buffalo.	982	8	11	18	685	2,781 0 0
Nellore .. ..	1 buffalo.	38	..	..	1	36	24 0 0
Total ..	22	1,020	8	11	19	721	2,805 0 0
<i>Second Circle</i>							
<i>Buffaloes.</i>							
Anantapur .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	75	..
Kurnool, South ..	2	85	..	..	2	85	147 0 0
Total ..	2	85	2	..	4	160	147 0 0
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>							
Chittoor .. ..	2 buffalo.	75	..	2	..	..	..
Do. .. ..	1 bullock.	50	..	..	1	46	14 10 0
Total ..	3	125	..	2	1	45	14 10 0

\* Died on 9th August 1926.

(a) Value shown in column (7) is in accordance with the estimate of live stock Inspector who lately visited Kurnool district.

(b) Cost of establishment.

## Statement of live-stock (1) elephants and (2) other live-stock during 1926-27—contd

District.	On hand at the commencement of the year		Number received during the year.	Number disposed of during the year.	On hand at the end of the year.		Total expenditure on maintenance during the year.
	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(2) OTHER LIVE-STOCK—cont.		RS.				RS.	RS. A. P.
<i>Fifth Circle—Nil.</i>							
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>							
Mangalore, South.	..	..	6	..	6	395	2 30 4 0
Wynad .. ..	12	1,793	..	5	7	1,082	3,874 15 11
Nilambar .. ..	23	940	..	4	19	635	5,669 15 11
Nilgiris .. ..	8	745	..	..	8	745	1,393 12 9
Total ..	43	3,478	6	9	40	2,837	11,169 0 7
	(a)				(b)		
Exploitation division.	9 buffaloes.	227	..	4	5	121 8 0	2,308 15 6
Grand Total—Presidency.	79	4,935	16	26	69	3,935	16,444 10 1

\* Three sold and one died.

(a) Seventeen bullocks and 26 buffaloes.

(b) Fourteen bullocks and 26 buffaloes.

## PART II.

## Statement of elephants gone off the list during the year 1926-27.

District.	Names.	When purchased or otherwise obtained by Government.	Age.	How disposed of.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<i>First Circle.</i>	YRS.	
Upper Godavari division.	Kapila	This was a strong cow elephant captured in one of the pits at Kodamskotla of Begur range on the 29th June 1908. She was able to understand commands on test, on 14th August 1910 after hard labour in the act of training. She was transferred to Upper Godavari division from the South Coimbatore district under the orders of the Board in its Forest Mis. No. 688, dated 27th October 1914, and arrived at Kunavaram on the morning of 2nd April 1926.	Between 13 and 46 years.	Died on 9th August 1926 and hence written off the accounts in Chief Conservator's L. Mis. No. 63-5, dated 8th February 1927, and D. Dis. No. 1458/26, dated 14th February 1927, of the Conservator of Forests, First Circle, Waltair.
		<i>Second Circle—Nil.</i>		
		<i>Fourth Circle—Nil.</i>		

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

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## Statement of elephants gone off the list during the year 1926-27—cont.

District.	Names.	When purchased or otherwise obtained by Government.	Age.	How disposed of.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<i>Fifth Circle.</i>	YRS.	
Coimbatore, South.	Abdul Karim ..	Captured on 17th August 1925.	..	Died on 20th June 1926.
	Bam Raj ..	Do. 17th February 1924.	17	Sold at Nilambur on 20th October 1926.
	Gopi ..	Do. 8th August 1925 ..	10	Do.
	Veela ..	Do. 13th August 1925 ..	12	Died on 7th May 1926.
	Tippu ..	Do. 27th July 1926 ..	3	Sold at Nilambur on 20th October 1926.
	Mary ..	Do. 23rd August 1926 ..	5	Do.
	Ganesh ..	Born on 12th September 1926 ..	..	Died on 13th March 1927.
	Andal ..	Do. 21st October 1926 ..	..	Died on 8th November 1926.
	Lakshmi ..	Do. 23rd October 1926 ..	..	Died on 12th November 1926.
		<i>Sixth Circle.</i>		
Mangalore, North.	Soma ..	Born on 18th January 1925 ..	2 years 3 months	Sold.
Mangalore, South.	Cesoor ..	Captured on 12th February 1910.	26	} Transferred to North Mangalore division.
	Peri ..	Do. 11th April 1889 ..	61	
	Sarasawathi ..	Do. 6th February 1926.	1	
	Ahulya ..	Do. 6th March 1926 ..	2½	
	Rama ..	Do. 4th March 1926 ..	1½	
Wynad.	Seetha ..	Do. 26th March 1926 ..	4	Do.
	Kavera ..	Do. 4th April 1926 ..	5	Do.
	Harischandra ..	Do. 12th May 1926 ..	5	Do.
	Balamony ..	Do. 2nd February 1924.	13	Do.
	Bulamony ..	Do. 2nd February 1924.	13	Transferred to Wynad.
	Bheema ..	Transferred from Fifth Circle in 1925.	10	Do.
	Forester ..	Captured on 16th March 1906 ..	26	Transferred to The Nilgiris.
Nilambur.	Thamburatti ..	Do. 3rd February 1913..	25	Do.
	Sarajini ..	Do. 16th March 1926 ..	3	Sold.
	Kalmathi ..	Do. 22nd February 1927.	3	Do.
	Kousalya ..	Do. 28th February 1926.	5	Do.
	Donald ..	Do. 30th September 1903.	29	Transferred to Nilambur.
	Kunthi ..	Do. 28th April 1923 ..	43	Transferred to South Mangalore.
	Chathan ..	Do. 2nd February 1924.	27	Do.
	Nellikutra ..	Do. 23rd December 1923.	8	Presented to the Wellington Zoo, New Zealand.
	Nurjehan ..	Born on 15th January 1924 ..	2½	Sold.
	Ganesh ..	Do. 23rd April 1924 ..	2½	Do.
	Fukmani ..	Captured on 22nd May 1926 ..	23	Transferred to Wynad.
Faher ..	Do. 23rd May 1926 ..	2	Sold.	
The Nilgiris.	Govindan ..	Do. do ..	11	Transferred to Wynad.
	Bangil ..	Do. 27th May 1926 ..	1½	Sold.
	Mealathi ..	Do. do ..	23	Transferred to Wynad.
	Kalyani ..	Do. do ..	9	Sold.
	Maharane ..	Do. do ..	24	Transferred to Wynad.
	Lalitha ..	Do. 1st June 1926 ..	30	Do.
	Deevan ..	Do. 2nd June 1926 ..	20	Do.
	Vasanathan ..	Do. do ..	5 months	Died.
	Rajammal ..	Do. 28th December 1926.	5	Sold.
	Beegum ..	Do. 1st June 1926 ..	40 years.	Died.

## Forest Department, Madras Presidency.

Abstract showing the value of stores, tools and plant for 1926-27.

District.	Buildings.				Stores.				Total.				Difference in value.	
	On hand at the commencement of the year.		On hand at the end of the year.		On hand at the commencement of the year.		On hand at the end of the year.		On hand at the commencement of the year.		On hand at the end of the year.		In favour of the year.	Against the year.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>First Circle.</i>														
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Direction .. ..	..	..	..	..	294	4,325	295	4,514	294	4,325	295	4,514	189	..
Gunjam .. ..	114	64,970	121	70,006	6,507	18,789	6,554	18,186	6,821	89,759	6,685	88,192	4,433	..
Vizagapatam .. ..	47	11,518	47	12,928	1,668	5,579	1,646	5,998	1,716	17,097	1,693	16,921	1,824	..
Godavari, Upper .. ..	112	50,680	113	56,453	6,104	17,625	6,032	18,272	6,216	68,105	6,145	74,725	6,620	..
Do. Lower .. ..	175	91,495	178	92,655	8,184	10,768	8,196	10,944	8,559	1,02,261	8,874	1,08,609	1,348	..
Guntur .. ..	44	31,393	33	42,080	6,391	14,202	5,626	14,074	6,435	45,595	5,859	56,104	10,509	..
Nellore .. ..	74	42,011	73	37,258	34,931	32,143	34,857	30,037	35,005	74,154	34,930	67,295	..	6,859
Total .. ..	568	2,91,987	565	3,11,340	64,079	1,03,329	63,216	1,02,020	64,645	3,05,296	63,781	4,13,380	18,064	..
<i>Second Circle.</i>														
Direction .. ..	..	..	..	..	349	5,907	358	6,036	349	5,907	358	6,036	129	..
Anantapur .. ..	45	59,361	26	40,289	5,703	17,210	5,706	15,836	5,748	86,571	5,732	56,125	..	80,446
Karnool, East .. ..	85	78,555	81	72,695	5,039	13,971	4,698	12,729	5,124	92,526	4,779	85,574	..	6,952
Do. South .. ..	67	48,119	72	48,810	2,375	14,909	2,450	15,190	2,442	63,028	2,522	64,003	975	..
Do. West .. ..	66	1,02,503	77	1,05,605	7,147	26,939	7,532	24,811	7,213	1,22,442	7,659	1,30,446	1,004	..
Caddapah, North .. ..	83	23,654	73	33,092	2,756	6,888	3,749	8,774	2,819	30,542	3,822	41,887	11,325	..
Do. South .. ..	70	67,371	78	87,601	2,485	9,958	3,246	12,850	2,555	77,329	3,324	99,951	22,622	..
Do. West .. ..	32	18,083	..	..	2,558	6,016	..	..	2,590	24,049	..	..	..	24,049
Total .. ..	428	4,07,596	407	3,88,095	28,412	1,01,798	27,789	95,908	28,840	5,09,394	28,196	4,64,002	..	25,392

Fourth Circle.														
Direction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	198	2,101	209	2,878	183	2,101	209	2,878	772	..
Chittoor .. .. .	48	40,435	66	48,999	5,202	15,878	4,181	11,142	5,250	59,813	4,197	59,441	3,628	..
Vellore .. .. .	128	1,14,772	88	85,889	10,573	21,338	9,272	16,559	10,701	1,36,110	9,360	1,02,441	..	33,669
Salem, North .. .. .	38	46,988	40	43,902	2,472	18,819	3,269	21,284	2,510	65,807	3,309	65,196	..	621
Do. Central .. .. .	108	59,102	94	50,026	5,699	26,408	4,801	21,081	5,807	84,512	4,898	71,107	..	13,405
Do. South .. .. .	65	37,924	68	44,346	4,463	9,114	4,644	10,069	4,528	47,038	4,712	54,411	7,377	..
Vernacular Training School.	..	..	..	..	478	2,112	524	2,222	478	2,112	524	2,222	110	..
Total ..	387	2,90,228	356	2,72,462	29,080	94,270	26,858	85,223	29,467	3,98,493	27,209	3,57,686	..	85,808
Fifth Circle.														
Direction .. .. .	1	40	1	38	249	2,716	285	2,698	250	2,756	236	2,781	..	25
Kollegal .. .. .	56	46,326	55	44,988	2,108	6,093	2,442	6,466	2,164	52,419	2,497	51,448	..	971
Coimbatore, North .. .. .	88	71,401	83	65,740	1,679	7,287	1,712	8,218	1,767	78,688	1,796	73,953	..	4,795
Do. South .. .. .	78	61,965	92	1,18,345	3,459	13,168	2,897	6,338	3,637	75,153	2,989	1,22,683	47,530	..
Madura .. .. .	123	1,11,541	131	1,13,105	2,323	6,320	4,030	7,305	3,046	1,16,861	4,161	1,20,413	3,552	..
Tinnevely .. .. .	129	82,021	128	73,946	3,542	6,945	3,359	8,031	3,671	90,966	3,457	81,977	..	8,289
Vernacular Training School.	..	..	..	..	603	670	809	520	603	670	809	520	..	150
Total ..	475	3,73,314	490	4,14,165	14,563	44,199	15,484	39,560	15,038	4,17,518	15,974	4,52,725	36,212	..
Sixth Circle.														
Direction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	219	2,937	217	3,462	219	3,937	217	3,462	..	476
Mangalore, North .. .. .	72	49,172	78	51,089	992	6,872	1,029	6,761	1,064	56,044	1,107	57,850	1,806	..
Do. South .. .. .	49	42,152	63	39,319	1,855	20,493	1,356	29,108	1,404	62,645	1,421	68,422	5,777	..
Wynad .. .. .	104	1,02,903	107	1,03,659	3,506	13,338	3,437	14,503	3,610	1,16,241	3,641	1,18,162	1,921	..
Nilambur .. .. .	30	1,09,752	38	1,18,743	1,617	26,982	1,848	12,021	1,847	1,35,734	1,879	1,30,907	..	5,770
The Nilgiris .. .. .	88	76,405	90	79,094	2,173	13,368	2,078	13,137	2,261	89,763	2,168	92,231	2,468	..
Palghat .. .. .	52	96,742	67	90,975	1,536	9,154	1,520	8,383	1,588	1,05,896	1,657	99,358	..	6,538
Total ..	395	4,77,126	441	4,83,079	11,398	94,134	11,823	87,645	11,793	5,71,260	12,264	5,70,724	12,247	12,783
Parlakimedi Maliahs .. .. .	33	2,880	36	3,386	762	1,785	776	1,747	785	4,665	806	5,133	469	..
Total, Presidency ..	2,284	18,52,106	2,295	18,72,525	148,284	4,39,515	145,941	4,12,101	150,568	22,91,621	148,230	22,84,627	..	6,994
Exploitation Division .. .. .	..	11,492	..	17,757	..	2,14,475	..	2,67,615	..	2,25,957	..	2,85,372	59,405	..
Grand total, Presidency ..	..	18,63,598	..	18,90,285	..	5,53,990	..	6,79,716	..	25,17,588	..	26,70,002	62,414	..

FOREST DEPARTMENT

*N.B.*—Reduction in number of Buildings is due to their transfer to other departments, as on account of handing over of many reserves to Panahayats they were no longer of any use to us.

*Note for Second Circle.*—

Cuddapah West abolished in December 1926 and all buildings and stores were distributed to Cuddapah South and North and to Anantapur.

*Note for Sixth Circle.*—

(a) Includes stores on hand with the Inspector of Livestock, Calicut, not taken into account in the previous year.



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE  
FOREST DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
MADRAS PRESIDENCY  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1927

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VOL. II

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1928

# ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1927

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## FIRST CIRCLE

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### CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

#### 1. ALTERATION IN AREA.

1. *Reserved forests and reserved lands.*—Only three alterations in the areas of reserved forests took place:—These were (1) a small area of 89 acres was added to reserve in the Nellore district, (2) a small area of 29 acres was excluded in the Vizagapatam district and (3) 1,913 acres were disreserved in the Guntur district as the land was required for agricultural purposes. The total area of reserved forests and reserved lands on 31st March 1927 was 4,071 square miles and 3 square miles respectively.

#### 2. FOREST SETTLEMENT.

2. Eighty-nine acres, being additions to the Chinalaterpi reserve in the Nellore district, were notified under section 16 of the Forest Act and about 8 acres in Ganjam district, viz., Tiliki Extension I were notified under section 4.

#### 3. DEMARCATION.

3. In *Ganjam*, an expenditure of Rs. 7-8-0 was incurred on repairing the cairns between State forests and the forests of Naya-garh; it represented half the costs. In *Vizagapatam*, a sum of Rs. 13 was spent for the rectification of the Kadagaundy reserve boundary line. In *Godavari Upper*, all growth was uprooted for a width of 50 feet on 5 miles 3 furlongs and 5 chains of the frontier boundary between the Bastar State and the Nugur range; cairns were also constructed as necessary along the same section of line; the total cost of the work was Rs. 499-10-0 This expenditure was charged

to the head "Political." Elsewhere in that division, the boundaries of all reserves were cleared, under the usual conditions, by Koyas and Reddis and the cost debited to fire protection. The District Forest Officer inspected 24 miles of the frontier boundary between the Bastar State and Cherla range, and 17 miles of the boundary between that State and the Nugur range. In the *Lower Godavari* division Rs. 500 was spent in reclearing the boundary lines and repairing cairns of the Rampa blocks and Rs. 190 on reclearing the Rampa line and repairing old cairns in Yellavaram division for a length of 39 miles. *Guntur* spent Rs. 66 on clearing the boundary between Kondapalli reserve and the adjoining Zamin-dari forests and another Rs. 100 on whitewashing cairns in Vinukonda, Pezwada and Sattenapalli ranges. Finally, in *Nellore* Rs. 10 was spent in cutting 59.86 chains of boundary 12 feet wide around a certain disforested block. Reclearing old lines was as usual done free of cost by subordinates everywhere and also by Kanchadars in Nellore.

#### 4. FOREST SURVEYS.

4. No fresh work was undertaken by the Survey of India Party. The Madras Survey Party traversed the external boundary of Tirumalayapalem, Sudikonda and Mallavaram reserves of Lower Godavari division but results have not yet been received. The survey of the external boundary of Upputeru block II by the Madras Survey Party last year in the same division did not coincide with the boundary shown in the settlement map of the reserve and a resurvey was made by the forest staff.

### CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

#### 1. REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

5. *Preparation and control of working plans.*—No new working plans were sanctioned during the year under report.

*Ganjam.*—The prescriptions of the Ghumsur working plan were carried out, but in order to supply the Saw Mill with timber at as cheap a rate as possible the order of felling was not always adopted and overcutting in the selection working circle has probably resulted. Improvement fellings in plains Sal Timber Working Circle and Ravine Working Circle, Periodic Blocks II, III and IV continued to be held in abeyance, in accordance with the Chief Conservator's order; mature trees fit for the mill were however extracted from these periodic blocks. The Mohiri forests of the Berhampur range continued to be worked under Mr. Wimbush's working scheme.

*Vizagapatam.*—The prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans were generally adhered to except that in Sarvasiddhi and Palakonda ranges certain coupes prescribed for the year were not sold as there were large arrears in the coupes of the previous year. A simple working scheme for the sal area in the Palakonda range has been prepared; pending further report from the District Forest Officer, it has not yet been sanctioned.

*Upper Godavari.*—The tentative scheme for working the teak and non-teak areas in all the ranges was approved after the close of the year. Tentative working schemes for the bamboo coupes in the division and for the *yepi* areas in the Badrachalam range were brought into force during the year.

*Lower Godavari.*—Revised proposals for working bamboos on a four-year rotation in Peddapur and Gokavaram ranges were sanctioned by the Chief Conservator of Forests; these have been in operation since 1925–26. Formation of casuarina plantation in the Karavaka portions of Kandikuppa reserve was continued and an area of 52 acres out of 65 was successfully planted at a cost of Rs. 1,200. The teak areas in Bedadavole, Kovvada and Kopalli reserves and the Mangrove forests of Coringa and Kandikuppa reserves were continued to be worked under schemes already sanctioned. The management of the upland reserves of the Ellore range was controlled by the old Ellore range working plan while Upputeru blocks I and II were under a separate working plan sanctioned in 1918. No regular working has yet been proposed in the Papikonda reserved forest owing to its inaccessibility. The alignment of a road has been under investigation.

*Guntur.*—Revised working plans for the Repalli and Kistna Mangrove forests and for the Kondapalli reserve were received and returned to the District Forest Officer for further revision. A working plan for the Vinukonda and Sattenapalli ranges was also prepared and it is pending discussion with the District Forest Officer.

*Nellore.*—The working plan for the Sriharikota range referred to in the previous annual report was not finally approved pending a decision of certain questions relative to the best methods of transport. For the preparation of a tending working plan for the Red sanders area on the Veligondas in the three ranges of Rapur, Udayagiri and Kanigiri, stock mapping was completed by the special duty ranger. The result of his work and investigation showed that, owing to the inaccessibility of the area and its remoteness from the railway line, no useful working plan could be prepared. The soil of the Veligondas is very shallow and the slope is precipitous in most places. It is therefore extremely doubtful whether anything

whatever should be cut To determine this, experimental improvement felling areas of two acres will be worked in Rapur and Udayagiri ranges during 1927-28 and results observed.

The prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans and schemes were generally followed. Several felling series which were in arrears for want of demand or because of poor growth were eliminated under proper sanction.

## 2. COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

6. The only new work, whose cost was over Rs. 5,000, undertaken during the year was the construction of range buildings at Vararamachendrapuram in Pulusumamidi range in Upper Godavari division (Rs. 7,670).

7. (a) *Roads and bridges.*—A sum of Rs. 4,926 was spent on new works and Rs. 7,071 on repairs. Existing roads were kept in repair. The important new works carried out were—

*Ganjam.*—Construction of the Kutra Nala bridge, in the proposed new alignment of the Tilisingi-Tarasingi metalled road, was done at a cost of Rs. 1,588.

*Vizagapatam.*—One mile and seven furlongs of road in Pedapalli reserve; one mile of road from Chinagora bungalow towards Veeraghattam and one mile extension of Konda Santha Busilikota fire line in Narasapatam range.

*Upper Godavari.*—Path along the left bank of the Pamuleru from Gondur to Daravada, a distance of 9 miles. Formation of a two-foot path along the road traces in Seethampuram reserve for a distance of two miles and three furlongs; alignment of a road trace in Walsugri reserve, a distance of five furlongs, three chains.

*Lower Godavari.*—Extension of Sudikonda-Mallavaram road to a distance of two miles, six furlongs, four chains.

*Guntur.*—A road two miles and one furlong long from 19.5 mile of Vinukonda-Karempudi road to Ramsingh Bhavi.

8. (b) *Buildings.*—Rs. 15,925 were spent on new works and Rs. 18,287 on repairs. The latter includes Rs. 2,739 paid to the temporary establishment.

The important buildings constructed were :—

*Ganjam.*—(1) Reconstruction of rest house at Kurcholli, (2) Section officers' quarters at Lattipada, (3) Forest guards' sheds at Chahali, Biripodoro, Kullada, Potharapalli, Bhagavanpur, and Rogoda, (4) Inspection sheds at Chirikipada, Manitar, Mottabadi and Thonapalli.

*Vizagapatam*.—Inspection shed with a kitchen at Kadagandy (Palakonda range) and Busilikota (Narasapatam range), Forest guards' tiled house at Venkatapuram.

*Upper Godavari*.—(a) Completion of the construction of Foresters' quarters at (1) Murruur, Marrigudem range, and (2) Lakkavaram, Lakkavaram range, and (3) Range clerks' quarters at Venkatapuram, Nugur range. The stables at Kunavaram were converted into servants' quarters; (b) part construction of the rest house at Madhavaraoopeta, Bhadrachallam range, and range buildings at Vararamachandrapuram, Pulusumamidi range; (c) construction of range inspection shed at Somanamalla; conversion of the Range office at Jeediguppa into combined Foresters' and Forest Guards' quarters; construction of a fence around the Foresters' quarters at Tummuleru, Pulusumamidi range.

*Lower Godavari*.—A range office at Gokavaram, rest house at Ravigudem, checking office and quarters at Polavaram, inspection shed at Coringa, range camp shed at Bottappagudem and a tana shed at Santha Pydipala.

*Guntur*.—A rest house at Dongamarla Bhavi in Kondapalli reserve.

*Nellore*.—Construction of a shelter shed for the boats at Krishnapatnam.

9. *Other works*.—None of importance.

### 3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

#### (a) *General Protection*.

10. *New cases of the year*.—The following statement compares the number of offences reported during the year and their classification with those of the previous year:—

	1925-26.	1926-27.
Injury to forests by fire ... ..	99	27
Unauthorized felling ... ..	3,409	3,297
Do. grazing ... ..	2,092	1,473
Other offences ... ..	401	267
Total ... ..	<u>6,001</u>	<u>5,064</u>

The figures show a decrease under all items and are reported to be due to—

*Ganjam*.—The decrease occurred in Mojjagoda, Bontha, Buguda, Surada and Berhampur ranges due to more preventive measures taken.

*Vizagapatam*.—Better protection, vigilance of the staff and the continuance of the gang system in Palakonda range.

*Guntur*.—Due to goat cases having been penalized heavily.

*Nellore*.—Partly to the failure of rains and the consequent scarcity of fodder in the reserves and to better protection of sold kanchas by the Kanchadars.

Out of the 1,185 cases taken into court, 353 cases were convicted and 832 acquitted. Of the 832 acquittals, 759 were due to payment of compounding fees in court, 10 were withdrawn; thus only 63 cases were acquitted by the Magistrates on their demerits. The total number of cases compounded was 4,340 and the compounding fees realized was Rs. 48,517.

11. *Rewards*.—A reward of Rs. 50 was granted to 3 Forest guards, 1 Watcher and 1 Tanahdar in Vizagapatam, and Rs. 200 to 1 Ranger, 1 Forester, 8 Forest Guards and 2 Watchers in four cases in Guntur district.

(b) *Protection from fire.*

12. Form No. 32 shows the areas attempted to be protected and those actually protected. The area under special protection was 964,434 acres; of this 934,346 acres were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 10,388. The failure works to 3 per cent. The average cost per square mile of special protection attempted was Rs. 6-14-0 against Rs. 7-1-0 of the previous year. The decrease is small and calls for no remarks.

The area under general protection was 1,083,808 acres. The area burnt was 6,321 acres or 6 per cent. The average cost per square mile was Rs. 1-13-0.

*Early burning—Upper Godavari*.—Early burning was carried out in Nugur and Cherla ranges and in the reserves of Rekapalli hill and Marrigura of Pulusunamidi and Lakkavaram ranges. The results were satisfactory. The area actually burnt was 89,780 acres.

*Nellore*.—Modified early burning operations were confined to the hill ranges of Kanigiri, Udayagiri, Rapur and Sathiavedu. The results are reported to be generally satisfactory. A length of 99 miles of boundary is reported to have been actually burnt.

There was no early burning operations in other divisions.

The Khonds of Pondakhol in *Ganjam* were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 247 for successful protection of forests from fire. They were also given rewards of bulls to the value of Rs. 250 (8 pairs) for giving up podu cultivation in forests. In *Upper Godavari* a sum of Rs. 2,220 was paid to Koyas and Reddis as rewards for successfully protecting the forests from fire.



In *Lower Godavari* the Koyas, Reddis and settlers in Peddapur and Polavaram Agencies were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 1,123 for successful protection of forests from fire in addition to wages for labour supplied.

The number and origin of fires are compared in Appendix A.

(c) *Protection from cattle.*

13. Two thousand six hundred and fifteen square miles of reserves were open to grazing against 2,617 in the previous year. The decrease is small. Goats were excluded from all reserves. The grazing incidence in *Ganjam* fell from 6.12 to 6.62, in *Lower Godavari* from 2.08 to 2.77 and in *Guntur* from 2.14 to 2.32. There was no change in *Vizagapatam* and *Upper Godavari*. In *Nellore* out of 457 kanchas 434 were sold at different rates of which 220 were on long lease for three years against 229 in the previous year, 23 kanchas remained unsold against 22 in the previous year. Owing to the transfer of all ryots' forests to Forest Panchayats, the long leases of all kanchas were cancelled towards the close of the year. In future, the Kancha system will be confined to reserves which are permanently to be retained under the control of the Forest Department.

The number of cattle licensed to graze was 402,062. Compared with last year, the decrease in the number of cattle licensed is reported in *Upper Godavari* and *Lower Godavari* divisions to be due to cattle mortality in the former division and, in the latter, to (a) enforcement of limitation of the number allowed to graze in the areas under working plan in Ellore and Kandikuppa, (b) transfer of three reserves to Panchayats in Polavaram range, and (c) the less number of delta cattle that sought grazing in the upland reserves.

Appendix B shows the number of cattle impounded. The decrease was marked in *Guntur* and *Nellore* divisions. In *Guntur* it is reported to be due to effective steps taken to put down goat browsing and to the transfer of reserves to panchayat management. In *Nellore* it was due to failure of rains during the year and consequent decrease in the number of offences.

(d) *Protection against injuries from natural causes.*

14. Creepers are reported to have been removed by beat subordinates free of cost.

*Upper Godavari*.—Creepers were cut and soft wooded species were girdled in certain reserves to favour the existing teak and help natural regeneration. The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 465

*Lower Godavari*.—Creepers were cut and soft-wooded species were girdled in the unfelled timber coupes of Bedadavole and Kopalli reserves at a cost of Rs. 108.

*Nellore*.—The experiment regarding *Nux-vomica*, i.e., to see whether parasites, such as *viscum* and *loranthus* affect the yield of the trees was continued on fifteen trees. No conclusions have yet been arrived at.

## CHAPTER III.—SYLVICULTURE.

### SECTION I.—FORMATION AND REGENERATION OF FORESTS.

#### (i) *General progress of areas under regeneration.*

15. *Ganjam*.—Regeneration continued to be satisfactory. No flowering of *Dendrocalamus strictus* or *Bambusa* was noticed.

*Vizagapatam*.—Natural regeneration of sal by seed in Palakonda range and that of the following species in Dharakonda and Sanivaram reserves in Narasapatam range was good :—

- (1) *Pterocarpus marsupium*.
- (2) *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- (3) *Xylia dolabriformis*.
- (4) *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.
- (5) *Anogeissus latifolia*.

Natural reproduction in Narasapatam range was on the whole good. *Bambusa arundinacia* seeded and died within the past two years all over and its regeneration from seed is coming up profusely. *Dendrocalamus strictus* also seeded in Sanivaram and Dharakonda reserves during the year under report. Sporadic flowering of *Dendrocalamus strictus* was observed in Burna and Antikonda reserves of Palakonda range.

*Upper Godavari*.—The natural regeneration of *maddi* and *yegesi* was good while that of the teak was fair. Regeneration of *Hardwickia binata* was good in Bhadrachalam range and that of *Schleichera trijuga* in Pulusumamidi range was profuse.

*Lower Godavari*.—Wherever bamboos (*Dendrocalamus*) have flowered and died the canopy has been opened out and light let in. Natural regeneration of *Xylia dolabriformis* as a result of a very good seed year, is abundant.

Regeneration of other species such as *Anogeissus*, *Pterocarpus*, *Terminalias* and *Dalbergia latifolia* has been fair. In mangrove forests, natural regeneration of tidal species is good under favourable conditions.

*Guntur*.—Natural regeneration of *mada* is satisfactory in the tidal forests. Regeneration of *yepi* in Vinukonda and Sattenapalle ranges is satisfactory.

(ii) *Establishment of reproduction under working plans or schemes.*

(a) *Mainly Natural.*

16. Regeneration was entirely natural in *Ganjam* and *Lower Godavari*. In *Vizagapatam*, *Upper Godavari* and *Nellore* coppice reproduction was good in all the felled coupes. In *Guntur* natural regeneration of *Hardwickia binata* is fair in the areas closed to grazing.

(b) *Mainly Artificial.*

17. *Lower Godavari*.—The *Casuarina* planting in *Kandikuppa* reserve started in 1923-24 was continued during the year. Fifty-four acres were successfully planted on contract at Rs. 25 per 1,000 established plants to be delivered after one year. The total area planted up to date is 204 acres. The planting distance is 7' × 7'. The plants are reported to be thriving. Arrangements have now been made to do the planting of the next coupe departmentally.

(c) *Afforestation.*

18. Nil.

(iii) *Plantations and other forms of Regeneration not under working plans or schemes.*

19. *Ganjam*.—Red Sanders planted in the 10 cents of *Napiers Park* reserve in September 1923 are thriving. Another sample plot was opened in the same reserve in September 1926 and 300 red sanders seedlings were planted, of which 86 are now surviving.

*Vizagapatam*.—The orange tope at *Busilikota* is in good condition; the produce is leased out annually.

*Upper Godavari*.—No new taungya operations were carried out in teak bearing areas. The old taungya coupe of 10 acres opened in 1920-21 in *Kansalur* reserve of the *Lakkavaram* range, is reported to be fully stocked with teak seedlings having an average height of 14½ feet. In the 10 acre plot opened in 1921-22 in the same reserve only 900 seedlings exist as more than 6 acres of the area was blank, being unsuited to teak.

The old taungya coupe of 5 acres opened in 1920-21 in *Mattapalli* reserve of the *Pulusumamidi* range is reported to be fairly stocked with teak seedlings of an average height of 14½ feet while the stocking in 15 acres opened in 1921-22 in the same reserve was sparse and stunted owing to the unsuitability of the soil. The stocking in 5 acres and 15 acres opened in 1920-21 and

1921-22 respectively in the Rekapalli Hill reserve is reported to be similar to the corresponding Mattapalli coupes. In the latter area the bamboo and woody growth other than teak were cut down and burnt in March 1927 at a cost of Rs. 12-8-0. The teak seedlings were then staked for subsequent tending after cutting them flush with the ground. The taungya coupe of 8 acres opened in 1920-21 in Repaka reserve of Marrigudem range is fairly well stocked with teak seedlings.

The growth in the two taungya coupes of 10 acres each opened in 1920-21 in Tunikicheruvu and Bhadrachalam reserves of the Bhadrachalam range is reported to be very stunted owing to the soil not being suited to teak.

A sum of Rs. 9-13-0 was spent during the year for planting an area of 5 acres with teak stumps in the taungya coupe of 10 acres opened in 1921-22 in Peddamidisileru reserve, Cherla range; the operation was however a failure as the soil is not suited to teak.

*Lower Godavari—Ellore range.*—In the red sanders plot (half acre) in Barrikonda reserve only 24 seedlings are now surviving against 30 last year. They are reported to be 12" to 16" in height and are struggling on. In Mr. Seager's plantation Upputeru block II, the growth of the teak is reported to be satisfactory.

*Peddapur range.*—Ten acres in the Annmoyagoppu valley (Rajavommaugi reserve) were exploited for allowing it to be podued for two years. It will thereafter be regenerated with teak. Seedlings of teak are being raised in a nursery for "stumping" and planting when the plot is ready after two years of "podu." In this plot, two one-acre plots have been retained; one to be podued for one year and the other not to be podued at all. This is to observe the effect on growth after planting is done.

The regeneration of teak in the podued areas of Bedadavole reserve in Polavaram range with "stumped" seedlings is now in progress. In *Gokavaram range* three plots of 2 acres each (two in Tirimalayalapalem reserve and one in Mallavaram reserve) were selected for regeneration of teak. These plots were clear felled and burnt and seeds sown in patches at ten seeds in each patch, with a spacing of six feet. Seeds have also been dumped in order to notch in the germinating seedlings where failures occur.

Teak plants in one area plots in Jaddangi, Vatangi, Pedagarangi, Rajavommaugi, Amiubada and Lingamparthi reserves of Peddapur range are doing well.

*Guntur.*—Patch sowings were done in some of the coupes which were felled in the previous year. Thorn was firs burnt

over the patches and the soil dug up. Seeds of *Albizzia lebbek*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Albizzia amara*, *Chloroxylon sweitenia*, *Acacia sundra*, *Tamarindus*, soapnut and *Albizzia lebbek* were sown broadcast in the prepared patches, the seed having been previously tested. Only an occasional *Albizzia lebbek* and *yepi* seedling now remain.

The failure is due to the sowings having been done very late in the year. Similar work done in the coupes of the Kondapalli reserve in 1925, and referred to in the previous year report gave excellent results with *Hardwickia* and moderate results with *Anogeissus*. On inspection of these patches after the break of 1927 monsoon they were still found in excellent condition. This class of work can be done very cheaply and provision is being made for it in the several working plans of the Guntur district now under revision. Sandal seed was sown in 905 baskets at the Killa bungalow in Kondapalli reserved forest. Result nil.

*Nellore*.—Kollurpad in the Kavali range is the only plantation in the district. The following are the species found in it:—*Albizzia lebbek*, *Cassia siamea*, *Neem*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Hardwickia binata*, and *Chloroxylon sweitenia*.—Regeneration by seed of certain species, though fair, dies off in the long-drawn hot weather of the district, but that of *Cassia siamea* holds out and dense thickets of it are to be found. The plantation was inspected soon after the break of the south-west monsoon in 1927 and in many places there were abundant seedlings of *Albizzia lebbek* and *Pterocarpus santalinus*. It is unfortunate that this most interesting plantation is shortly to pass out of the hands of the department.

(iv) *Tending*.

20. *Ganjam*.—Cleaning in the Plains Sal Timber Working Circle was done at the age of 9 months.

*Lower Godavari*.—Climber cutting and girdling of soft-wood trees was carried out free of cost in some reserves of Peddapur range. In Polavaram climber cutting and girdling of inferior species was also carried out in unworked teak areas. Cleaning and climber cutting were also carried out in the worked coupes of Kopalli and Bedadavole reserves.

*Nellore*.—Climbers and *Euphorbia* were cut by the contractors and subordinates free of cost. All felled coupes were fenced by contractors against trespass from cattle.

(v) *General*.

21. *Vizagapatam*.—Thirty pounds of sandal seed were dibbled in along the margins of roads, firelines and foot-paths in the Sanivaram and Dharakonda reserves. Germination was satisfactory in places

but the seedlings eventually died on account of drought. Sandal and sal seeds were dibbled in the Palakonda range; the former was a failure on the whole as most of the seedlings died owing to drought; of the sal, some seedlings have survived the hot weather and are established. Ten pounds of sandal seed were also sown in Peddapalli West, Pedimikonda, Karaka and Arlova reserves of Sarvasiddhi range; there was no germination at all. The 1,000 sandal plants which are the result of sowings in previous years in the Sanivaram reserve are thriving and are 3 to 8 feet high. There are 17 and 41 sandal plants surviving in the Kondasantha and Nathavaram rest-house compounds. The trees in the Kondasantha rest-house are profusely seedling and natural regeneration is found round about.

Palmyra seeds were sown around the felled coupes in the Peddapalli and Vemagiri forests and eight other reserves in Sarvasiddhi range in Golgonda taluk which are under a working plan. About 50 per cent germinated and the rest failed mostly due to damage caused by wild pigs. Of the germinations, about half are doing well; and the other half are not thriving.

Of the *divi divi* seedlings that germinated last year as a result of sowing done around the rest-houses in Sarvasiddhi range about 50 per cent died during the year owing to drought. The rest are thriving.

*Upper Godavari.*—Sandal sowings were tried but the seed did not germinate and the District Forest Officer suspects that the division is unsuited to sandal. It is reported that a different system is being tried in the current year.

*Lower Godavari.*—The result of sandal sowing in a small plot in Peddapur range was a failure. The tamarind crop was good.

*Guntur.*—A nursery was formed at Dongamarlabhavi in Kondapalli reserved forest. Teak and red sanders seeds were sown broadcast. On 29th January 1927 about 25,000 teak seedlings were counted. As the plants were found dying of congestion they were picked out in beds at 6 inches by 6 inches but as they were not allowed to be watered almost all of them died. There is yet a lot of seed in the nursery beds and it continues to germinate. The red sanders seedlings also died.

#### SECTION 2.—TENDING OF THE GROWING STOCK.

22. *Ganjam.*—The following sylvicultural works were carried out during the year under review:—

The clearing, heaping and burning of refuse stuff in coupe VII of the Plains Sal Timber Working Circle taken up in the previous year was completed at a cost of Rs. 264-3-0.

(1) For heaping, burning refuse stuff and cutting back switch growth in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle of Brahmanasai reserve, coupe VIII, series I, of Bontha range, Rs. 643 was spent;

(2) on the cleaning, heaping and burning operations in coupe VIII of Buguda range (40 acres) an expenditure of Rs. 106 was incurred ;

(3) on cutting back advance growth in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle, coupe VIII, series II, of Buguda range, Rs. 25 was spent and on cutting and burning refuse stuff unremoved by the contractor in coupe VII, Rs. 25 ;

(4) cutting and cleaning in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle, coupe VII, series II (40 acres) cost Rs. 92 ;

(5) clearing 128 acres of coupe VII of Plains Sal Timber Working Circle, series I, Bontha range, cost Rs. 377-3-0 ;

(6) cleaning in coupe VI (51 acres) of the Plains Sal Timber Working Circle, Kukuluba range, cost Rs. 41 ; and

(7) cleanings in coupe III of the Plains Sal Timber Working Circle, series I (146 acres) of Kukuluba range, cost Rs. 414-13-0 ;

*Ravine Working Circle.*—Cleaning, heaping and burning refuse stuff in coupe IV of 1925-26, 32 acres was done at a cost of Rs. 128, while the cutting back of all growth in the same area cost Rs. 32.

Cleaning 131 acres of coupe I of Rambha Ravine Working Circle of 1920-21 cost Rs. 400-7-6, and the same work, in coupe IV (32 acres) cost of Rs. 97-11-0.

Cleaning 88 acres of coupe II of 1921-22 of Rambha Ravine Working Circle was done at a cost of Rs. 290-2-0.

On running a fire through coupe II of Ravine Working Circle a sum of Rs. 123 was spent.

*Improvement fellings.*—These were discontinued under Chief Conservator's Proceedings No. 126, Press, dated 7th April 1924.

*Thinnings.*—Thinnings were done in coupe II of Plains Sal Timber Working Circle 90 acres of Kukuluba range at a cost of Rs. 246-4-0. The remaining 140 acres of this coupe was completed in 1925-26 at a cost of Rs. 382-8-0.

*Thinnings in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle, coupe V.*—Fifty acres was done at a cost of Rs. 67-4-0 and thinnings and cleaning in Rambha Ravine coupe II (43 acres) at a cost of Rs. 72-2-0.

*Creeper cutting and thinning.*—These operations were carried out in coupe III of Plains Sal Timber Working Circle (Buguda range), 40 acres, at a cost of Rs. 90-4-0 ; in this case, creeper cutting was included in thinnings and cleanings and was not done as a separate operation. Thinnings were done in 272 acres of the Plains Sal Pole Working Circle at a cost of Rs. 329-5-0 in Russellkonda range and in 158 acres at a cost of Rs. 147 in Buguda range.

The ten sample plots laid out in 1925 by the Forest Research Institute are not due for remeasurement till 1930. It was instructed in the meantime that the following should be done for the maintenance of the plots :—

- (a) All numbers and crosses repainted (with white zinc paint).
- (b) All boundary trenches and pillars kept in order.

Range officers were directed to do the work but only one Ranger has complied with the instruction.

#### EXPERIMENTS.

*Experimental thinnings — Kukuluba range.*—As thinnings in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle in the fifth year with an espacement of 4' 3" by 4' 3" as prescribed in the Working Plan was considered unreasonably close, the Conservator of Forests ordered that an area of five acres due for thinning in 1926-27 be thinned with the endeavour to secure an espacement 5' 6" by 5' 6" inches. This was done in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle coupe III.

#### 2. *Experimental second cleaning.*

The Conservator also ordered that a second cleaning over five acres in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle coupes should be done in January 1927 as an experiment when the crop is 19 to 20 months old. This was done in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle coupe VI at a total cost of Rs. 14-4-0.

#### 3. *Experimental Plots (Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 7).*

Proposed by the Dehra Dun Research officers to study the question of white ant attack and the best age for thinning were laid out by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle coupe VI in February and March 1927 at a cost of Rs. 37-12-0.

The latest observation of these shows as follows :—

The formation of fissures is noticeable here and there in all the plots and the process seems to show signs of further development. Not in one stem in any of the plots are white ants noticeable, but they are in evidence on the ground. Small dead fallen branches and leaves are attacked but these are only stray cases and are only disclosed after careful observation.

The fissures in the stems are advancing equally in all the plots but no white ant attack is yet noticed on the stems in any of the plots.

In Buguda range one experimental area of five acres was opened in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle coupe II in March 1927 to study the effect of 5' 6" espacement in thinnings against 4' 3" prescribed in the Working Plan.



Another experimental area of five acres was opened in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle coupe IV of Buguda Range in February 1927 to study the effect on regeneration by doing a second cleaning six months after the first cleaning.

The following experiments were conducted in Plains Sal Timber Working Circle coupes series II.

*Chendragiri reserve coupe I of 1920.*—A strip 22 feet in width and 9 chains long was cut through a seven-year old crop and all sal stems examined to test the percentage of unsoundness.

*Results.*

In the strip 22 feet  $\times$  9 chains—

	102	sound.
	21	unsound.
	<hr/>	
	123	
	<hr/>	
Stocking per acre	340	sound.
	70	unsound.
	<hr/>	
Total	410	
	<hr/>	
Expressed in percentage	83	per cent sound.
	17	„ unsound.

Of the 21 instances of unsoundness 17 were due to insects tunnelling the pith or forming galleries inside the wood.

Two were attributed to fungus and the remaining two were unhealthy occlusions of wounds which later on pave the way for fungus infection and cause rot.

*Chendragiri reserve coupe III of 1921-22 Plains Sal Timber Working Circle.*—A strip 22 feet in width and 9 chains long was cut through five-year old crop and sal stems were examined to test the respective percentage of the deceased and unsound stems.

*Results.*

In strip 22 feet $\times$ 9 chains		
= 3 square chains	250	sound.
	11	unsound.
	<hr/>	
	261	
	<hr/>	
Stocking per acre	833	sound.
	37	unsound.
	<hr/>	
	870	
	<hr/>	
Expressed in percentage	96	per cent sound.
	4	„ unsound.

Of the 11 cases of unsoundness, 4 were due to insects tunnelling the pith or forming galleries inside the wood, 6 were instances of dead knot rotting inside the stem and one specimen showed unhealthy open wound attacked by white ants.

*Chendragiri Reserve Coupe IV—Plains Sal Timber Working Circle.*—A strip 22 feet wide and 9 chains long was cut through a four-year old crop and all sal stems were examined to test the percentage of unsoundness.

*Results.*

Strip 22 feet × 9 chains				
= 3 square chains	...	...	...	378 sound.
				21 unsound.
				399
Stocking per acre	...	...	...	1,260 sound.
				70 unsound.
				1,330
Expressed in percentage	...	..		95 per cent sound.
				5 „ unsound.

Of the 21 cases of unsoundness, 8 were due to insects tunnelling the pith or forming galleries inside, 2 were instances of fungus entry into open wounds, 6 were dead knots rotting inside the stem and in 5 cases white ants had bored through dead knots.

*Chendragiri Reserve Coupe V of 1923-24—Plains Sal Timber Working Circle.*—A strip 22 feet wide and 9 chains long was cut through a three-year old crop and all stems were examined to test the percentage of unsoundness.

*Results.*

In the strip of 22 feet × 9 chains				
= 3 square chains	...	...	...	432 sound.
				6 unsound.
				438
Stocking per acre	...	...	...	1,440 sound.
				20 unsound.
				1,460
Expressed in percentage	...	...		99 per cent sound.
				1 „ unsound.

Of the 6 cases of unsoundness, 5 were caused by insects tunnelling the pith or forming galleries inside the wood; one was due to a dead knot rotting inside the stem.

*Chendragiri Reserve Coupe No. VI of 1924-25.*—Through this second-year old crop a strip 22 feet in width and 9 chains long was cut and all sal stems were examined to test the percentage of soundness.

*Results.*

Strip 22 feet × 9 chains	...	...	...	197 sound.
= 3 square chains	...	...	...	27 unsound.
				<hr/>
				224
				<hr/>
Stocking per acre	...	...	...	657 sound.
				90 unsound.
				<hr/>
				747
				<hr/>
Expressed in percentage	...	...	...	88 per cent sound.
				13 „ unsound.

Of the 27 cases of unsoundness, 5 were due to insects tunnelling the pith or forming galleries inside the wood, 5 were cases of white ant entry through rotting branches, 16 were attributed to fungoid infections and in one the tissues were rotting in the fork of a double leader.

*Brahmanasai Reserve Coupe VII of 1925-26.*—A strip 22 feet in width and 9 chains long was cut through the one-year old crop and all the sal stems were examined to test the percentage of diseased and unsound stems.

*Results.*

Strip of 22 feet × 9 chains	...	...	...	334 sound
= 3 square chains	...	...	...	10 unsound
				<hr/>
				344
				<hr/>
Stocking per acre	...	...	...	1,113 sound
				33 unsound
				<hr/>
				1,146
				<hr/>
Expressed in percentage	...	...	...	97 per cent sound.
				3 „ unsound.

The ten cases of unsoundness were all caused by insects tunnelling the pith or forming galleries inside the wood.

*Vizagapatam.*—Creeper cutting was done in Samaralli reserve and Karanam Dangu Sal area in the Burna reserve.

*Lower Godavari.*—An area of 50 acres was proposed for thinning of teak in Coupe I of Yerraguntapalli reserve in Ellore range, but the work was not carried out as the reserve was to be handed over to a panchayat for management.

## CHAPTER IV.—EXPLOITATION.

### (a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

#### (i) *Major Forest Produce.*

23. The silvicultural systems in force were—

*Clear felling and regeneration of sal under the uniform system.*—Clear fellings were carried out in both the series of the Plains Sal Timber Working Circle and in the Ravine Working Circle, Ganjam district, as detailed below :—

*Series I—Periodic Block I.*—Rejects in Brahmanasai coupe VIII of Bontha range of 128 acres were sold for Rs. 3,122-9-9 and the residual growth for Rs. 672 after timber fit for Russellkonda Saw Mill had been extracted departmentally. In addition, the extraction of timber fit for the mill in Coupe IX taken up during the previous year was completed in the year under review. After the millable timber had been extracted departmentally for the Russellkonda Saw Mill, the residual growth in Coupe IX was sold for Rs. 1,529-8-0 and the rejects for Rs. 1,500-10-0.

*Series II—Periodic Block I.*—Kriamba Coupe VIII of Buguda range was, after removal of millable timber, sold to a contractor for Rs. 930 (at Rs. 48-4-0 per acre) for felling of the residual growth.

Similarly, after extraction of mill timber in Coupe IX of Plains Sal Timber Working Circle of Kriamba reserve, Buguda range, it was sold during the year under review. The first and second instalments were however collected after the close of the year.

*Ravine Working Circle.*—Rambha Ravine Coupe V (41 acres) was sold to a contractor for clear felling at Rs. 14 per acre. The coupe sold in the previous year fetched Rs. 12 per acre. The extraction of timber fit for the mill from Rambha Ravine compartments 7 and 8, commenced in March 1926, was completed during the year under review. The total yield from these compartments was 8,353 cubic feet, of which 2,121 cubic feet were carted to the mill—the latter figure includes 850 cubic feet carted during the previous year.

*Upper Godavari.*—Clear fellings were done departmentally in two coupes in the Marrigudem range and two in the Bhadrachellam

range. The saleable timber was extracted to the river banks and there sold. The financial results of the fellings are shown in the following table:—

Range.	Reserve.	Area in acres.	Gross expenditure.	Gross revenue.	Cost per acre.	Net revenue per acre.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Marrigudem	Seetharampuram ..	37	935	4,021	25	83
	Ramaachendram ..	50	1,191	3,102	24	38
Bhadrachellam.	Dumugudem ..	70	2,449	10,216	36	110
	Tanikioheruvu ..	40	1,225	4,592	31	84

The yield of timber (all species) from the above coupes was 5,246, 5,411, 11,719 and 5,256 cubic feet of which 3,115, 2,865, 9,301, 4,223 cubic feet respectively was teak.

In addition to the above, work was commenced in the coupes of 1927-28 during the year under review.

*Selection fellings—Ganjam.*—Selection fellings in Metrikia valley, Rambha reserve, commenced in April 1926 were completed during the year.

*Baiballi reserve.*—Selection fellings in Baiballi reserve commenced in January 1926 were in progress during the year, some of the millable timber having been carted to the mill 247 logs of 2,250 cubic feet appear outstanding in the books for carting. It was however reported that there is no more millable timber to be carted. The matter is under investigation. 12,433 cubic feet were obtained from coupe III of 1922-23 of which 8,363 cubic feet were carted to the mill. Extraction of timber from compartment 2 of Ambazora Ravine Working Circle and compartment 15 of Chendragiri Ravine Working Circle was done under the selection method. The total yield was 2,935 cubic feet of which 1,893 cubic feet were carted to the mill and 950 cubic feet were sold.

*Vizagapatam.*—One thousand five hundred and twenty-nine cubic feet of sal timber was extracted from Donabhai reserve.

*Upper Godavari.*—*Yepi* trees of and above six feet in girth were marked in coupe I of *Yepi* Working Circle, Bhadrachellam Range; the yield during the year was 5,000 cubic feet.

*Improvement fellings—Ganjam.*—Mature trees fit for the mill were extracted as given below:—

*Series I—Periodic Block II.*—The extraction of mature trees from Baniakoradabadi block commenced in January 1926 was completed during the year under review. In Kanubondho and Bamsakota blocks the work started in February 1926 was completed during the year under review.

*Series II—Periodic Blocks III and IV.*—The work of extraction from Bolasi Block A started in February 1926 was completed during the year under review. Extraction of mill timber from Nondopodoro and Khegaponka blocks was taken up during the year and completed at a cost of Rs. 4,518. The total yield of the coupe was 22,583 cubic feet of which 12,649 cubic feet were carted to the mill.

*Simple coppice and coppice with standards.*—The fuel coupes in all the divisions were worked under the simple coppice system. In Lower Godavari two timber coupes in the Koppalli and Bedadavole reserves were also treated under this system and special tending operations carried out. The areas worked over were: Coupes III and IV of Koppalli = 40 acres each, coupe V of Bedadavole = 54 acres and arrears of 14 acres in coupe IV of the latter. They were sold out to a contractor for Rs. 2,065. A coupe of 10 acres selected in Ammayagoppu valley in Rajavommangi reserve was exploited departmentally and saleable timber (viz., 6,096 cubic feet) was carted to Yeleswaram depot for sale; this timber was there sold for Rs. 5,130. The total cost of exploitation was Rs. 2,100.

*Unregulated fellings.*—These were as usual confined to unreserved lands and to the Rampa forests.

In Upper Godavari in the unreserved lands under the control of the Forest Department fellings were controlled departmentally in the balance area of coupe V, Nugur range and coupe IX of Cherla range under a scheme approved by the Conservator, and trees of valuable species of and above 3 feet in girth at breast height were marked before felling. One thousand seven hundred and forty-nine logs of 32,914 cubic feet were extracted from Nugur range and 897 logs of 9,553 cubic feet from the Cherla range. Only 20,064 cubic feet in Nugur range were sold, during the year, for Rs. 17,126. The timber extracted from Cherla range was sold for Rs. 7,921.

*Taungya—Upper Godavari.*—The right to fell and remove marketable timber over an area of 20 acres (Podu Coupe III) in non-teak areas of Rekapalli Hill reserve in Pulusumamidi range and 20 acres (Podu Coupe I) in non-teak areas in Kansalur reserve of Lakkavaram range were sold for Rs. 1,900 and Rs. 1,750 respectively. These areas will be handed over to the Koyas and Reddis in January 1928 for raising field crops and taken back in January 1929 for regeneration operations.

#### (ii) *Minor Produce.*

24. *Bamboos and minor produce.*—Three methods of extraction were in vogue, viz., (1) departmental collection, (2) leasing the right of collection, (3) collection on permits. The first method was resorted to only to meet the requirements of the department for repairs to

buildings. The produce was generally leased to contractors except in the Sriharikota range of Nellore division where the minor forest produce was collected departmentally by the Yanadis. The right to collect seigniorage from the purchasers at shandies for other minor produce purchased from the hill tribes was leased out to contractors in Vizagapatam as usual.

Collections on permits was allowed in some of the forests of Upper Godavari which were not leased out to contractors and in the Rampa territory and from unreserves of Lower Godavari division.

*Strychnos nux-vomica*.—In Upper Godavari the produce could not be sold for want of demand. In Lower Godavari the right to collect it was leased out for one year for Rs. 250. It is reported that in this division also there is not much demand for it.

*Cassia auriculata bark*.—Only in Vizagapatam and Lower Godavari was this item leased out. In the former division it was not sold in the Palakonda range for want of demand.

*Cassia fistula*.—The right to collect this product in the reserves and unreserves of Bontha and Buguda ranges of the Ganjam district was leased out during the year.

*Fodder grass and hay—Ganjam*.—The right to cut grass in Napier's Park reserve was leased out for Rs. 16.

*Lower Godavari*.—The removal of fodder and thatch grass was allowed free for domestic purposes from all the reserves in the district except Coringa and its extension and Kandikuppa reserve in which, the right to cut it was leased for Rs. 150. Rupees one-thousand two hundred being the lease amount of fodder grass in Samalkot cantonment ground realized by the Revenue Department was collected after the close of the year and credited to the Forest Department.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) Departmental Agency.

25. The outturn of major produce by departmental agency is compared with that of the previous year in the following abstract :—

Year.	Timber in thousands of cubic feet.	Fuel in thousands of cubic feet.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1926-26 .. .. .	281	56	RS. 300	RS. 16,931
1926-27 .. .. .	485	221	349	11,614

The increase under 'Timber' occurs in Ganjam and Lower Godavari. In Ganjam it was due to fellings having been carried out throughout the year while in 1925-26 fellings were not conducted for about seven months owing to suspension of work in the sawmill. In Lower Godavari it was due to departmental exploitation of 10 acres in the Ammayagoppu valley of the Peddapur range.

The increase under 'Fuel' was chiefly in the Guntur division and it is accounted for by the fact that during the course of stock mapping of the mada forests of the Bezwada range large quantities of dead mada existed and this was ordered to be cut and sold departmentally.

The increase under bamboos is small. The decrease under minor produce was chiefly in the Nellore division and is due to the total failure of the soapnut crop.

(ii) *By Purchasers.*

26. The following statement compares the quantity of major produce and the value of minor produce removed by purchasers during the year with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Timber in thousands of cubic feet.	Fuel in thousands of cubic feet.	Bamboos.	Grass and grazing.	Other minor produce.
1925-26 .. ..	831	6,289	RS. 1,54,111	RS. 2,16,009	RS. 1,25,134
1926-27 .. ..	834	7,814	1,47,429	1,86,473	1,10,577

The increase under 'Timber' is small. The increase under 'Fuel' was in all the divisions except Lower Godavari and is due to —

*Ganjam.*—The yield in the coupe of the year was better and additional coupes were sold.

*Vizagapatam.*—Larger quantities were extracted from coupes and larger removals took place from unreserves.

*Upper Godavari.*—Rejected stuff from clear felled coupes was sold as fuel in Bhadrachalam range and there was a greater demand for fuel during the year for lime and brick kilns and for arrack distilleries.

*Guntur.*—Larger quantities were removed from unreserves.

*Nellore.*—Adoption of the yield as obtained from indicator areas; the figures furnished by contractors and previously adopted



were generally unreliable. More coupes were also sold than in 1925-26.

The decrease under 'Bamboos' was due to the high prices which were realized for coupes 1925-26 in Upper Godavari division owing to the reservation of certain coupes in Rekapalli reserve for the Carnatic Paper Mills at Rajahmundry and to less removal of bamboos in 1926-27 from Rampa owing to want of demand.

The fall under 'Grazing' was due to cattle mortality in Upper Godavari division and transfer of reserves to panchayats in Lower Godavari and Guntur divisions.

The fall under 'Other minor produce' is due to Cassia fistula bark not having been sold in Lower Godavari and to the realization of less revenue from unreserves in Guntur division.

(iii) & (iv) *By Right-holders and under privileges and free grantees.*

27. The quantity and value of the produce removed under this head are detailed below :—

	Timber in thousands of cubic feet.	Value.	Fuel in thou- sands of cubic feet.	Value.	Bamboos.	Grazing.	Other produce.	Total outturn.
		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Right-holders	10	800	28	350	125	270	125	1,670
Free grantees	54	6,360	462	7,218	349	11,286	400	25,553

*Rights.*—The Khonds of Chokkapad Khandam in Ganjam district have a right to free removal of timber, etc., for their domestic and agricultural purposes and to free grazing.

*Free grants.*—Free grants were made throughout the circle chiefly for rebuilding houses burnt by fire. In Vizagapatam division free grazing to the extent of Rs. 840 was allowed in the Dhara-konda and Sanivaram reserves in the Narasapatam range to the neighbouring villagers for services rendered by them in fire protection, etc. In Nellore free grants were made to the Kavali Yerukala settlement for building purposes. In Guntur the free grants made in connexion with cyclone of 1925 were included in the report under review. The estimated value of all grants was Rs. 25,553 against Rs. 21,826 in the previous year.

## (c) OUTTURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.

28. The total outturn from all agencies is compared with that of previous year in the following statement:—

Year.	Timber in thousands of cubic feet.	Fuel in thousands of cubic feet.	Bamboos.	Gross value of minor forest produce including grass and grazing.
1925-26 .. ..	1,211	6,390	RS. 1,55,146	RS. 3,71,210
1926-27 .. ..	1,383	8,525	1,48,252	3,20,745

The total number of cattle for which grazing was provided was 402,062 against 628,497 of the previous year.

## CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

29. The financial position of the year is compared with that of the previous year and the average of the preceding quinquennium in the following abstract:—

	1926-27.	1925-26.	Average of the preceding quinquennium.
Revenue .. .. .	RS. 10,63,431	RS. 10,37,364	RS. 10,10,535
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
B. Conservancy and Works .. .. .	} 3,04,849	1,83,077	2,21,996
52-A. Capital Outlay .. .. .			
C. Establishments .. .. .			
Total ..	7,96,710	6,61,729	7,13,857
Surplus ..	+ 2,66,721	+ 3,75,635	+ 2,96,678

The financial results of the year show a surplus of Rs. 2,66,721 against Rs. 3,75,635 in the previous year. Although the revenue of the year was in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 26,067 there was no corresponding increase in the net revenue because of the increased expenditure both under 'Establishments' as well as under 'B. Conservancy and Works'

Fifty-one per cent of the revenue was derived from major produce, 24 per cent from minor produce, 17 per cent from grass and grazing and 8 per cent from miscellaneous items. Of the expenditure, 29 per cent was incurred on exploitation, 9 per cent on upkeep and 62 per cent on miscellaneous items. The revenue outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 21,533 against Rs. 68,172 at the end of the previous year. This decrease in the outstandings is explained by the fact that there was a change in the system of payment of

the dues by the mill as a result of which the mill made payments immediately on receipt of bills of supply from the District Forest Officer. The important variations under 'Receipts' and 'Expenditure' are explained below :—

### RECEIPTS.

#### (i) *By Departmental Agency.*

*Timber* (+ Rs. 52,269).—This is mainly contributed by the following divisions :—

*Ganjam* (+ Rs. 37,667).—Unlike in the previous year, the mill was required to make immediate payments; it paid also the outstandings of the previous year.

*Vizagapatam* (— Rs. 1,401).—The non-sale of sal timber extracted from the Donabhai reserve, for want of demand, is accountable for this small deficit.

*Upper Godavari* (+ Rs. 10,657).—Timber extracted in 1925–26 from unreserve coupe V of the Nugur range was sold during the year.

*Lower Godavari* (+ Rs. 5,345).—As an experimental measure, timber was extracted from Ammayagoppa valley and sold at Yeleswaram.

*Fuel* (+ Rs. 5,735).—Mainly contributed by the following divisions :—

*Ganjam* (+ Rs. 1,722).—Due to the sale of thinnings in plains sal pole working circle in which certain arrear areas were thinned during the year.

*Guntur* (+ Rs. 3,819).—Due to the departmental working of 'mada' coupes.

*Minor forest produce* (— Rs. 3,479).—Mainly due to the total failure of the soap-nut crop and to a less quantity of nuxvomica having been collected in the Nellore division.

#### (ii) *By purchasers.*

*Timber* (+ Rs. 905).—Mainly contributed by the following divisions :—

*Ganjam* (— Rs. 2,787).—Due to fall in the price.

*Vizagapatam* (— Rs. 980).—Due to a smaller area sold in Chinnamangalapuram tope.

*Upper Godavari* (+ Rs. 2,543).—Due to the sale of yepi trees in Arlagudem reserve and to the sale of rejected timbers from clear-felled coupes.

*Lower Godavari* (+ Rs. 2,507).—Due to increase in the removals of timber from Rampa.

*Fuel* (+ Rs. 37,672).—Mainly contributed by the following divisions:—

*Lower Godavari* (+ Rs. 2,457).—Due to keen competition among bidders at sales.

*Guntur* (— Rs. 4,546).—Due to less competition in sales.

*Nellore* (+ Rs. 39,892).—Due to the fact that excellent prices were obtained for the Sriharikota coupes as a result of the adoption of the policy to sell for three years. This gave security of tenure and contractors were therefore prepared to bid higher.

*Bamboos* (— Rs. 15,855).—Mainly contributed by the following divisions:—

*Vizagapatam* (+ Rs. 5,451).—Due to better prices and to the sale of Palakonda bamboo coupe which was not sold in 1925-26.

*Upper Godavari* (— Rs. 16,131).—Due to the fact that the previous year's price was abnormal.

*Lower Godavari* (— Rs. 7,191).—Due to fall in price as a result of strict enforcement of working plan prescriptions and to the transfer of three reserves in Polavaram range to panchayat management.

*Guntur* (+ Rs. 1,981).—Due to better price fetched for Kondapalli coupe.

*Grazing* (— Rs. 19,905).—Mainly contributed by the following divisions:—

*Upper Godavari* (— Rs. 728).—Due to cattle mortality.

*Lower Godavari* (— Rs. 2,509).—Due to the handing over of reserves of panchayats.

*Guntur* (— Rs. 13,400).—Due to the handing over of reserves of panchayats.

*Nellore* (— Rs. 3,167).—Due to the handing over of reserves of panchayats.

*Minor forest produce* (— Rs. 7,801).—Mainly contributed by the following divisions:—

*Vizagapatam* (+ Rs. 1,186).—Due to departmental collection of seigniorage at shandies for a period prior to sales.

*Upper Godavari* (+ Rs. 771).—Due to competition among contractors.

*Lower Godavari* (— Rs. 7,379).—Due to non-sale of rela bark and less removal of produce from Rampa.

*Guntur* (+ Rs. 828).—Due to competition.

*Nellore* (-- Rs. 3,520).—Due to the handing over of reserves to panchayats.

*Revenue Department*.—Receipts under all the sub-heads represent collections by the Revenue Department over which the Forest Department exercises no control.

*Profits from Government commercial undertakings* (-- Rs. 15,829).—No adjustment under this head was made during 1926-27.

*Other sources* (-- Rs. 22,144).—Mainly contributed by the following divisions :—

*Vizagapatam* (+ Rs. 1,339).—Due to the levy of high compounding fees and fines on contractors for irregular working.

*Upper Godavari* (+ Rs. 2,584).—Due to the imposition of fine on a bamboo contractor on account of illicit fellings and to increase in the number of offences.

*Lower Godavari* (-- Rs. 4,791).—This is a fluctuating item.

*Guntur* (-- Rs. 20,287).—Due to decrease in the number of offences and to the absence of such extra items as sale of the Kondavid bungalow in 1925-26.

*Nellore* (-- Rs. 1,241).—Due to decrease in the number of offences.

*Recoveries of indirect charges from Government commercial undertakings* (+ Rs. 22,930).—There was no adjustment under this item in 1925-26.

## EXPENDITURE.

### B.—Conservancy and Works.

I. *Government Agency*.—The excess of Rs. 32,899 under timber was mainly contributed by Ganjam (Rs. 29,817), Upper Godavari (Rs. 822) and Lower Godavari (Rs. 2,092). In the first-mentioned division, it is accounted for by the mill having worked the full year against only for five months in 1925-26. In Upper Godavari, all sanctioned works under clear-felling were completed within the year and in Lower Godavari timber felling over ten acres was done as experiment.

Fuel shows an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,754 as a result of the exploitation of dead mada wood.

II. *By purchasers* (-- Rs. 2,259).—Contributed mainly by the following divisions :—

There was less expenditure by Rs. 554 in Ganjam because in 1925-26 pole coupes were demarcated five years in advance and in

Guntur Rs. 916 was less spent because certain reserves were transferred to panchayats.

*V. Purchase of cattle* (— Rs. 668).—This was due to the debiting of the expenditure under this item to 52-A. Capital in the Ganjam division.

*Feed and keep of live-stock* (+ Rs. 2,098).—Contributed mainly by the following divisions:—

In Ganjam the expenditure on this item used to be debited to timber operations with the result that that district now shows Rs. 2,612 as spent here over and above what was spent in 1925-26. On the other hand Upper Godavari is responsible for a short expenditure of Rs. 519 because of the death of baggage elephant, 'Kapila'.

*Purchase of stores, tools and plant* (— Rs. 2,990).— Contributed mainly by Guntur (Rs. — 2,293) and Lower Godavari (Rs. — 629). In both cases the less expenditure is due to less purchase of stores as compared with the previous year.

*VI. Road* (+ Rs. 902).—Contributed mainly by Lower Godavari (— Rs. 686) and Guntur (+ Rs. 1,184) which (differences) call for no explanation.

*VII. Sowing and planting* (+ Rs. 1,760).—Mainly contributed by Lower Godavari division due to the experimental sowing of teak in Sudikonda and Tirumalayapalem reserves.

*Fire protection* (+ Rs. 838).—Contributed mainly by the following divisions.

*Ganjam* (+ Rs. 1,149).—Due to the addition of new coupes under rigid fire protection and to the necessity of a second burning owing to late rains.

*Lower Godavari* (— Rs. 789).—Due to less rewards having been paid on account of increased fires.

*Other work* (+ Rs. 2,462).—Mainly contributed by Ganjam division due to carrying out to a certain extent of arrears of thinning operations.

*Loss on Government commercial undertakings* (+ Rs. 97,154).— This was adjusted by the Accountant-General.

#### 52-A. Capital outlay.

*V. Purchase of cattle* (+ Rs. 694).—Due to debiting the expenditure to capital outlay instead of to 8. b. Conservancy and Works in Ganjam division.

*Stores, tools and plant* (— Rs. 12,375).—Due to the fact that in 1925-26 an item of Rs. 13,927 in Ganjam division was adjusted by the Accountant-General.

*Roads and bridges* (— Rupees 1,934).—Mainly contributed by Upper Godavari division (Rs. — 1,166) due to construction of Polipaka-Tatlunka road in 1925-26.

*Buildings* (+ Rs. 1,324).—Mainly contributed by the following divisions.

*Ganjam* (— Rs. 2,586).—A smaller building programme was undertaken.

*Vizagapatam* (+ Rs. 1,187).—Due to the construction of Forest Guards' lines at Venkatapuram and inspection sheds at Kadagandy and Busilikota.

*Upper Godavari* (+ Rs. 1,326).—Due to the construction of a Range office building at Vararamachendrapuram and a rest-house at Madhavaraoopeta.

*Lower Godavari* (+ Rs. 5,620).—Due to the construction of a rest-house at Ravigudem, Range office building at Gokavaram, checking station at Polavaram and range inspection shed at Coringa.

*Guntur* (— Rs. 4,520).—The decrease was due to the fact that in 1925-26 the subordinates' quarters at Ippur and Bolapalli were constructed and those at Srigiripad were converted into a rest-house.

*VII. Sowing and planting* (— Rs. 1,371).—Mainly contributed by Lower Godavari (— Rs. 1,316) due to the fact that the expenditure incurred on sowing, etc., was debited to 8. b. Conservancy and Works.

*Other works* (— Rs. 927).—Mainly contributed by Guntur (— Rs. 714) due to the fact that the expenditure was debited to 8. b. Conservancy and Works.

*Investment on Government commercial undertakings* (+ Rs. 1,240).—Due to the adjustment effected by the Accountant-General in Ganjam division.

#### *C.—Establishments.*

*Pay of officers—Non-voted* (+ Rs. 1,821).—Due (1) to the posting of a senior Conservator, (2) to the posting of an Assistant Conservator to help the District Forest Officer, Guntur, in the revision of working plans and (3) to the posting of Mr. Master on special duty for the investigation of bamboo supply in the Upper Godavari division. The increase under these several heads were partly counterbalanced by less expenditure in Ganjam as a result of a junior Deputy Conservator being in charge.

*Pay of officers—Voted* (+ Rs. 12,677).—Due to the posting of an Extra Assistant Conservator for checking the forest depots in

Ganjam and to the debiting of Mr. Changappa's pay in Nellore to 'Voted' during the year.

*Pay of establishments* (— Rs. 4,352).—Mainly due to the handing over of forests to panchayats in Guntur and Nellore divisions partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure, in Ganjam as a result of heavy timber operations and in Upper Godavari to bamboo investigation.

*Travelling allowance, etc.* (— Rs. 887).—Due to the handing over of forests to panchayats in Guntur division partly counterbalanced by increased touring by the Conservator than in 1925-26 when Mr. Minchin was precluded from touring from November owing to illness.

*Contingencies—Contract and non-contract* (+ Rs. 4,489).—Mainly due to the payment of rent for Public Works buildings occupied as offices chiefly in the following divisions (Direction + Rs. 1,224, Ganjam + Rs. 1,031, Guntur + Rs. 746, Nellore + Rs. 1,083) with effect from 1st April 1926.

## CHAPTER VI.—RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

### (a) RESEARCH.

30. Nil.

### (b) EXPERIMENTS.

31. *Vizagapatam*.—Sandal sowings were done in parts but without success. The germination was satisfactory at first but the seedlings eventually died, it is stated, on account of drought.

*Upper Godavari*.—The experiments to find the rate of girth increment in individual satinwood trees in a mixed crop and in a pure crop was continued during the year the result being as follows:—

Pure crop	...	...	...	0·38	inch per annum.
Mixed crop	...	...	...	0·39	,, ,,

*Lower Godavari*.—Experiments to introduce teak in Sudikonda and Tirumalayapalem reserves by the sowing and notching of germinating seedlings were started during the year. Certain areas in Polavaram and Peddapur ranges have been taken up for *poduing* for two years after clear-felling and planting 'stumped seedlings'. Two such areas in Polavaram range are reported to be ready for 'stumping'. In Peddapur range the experiment is on somewhat modified lines to see what effect *poduing* for two years, one year and none at all will have on the teak growth. In Peddapur range some sowings of sandal seeds were done but without success.



*Guntur*.—Experimental sowings were carried out on the lines indicated in the instructions issued by the Conservator. Experimental plots were opened in Extension 6 of Bollapalli, Extension 10 of Guttikonda and Extension 1 of Guttikonda in the Vinukonda range; Venkatayapalem reserved forest and Konanki reserved forest in the Sattenapalle range and at Srigiripad, Davupalli and Kakirala in the Palnad range and seeds of *Albizzia lebbek*, *Albizzia Amara*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Acacia sundra*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Melia*, *Tamarindus* and soapnuts were sown. There was a large percentage of germination of all species except *Melia*; except, however, for an occasional *Albizzia lebbek* and *Albizzia Amara* seedlings, the rest have all died since. The areas are resown now and because of more timely rains, better results may be hoped for. The experimental plot (opened in 1924) in the Konanki reserve, to which reference is made in the last annual report, was maintained. A considerable percentage of the nim, even plants 2 to 3 feet high, have died down, owing evidently to the exceedingly dry and hot season of 1926-27; but the yepi continue to do excellently, many plants being as tall as an average man.

The recording of measurements of girths of *Mala* trees in the sample plots in Muthayapalem reserved forest continued to be neglected. Orders have since been issued to redo the measurements.

Seven experimental plots were opened in Nizampatam reserved forest in mixed mangrove forest. In one of these all *juggilam* and *alsi* were removed to see to what extent these species interfere with the growth of *Mada*. In another, all *Alsi* was cut to see if *Tilla* allows *Mada* seedlings to thrive. In a third, all *Alsi* and *Tilla* were cut to see how *Mada* would fare in the absence of *Tilla*. The remaining four plots are also intended for similar experiments regarding growth of *Mada* seedlings.

*N.B.*—*Mada*=*Avicennia officinalis*.

*Tilla*=*Excoecaria* sp.

*Guggilam*=*Aegiseerus majus*.

*Alsi*=*Acanthus ilicifolius*.

*Nellore*—*Sandal*.—Dibbling of sandal seeds under Mr. Wood's scheme was carried out during the year in all ranges except Nellore and Kavali. Twenty-five pounds of seed were sown, but the results were generally a failure owing to the bad season. In addition, in Kanigiri range sandal seed were sown in 100 baskets at a cost of Rs. 5 but there were no germinations. *Udayagiri range*.—Sandal seed was sown in 210 baskets at a cost of Rs. 6-9-0, nine seedlings germinated of which five died. In the Durgam rest-house, where the seedlings of the previous year are doing well, the sowings of 1926 gave no results. *Rapur range*.—One pound of sandal seed was sown in suitable places of Rapur Veligondas and Yerragondas but no

germination resulted. One hundred baskets were sown with sandal and host plant seeds in Somasila reserved forest and 100 in Gonupalli rest-house or 200 in all at a cost of Rs. 5, but here too there were no satisfactory results. Only three seedlings germinated in Gonupalli rest-house and seven in Somasila rest-house in spite of careful watering and even these are not looking healthy. *Sriharikota range*.—Half pound of sandal seed was sown in 200 baskets with host plant seeds in Kothachenu reserved forest at a cost of Rs. 10-10-0 but there was no germination. *Sathiavedu range*.—Ten pounds of sandal seeds were sown on the Kambakkam plateau during the year. One hundred and sixty-five plants germinated of which only 79 are now surviving.

The absence of germination even in the case of beds and baskets which were watered indicate that bad seed was used.

On the Kambakkam plateau of the Satiavedu range, an experimental improvement felling area of half an acre was opened in June 1926 wherein—

(a) Partly dominated poles of timber species such as *Shorea thumbuggia*, etc., were freed from interference and more growing space given them for free development. These are listed and girth increments under fair possible conditions observed.

(b) Badly dominated and suppressed poles and saplings of timber species were cut back and listed to find out the girth increment of coppice shoot. The original condition of the cut out poles was recorded for comparison.

(c) Two covered patches of advance growth of sal were fairly opened out to light and air to observe their development under the altered conditions.

(d) Six hundred and four pits 6" × 6" were sown in this area with seeds of sandal and of *Albizzia lebbek* and Neem (to serve as nurses) with a view to increase the stock of sandal on the plateau.

So far in spite of the last bad season 164 sandal seedlings have come up well, of which 79 are now surviving, the tallest being 2' 4" high.

There are altogether now on the Kambakkam plateau 511 (432 plus 79) sandal saplings and seedlings as a result of sowings since 1917; of these the tallest is about 20 feet

## CHAPTER VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

32. During the year under report final orders of Government on the report of the local committee on the reclassification of forests by Mr. Whitehead were received. The proposal to abolish the Nellore division consequent on the transfer of reserves to panchayats was dropped.

33. Mr. A. A. F. Minchin was in charge of the circle on 1st and 2nd April 1926 and Mr. R. D. Richmond for the rest of the year.

34. An Agency Conference with the Commissioner of Land Revenue as President was held at Waltair on 2nd and 3rd February 1927 to consider among others the question of the administration of the forests in the Agency tracts by the Forest department in this circle. The Conservator was also present. Copy of resolutions passed was submitted to the Chief Conservator and orders of Government thereon are awaited before submitting detailed proposals.

35. During the year under report a special officer of the rank of an Extra Assistant Conservator was appointed for selection of blocks for reservation in the Rampa Agency and work is progressing.

36. In G.O. Mis. No. 1235, Development, dated 25th August 1926, Government have approved the proposal that the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, should have control of the forests in the Balliguda Agency. Reference has been made to Government in Chief Conservator's Reference No. 7582/B 2-26, dated 12th April 1927, and their final orders are awaited. In the meanwhile an Extra Assistant Conservator has been posted to the charge of Balliguda to work under the District Forest Officer's orders.

37. *Tours.*—The Conservator and all District Forest Officers except Guntur did the prescribed minimum of touring. The shortage by two days in the case of Guntur calls for no remarks.

38. *Inspections.*—All the District Forest offices were inspected by the Conservator. The Conservator inspected portions of forests in all the divisions.

39. *List of offices audited.*—The accounts of all District Forest offices were audited by the Local Fund staff of the Accountant-General's office and the results were reported to be satisfactory.

40. *Vernacular Training School.*—The school was held in the Ganjam district at Russellkonda from 10th January 1927 to 18th June 1927. The school started with 35 students of whom 2 were from Bihar and Orissa and 3 from the Feudatory State of Bihar and Orissa. One student was sent back on account of ill-health. The report on the working of the school has already been submitted to the Chief Conservator.

41. *Health of establishment including an account of measures of sanitation and casualties—Ganjam.*—The subordinates of Chokkapad Agency, Kukuluba, Bontha and Pondakhol ranges suffered from malaria as usual. *Vizagapatam.*—The health of the establishment was generally fair except in the Agency beats of Narasapatam and Palakonda ranges. Medicines were supplied to Range officers for free distribution to subordinates. One Forester died in harness after a

service of 26 years. *Upper Godavari*.—The health of establishment was bad as usual on account of malaria. Two forest guards died of malaria. *Lower Godavari*.—Health was not satisfactory. Two forest guards and one watcher died. *Guntur*.—The health of establishment was generally satisfactory. *Nellore*.—Sriharikota range continued to be unhealthy though due precautions are taken to keep sanitation good around the range and subordinates' quarters. One forester died of malaria. The malaria in Udayagiri reported to be virulent last year appears to have toned down and the conditions of the place are reported as fair.

## CHAPTER VIII.—GENERAL.

42. *Formation and management of Panchayats (to include the Forest Village system)*.—The formation and management of panchayats now rests with the Revenue Department. In *Lower Godavari* 2,252 acres in Kandikuppa reserve and 96 acres in Murari reserve are managed the former by panchayats on a co-operative basis for grazing and the latter by one society of depressed classes for cultivating the area and raising dry crops.

The Forest Village system is not in force in this circle.

43. *Measures for improving local supplies and facilities (including water-supply, manure leaves, etc.)*.—The wants of the people in the matter of fuel and small timber were met in all the divisions except in Nellore and there were no complaints. There is no demand for manure leaf in the circle. *Guntur*.—Liberal encouragement was given to the philanthropic public to repair existing tanks and construct new ones. Permission was granted to repair 14 tanks and to dig one new one. *Nellore*.—Eight ponds and tanks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,266. Permission was freely granted to such Kanchadars as were willing to undertake repairs to tanks, ponds and wells in reserves at their own cost. On the application of Kanchadars, kampa (thorns) was allowed to be removed free by villagers for their actual requirements.

44. *Timber Transit Rules*.—The rules are said to have worked satisfactorily in all the divisions except Guntur. In *Guntur* the District Forest Officer reports as follows :—“ A case of illicit cutting and removal of trees in Kothapalem reserved forests of Repalle taluk was acquitted by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tenali, who remarked that the offence could not be punished, as timber transit rules are not in force in the taluk. Proposals have been called for to notify Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla taluks as scheduled tracts under the timber transit rules. Where there are agraharams adjoining reserved forests, as for instance, the Nidhanampad agraharam in Palnad, the timber transit rules became more or less ineffective.

By law we enforce the use of permits to be supplied by the Forest department without demur for removal of produce from these private lands, but it can have little effect in preventing theft from the reserved forest. The registering or non-registering of a property mark is of no consequence one way or the other."

45. *Jungle tribes—Ganjam.*—The department continued to be on good terms with the Khonds owing to the generous policy pursued by forest officers. *Vizagapatam.*—The hill tribes continued to avail themselves of the privileges conferred on them and there were no complaints. *Upper Godavari.*—The Koyas and Reddis who form the jungle tribe here are the only source of labour for most forest works. They were engaged on early burning, fire line clearing, clear-fellings, extraction of timber (excluding carting), improvement fellings, protection of forests from fire, and the construction and repair of roads and buildings. They were granted rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,200 for the successful protection of the forests. Free grazing in the reserves and the free removal of minor produce, fuel and timber (except teak) for their agricultural and domestic purposes from the unreserves were allowed them in the Bhadrachalam taluk. They were also permitted to carry on "Podu" cultivation in certain unreserves. Proposals were submitted to Government to extend some of the Koya and Reddi privileges of the Bhadrachalam taluk to the tribes in the Nugur taluk and sanction has been received after the close of the year. *Lower Godavari.*—The settlers in the Agency tracts continued to render help to the department and in return were allowed to graze their cattle at a concessional rate of one anna per cow or buffalo. They were also given rewards for successful fire protection. *Nellore.*—The Yanadis in Sriharikota to the number of 252 in all, were as usual employed on the collection of minor forest produce. A sum of Rs. 3,395-9-0 was earned by them as wages and a reward of Rs. 1,528 was granted to them in the shape of rice, cloths and cash; part of this cash was deposited in their Savings Bank deposit accounts from which withdrawals were allowed in urgent cases. There are in all now 68 accounts aggregating Rs. 789 to their credit. The system is much appreciated by the Yanadis as a provision against a rainy day.

46. *Mining and quarrying.*—Rupees 151 was collected as seigniorage on quarrying and removal of rough stones in the reserves of Ellore range, Lower Godavari division. The mica mining business in some of the reserves of Nellore and Rapur ranges is under the control of the Revenue Department.

47. *Live stock, elephants.*—The baggage elephant 'Kapila', which was maintained in Upper Godavari died of anthrax on 9th August 1926.

*Other animals—Ganjam.*—There were  $10\frac{1}{2}$  pairs of buffaloes at the commencement of the year. Four pairs were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 694. One pair died and was written off, one pair was given to Khonds as a free gift under Conservator's orders and three and a half pairs were sold for Rs. 120. The balance at the end of the year was nine pairs. *Nellore.*—One buffalo was maintained on Kambakkam hill.

48. *Veterinary establishment.*—Nil.

49. *Wild animals—Ganjam.*—The presence of man-eating tigers and wild elephants is reported to have generally interfered with the progress of timber operations, fire protection, etc., in Kukuluba and Bontha ranges. Three rogue elephants were proscribed but these are still at large.

50. *Civil suits—Lower Godavari.*—The civil suit filed against Government by the Forest contractor in respect of the value of Naramamidi bark is still undecided. A new suit has been filed during the year against Government by one L. V. Gopalam of Cocanada in connection with the confiscation of certain nux-vomica and is under trial. *Nellore.*—The two suits filed by late contractor B. Chenchuram Nayudu referred to in the last report are still pending. The private case against a ranger referred to in the previous report was compromised by the parties and withdrawn.

*Control of unreserved lands by the Forest Department—Upper Godavari.*—The unreserves are under the control of Forest Department and the local requirements are met from them. Revised rules for the management of unreserves in the Bhadrachalam taluk were submitted to Government and sanction was received after the close of the year. *Lower Godavari.*—Some of the reserves in the Agency portion of Yellavaram, Chodavaram and Polavaram divisions continued to be under the control of the Forest Department. The produce from the unreserves, both in the Agency and non-Agency portions, is removed on permits issued by the Forest Department and in some instances by the Revenue Department. The minor forest produce is disposed of by the Forest Department along with the produce in reserves. *Guntur.*—Unreserved lands are under the control of the Revenue Department but tangedu bark in unreserves was sold by the Forest Department along with that in reserves in accordance with the general practice.

The relations between the Forest and Revenue Departments continued to be cordial.

A. M. C. LITTLEWOOD,  
*Acting Conservator of Forests, First Circle.*

WALTAIR,  
23rd August 1927.

# ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1927

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## SECOND CIRCLE

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### CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

#### 1. ALTERATION IN AREA.

*Reserved forests.*—The total area of the reserved forests at the beginning of the year was 5,639 square miles, and at the end of the year was 5,846 square miles. The increase was due to the transfer from the IV Circle of Madanapalle Range of *Chittoor* district with an area of about 206 square miles to this circle and to the adoption of an increased area of about 2 square miles for Ramagiri reserve in *Anantapur* as disclosed by resurvey. About one square mile of forests in *Anantapur* and *Kurnool West* was disafforested for granting lands for cultivation to the depressed classes.

2. *Reserved lands.*—There was a decrease of 15 acres due to its transfer to reserved forests in *Cuddapah South*.

#### 2. FOREST SETTLEMENT.

3. An area of about 15 acres in *Cuddapah South* was finally settled and notified under section 16 during the year; only a small bit of 9 acres in *Anantapur* was pending settlement at the close of the year.

#### 3. DEMARCATION.

4. *Anantapur.*—Demarcation of the area proposed for disafforestation for the gold mines in Bhadrampalli reserve was carried out at a cost of Rs. 39; the areas given under prospecting and mining leases were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 20-12-0 and the lines showing limits between different panchayats for Kadiri reserve were cleared to a distance of five miles at a cost of Rs. 50.

*Kurnool East.*—The disafforested portions in E. N. Blocks II and III were demarcated to a length of four miles at a cost of Rs. 64.

*Kurnool South.*—The widening of the cut line round the disafforested area in North Veligondas from 3 to 12 feet was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 16.

*Kurnool West.*—A sum of Rs. 9 was spent in demarcating Gani reserve consequent on the disafforestation of 154 acres. A sum of Rs. 31-14-0 was spent in clearing regrowth on the boundary of Rangapuram reserve forming the frontier between the Banganapalli State and British territory and the amount was subsequently recovered and adjusted from the "Political Funds."

*Cuddupah North.*—Five miles of new demarcation, i. e., 3 miles and 36 chains of line round the area to be handed over to panchayats in the Kancherlamoram reserve of Badvel and Vonipenta ranges and 1 mile and 44 chains of new line in Ramapuram reserve were undertaken during the year at a cost of Rs. 121-4-0 and 8 miles of taluk lines forming the boundaries between Badvel and Sidhout and Sidhout and Vonipenta ranges in the Lankamalais were cleared at a cost of Rs. 200.

Two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight miles of boundary lines are reported to have been cleared and 2,004 cairns repaired by subordinates free of cost.

#### 4. FOREST SURVEYS.

5. There was no survey either by the Survey of India party or by the Madras Survey Party during the year.

Survey of coupes, alignment of roads, verification and rectification of boundaries, preparation of coupe maps, etc., were done by the local forest officers.

The prescribed reference maps were posted up to date.

### CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

#### 1. REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

##### *Preparation and Control of Working Plans.*

##### (a) Preparation.

6. *Anantapur.*—A simple scheme for Kudligi range, i. e., for the 7 reserves left in Bellary district after all ryots' forests have been handed over to Panchayats, is being prepared by District Forest Officer.

*Kurnool East.*—Stock mapping of the important timber areas was almost completed by the end of the year and a simple scheme is under preparation by the present District Forest Officer.

*Kurnool South.*—The working plan of Chelama range prepared by Extra Assistant Conservator Mr. A. V. Sundaram Ayyar was



sanctioned by the Chief Conservator during the year. The working plans for the Gundlakamma and the Giddalore ranges are pending further scrutiny and discussion.

*Kurnool West.*—The preparation of the working scheme for the Terai of the Nallamalais is still pending with the District Forest Officer and it is hoped will be completed during the current year, but the working of the scheme has already been brought into force. The working plan for the Yerramalais is also being revised by the District Forest Officer.

*Cuddapah North.*—The preparation of a regular plan for the whole of Lankamalais has been taken up by a special duty Extra Assistant Conservator and the stock mapping work has been completed and plan has made fair progress.

*Cuddapah South.*—A scheme for opening two new improvement felling series in Balapalli range was approved by the Conservator during the year. The stock mapping in Sanipaya, Kodur, Rajampet and Balapalli ranges was taken up and completed during the year. The question of preparing one new working plan for the whole of Seshachellams, merging as far as possible the existing timber improvement and fuel working circles at present worked under three different plans (sanctioned in Board's Proceedings Forest No. 127 of 1914, No. 16 of 1915 and Chief Conservator's Proceedings No. 34 of 1922) is under consideration and a preliminary report regarding the scope for expansion of working is awaited from the District Forest Officer.

(b) Control.

7. The provisions of the working plans were generally adhered to except for the following deviations:—

*Anantapur.*—Nine coupes in felling series of Ganganapalli and Idupulapaya reserves have fallen into arrears for want of demand in previous years and five unsold coupes of previous years with a total area of 327 acres were sold during the year; the provisions of the working plans for Bukkapatnam range could not be adhered to owing to various changes in the administration; the working plan is now under revision.

*Kurnool West.*—Coupe No. XVI of Kurnool Working Circle could not be worked for want of a purchaser. Out of 157 acres of Coupe No. XV of the same working circle sold to a contractor during 1925-26, 19 acres were left unworked by him even though an extension of voida was granted. Hence this area was worked departmentally during the year. Since 1917 and up till March 1926 the coupes in Kurnool and Pattikonda Working Circles were being worked under coppice with standard system; but during 1926-27 the method of treatment originally sanctioned in the

working plan was reintroduced as ordered in Chief Conservator's L. Dis. No. 3989/26, dated 11th June 1926. On account of large stocks of timber remaining unsold in previous year's coupe No. VII, the work in coupe VIII of Gundlabrahmeswaram Working Circle was stopped after only 5 acres were felled (out of 250).

*South Cuddapah.*—There were deviations in the working of the coupes in seven series for which the Conservator's sanction was obtained.

## 2. COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

8. No new works costing over Rs. 5,000 were sanctioned during the year.

### (a) Roads and bridges.

9. About 3 miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,019 against 17 miles at a cost of Rs. 5,555 in the previous year.

The details of the important road works are as follows:—

*East Kurnool.*—Completion of Narthadikala-Guttalachenu road—Rs. 298. (The whole work has cost from the start Rs. 1,985-10-0.)

*South Cuddapah.*—Metalling three furlongs of Kodur-Kodivengammabhavi road Rs. 621.

An approach road to Mogadalapalli rest-house—Rs. 100.

About 265 miles of existing roads and paths were repaired at a cost of Rs. 11,545 against 233 miles at a cost of Rs. 17,372 in the previous year.

### (b) Buildings.

10. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,315 against Rs. 22,413 in the previous year.

Of this amount Rs. 5,805 were spent on new works and Rs. 14,510 on repairs and maintenance against Rs. 7,974 and Rs. 14,439 respectively in the previous year. The establishment charges under the head fell from Rs. 5,710 to Rs. 5,034 on account of removal of bungalow watchers where they were not quite necessary.

The important items of new works are:—

*Anantapur.*—Construction of a tannah shed at Madanapalli and an inspection shed in the Brahmanayerragudi series of Ganganapalli range.

*East Kurnool.*—Conversion of rest-house at Ganjivaripalli into Range Officer's quarters.

Completion of Nerjamala rest-shed.

*South Kurnool.*—Completion of temporary Range Office and Ranger's quarters with stable and kitchen at Isukagundam.

Temporary stables and motor-sheds to the rest-houses at Isukagundam and Obulesunipenta.

A mangalore-tiled shed at Diguvametta for storing sawn scantlings.

*West Kurnool.*—Part construction of rest-house at Rudracode.

Conversion of four rooms of subordinates' quarters of Pecheruvu into two rooms for locating Chenchu boys' and girls' schools.

*South Cuddapah.*—Part construction of the rest-house at Guvvalacheruvu ghat. A kitchen to the rest-house at Chenchanakunta.

(c) *Miscellaneous.*

11. Rupees 2,069 and Rs. 919 were spent on new works and repairs against Rs. 1,363 and Rs. 1,851 respectively in the previous year.

The chief items of new works were :—

*Anantapur.*—Improvements to the drinking water pool at Horsleykonda.

*East Kurnool.*—A well for the Range quarters at Markapur and one for Ganjivaripalli.

*North Cuddapah.*—Part construction of a well in Thamballapalli rest-house compound.

Boring operations for a well at Rajulacheruvu in the Lankamalais, which however had to be abandoned in the end as no water was struck even at a depth of about 100 feet.

*South Cuddapah.*—A well for the rest-house at Sanipaya

3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) *General Protection.*

12. The total number of cases reported during the year was 5,127 against 5,015 of the previous year showing an increase of

about 2 per cent. The increase was under injury to forests by fire and unauthorized felling.

Cases.	Injury to forests by fire.		Unauthorized felling.		Unauthorized grazing.		Other offences.		Total.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
A. Cases taken into Court.	1	3	616	511	329	186	61	25	1,007	725
B. Cases compounded.	5	4	2,308	2,832	1,128	844	303	167	3,644	3,847
C. Cases undetected ..	230	383	100	172	21	..	13	..	364	555
Total ..	236	390	2,924	3,515	1,478	1,030	377	192	6,015	5,127

13. The increase under injury to forests by fire was contributed chiefly by Anantapur and South Kurnool and that under 'unauthorized felling' by all divisions. The decrease under 'unauthorized grazing' was contributed by all the districts except West Kurnool and that under 'other offences' by East and South Kurnool and South Cuddapah.

The increase in cases under 'injury to forests by fire' is reported by District Forest Officers to be due in Anantapur to the special exertions of Range Officers of Bukkapatnam and Kadiri and in South Kurnool it is ascribed to stoppage of early burning by the department as the villagers wanted to obtain more grass from reserves on account of famine. *The increase under unauthorized felling* is explained by the District Forest Officers as having been due to vigilant patrol and good work turned out by the subordinates. The grant of rewards on a larger scale to subordinates and others for detection of cases also should have partly contributed to the increase, as such rewards are chiefly given for important timber theft cases.

The decrease in number of grazing and other offences may be accounted for by--

(a) Handing over of grazing reserves to panchayats.

(b) Concession of free removal of grass and fodder leaves in Kurnool district on account of famine conditions.

(c) Want of demand for manure leaves on account of failure of monsoon.

14. Of the 827 cases taken to court and disposed of by the Magistrates 512 cases were convicted and 315 acquitted,

Of the 315 acquitted, 222 were acquitted on payment of compensation fees in court, 8 were withdrawn by District Forest Officers and only 85 cases were acquitted on their merits which means that genuine acquittal amounted to only 10.27 per cent.

15. The total number of cases compounded was 3,479 and the aggregate amount of fees collected was Rs. 54,340 which gives an average of Rs. 15-9-11 against Rs. 3,607 and Rs. 55,680 in the previous year with an average of Rs. 15-7-0.

16. Rewards amounting to Rs. 480 were granted to outsiders and subordinates for the detection of forest offences, the amount for previous year being only Rs. 55.

(b) *Protection from fire.*

17. In the whole Circle, the area attempted to be specially protected (mainly by early burning) was 2,510 square miles against 2,708 square miles in the previous year; the decrease was contributed chiefly by Kurnool district and was due to stopping of early burning operations in many localities on account of famine conditions, so as to preserve grass for fodder for cattle.

18. The total area reported to have been burnt was 353 square miles against 111 square miles in the previous year and the aggregate area burnt in the specially protected tracts was 117 square miles or 4.66 per cent of the area attempted to be protected as against 27 square miles and 1 per cent in the previous year. The increase in the area burnt in the specially protected tracts was contributed by Anantapur and Cuddapah divisions and was due to the unusual severity of the summer due to failure of North-east monsoon. In fact this was a very bad year for successful fire protection and even early in December the conditions had become very unfavourable for early burning. Only in South Cuddapah one case was detected and the accused was fined Rs. 30.

19. The average cost for the Circle per square mile of successful protection of the specially protected area was Rs. 3-10-9 against Rs. 2-5-1 in the previous year. Early burning was attempted in all divisions wherever it was considered necessary.

In spite of all our efforts it has not been found possible as yet, even to successfully fire protect the felled coupes under regeneration and as usual extensive areas were intentionally burnt (in majority of cases in Cuddapah by villagers and in the Nallamalais by the Chenchus and villagers). As the timber coupes are mostly situated in good forests, there is as a rule quite satisfactory natural regeneration on the ground but unless we can protect these seedlings and saplings from fires, the future crop will not be better in quality than the existing one. So with the hope of saving this regeneration, an experiment was made in a few timber coupes of all divisions of cutting grass to a radius of 3 feet round about 200 plants per acre. But the results were not satisfactory, because in the cases where these areas got burnt later on it was found that the grass cutting did not sufficiently protect the seedlings from being scorched, though where grass was cut properly the damage must have been a little

less. It has however been impressed on all concerned that we must do our utmost and concentrate our energies and resources in saving these regeneration areas as far as possible and not waste our efforts by trying to do too much in other extensive tracts. Also we must be firm and deal promptly and severely with all cases of intentional incendiarism in at least such regeneration areas. After all, such areas are comparatively small and there is no reason why the villagers should not be punished if they will not listen to advice and continue to destroy such forests intentionally. Unless this is done in earnest, we may as well abandon all fire protection and leave the forests to their fate.

(c) *Protection against cattle.*

20. The following table shows the areas closed and opened to grazing during the year under report and the previous year :—

	1925-26.	1926-27.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Closed to all animals—		
Whole year ... ..	329	293
Part of year ... ..	10	3
Open to all animals—		
Whole year ... ..	5,300	5,550
Part of year ... ..	...	...

The reduction in the area closed to grazing was due to handing over of reserves to panchayats in Anantapur.

*Pantas*—Are opened in all districts where there is a demand and wherever it was possible to allow penning inside the reserves.

21. In the whole circle, the number of cattle for which grazing permits were purchased, decreased from 545,912 cow units to 388,723 and the number of cattle impounded from 60,341 to 33,120. The decrease was due to handing over most of the ryots' forests to panchayats in Anantapur and to the fall in the number of cases of illicit grazing of cattle detected during the year.

22. The following statement compares the grazing revenue (including fees for fodder grass) and the incidence of grazing during the year under report with that of the previous year :—

District.	Grazing revenue.			Incidence of grazing per cow unit in acres.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	Differenc.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Anantapur .. ..	73,731	25,205	— 48,522	3.69	3.63
East Karnool .. ..	38,351	34,408	— 3,943	10.90	10.34
South do. .. ..	22,196	22,954	+ 758	11.26	11.53
West do. .. ..	36,632	42,373	+ 6,341	7.60	6.28
North Cuddapah ..	25,577	27,113	+ 1,536	5.50	5.50
South do. .. ..	15,810	13,660	— 2,150	8.00	8.10
Total .. ..	2,11,697	1,65,714	— 45,983	..	..

23. The decrease of revenue was contributed by Anantapur, East Kurnool and South Cuddapah; it was partly made good by increase in other districts.

The decrease was due in Anantapur to handing over of a large number of ryots' forests of six ranges to panchayats; in East Kurnool to the non-inclusion of revenue from panchayat reserves in the grazing revenue during the year as was done hitherto; and in South Cuddapah the slight decrease is due to the non-advent of foreign cattle to Cuddapah range.

(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes.

24. Anantapur.—A sum of Rs. 1,137-6-0 was spent in eradicating lantana in the Horsleykonda reserve.

South Cuddapah.—Thorny creepers are said to have been cut by subordinates.

CHAPTER III.—SYLVICULTURE.

SECTION I—FORMATION AND REGENERATION OF FORESTS.

(i) General progress of areas under regeneration.

25. Anantapur.—Regeneration of *Hardwickia binata* and sandal is reported to have been satisfactory in Gunda, Bandri and Somalapuram reserves.

East Kurnool.—Only in Tummalapenta and Maddipenta Emergency Clear Felled Coupes the regeneration of natural seedlings and coppice continues to be fairly satisfactory.

The natural regeneration of the valuable timber species all over the forest is fair. *Yepi* seeded profusely (not only in East but in also West and South divisions) and as a consequence large number of seedlings have come up all over.

West Kurnool.—From the enumerations made in felled coupes, for cutting grass around seedlings, it was found that each coupe contained a fairly large number of seedlings which are mostly fire coppice. These seedlings must ultimately form the future crops.

North Cuddapah.—Natural reproductions by coppice both of red sanders and miscellaneous species was good. Seedlings suffered to some extent for want of rain.

(ii) Establishment of reproduction under Working Plans or Schemes.

(a) Mainly Natural.

26. South Kurnool.—Natural regeneration in worked coupes is reported to have been not so good this year on account of prolonged drought in Chelama, Sirvel and Gundlakamma ranges. Grass was

cut around seedlings in worked coupes under orders of the Conservator in Sirvel and Chelama ranges at a cost of Rs. 106; 5,285 seedlings were treated but they were scorched in subsequent fires which spread to these areas.

*South Cuddapah.*—Natural reproduction by seed of timber species was on the whole not satisfactory due to the severe drought and complete failure of rain. Reproduction by coppice is generally good, especially of red sanders and other valuable timber species.

In fact natural regeneration is abundant in many patches and if this could be saved from grass and fires there is a good future for these forests. Instead of spending large sums on artificial regeneration which is so very difficult to establish at a reasonable cost, it would be far better to concentrate on areas in felled coupes where good natural regeneration already exists and do all we can to help the seedlings to grow. This remark applies to fairly large tracts of the Nallamalais of all three Kurnools and also to several hill forests in the Cuddapah red sanders areas.

(b) Mainly artificial.

27. *Anantapur.*—Two thousand five hundred palmyra seeds were sown in Idupulapaya reserve and the result was fairly successful.

The following works were carried out in Horsleykonda reserve under the 1924 scheme with the results noted against each—

(i) *Replacing casualties in the area sown with bamboo during 1925.*—Rupees 39-15-0 were spent exclusive of the cost of seeds. There were only 150 seedlings on 21st May 1927, majority of which were under one foot.

(ii) *Re-dibbling the clear-felled area with tree species.*—Rupees 29-8-0 were spent. Very few seedlings were found owing to the failure of rain.

(iii) *Re-dibbling Acacia sundra seeds where sandal looked yellow for want of host plants and where last year's dibbling was not successful.*—Rupees 59-9-0 were spent. This was done in compartment (iv). The work was a failure.

(iv) *Dibbling in lantana-cleared area in compartment (vii).*—The work was done at a cost of Rs. 168. Only four seedlings of *vepa* were found. There was no germination for want of rain and this whole operation has proved a failure in previous years also.

The Conservator after his inspection has ordered that all these operations should be stopped in future as the result obtained is far from satisfactory and not worth the money spent. Chief Conservator's approval has also been obtained for stopping these works.



*South Kurnool.*—Seeds of teak, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus*, and rose wood were sown at a cost of Rs. 450 in blank areas in worked coupes of Sirvel and Chelama ranges where debris had been collected and burnt in February and March. The results are very disappointing. Similarly patches aggregating to ten acres on the whole were sown or stump planted, in Coupe II Gundlakamma Timber Series at a cost of Rs. 119.

*West Kurnool.*—The dibbling of palmyra seeds in Veldurthi reserve has not been a success. Twelve measures of sandalwood seeds were dibbled over an area of 115 acres and only two seedlings are said to be surviving. The operation was done at a cost of Rs. 2-4-0, bulk of sowing being carried out by the subordinates themselves.

(c) Afforestation.

28. *South Cuddapah.*—Afforestation of abandoned pentas in the Cuddapah Palakoudas was continued. An area of four acres in Chenulabyupenta was added during the year and artificial regeneration works on the lines described in last year's report were continued. The result was that in February 1927 there were one margosa and 248 *Albizzia lebbek*. The cost on the operation was Rs. 20-12-0. As a result of fire that occurred in the penta, plots of the previous two years were burnt and the surviving seedlings were all scorched. The Conservator after his inspection of the pentas in February 1927 ordered that no more money should be wasted in trying to artificially regenerate the pentas in future, since the result of the previous year's work was not encouraging.

(iii) *Plantation and other forms of regeneration not under Working Plans or Schemes.*

29. Form 35-B furnishes necessary particulars under this head.

The Moka casuarina-cum-sissoo plantation near Bellary is doing well, but sissoo is not regenerating naturally and the reason for this is being studied to enable us to find out if any artificial help would help the seeds to germinate.

*South Kurnool.*—About 110 acres of the area planted over near Diguvametta some twenty years back at a cost of Rs. 1,755, was excluded as it was a failure and the site was required for a forest settlement for coolies and cartmen. The stand on this area realized only Rs. 385, i.e., Rs. 3-8-0 per acre.

*West Kurnool.*—In Gundlabrahmeswaram range the following stump-planting in blanks of timber coupe VII was carried out over an extent of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres but the results can be known only after the rains. The stumps had shed their leaves in summer.

The cost of the operation was Rs. 145.

				RS.
Teak stumps	...	...	Three years old	200
Do.	...	...	One year old	3,915
Pterocarpus marsupium stumps	...	...	Two years old	1,353
Terminalia tomentosa stumps	...	...	Two years old	82
Total				5,550

*South Cuddapah.*—In Kodur red sanders plantation natural regeneration of red sanders and also of sandal is coming up and thriving. Attempts are also made to re-stock blanks by artificial sowings. Here also the seedlings die back in summer but many revive later on and this is what happens under natural conditions in forests where it has been ascribed to damage by fires, whereas the plantation is quite immune from any danger from fire. So it appears as though real cause may be the severe drought of summer and this point is now under observation in a sample plot opened in Sanipaya range under orders of the Conservator.

Sandal seedlings were raised in baskets in the plantation and they were watered during the hot weather. So far there has been no casualty among them.

(iv) *Tending.*

30. *Anantapur.*—Rupees 158-12-0 were spent for cutting obnoxious growth in improvement felled coupes of Ganganapalli and Vempalli ranges to encourage the growth of valuable species.

*East Kurnool.*—The teak plantation at Pedda Mantrala was thinned during the year, the trees felled having been marked by District Forest Officer in previous year.

*West Kurnool.*—Thinning operation was carried out in coupe IX of Veldurthi babul area at a cost of Rs. 33 and a revenue of Rs. 316 was realized by sale of thinnings. Pecheruvu teak plantation was thinned by removing 291 trees and a revenue of Rs. 28 was realized.

Creepers were cut in Gundlabrahmeswaram coupe X at a cost of Rs. 26.

*South Cuddapah.*—Tending was done in the worked coupes of 1925-26 free of cost by the subordinates except in the ranges of Cuddapah and Sanipaya where an expenditure of Rs. 277 was incurred on this account. Creepers and thorns on standards in the worked coupes were cut by the subordinates free of cost. Tending around seedlings in the worked coupes of 1925-26 was done in Cuddapah and Sanipaya ranges.

(v) *General.*

31. *Anantapur.*—Two plots of two acres each were opened during the year in the Sandal area of Amagondapalayam reserve; but one where seeds were dibbled was a complete failure for want of rain and in the other only 40 seedlings survived by May 1927 out of 140 transplanted from a nursery in December 1926.

In order to see if sandal would propagate by root suckers, trenches about 9 inches to 12 inches wide were dug on one side 5 to 8 feet away from mother trees. The results are fairly successful and such trenches have not so far produced any adverse effects on mother trees.

In Kadiri range sandalwood nurseries were opened at Kalamudram and Kurli bungalows at a cost of Rs. 59-7-0; sandal seeds were sown in baskets with *Tangedu*, *Neem* and *Dodonaea* seeds for production of hosts and germination was quite good. Latterly the baskets were attacked by white ants and so the seedlings were transplanted into earthen pots. The seedlings on 7th June 1927 were 9" to 18" in height and quite healthy. There were 365 seedlings in all. These seedlings are to be transplanted to selected places in the Nigidi reserve.

*East Kurnool.*—Dibbling of sandalwood seeds was attempted in all the ranges; but excepting in Markapur range it was a failure. In Markapur range seeds were dibbled in two sections and it was reported that there were 83 surviving seedlings at Regatikunta and 79 in Magatur section.

*North Cuddapah.*—There are three well established sandalwood propagation centres in this division (1) at Vaneswaram with 98 plants, (2) at Kollabodu with 112 plants, and (3) near Kothabhavi with 18 plants. Some of these plants are big enough and bear seeds and so these places have become good propagation centres. There are also a few plants scattered in different reserves, as the result of previous year's operations. They are not however big enough to bear seeds. Sandal seeds were dibbled and plants raised in baskets were put out in about 50 suitable localities in all the ranges, but the operation turned out a failure owing to failure of monsoons.

*South Cuddapah.*—Dibbling of sandal seeds done during the year in all the ranges of the division was a failure except in Rajampet range where 60 seedlings are reported to be thriving.

The sandal seedlings of the previous years, in Mudumpad slopes and in the compound of Mudumpad Rest-house of Sanipaya range and in Kodur and Chitvel ranges are reported to be thriving well.

The existing sandal plants at Mogilipenta and Kangamadugu and along the road are all growing well. The sandal in the nursery near Kangamadugu has been a failure due to drought.

Though on the whole sandal sowings carried out during the year gave poor results, chiefly it is believed due to serious failure of mousoon, yet there seems to be no reason why good results may not be achieved in a normal year if seeds supplied are good and if such sowings are restricted to really suitable localities. The past efforts have produced in several places quite good results, e.g., in Horsleykonda reserve (where a rough enumeration shows about one lakh seedlings and saplings) and on the Pecheruvu plateau of Kurnool West. There are also some well established plants over tiny patches in Cuddapah North Lankamalais (at Vaneswaram, Rollabodu and Kothabhavi) and in Seshachellam of Cuddapah South (at Mudumpad, Mogilipenta and Kangamadugu and also along the road to Papanasam); over 14 patches in Amagondapalam reserve and in several other tiny patches in other reserves of Auantapur division. Hence in future more serious efforts will be made to carry out sandal sowings on a more extensive scale but at really suitable centres and where past efforts have yielded satisfactory results.

During September 1926, eight sandal plants near Papanasam were uprooted and burnt as they were found to be spiked. This locality is on the border of Chittoor district. This is believed to be the first instance of spike in this Circle.

## CHAPTER IV.—EXPLOITATION.

### (a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

#### (i) Major Forest Produce.

32. The following statement shows the total area brought under working plans and the different silvicultural systems in force during the year.

Sylvicultural system adopted.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under each system.
Clear felling ... ..	39	4.3
Simple coppice ... ..	65	7.2
Coppice with standards ... ..	499	55.1
Improvement fellings .. ..	86	9.5
Selection fellings ... ..	109	12.1
Area under working plan but not for extraction of major produce (closed to fellings).	107	11.8
Total ...	905	100.0

There is a net decrease of 156 square miles of areas under working plans. The decrease is due to the cancellation of working plans, to an extent of 312 square miles for Ryots' forests handed over to panchayats in Anantapur. This is partly counterbalanced by an increase of 156 square miles in Kurnool South, due to the working plan for Chelama range under 'coppice with standard' system having been sanctioned during the year. The different methods of working (in both working plan and other areas) adopted during 1926-27 are briefly furnished below, separately for each district.

*Anantapur.*—Head-load chits to the value of Rs. 54 for removal of dead fuel from Nyalakota, Penukonda, Kuderu, Marutla and Rayadrug reserves were sold to enable Sugalis and poor people to earn their living. In the areas not under working plans, simple coppice was the method adopted in felling the fuel coupes, except in four series in Ganganapalli and Vempalli ranges where the method adopted was Improvement Fellings. The total area exploited was 1,360 acres against 1,879 acres in the previous year.

*East Kurnool.*—Mature, dead and dying trees in Markapur and Dornal ranges were extracted under selection system for conversion into logs, spokes and felloes and agricultural implements. In Ganjivaripalli and Yerragondapalem ranges, 1,200 acres and 3,760 acres respectively were worked on 'modified improvement felling' system and useful trees were extracted and converted into small timber and agricultural implements and stocked in depots. Coupe III of 30 acres in Thummalapenta, Somidevipalli fuel coupe IX of 40 acres and coupe VII of Regatikunta (14.50 acres) were felled under 'simple coppice'. Soft woods were extracted under selection system from Maddipenta section of Turimilla range.

*South Kurnool.*—The timber coupes in Sirvel range were worked under the 'Clear felling with natural regeneration system' while the fuel coupes were worked under 'simple coppice'.

The timber-cum fuel coupes in Chelama and Gundlakamma ranges were worked under the system of coppice with standards.

In Giddalore range timber and fuel coupes in Nallamalais as well as the fuel coupes and agricultural implements coupes in the Veligondas were worked under simple coppice system. Improvement-cum-selection fellings were made in the timber and pole coupes at Isukagundam of Gundlakamma range.

The fuel coupes in Owk range were worked under simple coppice system.

Mature timber trees were felled in the eight timber coupes opened in bamboo working circles in Chelama and Gundlakamma ranges.

*West Kurnool.*—Seven timber-*cum*-fuel coupes in Terai of Bairluty, Nandyal and Gundlabrahmeswaram ranges were worked under ‘improvement felling’ system. In the hill forest of Gundlabrahmeswaram range 15 acres (parts of Coupes VII and VIII) were felled under ‘selection-*cum*-improvement’ system. In the Yerramaluis two fuel coupes were sold under coppice with standard system and for the coupe in Pecheruvu range, the system adopted was coppice with standards. In remote areas of Sivapuram and Pecheruvu ranges unregulated fellings of dead *yepi* and teak were carried out and palmyra trees were sold on permits from Alamur reserve tope.

In the two *Cuddapah* divisions the more important timber forests containing red sanders were worked under ‘improvement felling’ system and other forests, chiefly yielding fuel, were worked either under ‘coppice with standard’ or ‘clear felling’ systems.

(ii) *Minor Forest produce (including bamboos).*

33. Bamboos and other minor produce were leased out to contractors in all the divisions except in East Kurnool, where they were collected by the Chenchus under departmental supervision; *tangedu* bark was leased out in all divisions except in Kurnool East where sales were not confirmed as prices realized were poor. *Rela* (*Cassia fistula*) bark was not sold in South Kurnool; the right to collect *NuxVomica* was sold in Madanapalle range of Anantapur division. It was not sold in East and South Kurnool and North Cuddapah for want of demand.

*Grass, etc.*—In Bellary district hay was collected from some reserves and unreserves by the Military Department on payment to Government.

Free removal of fodder and thatch grass by head-loads and in Cuddapah even by cart-loads was allowed from reserves as usual for bona fide domestic purposes. In Kurnool district free removal of grass in cart-loads and of *yepi* and *jana* leaves for fodder for cattle was allowed as a special concession on account of scarcity of fodder due to failure of rains. In North and South Cuddapah 775 cart-loads of green leaf manure were removed at the rate of Re. 1 per cart-load against 2,346 in the previous year. The fall in the demand was chiefly due to the failure of rains during the year. In South Kurnool green leaf for manure was removed as usual at Rs. 2 per cart-load. There is not much demand for it except in parts of Nandyal, Sirvel and Cumbum taluks.

## (b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) *Departmental Agency.*

## (1) Major Produce.

34. The principal departmental operations for the extraction of timber and fuel were as usual restricted to the East and West Kurnool divisions where we have to provide regular employment to the Chenchus. Hence departmental working had to be carried out in 16 different localities in the heart of the Nallamalais.

In *South Kurnool* a pole coupe of 40 acres in Gundlakama range was worked at a cost of Rs. 275. As per sanctioned working plan of Chelama range, eight timber coupes in bamboo working circles were worked departmentally. In four coupes converted logs were collected at convenient centres and then sold. In the remaining four, only some trees were logged and sold at stump and the remaining trees were even sold standing. Two agricultural implement coupes were worked departmentally in Giddalore range at a cost of Rs. 124 with a view to meet the requirements of the ryots adjoining the Nallamalais, but the produce could not be sold for want of demand. Six thousand two hundred and eighty-four cubic feet of soft woods of and above three feet in girth felled in Nandyal reserve during the year and the previous year was sold in public auction in coupes to meet the demand of the slate factories at Markapur and Cumbum.

In *Anantapur*, 150 palmyra trees were felled in Idupulapaya plantation and sold in auction; 1,714 lb. of sandalwood were extracted and 1,667 lb. sold; 5,062 cubic feet of fuel were converted into charcoal for the Hagari water works.

In *South Cuddapah*, as there were no offers for the purchase of standing growth in four improvement felling coupes, they were worked departmentally.

Other items collected departmentally were obtained from the clearing of boundary lines or were specially felled for departmental buildings.

## (2) Minor Forest Produce.

35. As mentioned above, bamboos and other minor forest produce were collected by Chenchus under departmental supervision in the Nallamalais of East Kurnool.

In *South Cuddapah*, 10 lb. of *Thellakaraka* (*Terminalia pallida*) fruits were sent to the Leather Tanning Chemist, Madras, and 50 lb.

of the same to the Forest Economist, Dehra Dun, for the examination of the tanning properties. This was done as very large quantities of these 'white myrabolams' are available in upper zones of the Seshachellams and for which at present there is absolutely no demand.

(ii) *By Purchasers.*

36. Except in cases referred to above under 'Departmental agency', the exploitation of major and minor produce was carried out either by lessees or permit holders.

(iii) *Free Grantees.*

37. Free grants were made in all the divisions (both from reserves and unreserves) chiefly to rebuild houses destroyed by fire, and for construction of plague sheds in Bellary district.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of free grants made during the year :—

Timber.		Fuel.		Bamboos.		Grass and grazing	Other minor forest produce	Total.
In thousands of cubic feet.	Value.	In thousands of cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
64	RS. 15,199	..	..	49,875	RS. 442	RS. 73	RS. 202	RS. 15,916

(iv) *Rights and Privileges.*

38. The Chenchus in Kurnool divisions availed themselves of the concessions admitted at forest settlement, viz.,

- (1) removing timber for their huts,
- (2) enjoying minor forest produce, and
- (3) grazing their cattle.

The number admitted for free grazing at settlement was only 328 cows and 1,675 sheep and goats, and though the numbers actually grazed are far in excess, yet it is not considered advisable to make the Chenchus purchase grazing permits for the excess numbers.

Two villages in North Cuddapah have the right of free grazing over an area of 820 acres in the Lankamalais reserve. Two other villages are allowed to graze 205 cows and 305 sheep at the concession rates of one anna per cow and 6 pies per sheep in the Chennupalli reserve. The right to free grazing was availed of for 472 cows and bulls in the Settigunta reserve of South Cuddapah division.



(c) Figures of outturn of different kinds of forest produce classified according to agencies of exploitation.

Agency of exploitation.	Timber in thousands of cubic feet.		Fuel in thousands of cubic feet.		Bamboos—value.		Minor forest produce and grazing—value.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ..	202	79	847	697	13,667	6,631	6,701	5,948
Private agency ..	726	627	3,325	3,377	51,115	66,677	5,31,799	4,79,279
Free grantees ..	35	64	1	..	317	442	147	275
Right and privilege holders.	..	..	1	1	1	1	4,248	4,748
Total ..	983	770	4,174	4,075	65,100	73,751	5,42,895	4,90,250

39. *Departmental Agency—Timber.*—The decrease is chiefly contributed by *Anantapur* and *South and West Kurnool*. It was due in *Anantapur* to the departmental felling of casuarina poles to *Kolar Gold Fields* having been stopped; in *South Kurnool* to the non-working of *Gundlakamma coupe III* and in *West Kurnool* to the timber operations having been stopped in *Gundlabrahmeswaram coupes* for want of demand resulting in large accumulations of produce of previous year's coupes.

*Fuel.*—The decrease is entirely in *Kurnool West* and is due to the reduction of areas felled consistent with the demand.

*Bamboos.*—The decrease is due to the substitution of lease for the departmental working hitherto in vogue in *Kurnool West*.

*Minor produce.*—The decrease is due to failure of tamarind crop in *Kurnool East*.

40. *Private Agency—Timber.*—The decrease is due to coupe No. XVI of *Kurnool Working Circle* of *West Kurnool* not having been sold for want of demand and to the less quantity of yield from some coupes of *North Cuddapah*.

*Bamboos.*—Increase is due to a larger number of coupes sold in *Kurnool South* and due to better prices realized in same division and in *Cuddapah North*. It is also partly accounted for by substitution of lease system instead of departmental working in *Kurnool West*.

*Minor forest produce including grazing.* There is decrease of Rs. 52,520 of which Rs. 45,983 is under grass and grazing and the balance of Rs. 6,537 is under minor produce. The decrease under grazing has been explained in paragraph 23 of chapter II. The decrease under minor produce is contributed by *East and West Kurnool*, and it is due to the poor crop of tamarind in both the

divisions; also to the non-sale of *tangedu* and *rela* barks in East Kurnool and to almost the whole of revenue on *tangedu* leases for 1926-27 having been credited in the accounts of 1925-26 in West Kurnool.

### CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

41. The financial results of the year are compared with those of the previous year and with the average of the previous quinquennium, in the following statement:—

	1926-27.	1925-26.	Average of the preceding five years including Madanapalle range.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue .. .. .	8,69,751	9,20,607	..
	(a) 29,231	(c) 62,440	..
	(b) 1,724	..	..
Total ..	9,00,706	9,83,047	7,98,743
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
B. Conservancy and works .. .. .	1,07,798	1,22,820	..
52-A. Capital .. .. .	10,135	16,908	..
(Ordinary and Capital) .. .. .	(a) 2,434	(c) 3,779	..
Total ..	1,20,367	1,50,507	1,71,082
C. Establishments .. .. .	5,60,168	5,99,559	..
	(a) 6,954	(c) 15,965	..
Total ..	5,67,122	6,15,524	6,19,821
Total Expenditure—B. Conservancy and Works—52-A. Capital and C. Establishments.	6,87,489	7,66,031	7,90,903
Net results ..	+ 2,13,217	+ 2,17,016	+ 7,840

(a) Madanapalle range actuals for eight months (i.e., before its transfer in December 1926 from IV to this Circle).

(b) Revenue of the Circle credited in the Chittoor and Vellore districts.

(c) Madanapalle range actuals of 1925-26 as furnished by the Conservator, IV Circle.

42. During the year the gross revenue decreased by Rs. 82,341 and this was to some extent due to non-supply of casuarina poles from Moka plantation of Anantapur division to Kolar Gold Fields as was done as a special case in 1925-26 and to less demand for timber from the public in Cuddapah South, Kurnool South and Kurnool West. But the principal cause of decrease was the drop in the revenue from grazing and minor forest produce as a result of wholesale handing over of Ryots' forests to panchayats in the Anantapur district.

## 43. Of the gross receipts—

- 26·8 per cent was derived from major produce,
- 18·9 per cent was derived from grass and grazing,
- 36·6 per cent was derived from minor forest produce,
- 8·4 per cent was derived from bamboos,
- 9·3 per cent was derived from miscellaneous items.

*B. Conservancy and Works and 52-A. Capital.*

44. The expenditure was less by Rs. 30,140 than that of the previous year and was chiefly due—

- (1) to stoppage of fellings in the most important timber coupes of Kurnool West and Kurnool South districts on account of large stocks of unsold timber ;
- (2) to the substitution of lease system for departmental collection of bamboos in Kurnool West division ;
- (3) to reduction of expenditure under B-II in Anantapur due to handing over Ryots' forests to panchayats ; and
- (4) to a smaller programme of new roads and building works, in all the districts.

*C. Establishments.*

45. The expenditure decreased by Rs. 48,402 and was almost wholly due to the abolition of two Forest divisions, viz., Bellary in November 1925 and Cuddapah West in December 1926, on account of wholesale transfers of reserves to panchayats. For same reason five ranges and also a large number of forest guards' posts were abolished.

46. The financial results of each division as shown in Form No. 43 are dealt with here separately.

The Cuddapah West division was abolished in December 1926 and split up between Cuddapah North, Cuddapah South and Anantapur divisions. At same time, Madanapalle range was transferred to Anantapur from IV Circle. So for a proper comparison, the receipts and charges for 1925-26 of the old West Cuddapah division and of Madanapalle range have been apportioned to the concerned districts and their surplus or deficit have been shown separately against the divisions of Anantapur, Cuddapah North and Cuddapah South.

*Anantapur District.*

	1926-27.		1925-26.
	RS.		RS.
Surplus ...	2,12,346	Old Anantapur division ...	+ 1,95,981
		Relating to portions transferred in 1926-27 from old Cuddapah West division.	+ 942
		Relating to Madanapalle range ...	+ 42,696
			<hr/>
			+ 2,39,619
			<hr/>

The surplus in this division decreased by Rs. 27,273. This was due to a drop in the receipts due to causes mentioned in paragraph 42, viz., handing over of numerous reserves to panchayats and which affected chiefly grazing revenue. The drop in revenue amounted to Rs 75,594, whereas there was a drop in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 45,121 chiefly due to reduction of establishment for same reasons as stated above.

*Kurnool East.*

	1926-27.		1925-26.
	RS.		RS.
Deficit ...	13,375	Deficit ...	18,195

The deficit has been reduced this year by Rs. 4,820, chiefly on account of reduction in establishment—one whole range having been abolished and which amounted to a savings of just about Rs 10,000. There was, however, a drop of about Rs. 7,200 under revenue chiefly for want of demand for soft wood and as the revenue from panchayat reserves is now credited to Revenue Department with effect from 1926-27.

*Kurnool South.*

	1926-27.		1925-26.
	RS.		RS.
Surplus ...	29,512	Surplus ...	6,011

The surplus in this division increased by Rs. 23,498, as revenue was more by Rs. 11,321 and the expenditure decreased by Rs. 12,177. The increase in revenue was due to opening of five new fuel coupes and to better prices having been realized for timber, fuel and bamboo coupes, etc. The decrease in expenditure was mostly due to stoppage of departmental timber operations in Gundlakamma range, to enable the large accumulations of previous years stock to be cleared.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

*Kurnool West.*

1926-27.		1925-26.	
RS.		RS.	
Surplus ... ..	28,137	Surplus ... ..	28,280
The decrease in surplus is very small, viz., Rs. 143.			

*Cuddapah North.*

1926-27.		1925-26.	
RS.		RS.	
Deficit ... ..	28,060	Deficit—	
		Old Cuddapah North ...	16,598
		Relating to portion trans-	
		ferred in 1926-27 from	
		Cuddapah West division.	3,554
			<hr/>
			20,152
			<hr/>

The deficit increased by Rs. 7,908 and is largely accounted for by the fact that about Rs. 6,000 of revenue of coupes of 1926-27 which were sold in March 1926 was collected promptly and credited to 1925-26. The entire cost of the Vernacular Training School of this circle amounting to Rs. 9,587 was charged to this division and this considerably swells the deficit.

*Cuddapah South.*

1926-27.		1925-26.	
RS.		RS.	
Deficit ... ..	15,343	Deficit—	
		Old Cuddapah South ...	16,827
		Relating to portions	
		transferred in 1926-27	
		from Cuddapah West	
		division ... ..	1,723
			<hr/>
			18,550
			<hr/>

There was a decrease of Rs. 3,207 in the deficit in the year as compared with the previous year and the principal cause of which is the keen competition for some important fuel coupes.

The two Cuddapahs between them account for a total deficit of Rs. 43,403. This is partly due to cost of Vernacular Training School (nearly Rs. 10,000) for the circle being charged to Cuddapah North. But the principal cause is the absurdly low rate of 3 annas a cow unit still prevalent for grazing. The Government were pleased to increase the rate to 6 annas but due to unfavourable season the extra rate was ordered not to be collected till July 1928 and so for one more year the Cuddapahs will continue to show heavy deficit.

47. The outstanding revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 2,16,453 of which Rs. 2,09,507 fell due after, 31st March 1927 being lease amounts of coupe and minor forest produce sales.

48. The estimated value of timber and other produce at the sale depots at the close of the year was Rs. 28,049 against Rs. 39,308 at the commencement of the year.

## CHAPTER VI.—RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

49. (a) *Anantapur*.—Measurements of 300 sissou trees in Moka plantation were recorded on 4th April 1926. As there is no natural regeneration by seeds, trenching round sissou trees was carried out to see if this would induce regeneration and result was successful. A detailed record of work done has been maintained. Specimens of the insects which had been supposed to be the cause of death of sissou trees, together with a stem and branch, were sent to Forest Entomologist for examination. He has reported that the insects were not the cause of death. Experiments are being conducted to see whether the sub-soil moisture has anything to do with the death of a number of sissou trees.

The sample plots opened in Kupgal and Banavasi plantations in August 1923 under the Chief Conservator's instructions, to determine whether the cutting back of the stunted nim and *Hardwickia* trees and the working up of the soil would improve their growth, were kept up during the year. Rupees 7 were spent for ploughing up the plots and fencing. The growth in the ploughed area is better in comparison than in the unploughed area.

The reproduction of sandalwood from root suckers was tried in Amagondapalayam reserve and it proved quite successful. Trenches were dug about 6 feet away from the mother trees and on one side only.

(b) *South Cuddapah*.—In the 32 sample plots opened in red sanders areas in 1920, girth measurements of the trees and coppice shoots are recorded annually in separate registers maintained for the purpose with the object of finding out the increment, especially of red sanders trees.

The following table shows the increment as worked out in September 1926 from these registers:—

Number of seedling trees under observation.	Number of coppice shoots under observation.	Mean annual girth increment per stem—	
		(a) For trees.	(b) For coppice shoots.
1,852	1,152	0.293"	0.542"

Further details are noted in paragraphs 20 and 21 of Conservator's inspection notes (Chief Conservator's Proceedings No. 246, Press, dated 5th November 1926).

During the year, under instructions from the Conservator, three plots of 12 acres in all in the Rajampet, Kodur and Balapalle ranges were clear-felled to calculate the yield of an acre of red sanders forest and details are given in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the same inspection notes of the Conservator.

50. *Kurnool district.*—The special duty Extra Assistant Conservator, Mr. Kesava Vittal, continued his experiments in the Nallamalais of Kurnool district. These experiments may be divided into three classes:—

I—*Natural regeneration.*

- (1) In clear-felled timber areas.
- (2) In clear-felled bamboo areas.
- (3) In unfelled areas by opening up the canopy.

II—*Artificial regeneration.*

- (1) Nursery work.
- (2) By sowing and by stumping.
- (3) In small blanks in worked timber coupes.
- (4) In old clear-felled timber coupes.

III—*Miscellaneous.*

(1) Finding out cost of cutting and burning dense bamboos growth where soil is excellent and fit for growth of timber species.

(2) Preparation of 'Cutch' or 'Catechu' from *Acacia sundra*.

Unfortunately during 1926 the rainfall was very poor, being only just half of the rainfall of 1925, the actual figures recorded at Isukagundam and Gundlabrahmeswaram (where the majority of the sample plots are situated) being only 27 and 34 inches as against 55 and 61 in the previous year.

As the greatest curse of these forests is the annual fires which it has not yet been found possible to control, the effects of late and early-burning on regeneration were also studied and results recorded.

It is yet much too early to draw any definite conclusions from the work done so far because the Extra Assistant Conservator began his work only in May 1925, whereas a much longer period is required for a work of this nature. However an attempt is made to indicate very briefly the results as far as they are apparent so far.

As is to be expected, species show great difference in their powers of resistance to fires and may be arranged in following order (No. 1 being most resisting):—

- (1) *Anogeissus latifolia*.
- (2) *Ougeinia dalbergioides*, teak, and rosewood.
- (3) *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Pterocarpus marsupium*.

The difficulty of successfully protecting from fires, even regeneration areas for a sufficiently long period cannot be underestimated. Hence of late, several officers have been of opinion that early-burning would be essential even in felled areas under regeneration. Under orders of the Chief Conservator, the Extra Assistant Conservator has conducted experiments to study the effects of early-burning. Eight sample plots (each of 2 acres) in the clear-felled areas at Isukagundam and Gundlabrahmeswaram were opened and in four plots thorough weedings were carried out before early-burning and in the remaining four no weedings of any kind were made but the plots were only early-burnt.

The effects of such early-burning carried out for two years have to be recorded here separately, viz.,

(a) The effects on increase or decrease on number of seedlings.

(b) The effects on height growth of seedlings.

The result as regards numbers is tabulated in the following statement. Only the specieswise totals of all plots are noted for sake of convenience, but it must be stated that the results are not always uniform if each plot is considered by itself.

Species	In four weeded plots (area 8 acres).		In four unweeded plots (area 8 acres).	
	Number of seedlings at the start, i.e., in July 1925.	Number of seedlings after two years of early-burning, i.e., in September 1927.	Number of seedlings at the start, i.e., in July, 1925.	Number of seedlings after two years of early-burning, i.e., in September 1927.
Teak .. .. .	460	594	468	440
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> .	611	549	625	320
<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> .	994	855	1,050	704
Rosewood .. .. .	5,174	7,748	4,033	3,682
<i>Ougeinia dalbergioides</i> .	3,321	7,384	3,672	2,695
<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> ..	..	363	..	377
Totals ..	11,560	17,483	9,848	8,218
Average per acre ..	1,445	2,185	1,231	1,027

N.B.—The majority of Rosewood and *Ougeinia* are root suckers.



It will be noted, that in the weeded plots the total number of all species has increased by 51 per cent inspite of early-burnings for two years. But the increase is restricted to only Teak, Ougenia and Anogeissus and which species have increased in each plot. Whereas rosewood has increased in two plots but its number has decreased in remaining two plots, though the decrease in latter two plots has been more than balanced by a large increase in other two plots.

The main points to remember are

(a) that the regeneration at the start was prolific, being 1,445 seedlings per acre, and

(b) that weedings were repeated twice each year, the first weeding each year being complete over whole area and second being restricted to a diameter of 4 feet round each seedling. The cost of these 4 weedings (2 complete and 2 partial) in two years has amounted to Rs. 12 per acre. But in practice the cost can be cut down considerably, because we need not necessarily try to preserve the whole of this vast number of seedlings, but can weed only round about 200 selected ones per acre.

But the fact that weedings have increased the regeneration by 51 per cent whereas in remaining four unweeded plots the number has decreased by 16 per cent, goes to show that early-burning may not be attempted without proper weedings

It must however be emphasized here that the early-burnings were carried out most carefully and under the personal supervision of Extra Assistant Conservator, Mr. Kesava Vittal, and he estimates that to do such thorough work the cost of early-burning may go up to about As. 2 per acre. The cost is certainly not high considering that we are dealing with areas under regeneration, but the real difficulty will be to expect such good work from all subordinates. To obtain really good results early-burning of coupes under regeneration will have to be carried out by rangers in person and hence very small areas only can be dealt with as period of real early-burning may not exceed about two weeks in a normal year.

But though in spite of early-burnings after weedings, the numbers of seedlings have increased, yet it has to be admitted that even such careful burning had, on the whole, a bad effect on the height growth of seedlings. The Extra Assistant Conservator has recorded the height growths of all seedlings in one chain square patches not only in each of the eight sample plots (situated in clear-felled area), but also in another sample plot under fairly dense natural canopy. The following is an abstract of results grouped under each separate method of treatment—of course in every case the plots were early-burnt.

	Number of seedlings under observation.	Number of seedlings which showed an increase in height growth in spite of early-burning.	Remarks.
In clear-felled areas—			
(a) Weeded .. .. .	191	77 (or 40 per cent)..	} Results after only one year of early-burning.
(b) Not weeded .. . . .	261	96 (or 37 do. )..	
Under fairly dense canopy—			
Unweeded .. .. .	419	196 (or 46 do. )..	Result after two years of early-burning.

The numbers of seedlings under observation is rather small to warrant any satisfactory conclusion. But the fact that under all treatments, at least in case of two-thirds of the seedlings the heights were reduced as a result of early-burning, is a serious factor for consideration. But careful observations and experiments have to be conducted for at least about five years before we can either adopt or condemn early-burning for practical purposes.

For, if at the end of, say, five years we find that at least about 200 seedlings per acre have increased sufficiently in height growth, the early-burning method for areas where natural regeneration is prolific, will assume a different aspect and with strict control may be adopted in localities where absolute immunity from fires is an impossibility.

Stump planting from nursery seedlings (and not from natural seedlings dug out from forests) gave fair results in case of teak only --the best plants being those about thickness of a man's thumb. *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus marsupium* and rosewood gave poor results and if these species are to be introduced, it would be best to do so by direct sowings.

All over the Nallamalais some of the best areas for growth of timber trees are overrun by bamboos. So an experiment was made to find out the cost of eradication where the growth of bamboos was very heavy; the cost of cutting, heaping and burning amounted to Rs. 19-8-0 an acre and subsequent cuttings of switches for three years may cost about Rs. 4.

The bamboo area thus cleared in 1925 was artificially regenerated and has given decidedly better results than other non-bamboo localities. It is expected that the total cost of eradicating bamboos and establishing area by artificial regeneration may not exceed Rs. 50 per acre. At  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent compound interest this will amount to Rs. 775 in eighty years and so it is problematic if it would be wise to carry out this work, except perhaps in best selected soil and in localities where bamboo has at present no value.

Weedings carried out early in the growing season (which extends from May to September and if there is good rainfall in September, teak at least continues to grow even up to beginning of November) was found to be much more beneficial than late weeding. *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Pterocarpus marsupium* young seedlings appeared to die back if weeded at end of growing season. (This was tried as a fire-protection measure.)

Sandal seeds were dibbled in July 1925—in holes about 3 inches deep and 1 inch diameter—and an enumeration in January 1927 showed 86 per cent success.

Cutch or Catechu prepared by Mr. Vittal from *Acacia Sundra* trees near Gazulapalli (Kurnool South) was analysed at Dehra Dun and was reported to be of good quality. It seems that it may even pay to make "Katha" (a more valuable product than "Cutch") as the samples sent to Dehra contained a fair percentage of Catechin.

The Extra Assistant Conservator has maintained plot files in great detail recording all items of cost and also his observations.

#### CHAPTER VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

51. *Changes in territorial jurisdiction.*—On account of handing over to panchayats of a very large number of reserves in the Anantapur and Bellary districts five ranges were abolished. Hence a readjustment of forest charges became necessary, as a result of which the Cuddapah West division was abolished in December 1926 and the five ranges belonging to it were distributed amongst the adjoining divisions of Cuddapah North, Cuddapah South and Anantapur. This is the second forest division to be abolished in this circle, the Bellary division having already been absorbed in Anantapur in the previous year. Vontimitta range was accordingly added to North Cuddapah, Cuddapah and Sanipaya ranges to South Cuddapah and Ganganapalli and Vempalli ranges to Anantapur. Madanapalle range of Chittoor district was also transferred from the IV Circle to Anantapur and the Kothur and Kokilettikanama reserves of Chitvel range of South Cuddapah were tacked to the Vontimitta range of North Cuddapah.

52. *Tours.*—Mr. F. R. Madan was in charge of the circle throughout the year and toured in all the divisions of the circle and spent 192 days in camp and inspected all the District Forest offices.

53. All the District Forest Officers except of North Cuddapah, did the prescribed minimum touring. The short touring by 15 days in Cuddapah North was due to changes in the personnel of the District Forest Officer. All range offices except Sirvel and Owk in South Kurnool were inspected by the District Forest Officers during the year.

54. *Audits*.—All the District Forest offices were inspected by the audit officers and the results were reported by them to be satisfactory.

55. *Recruitment to the Madras Forest College*.—One second-grade forester from *South Kurnool* was deputed for training to the Madras Forest College for the 1926–28 course and a first-grade forester returned from the College with a Higher Standard certificate.

56. *The Vernacular Training School*.—The 1926 session was as usual held in *North Cuddapah* from January 15th to middle of July 1926; a separate report has already been sent and final orders passed in Chief Conservator's Proceedings No. 103, Press, dated 29th March 1927. The current year's session in the same division began on 16th January 1927. Ranger C. Ramaswami Nayudu, B.A., holds the post of Senior Instructor and Ranger B. H. Anandathirtha Rao that of Junior Instructor. The session opened with 30 students, viz., two foresters and 28 forest guards. The school was inspected by the District Forest Officer thrice and once by the Conservator.

57. *Health of establishment, including an account of measures of sanitation and casualties*.—The health of the establishment is reported to have been satisfactory in *Anantapur* and in *North* and *South Cuddapah*. But as usual the subordinates who had to work in the Nallamalais of the three Kurnool divisions had a bad time and no less than 142 men had to be given leave on medical certificates in *Kurnool West*, *South* and *East* divisions. This means constant changes of staff in the more unhealthy localities and which in turn makes the district administration much more difficult. But unfortunately this cannot be helped.

In *North Cuddapah*, one forester and one forest guard died of malaria.

In *South Cuddapah*, one range clerk died of pneumonia and one forester and one forest guard in *South Kurnool* and one forest guard in *West Kurnool* died of malaria.

58. In connexion with the improvement of the sanitation of the forest camp at Diguvametta in *Kurnool South* division referred to in the previous year's report a sum of Rs. 86–12–0 was spent on clearing the railway yard of obnoxious growth and the expenditure was borne by the railway company.

## CHAPTER VIII.—GENERAL.

### (1) FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PANCHAYATS.

59. In *Anantapur* forest division, all the ryots' forests were handed over to panchayats except three reserves in Vempalli range (and which is in Cuddapah revenue district). In *Kurnool West*

eleven reserves were handed over to panchayats at the end of March 1927. In *Cuddapah South*, of the five reserves proposed for panchayat management, panchayats were constituted for four reserves, but the reserves were not actually handed over during the year. No new panchayats were formed in the other divisions of this circle during the year. On the whole very rapid progress is being made by the special panchayat staff and it is almost certain that by end of next year every reserve earmarked for panchayats will have been handed over and transferred from control of the forest department.

(2) CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS.

60. The local committee formed to scrutinize the classification of reserves in Kurnool met on the 15th April 1926 and concluded its work. Final orders of Government on the reports of this and of the other district committees of the circle were received during the year and so by now the work of classification of reserves into "Provincial" and "Ryots" has been completed. In all 267 reserves with a total area of 1,437 square miles have been finally classed as ryots' forests in this circle, to be managed by panchayats.

(3) MEASURES FOR IMPROVING LOCAL SUPPLIES AND FACILITIES.

*Timber and fuel, etc.*

61. *Anantapur*.—Seventeen fuel coupes were sold in public auction to meet the demands of the public. Fuel head load chits also were issued. One experimental coupe was opened in Nigidi reserve to supply agricultural implements and house materials on permits and in spite of attempts by subordinates, the ryots did not fell trees as was desired by us. If they continue to disregard orders the system will have to be stopped as being very injurious to the forest. Coupes were also opened in Bukkapatnam range and leased out to contractors to meet the legitimate demand of the people, but the lessee's work was most unsatisfactory. The wants of the local populace in Ganganapalli and Vempulli ranges in the matter of fuel and small timber were met by provision in the contractor's agreements for supply at concessional rates.

*East Kurnool*.—Eight coupes were opened in different ranges from which mature trees and useful portions of dying and deformed trees that could be advantageously converted into timber and agricultural implements were extracted departmentally under the "modified improvement system" and sold to the local villagers at reasonable scheduled rates. In addition three coupes were leased out to meet the local demand for fuel and small timber. If there was more demand for fuel we could have leased out many more coupes.

*South Kurnool.*—Forty-one timber and fuel coupes of 3,523 acres were leased out to contractors during the year to meet the local demand for fuel and for small timber and agricultural implements and some more coupes though available for working could not be sold for want of further demand. All the coupe contractors were bound by agreements to sell in the coupes to the local ryots and to co-operative societies agricultural implements at 75 per cent of the local market rates. The opening of these coupes has more than met the demand of the surrounding ryots in the tracts dealt with. The sales of big timber and of sawn materials started at Diguvametta depot were not encouraging; retail sales of only selected logs and scantlings were effected and the remaining ones had to be disposed of in periodical auction sales. In Chelama range some soft wood logs were collected and carted to Chelama railway station and sold in public auction to meet the demand of a slate factory at Markapur. In the Giddalore range, a manure leaf coupe in Veligondas was opened but there was no demand for it.

*West Kurnool.*—In the Nallamalais eight timber cum fuel coupes in Nandyal, Bairluty, Gundlabrahmeswaram and Pecheruvu ranges were worked to meet the demand of the people. The demand was however poor, evidently on account of the adverse season, with the result that large stock of timber and fuel remained unsold in Government coupes and also with contractors. In the Yerramalais, the Yaperlapad coupe could not be sold for want of a purchaser but a coupe in Kamalapuram reserve was sold. In order to give employment to the Boyas of Muddavaram and a few other villagers and to supply the local demand for *yepi* fibre, three coupes were sold during the year and the people were allowed to pollard *Hardwickia binata* (*yepi*) trees for fibre. This working merely amounts to a recognition of a necessary evil and is certainly not beneficial to the forest.

The demand for thorn was met by issue of 3,341 cart-load permits to the ryots.

*North Cuddapah.*—Twenty-two improvement and fuel coupes were worked in this division for the supply of timber and agricultural implements to the public and these are sufficient to meet the local demands. As usual, the village co-operative labour societies were encouraged and they purchased no less than ten such coupes during the year, in addition to four bamboo coupes.

*South Cuddapah.*—In the Veligondas there are extensive unreserves and shrotriyam forests which supply the ryots' demand very cheaply. In the Seshachellams there are six fuel coupes and fifteen improvement coupes which meet the demands of the ryots. The contractors are bound to sell agricultural implements and fuel to

the ryots at concessional rates according to the terms of their agreements. There are also two departmental sale depots—one at Rajampet and the other at Orampad—where timber from coupes worked by the department is stored and sold.

#### *Water-supply.*

62. In all a sum of Rs. 2,239 was spent in improving tanks and other water sources in grazing grounds and the details for each district are noted below.

*Anantapur.*—Two water sources were repaired at a cost of Rs. 207 for the use of the public.

*Kurnool East.*—Several wells and tanks in grazing areas were cleared and improved at a cost of Rs. 884 with the object of improving the water sources in grazing area.

*Kurnool South.*—A sum of Rs. 280 was spent for repairs to existing water sources and Rs. 221 on other works such as provision of water troughs, construction of cisterns, etc., in grazing areas.

*Kurnool West.*—Water sources at Bairluty and Gundlabrahmeswaram ranges were cleared at a cost of Rs. 69 and the Pullannakunta in Nandyal range was deepened at a cost of Rs. 183.

*North Cuddapah.*—A sum of Rs. 305 was spent for repairing the wells at Kadikona and Komativaribhavi in the Palakondas of Vontimitta range to facilitate the supply of water to cattle.

*South Cuddapah.*—A sum of Rs. 90 was spent on repairs to a tank in the Seshachellam Extention D reserve in Sanipaya range for watering the cattle.

#### (4) TIMBER TRANSIT RULES.

63. The rules have on the whole worked satisfactorily in all the districts.

#### (5) JUNGLE TRIBES.

64. *Cuddapah.*—There are about twenty families of Yenadis in the Vontimitta range of North Cuddapah division. They are generally employed by the minor produce contractors, foreign cattle owners and by villagers to watch the field crops during the cultivation season. Some of them are employed as forest guards and bungalow watchers. Unfortunately their services cannot be utilized to a greater extent, as they are very timid and will not be useful in tackling timber smugglers.

#### *Chenchus.*

65. As usual in Kurnool West and East the Chenchus were employed on every possible kind of forest work which was suitable for them. Not only the department but also the lessees of bamboos,

minor forest produce, etc., were made to employ Chenchus wherever this was possible. Even then there are not sufficient works for all and this cannot be helped as was pointed out at a meeting convened by the Collector of Kurnool in March 1927 when the Conservator, District Forest Officers and District Superintendent of Police were present. Our policy has always been to help the Chenchus to the utmost limit and the help thus rendered in making the Chenchus earn an honest living is indeed very substantial.

The District Forest Officer, West, reports that the Chenchus of Rudracode, Pecheruvu and Indreswaram are not yet amenable to good discipline and that those who live in the few scattered gudems of Sivapuram range are responsible for extensive thefts of timber even from remote interior parts.

The Assistant Chenchu Officer was not able to succeed in an attempt made to create a settlement of surplus Chenchus at Isukagundam in Kurnool South, where very large scale timber and allied operations would give permanent employment to many men. This tendency of the Chenchus to refuse to establish new settlements makes the position more difficult, as it is not always possible to provide sufficient works at or near each gudem. This is particularly the case in East division, though in West we are able to give fairly sufficient works for the important gudems.

Their cattle and even goats are allowed free grazing in the reserves and this also gives some scope to them to earn money, chiefly by sale of ghee to villagers. A few good men are employed as forest guards, reserve and bungalow watchers, and as police *metta talayaris*. Since April 1926 at nine selected gudems (eight in West and one in East division) Chenchu headman and deputy headman have been appointed to prevent crimes and this experiment is to be tried till August 1929 and as usual the expenditure is to be borne from Forest funds.

#### *Chenchu Crime.*

66. The Assistant Chenchu Officer dealt with 10 cases in which 22 Chenchus were involved, as against 4 cases and 10 accused in the previous year. Of the 22 accused, 12 were convicted and sent to jail, two were fined and the remaining eight were acquitted. Seven cases relate to offences under the Forest Act, two under section 325, Indian Penal Code (grievous hurt) and one under section 510, Indian Penal Code (misconduct in public).

#### *Works controlled by the Special Chenchu Officer.*

##### (1) *Agriculture.*

67. The Chenchus continued to receive loans in the shape of plough bulls, but there are large old outstandings still unpaid and



which may have to be ultimately written off. The Chenchus of Indreswaram in West division and in the East division, of Pedda Chama, Chilakacherla, Chintala and Pedda Mantrala are reported by Assistant Chenchu Officer to have shown a desire to do cultivation but they realized poor crops owing to the partial failure of the rains in the district. But the Conservator is of opinion that the Assistant Chenchu Officer has not sufficiently realized the importance of cultivation as the only possible permanent solution of the Chenchu employment question and this was impressed on him through the Collector under whom he works. The amount that the Forest department is called upon to pay year after year for the improvement of the Chenchus has been increasing and it is therefore the more essential to teach cultivation to the Chenchus so that at least in the near future the drain on the Department may be reduced.

### (2) *Industries.*

68. An amount of Rs. 2,600 was sanctioned by the Collector for promoting industries at four centres, viz., Pecheruvu, Indreswaram and Bairluty in the West division and at Chilakacherla in the East division at the rate of Rs. 650 per centre. The institutions are not self-supporting as the manufactured articles do not find a ready sale. The usual instruction in basket-making and manufacture of wheels was imparted and the pupils made some progress. Some revenue was realized by the sale of about 1,200 pilgrim baskets made by Chenchus, during the Sivaratri festival at Srisailem.

### (3) *Education.*

69. Six more new schools (two in the Nandyal, three in the Markapur and one in the Cumbum taluk) were opened in the month of June 1926 in addition to the 15 elementary schools which worked last year, so that during the year 21 schools were under working. The schools are under the control and management of the Special Chenchu Officer (Collector of Kurnool). The Education Supervisor of Chenchu Schools and the Assistant Chenchu Officer supervised the work of the schools.

There is a teacher for each school and out of 21 teachers employed at present, 13 are trained and the rest untrained. The number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1926 was 264 boys and 116 girls while the number on rolls at the close of the year was 305 boys and 141 girls. The average number of pupils on rolls in each school for the year was 22 and the average daily attendance was 20.

Each pupil received daily 0-0-4 worth of 'pappulu' as an inducement for him to attend school. A set of clothes was also distributed to each pupil at an average cost of Rs. 1-3-7 per set.

The provision of a mid-day meal costing 0-1-0 per pupil per diem received the sanction of Government at the close of the year.

The pupils are being taught up to the IV standard in the four schools at Indreswaram, Pecheruvu, Nagaluty and Chilakacherla. They also received vocational training in cart-building and basket-making in these schools where a carpenter and a medara (i.e., a professional bamboo worker) instructor have been appointed for each school. The pupils of Pecheruvu girls' schools continued to receive instruction in needlework. Gardening was attempted in the schools situated in the Markapur taluk to cultivate a taste for agriculture work. The results are said to be fairly satisfactory.

Four pupils, i.e., two from Nagaluty, one from Pecheruvu and one from Indreswaram school were admitted into the Atmakur Board High School in the month of July, for higher education with the aid of Government scholarships at rate of Rs. 120 per pupil per annum. All the four pupils were admitted in Standard IV.

The following items of expenditure were incurred in maintaining the schools:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Capitation allowance paid to teachers ..	737	0	0
Feeding charges ... ..	1,915	3	0
Cleaning charges ... ..	714	14	9
Purchase of books ... ..	55	11	6
Construction of new sheds ... ..	361	6	6
Repairs to sheds ... ..	176	4	0
Cost of clothing ... ..	646	12	9
Teachers' salaries ... ..	6,064	13	0
Supervisor's salary ... ..	1,141	4	0
Pay of peons ... ..	237	4	0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,050</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>

The expenditure during 1925-26 was Rs. 9,528 and this has increased during the year by about Rs. 2,500. It will be substantially more next year when the Government Order sanctioning the mid-day meal at rate of 0-1-0 per student per day comes into force.

The Collector inspected the Nagalulti and Pecheruvu boys' and Pecheruvu girls' schools on 7th April 1926, 4th April 1926 and 4th April 1926, respectively. The Deputy Collector of Kurnool also inspected the Bairluti school on 4th April 1926. They were favourably impressed with the running of the schools.

The progress of education among Chenchu pupils is reported by Assistant Chenchu Officer to have been on the whole satisfactory. It is expected that attendance will improve with the introduction of the arrangement for the mid-day meal referred to above.

(6) MINING AND QUARRYING.

70. *Anantapur*.—A manganese mining lease for 30 years from 20th January 1927 was granted to Mr. Abdul Hye in Gunda reserve. The area covered by the lease is 1,503 acres. A quantity of 3,307 tons of manganese ore was removed from Thonsigiri reserve and out of a royalty of Rs. 660, Rs. 46-6-0 were collected during the year and the balance in April 1927. A sum of Rs. 1,883-4-0 was also collected as dead and surface rent.

*South Kurnool*.—A quarry for extraction of limestone in Owk range was leased out for Rs. 42.

*West Kurnool*.—The slab and building stone quarries were leased out during the previous year for a term of 5 years ending with 31st March 1931. The total lease amount is Rs. 39,050, of which a sum of Rs. 8,350 was collected during the year, the previous year's collection being Rs. 7,235. The slabs from these quarries are sent to distant places even up to Ganjam on East Coast and Dharwar and Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency.

*South Cuddapah*.—A prospecting licence and a mining lease in the Seshachellams were granted towards the close of the year.

(7) LIVE-STOCK.

71. (a) *Elephants*.—The two baggage elephants maintained in the *West Kurnool* division are in good condition. They were also used for dragging timber logs in coupes of both the South and West Kurnool divisions.

(b) *Buffaloes*.—Two buffaloes in Gundlakama range of *South Kurnool* and two at Horsleykonda in Madanapalli range of *Anantapur* division were maintained to bring water for subordinates and others.

(8) VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

72. Nil.

(9) SUITS.

73. No new suits were instituted during the year. The one relating to a *tangedu* lease of *Cuddapah South* division, and already disposed of, is still pending with the Collector of North Arcot for realization of dues by sale of lessee's property.

(10) CONTROL OF UNRESERVED LANDS BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

74. The general control of the unreserves of Bommilingam, Velagalapaya and Papinenipalli in *Kurnool East* continued to rest with

the Forest Department. All other unreserves in the Circle are directly under control of the Revenue authorities.

(11) GENERAL.

75. A consignment of 305 maunds (i.e., about 11 tons) of red sander pieces (called 'Dollwood', as these are used for making dolls chiefly at Tirupatur), was booked by a merchant from Sidhout railway station in Cuddapah district to Delhi on 31st December 1926 paying a railway freight of Rs. 1,406. On enquiry by the Range Officer, Vontimitta, it was ascertained that the party purchased the wood at Rs. 40 per ton from the forest coupe contractor. Hence the consignment would have cost at least Rs. 168 per ton at the Delhi railway station. At Delhi, which is noted for its works of art, these pieces of red sanders which are considered useless as timber, will most probably be converted into fancy articles, but the local officials do not know as to for what purpose this wood was exported to Delhi.

F. R. MADAN,  
*Acting Conservator of Forests, Second Circle.*

BELLARY,  
20th August 1927.

# ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 1927

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## THIRD (WORKING PLANS) CIRCLE

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### INTRODUCTION.

1. As regards the preparation and revision of Working Plans comparatively little new work was taken up during the year.

There were various reasons for this, amongst which may be mentioned the shortage of suitable men for posting as Working Plan Officers.

2. Another very real handicap to rapid progress, which made itself felt during the course of the year, was that the grant under "Travelling Allowance" proved quite inadequate for the requirements of a full staff. Working Plan Officers and their staff have, of necessity, to be in camp and be earning travelling allowance for the greater part of the year and in spite of an additional grant and of the fact that the Circle was nearly 50 per cent understaffed, there was difficulty in meeting the bills.

3. Slow but steady progress was made in Sylvicultural Research though no startling successes were achieved in the annual efforts to raise experimentally small crops of various valuable timber species by artificial means.

### CHAPTER I.

#### DETAILS OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN CONNEXION WITH THE PREPARATION AND REVISION OF WORKING PLANS.

##### *Revision of the Working Plan for Bolampatti Valley of Palghat division.*

4. This work was completed during the year and the revised Working Plan was sanctioned by the Chief Conservator of Forests.

The completion of the plan took longer than was expected owing to the fact that the original draft received from the Working Plan Officer had to be re-written—Part I by Mr. Coode during the recess and Part II by the Working Plans Conservator.

*Revision of the Working Plan for the Walayar forests of Palghat division.*

5. Mr. Hicks completed the writing of this plan, the field work for which was finished in the previous year.

6. The main silvicultural prescription of the plan, which consists of the planting of teak stumps in the blanks between coppiced stools of mixed species, after heaping and burning the felling refuse on places where invasive bamboo clumps existed in the original crop, was given effect to during the year. In spite of the failure of the north-east monsoon, the great majority of the teak stumps survived and the new mixed crop, of which a high percentage is now teak, promises to prove that the somewhat new system of treatment adopted in the revised plan is eminently suitable at Walayar.

*Preparation of a Working Plan for the Malabar-Wynaad.*

7. The field work for this plan was continued by Mr. Coode with Mr. Krishnaswami as his Assistant Working Plan Officer.

Complete enumerations of the growing stock over 2,000 acres of Periodic Block I were carried out.

The Begur range was divided up into compartments and these were examined minutely and described.

8. The Working Plan Officer, with the help of the District Forest Officer, instituted several small silvicultural experiments with a view to gaining information likely to be useful when the time comes for writing the very difficult prescriptions for the regeneration of these forests.

*Revision of the Nilgiri-Wynaad (Mudumalai) Working Plan.*

9. Mr. Hicks completed the revision of this working plan which has now gone to the Chief Conservator of Forests for sanction.

10. In all essential particulars the prescriptions of Mr. Cox's original working plan have been adhered to.

11. Improvement fellings, prescribed by Mr. Cox but discontinued subsequently, will be started again.

12. The protection from fire of as great an area as possible will be aimed at and deliberate early burning on a large scale will be discontinued.

*Revision of the Working Plan for the forests of Nilambur Valley.*

13. Field work in connexion with the revision of this plan was continued by Mr. R. S. Browne, the Working Plan Officer.

14. Areas in the teak plantations in which teak has failed were surveyed. An interesting fact in connexion with these failed areas is that nature has replaced the teak by a fairly fully stocked crop of valuable miscellaneous species.

15. Where failure of the teak was due to laterite nature has raised crops in which *Xylia* is either growing pure or is the commonest species and where swampiness accounted for the failure, she has replaced the teak by more suitable species such as *Terminalia tomentosa*.

In many instances these natural crops are so fully stocked and well grown that all that is necessary is to tend them and thin them and this will be provided for in the revised working plan.

*Revision of the Working Plan for Beypore tope—Nilambur Division.*

16. This working plan was revised by Mr. Browne during the year.

The plan provides for the treatment of Beypore coconut tope on more scientific lines than those previously adopted. The Agricultural Department has been experimenting for some years in the culture of coconuts on the West Coast and the prescriptions of the revised plan are largely based on advice given to Mr. Browne as a result of those experiments.

*Preparation of an Experimental Scheme for certain Timber areas in the Vannathiparai forests of the Cumbum Valley of Madura district.*

17. The preparation of a working plan for the timber areas in the Cumbum Valley of Madura district being one of the works entered on the programme for the Working Plan branch, the Working Plans Conservator inspected the Cumbum Valley in November 1926.

18. As a result of his inspection it was decided that experiments were necessary before a satisfactory working plan could be made for the timber areas in Cumbum Valley, the correct treatment of which has always been an unsolved problem.

19. Mr. A. V. Sundaram, Assistant Working Plan Officer, was deputed to collect the necessary information for the preparation of a five-years experimental scheme and, on receipt of his report, the Working Plans Conservator drew up a scheme which has been sanctioned by the Chief Conservator.

## CHAPTER II.

## SILVICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

20. This year, for the first time, the local Silviculturist's annual report is being embodied in the report of the Working Plans Circle.

At the end of this Chapter, Mr. Connolly's report is given in full.

21. In connexion with the unsatisfactory state of young second rotation teak crops at Nilambur, definite evidence is now forthcoming of the beneficial effect which ploughing has. It would appear that, in order to obtain the maximum benefit at the minimum cost, ploughing should be done immediately after the south-west monsoon. A prolonged period of vigorous growth follows the cessation of the heavy rain and the aeration of the soil at that time naturally has a more lasting effect than is the case if ploughing is done before or during the period of heavy rainfall.

22. Having stated what the effect of ploughing actually has been, it is necessary to point out that strict adherence to the prescriptions of Mr. Bourne's Working Plan would probably have the same effect. Mr. Bourne prescribed the uprooting of all weeds for two feet on each side of the rows of teak. To give literal effect to this prescription involves loosening the soil with a *mamoty*, or, indeed, with a plough, though Mr. Bourne did not contemplate ploughing.

It now remains for the management of the present day to obtain the effects proved to be necessary at a definite time of year in whatever way further experience on a large scale proves to be the cheapest.

23. A question which has almost certainly been affecting the condition of young teak plantations at Nilambur in recent years and one which has been receiving the consideration of the Research branch during the year is that of seed. That seed from local plantation teak has often been used in recent years is certain and it seems equally certain that plants originating from such seed are, as might be expected, very often poor and weedy specimens. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the advice already given, to the effect that really suitable mother-trees must be searched for. Having chosen such trees and proved their suitability as seed-bearers they should be specially reserved as such and indiscriminate collection of teak seed by various beat subordinates, without any supervision, should not be allowed.

24. The results of *Fonam* (*Taungya*) experiments recorded by the Silviculturist at Nilambur, combined with a knowledge of the



results obtained by the district on a large scale leave one extremely sceptical as to the suitability of this system at Nilambur. The crop of teak raised on a portion of the experimental area is good but the actual agriculture, when everything is taken into account, including the fence to protect the field crops, did not pay for itself.

The fact of the matter is that, round Nilambur itself, professional Ponamdars are not to be found.

The 'thovarai' mentioned by the Silviculturist as one of the field crops used is a species of dhall.

25. Mr. Connolly has met with very encouraging results by using germinating teak seeds from dumps in preference to teak plants raised, at very considerable expense, in nurseries.

The cheapness of the method and the speed with which the work can be carried out are much in its favour.

26. Experiments with *Hopea parviflora* as an underwood in the Nilambur teak plantations have been going on now long enough to justify the expression of a definite opinion.

Broadly speaking, the opinion formed is that the degree of success to be expected is inversely proportionate to the necessity for an artificial underwood. In other words, the greatest success is to be expected in places where nature has already put a sufficiently heavy underwood both of tree species and of shrubs, such as *Glycosmis pentaphylla*, to protect the young *Hopea* in the hot weather.

Where undergrowth is deficient, as on many of the best alluvium areas where an artificial understorey is particularly desirable, no appreciable degree of success is to be looked for from *Hopea*.

27. Even in reasonably favourable localities, under the teak plantations, it is normal to find 60 per cent or 70 per cent of survivals in the cold weather after the introduction of *Hopea*. Inspections of the same localities at the end of May will show that survivals have fallen to about 20 per cent.

If casualties are replaced each year for two or three years and the young plants are mulched in the hot weather, as can be done by the Silviculturist on a small scale, 50 per cent to 60 per cent of success may, eventually, be worked up to.

This is not good enough to justify the more or less wholesale undersowing or underplanting with *Hopea* which is contemplated under existing orders.

28. The Silviculturist has experiments in hand at Nilambur with other valuable evergreen species, besides *Hopea*, which might be used as an underwood in the teak plantations.

29. The one which chiefly merits mention here is *Hardwickia pinnata*.

It is too soon to form any definite opinion about this species but in the year under review, which was the first in which this species was tried at Nilambur, over 73 per cent of the transplants survived in the hot weather.

30. At Parappa, in South Mangalore division, *Hardwickia pinnata* was tried some little time ago, on a very small scale, as an underwood in a teak plantation. The growth there appears to be very slow in early youth.

31. It is too soon to express any definite opinion as to what the final results are likely to be in the experimental Ponam started at Bolampatti by the Silviculturist with the help of the Irulars. So far, after the harvesting of the field crop in the first year, the natural regrowth of tree species, notably from root-suckers, was, perhaps, more striking than the success of the tree species introduced artificially.

32. A significant result of our attempts to increase the production of tree seedlings in the evergreen forest of Karien Shola, in South Coimbatore division, by opening the canopy in varying degrees, has been the great stimulus given to *Strobilanthes*. This species must, I think, be looked upon as an undesirable weed and the vigour of its growth has been in direct proportion to the amount of light which we let in.

33. Mr. Connolly's report, which has its own separate series of paragraph numbers, is as follows.

#### ENCLOSURE

### ANNUAL REPORT, 1926-27.

#### PART I.—PROGRESS OF FOREST RESEARCH IN MADRAS FOR 1926-27.

##### *I.—Experimental Silviculture.*

##### (i) General.

1. Results obtained on the West Coast this year have been better than the average owing to frequent heavy showers in May 1927. Except where otherwise stated results given are from enumerations made in May or early in June 1927.

2. *Teak*.—An experiment was carried out on an area of 6 acres in compartment 120 Panangode, Nilambur range, to see if successful second rotation teak could be grown cheaply. In the method of regeneration laid down in the working plan the heavy items of expenditure, besides clearing and burning, are nurseries and pitting. An attempt was made, therefore, to eliminate these last two items. In order to reduce the net cost still further the regeneration was done in conjunction with field crops. The crops used were hill rice, ragi and *thocurai*, on separate areas. After the hill rice and ragi were harvested, the area was ploughed and gingelly and horse gram were sown.

Half the area was fenced. In the unfenced portion the field crops were destroyed by cattle, game and floods. In the fenced area hill rice was fairly good, ragi bad and all the others failed almost entirely, chiefly owing to the unfavourable season (there was no north-east monsoon). Even hill rice proved a financial failure when worked out on an area basis.

The teak regeneration was done by notching germinating seed from dumps. By notching is meant making a small hole with a pointed stick, inserting the root of the seedling and pressing the sides of the hole together by hand. Proper notching was tried at first but the soil stuck to the instrument. Eighteen days after the first notching casualties amounting to 16.3 per cent were replaced. There had been a week's break in the monsoon during this period. During the monsoon part of the area was flooded three times. Casualties were filled in whenever necessary. The best size of seedling to notch were found to be those whose cotyledons had just emerged from the seed and had turned green. Good results can be obtained from smaller ones. In preparation for the field crops the whole area was ploughed before the monsoon. Two acres were ploughed after the monsoon. At the beginning of June 1927, when the seedlings were one year old, two complete lines of seedlings were measured, one being in the area ploughed after the monsoon.

Area ploughed after the monsoon—

Maximum height measured 9 feet.

Minimum height measured 3 inches (damaged seedling).

Average height of 122 seedlings is 3 feet. (This line did not include the best growth in the plot).

Area not ploughed after the monsoon—

Maximum height measured 3' 7".

Minimum height measured 3 inches.

Average height of 132 seedlings 1' 5". (This line was rather better than the average).

In the area not ploughed after the monsoon the soil was not worked up in any way after the first ploughing. If the north-east monsoon had not failed it is probable that the growth would have been better in both areas. The original teak crop in the plot was planted in 1854 and was second quality. The average height of second quality one year old dominant seedlings according to the yield tables should be 3' 5". In the area ploughed after the monsoon if all seedlings below 2' are disregarded, the average height of the 95 remaining ones is 3' 5". Considering the failure of the north-east monsoon this result is not bad.

3. *Teak (continued)*.—In the Edacode 1925 (Nilambur) teak plantation, 2 acres were ploughed in September 1925 by the district. The growth in these two acres was far superior to the rest of the plantation. In 1926 casualties were replaced and the soil round seedlings was aerated for a radius of 2 feet at the end of the monsoon. Owing possibly to this operation the growth surrounding the ploughed area is now practically as good as that in the ploughed area. This taken in conjunction with the results given in paragraph 2 above can leave no doubt as to the beneficial effect of soil aeration after the monsoon during the first two years of a teak plantation. Soil aeration before the monsoon does not appear to have any effect.

4. *Teak (continued)*.—From the items of expenditure obtained from the experiment mentioned in paragraph 2 a fully stocked second rotation teak

plantation raised from germinating seed without field crops and with no ploughing costs Rs. 28-14-6 per acre for the first year. This includes all expenses after the mature teak is felled and removed, but does not include supervision charges. If a cross ploughing is done after the monsoon the total cost is raised to Rs. 33-13-0 per acre. The items of expenditure per acre are as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Demarcation ... ..	0	5	2
Clearing and burning ... ..	10	5	0
Teak seed ... ..	2	10	3
Cost of dumps (including transport of seed to area) ... ..	0	2	0
Cost of stakes ... ..	3	0	0
Cost of aligning ... ..	1	12	5
Notching and replacing casualties ... ..	1	15	6
Weeding ... ..	8	12	2
Total ... ..	28	14	6
Cross ploughing ... ..	4	14	6
Grand Total ... ..	33	13	0

In the above items the cost of stakes could be reduced as these were made 3 feet long. Where field crops are not grown the stakes need not be so big. The weeding includes a very expensive weeding carried out in an area where paddy was grown. The above figures, being based on a small experiment, cannot be applied literally to work carried out on a large scale.

5. *Teak (continued)*.—One acre of the 1926 plantation in Old Amarampalem reserve (Nilambur 1927) was taken over by this office. Teak from dumps was notched 6' x 6'. The plot was treated in exactly the same way as the rest of the teak portion of this plantation (the whole plantation was a ponam) except that a light weeding in the paddy was carried out. Both stocking and growth are poor, but the area is indistinguishable from the surrounding teak, which was planted out when from 8 inches to 1½ feet high.

6. *Teak (continued)*.—These two experiments seem to show that there is no loss of height growth when germinating seed is notched as compared with the planting out of seedlings from nurseries into prepared pits. The method is not original, having been used for some years at Mount Stuart for replacing casualties from dibbling. It has some advantages over transplanting nursery seedlings e.g., cheapness and speed. The very small seedlings are hardier than nursery seedlings. As regards speed of working, four coolies notched one acre in old Amarampalem in two hours. This is a great advantage when a large area has to be planted up in a short time. A disadvantage is that the cotyledons are apt to be bitten off by insects. Dumps were made in the last week of April the seed being previously soaked in water for 48 hours and were ready for use as soon as the monsoon burst. The dumps were not watered. The seedlings should be planted deep, so that the cotyledons are not more than quarter inch above ground level.

7. *Dalbergia latifolia*.—The problem of regenerating this species at Nilambur cannot be considered settled. Small seedlings suffer severely from

drip. Sowing and planting under broken shade at Top slip (South Coimbatore) have given poor results, the sowing being a complete failure. Direct sowings in the open have done well at Mount Stuart. This species was tried in the open in conjunction with field crops in Compartment 120, Panangode (Nilambur), both sown and planted. The result was fairly good, the former giving 66.8 per cent and the latter 53.5 per cent. As opposed to this, similar work done by the district has given poor results. Two-thirds of the sown area was ploughed after the monsoon. In Bolampatti range (Palghat district) this species was sown on bunds in the open with fairly good results. The growth in the first year is much faster than in Nilambur.

8. *Hopea parviflora*.—One year old *Hopea* seedlings planted under heavy shade in Nilambur gave better results than six weeks' old seedlings (64 per cent and 46.5 per cent). In Nilambur a low dense shade is not beneficial. The good results mentioned above were due partly to frequent rains in May 1927 and partly to the fact that in that place the teak had a natural, underwood of *Xylia xylocarpa* and *Treulia nudiflora*. In the nursery, under light shade from growing trees, plants artificially shaded and watered gave the best results, plants watered but without artificial shade were nearly as good. Plants shaded but not watered gave poor results. In this test seed was sown in May 1926 and the experiment continued till June 1927. The soil was kept aerated in all cases.

Near Naickenpara in Chenat Nair reserve, the District Forest Officer Palghat, reports that on 23.5 acres planted 19' x 19' in 1926 there were only 15 per cent survivals in April 1927. This area has been exploited and is at an elevation of about 2,000 feet.

9. *Hydnocarpus Wightiana*.—Direct sowings gave good results at Nilambur on alluvium under teak. Six seeds were sown at each stake, the seeds being sown the same day as they were collected. Planting and notching nursery transplants also gave fairly good results. The survivals were—

							PER CENT.
Sowing	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.8
Notching	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.8
Planting	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.0

10. *Swietenia macrophylla*.—Sowing six seeds direct at each stake has not given sufficient germination (survivals 23.5 per cent). Planting and notching nursery seedlings two months old under heavy shade in a Nilambur teak plantation gave good results (71.5 per cent and 76.5 per cent).

At Dhoni, the District Forest Officer, Palghat reports that regeneration in 1926-27 has established the following three facts:—

(a) Mahogany seedlings require the shade of an underwood, the shade from the upper storey alone not being sufficient;

(b) Eighteen months old seedlings are as good as, if not better than those six months old;

(c) Planting in an area not having a lower storey is more costly and requires more attention than in areas having a lower storey, as in the former the growth of weeds is very heavy.

11. *Hardwickia pinnata*.—At Nilambur under heavy shade in a teak plantation transplanted seedlings gave 73.3 per cent success. Under natural

forest the survivals were 65·6 per cent. On a small scale this species has proved to be an easy one to raise in a nursery and to transplant.

12. *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*.—When sown in the open this species gave poor results in Nilambur (21·4 per cent success). Half a handful of seeds were sown at each stake. Nursery seedlings notched in the open gave 71·8 per cent success. Casualties were very numerous during the 1926 monsoon. The seeds did not germinate at Top Slip (South Coimbatore Division).

13. *Albizia Lebbek*.—In Nilambur direct sowing in the open (six seeds at each stake) gave 42·8 per cent success. Notched nursery seedlings in the open gave 40·3 per cent success. Seed was obtained from Bolampatti. The seedlings behaved queerly during the 1926 monsoon, shedding their leaves almost as soon as they had put them out. The growth is slow, and the species suffers from browsing.

14. *Mesua ferrea*.—The best germination so far has been from seed falling in the third week after the seed begins to fall. A fortnight after the seed began to fall the ground under the tree was swept clean. At the end of the third week the seed which had fallen during the week was collected and carefully examined. All damaged seed was thrown away. The seed was sown in nursery beds as soon as received. Seed obtained from Ceylon and which had given good results there did not germinate at Nilambur.

15. *Bambusa arundinacea*.—Direct sowing without soil preparation under a teak plantation at Nilambur has given fairly good results, for the first year.

16. *Adina cordifolia*.—At Mount Stuart the following experiment was carried out by the District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore, under the Chief Conservator's orders. The ground around three large *Adina* trees was cleared and burnt on an area of about 2 acres. Also all trees were felled or girdled except the *Adina* trees and one teak. The *Adina* fruits were ripe in March. From May onwards the area was kept clean weeded. There was no germination till July. In December there was a very large number of seedlings. Besides *Adina* there were some teak and a lot of *Stephegyne parviflora*. The Conservator of Forests, Fifth Circle, estimated roughly that there were at least 50,000 seedlings of these three species. Three other areas were treated similarly, but the results were not so good. Total cost up to December 1926, Rs. 18-12-0 per acre.

17. *Rosewood, Teak, Pterocarpus Marsupium and Terminalia tomentosa*.—In South Coimbatore a large area of natural forest was burnt as a start to lantana eradication. In April 1926, seed of teak, rosewood and *Terminalia tomentosa* was broadcasted on 10 acres. In August 1926, a weeding was carried out in patches where seedlings were found to be fairly numerous. *Terminalia tomentosa* germinated but died. In December the teak was dying off, except in the more open places where it is mixed with natural *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*. The rosewood was successful in patches mixed with natural *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. Total cost Rs. 1-6-0 per acre. The Conservator of Forests, Fifth Circle, is of the opinion that the weeding was started too late to save the teak and *Terminalia tomentosa*.

18. The following is the conclusion drawn from an experiment started in 1921 to discover the coppicing power of young seedlings of the evergreen species if they are cut back in the event of their being damaged during the

felling and removal of the overwood in the general scheme of exploitation in the Chenai Nair evergreen forest (Palghat Plot No 25).

'*Cullenia excelsa* and *Mesua ferrea*' will coppice if cut back but the new shoots appear to grow slowly, more slowly than the original seedlings. Cutting back of seedlings broken down during logging does however appear to result in new growth and seems desirable.

19. In addition to the plots dealing with different methods of regeneration maintained by this office, 17 plots were opened in Nilambur, 9 in South Coimbatore and 2 in Palghat.

(ii) Natural regeneration.

20. Seven plots (Coorg Nos. 5 to 11) were laid out in the Coorg division in February 1925 to note the progress of natural regeneration after a moderate form of exploitation and the following are the results recorded in January 1927 :—

Plot number.	Species.	Regeneration felling employed.	Average height of selected seedlings in	
			February 1925.	January 1927.
5	<i>Calophyllum tomentosum.</i>	30 to 40 trees an acre left in the upper storey and all middle storey trees felled.	14' 10"	18' 3"
6	<i>Hardwickia finnata.</i>	70 to 100 trees an acre left in the upper storey and all middle and lower storey trees felled.	1' 8"	2' 4"
7	<i>Artocarpus hirsuta.</i>	30 to 40 trees an acre left in the upper storey and all middle and lower storey trees felled.	10' 1"	16' 0"
8	<i>Dipterocarpus indicus.</i>	70 to 100 trees an acre left in the upper storey and all lower and middle storey trees felled.	6' 11"	8' 5"
9	<i>Vateria indica</i> ..	Do. do.	8' 2"	13' 5"
10	<i>Dichopsis elliptica</i> ..	Do. do.	5' 11"	10' 0"
11	<i>Hopea parviflora</i> ..	Do. do.	22' 0"	27' 5"

21. The following conclusions are drawn from results obtained from Experimental Plots Nos. 6—10 of South Mangalore—

(a) When in an evergreen forest ample regeneration of *Hopea parviflora* exists on the ground and it is desired to bring that regeneration up, the best results are obtained by cutting out all weeds, undergrowth and the middle storey.

(b) The forest should be left in that state until the average height of the young *Hopea* crop is about 6 feet. One weeding should be done every year.

(c) If it is necessary for reasons other than silvicultural ones (e.g., to fit in with an exploitation scheme) the overwood may then be felled. The regeneration will come to no harm, but the height growth will be rather slow owing to damage done to the leading shoots by insects.

(d) If there is no necessity then to fell the overwood as in paragraph (c), all useless trees in the overwood should be girdled deeply. The object of this would be to let more light but to keep a broken sky to help to draw up





September 1926.

Species.	2½ acres soil hoed.					2½ acres soil not hoed.					1 acre control.				
	0-2'	2-4'	4-6'	Over 6'	Total.	0-2'	2-4'	4-6'	Over 6'	Total.	0-2'	2-4'	4-6'	Over 6'	Total.
<i>Colophyllum</i> ..	87	19	18	29	163	163	29	9	13	219	51	26	5	22	104
<i>Mesua</i> ..	28	17	13	18	76	59	37	10	14	120	47	27	8	12	94
<i>Dichopsis</i> ..	12	5	8	15	40	21	1	..	2	24	12	17	6	10	45
<i>Hopea</i> ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

26. (iii) *Seeds*.—A list has been made of the important tree seeds showing when they would be available for collection and where. Necessary notes have also been made of the special method of collection for species requiring such care.

27. *Mesua ferrea*.—With reference to paragraph 14 above. The seed was collected from a *hadi* in South Mangalore. As soon as seed began to fall the ground under the trees was swept clean. After one week all the fallen seed was collected. This seed only produced one seedling. Seed falling in the second week was also collected and gave rather better results. The best results were obtained from seed collected in the third week. All seed was carefully examined by the territorial ranger and only sound seed was sent to Nilambur, where it was sown as soon as it arrived.

28. *Terminalia paniculata*.—The Working Plans Officer, Nilambur, has been carrying out an experiment in spraying *Terminalia paniculata* seed in 1927. The spray used was Lead arsenate, one pound to fifty gallons of water.

(a) The accessible branches of eleven trees were sprayed weekly from the time the buds appeared (before the flowers opened) till the ripe fruit was collected. The fruit was collected in instalments as it ripened by tapping the branches and collecting the fruits which fell. Spraying continued till all the fruit was collected. The total quantity of this weekly sprayed seed was about half a bag. This was sown in a nursery towards the end of May 1926. Up to 22nd July 1926, 195 seedlings had come up.

(b) Accessible branches of one tree were sprayed once only, just when the fruit was setting. Eight *Edangalis* (about one-fourth bag) of seed were collected and sown in a nursery. One hundred and three seedlings were counted on 22nd July 1926.

It is possible that more seed will germinate.

#### (iv) Nursery work.

29. The nurseries at Nilambur and Nedungayam were retained. A small nursery was made in Bolampatti and a temporary one at Top Slip.

30. With reference to paragraph 8 above, the experiment in shading and watering *Hopea* seedlings was made in a row of three separate beds. The artificial shade was from split bamboo resting on a frame 2½ feet high. In arranging the split bamboos a space was left between the bamboos corresponding to half the width of the split bamboos. In an adjoining Nilambur district nursery, shading but not watering *Hopea* seedlings was found to be unsatisfactory.

31. *Hydnocarpus Wightiana*.—Seed usually germinates the first year in a nursery bed. But if the ungerminated seed is not disturbed some will germinate the second year.

(v) Artificial Regeneration.

32. *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* (Palghat Plot 44).—An area of 1 acre at Sappal was cleared in July 1926. Some of the smaller trees were felled and the rest girdled. Seedlings were notched at stakes 6 feet apart, 2 seedlings per stake. The success in May 1927 was 19 per cent. This plot is on the crest of a steep ridge. The aspect is south-west. In a similar but smaller plot the survivals were 18 per cent (Palghat Plot No. 43).

33. *Calophyllum tomentoum* (Palghat Plot 36).—Four hundred pits were sown in September 1924, 3 seeds to a pit, in an area of about 1 acre in the Sappal valley. This is evergreen forest which has not been exploited. The survivals were 82 or 20 per cent on 1st March 1927. In a similar area planted with seedlings out of the forest in 1924 and having casualties replaced in 1926, the survivals in May 1927 were 53.7 per cent.

34. *Mesua ferrea* (Palghat Plot 37).—An attempt was made to grow this species in three ways in an evergreen forest before exploitation (Chenat Nair Reserve). In one plot seeds were sown in pits 6 feet apart in June 1925. In another natural seedlings were planted into pits 6 feet apart in August 1924. In the third seeds were dibbled in June 1925. The last method was a failure. In the case of pit sowing there were only 2 per cent survivals in March 1927 and in the case of transplants the success was 74 per cent (casualties were replaced in 1926).

35. *Dalbergia latifolia* (Nilambur Plots 30 and 31).—Two plots were laid out in Compartment 120, Panangode, to see if rosewood can be grown in the open in conjunction with field crops. In one plot a handful of crushed fruits were sown at each stake 12 feet  $\times$  3 feet. In the other nursery seedlings obtained by sowing in April 1926 were notched in June 1926; 12 feet  $\times$  3 feet (Plot 31). In both cases the plot was ploughed in May 1926. Two-thirds of the Plot 30 were ploughed in October 1926. The field crops employed in both cases were paddy, ragi and *thouurai*.

Survivals in May 1927 were—

Sown area	66.8 per cent
Notched area	53.5 „

The best growth was in a corner of the sown area, where the seedlings had some side shade. There they were about 1 foot high. In both plots the stocking was complete just after the monsoon. In plot No. 31 which was unfenced, the field crops were destroyed by cattle and game.

36. *Teak* (Nilambur Plot 32).—This experiment was made to find a cheap way of growing second rotation teak at Nilambur, and to see if the cultivation of field crops together with teak regeneration was feasible. The experiment has been fully described in paragraphs 2 and 4. The espacement was 12 feet  $\times$  3 feet.

37. *Teak*.—One acre of the 1926 plantation in Old Amarampalem Reserve (Nilambur 27) was notched with teak. This is first rotation teak.

The experiment has been described in paragraph 5. The espacement is 6' x 6'.

38. *Lagerstroemia lanceolata* (Nilambur Plots 33 and 35).—To see if this species can be raised in conjunction with field crops, two small plots were laid out in Compartment 120, Panangode. The ground was cleared and burnt and also ploughed in May 1926. In Plot 33 seedlings were notched and half a handful of seeds were sown at each stake in Plot 35, the espacement in both the cases being the same 12' x 3'.

In May 1926 there were 21.4 per cent survivals in the sown plot and 71.8 per cent in the notched area. In the latter casualties were replaced many times during the 1926 monsoon. The sown area was so poor that casualties were replaced with teak.

39. *Albizia Lebbek* (Nilambur Plots 34 and 36).—After clearing and burning the ground in Compartment 120, Panangode, plants 2 to 2½ inches high were notched in June 1926 in Plot 34 and in another similarly treated area (Plot No. 36) six seeds at each stake were sown. Germination was good, but many seedlings died during the heavy rains in 1926. Survivals in May and June 1927 were—

Notched 40.3 per cent.

Sown 42.8 per cent.

40. *Mahogany* (*Swietenia macrophylla*).—Extract from Palghat District Forest Officer's report.

“Mahogany plantation 1926-27. Area 50.29 acres consists of three plots as below:—

*Plot A*, 21.29 acres.—Undergrowth was cut and burnt in April and May 1926. 11,300 seedlings were planted 12' x 6' in June 1926. Of the seedlings planted 968 were 18 months old and the rest six months. The plot was weeded in August, September, October and November 1926 and the seedlings mulched in January 1927.

*Result*.—April 1927. Three thousand, One hundred and nineteen, of which 213 were older seedlings. This is 28 per cent for six months seedlings 22 per cent for 18 months old seedlings planted.

*Plot B*.—21.65 acres. Undergrowth was not cut or burnt. Lines were cut in the natural forests and seedlings planted 12' x 6' (11,218 seedlings of which 3,128 were 18 months old and the rest 6 months old).

*Result*.—April 1927. Eight thousand six hundred and seventeen seedlings were enumerated, of which 1,479 were older seedlings.

*Plot C*, is the open area to the west of Dhoni stream with an area of 7.35 acres. Planted 26,668 (including replacements) plants in July, all 6 months old plants at 12' x 6'. Four weedings were made and the plants mulched in January 1927.

In January 1927, 17,675 were alive.

In April 1927, 12,964 were alive.

*General*.—Average cost per acre is about Rs. 8 for 50.29 acres planted during 1926-27. A revenue of Rs. 93 was obtained by selling unburnt firewood in plot A.

41. *Hopea parviflora* (Nilambur 13).—This experiment was started in 1924 to see if *Hopea* could be grown on laterite under the shade of an existing forest of *Xylia xylocarpa*. Transplants were used. Casualties were replaced in 1925 and 1926. Half the transplants were planted in prepared pits and half planted at stake. Survivals in May 1927 were—

In pits 83·7 per cent

At stakes 75·4 „

42. *Hopea parviflora* (Nilambur Plot No. 14).—This experiment started in 1924 was made by sowing *Hopea*. In all other respects it is precisely similar to that described in paragraph 41. The two plots are adjacent. In 1926 there was no rain when the seeds were obtained and no fresh seed when the rains came. Consequently the previous year's casualties were filled up with 1 year old transplants. Survivals in May 1927 were :—

	PER CENT.					
In pits	...	...	...	...	...	82·5
At stakes	...	...	...	...	...	75·4

In January 1927 by the Chief Conservator's orders 100 plants in the more exposed places were shaded with planters' shade baskets. Of these 71 survived.

The experiments described in paragraphs 41 and 42 are the most successful *Hopea* experiments made in Nilambur.

43 *Dalbergia latifolia* *Ingerstroemia lanceolata*, *L. Flos Reginae* and *Terminalia tomentosa* (Nilambur Plot 19).—This plot was started in 1924 for the purpose of regenerating an area too swampy and otherwise unsuitable for teak. Rosewood casualties were replaced in 1926. No enumerations were carried out at the end of the 1927 hot weather because the plot was burnt accidentally in April 1927. Very many of the plants are shooting again from ground level and the damage may not prove to be serious. Many plants are still throwing up new shoots.

44. *Hardwickia pinnata* (Nilambur Plot No. 25).—This experiment was started this year to see if this species was a suitable one for converting a natural deciduous forest into evergreen. The overwood is chiefly *Terminalia paniculata*. Transplants were used. Survivals in May 1927 were 65·5 per cent. This includes 87 survivals out of 100 shaded by planters' shade baskets in January 1927 (Chief Conservator's orders).

45. Nine plots were laid out on the Ulandy road near Top Slip (South Coimbatore Division Plots Nos. 1—19) for the purpose of raising rosewood, *Pterocarpus Marsupium* and *Albizia Lebbek* on soil unsuited to teak. Most of the plots are under broken shade.

All three species are being tried planted, notched and sown. Also rosewood and *Pterocarpus Marsupium* are being tried both 6' × 6' and 4' × 4' half an acre of each to see which espacement suits these species best. The rosewood and *Pterocarpus* plots had all saleable trees felled and removed when the plots were started. Also all bamboos except 6—8 per clump were cut above the thorns and removed. It was hoped that the lower portions of the clumps would give side shade and lessen the number of seedlings planted per acre, thereby lessening the cost of an unproductive thinning later on. Most

of the bamboos have since flowered and died. The *Albizia* plots are in the open. The results in June 1927 were:—

	ACRE.	PER CENT.
Rosewood planted ... ..	1	48.7
„ notched ... ..	1	58.0
„ sown ... ..	1	15.0
<i>Pterocarpus</i> planted ... ..	1	77.0
„ notched ... ..	1	54.7
„ sown ... ..	1	46.0
<i>Albizia</i> planted ( $\frac{1}{2}$ 6' x 6')	$\frac{1}{2}$	29.5
„ notched (6' x 6')	$\frac{1}{2}$	18.6
„ sown (6' x 6')	$\frac{1}{2}$	15.6

(vi) Reclamation and Afforestation.

46. Nil.

(vii) Thinnings and Cleanings.

47. Nil.

(viii) Mixtures.

48. Nil.

(ix) Underplanting.

49. *Hydnocarpus Wightiana* (Nilambur plots 28, 37 and 43).—With a view to study the possibility of growing this species as an under storey to teak and the best espacement seeds were sown in May 1926 in a small plot of 1854 Teak plantation at 400 stakes 6 feet apart. In another plot (No. 37) three inch seedlings were planted 9 feet apart and in the third (No. 43) 400 seedlings were planted 12 feet apart. The survivals in May and June 1927 were:—

<i>Hydnocarpus</i> sown	6' x 6' = 56.8	per cent.
„ planted	12' x 12' = 56.8	„
„ planted	9' x 9' = 68.0	„

In the plots sown 6' x 6' and planted 9' x 9' the undergrowth was fairly heavy. All the plots were on alluvial soil.

50. *Swietenia macrophylla* (Nilambur 29, 38 and 39).—Mahogany also was tried in the same way as the above on disintegrated laterite in Compartment 120. In May 1926 Plot 29 was sown with seeds 6 feet apart. Plot 38 planted with seedlings 9 feet apart. Plot 39 planted with seedlings 12 feet apart all in 1854 Teak plantation.

	PER CENT.
Survivals in May and June 1927 were—	
Mahogany sown.	6' x 6' = 23.5
Mahogany planted.	9' x 9' = 71.5
Do.	12' x 12' = 76.5

Over the greater part of the area the shade was heavy owing to an existing underwood of *Xylia xylocarpa* and *Trewia nudiflora*.

51. *Hardwickia pinnata* (Nilambur Plot No. 40).—Six hundred seedlings were planted in pits 6 feet apart in 1854 teak plantation in June 1926. Survivals in May 1927 were 73·3 per cent. This plot is under heavy shade.

52. *Poon* and *Mesua* (Nilambur 42).—Eighteen Poon and one *Mesua* seedlings were planted in pits in this 1854 teak plantation. (These were all the plants available).

53. *Hopea parviflora* (Nilambur 6).—This plot was started in 1923, was a failure and was replanted in 1924. It is in the 1916 teak plantation. Casualties were replaced in 1925 and 1926. Survivals in May 1927 were—

Single plants in pits 51·3 per cent.

Double „ „ 58·1 „

In January, 1927, 100 plants in the more exposed places were shaded with planters' shade baskets by the Chief Conservator's orders. Of these 84 survived in May 1927.

54. *Hopea parviflora*. (Nilambur Plot 21).—Introduced as an underwood in 1924 under 1919 teak plantation. Casualties were replaced in 1925 and 1926. On half the area two plants per stake were planted and on half the area only one plant per stake was used.

Survivals in May 1927 were —

Single plants ... .. 61·6 per cent.

Double plants ... .. 72·6 „

Among the double plants 100 in the more exposed places were shaded with planters' shade baskets in January 1927 (Chief Conservator's orders). Of these 97 survived.

55. *Artocarpus integrifolia* (Nilambur Plot 22).—This plot was started in 1925 to see if Jack could be grown as an underwood under the 1921-22 teak plantation. Casualties were replaced in 1926. Survivals in May 1927 were 16·6 per cent.

56. *Artocarpus hirsuta* (Nilambur Plot 23).—The object of this plot is to see if this species can be grown as an underwood under the 1921-22 teak plantation. Casualties were replaced with stumps in 1926. Survivals in May 1927 were 47 per cent. The growth is miserable, even 2 year old plants being only a few inches high.

57. *Bambusa arundinacea* (Nilambur 26).—In June 1926, Compartment 136 and portion of Compartment 137 (a total of 20 acres) was sown with bamboo seed, under the existing 1886 teak plantation. The space-ment is 30' × 30'. There was no soil preparation, nor was the undergrowth cleared in any way, in order to keep the seeds from being eaten, if possible. A handful of seeds were sown at each stake. The seed was obtained from Mount Stuart. On 18th June 1927 the portion of the plot in Compartment 137 (seven acres) was enumerated. Survivals were 72·3 per cent. The seedlings are of the same height as the grass (about one foot).

58. The following are the results of some underplanting of *Hopea parviflora* carried out by Nilambur division. The *Hopea* was planted in 1926 in the 1887 teak plantation (Pannangode)—

July 1926	...	...	...	Plants put in.
August 1926	...	...	...	Casualties replaced.
September 1926 to February 1927	...	...	...	Aerated every alternate month.
February 1927...	...	...	..	Plants were mulched with grass and leaves.

Date of counting.	Compartment number.	Percentage of success.	Average percentage for the whole plantation.
31st May 1927	144	27.94	} 20.64
6th June 1927	143	30.03	
Do.	141	10.91	
6/7th June 1927	142	11.27	
7th June 1927	140	28.97	
Do.	139	14.48	

(x) Sylvicultural systems.

59.—Nil.

(xi) Miscellaneous.

60. The experiment repeated in 1926 (Nilgiris Plot 1) to ascertain whether sandal generated from stumped seedlings will grow faster than when grown from seed and if so what sized seedlings should be used for stumping gave in February 1927, 70 per cent success in the case of stumps from plants of 2'—3' and 87 per cent in the case of stumps from plants of 3'—5'. (The stumps were planted in July 1926).

61. In May 1926 an experiment was started in Coupe I, Singampatti Reserve Forest of Bolampatti range (Palghat plot No. 45) to study the correct treatment of a simple coppice area after felling. The coupe was divided up, each division being treated differently.

(a) 10 acres. Control Plot. Nothing done. Some coppice growth is trying to struggle through the lantana and creepers.

(b) 10 acres. Existing coppice growth weeded three times during the year. Cost (excluding plot boards) Rs. 6-0-4 per acre. The coppice growth is good but patchy.

(c) 8.5 acres. Existing coppice growth was weeded. Lines 3 feet wide and 12 feet apart were cut and artificially regenerated with rosewood, *Azadirachta indica* and *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, sown, notched and planted at ground level, on mounds and in excavations 3 inches below ground level. The average planting distance was 12' × 12'. Lantana was uprooted in the lines. Cost Rs. 16-1-10 per acre. This includes part of the pay of a watcher for the year. *Azadirachta indica* notched on mounds gave the best results, but there were very few plants left. Rosewood very few plants were left at all. *Pterocarpus Marsupium* planted 3 inches below ground level did the best. The cut lines attracted game, which accounts for the very few plants which survived. This method appears not to be worth the expense.

(d) 11.15 acres. Tackle. The cultivation was done by local Irulas. The area was staked 12' x 12', *Albizia Lebbek*, teak and *Azadirachta indica* seedlings were planted from nursery beds (the teak was from dumps). Cost Rs. 8-3-2 per acre. The stocking of teak was 64.2 per cent. The plants were about 8 inches high. The *Albizia* gave 21 per cent success. Planted *Azadirachta* 67 per cent. A few seedlings were also stumped and planted out. Of these *Pterocarpus* did the best. Rosewood and *Azadirachta* were both fair. In January 1927 there were a very large number of root suckers as well as coppice shoots in the area.

(e) 10 acres. Tackle as in (d). Bunds of loose earth 18 inches wide, 9 inches high and 24 feet apart were made across the area. Seeds of rosewood, *Azadirachta*, *Pterocarpus* and *Albizia Lebbek* were sown close together on the bunds. *Azadirachta* came up so thick that it had to be weeded out. Rosewood is fair as regards stocking. Many seedlings are 3 feet high and more, and are, on the average, about 8 feet apart on the bunds. *Pterocarpus* is not so good. *Albizia* is bad. Cost Rs. 8-3-2 per acre. There are many root suckers and coppice shoots.

It seems possible that to tackle the area for one year would be a good way of treating a fuel coupe like this one. The cutting back of coppice shoots encourages the growth of root suckers. In the standing forest near this coupe the principal species are *Albizia* and *Pterocarpus* with an occasional rosewood.

## II.—Working Plans and Statistics.

### (i) Working Plans.

62. Nil.

### (ii) Yield tables.

63. Yield tables have not been made out.

The undermentioned sample plots were re-measured this year. Their average annual diameter increment is appended below:—

No. of plot.	Species.	Average annual diameter increment for 5 years.	Average diameter in 1927.
1. South Mangalore .. ..	<i>Hopea parviflora</i> ..	0.44" (1921-26) ..	10. 2".
2. Do. .. ..	Do. ..	0.44" ..	9. 6".
3. Do. .. ..	Do. ..	0.24" ..	19. 4".
5. Do. .. ..	Do. ..	0. 2" ..	31. 3".
6. Do. .. ..	Do. ..	0.16" ..	18. 6".
1. North Mangalore .. ..	Do. ..	0.16" ..	7. 2".
2. Do. .. ..	Do. ..	0.16" ..	7. 0".
3. Do. .. ..	Do. ..	0. 2" ..	7. 5".

Plot 4 (South Mangalore).—This plot was laid out in September 1920 to ascertain the number of stems and volume increment of a pure crop of *Hopea parviflora*. Age of crop in 1920 was believed to be about 15 years. The crop was under much suppression then and the whole plot was exposed to the light in 1920 when a counting was made. After exposure it was thinned in October 1921, when a recounting was made. These are compared below with the enumerations in 1926.



## FOREST DEPARTMENT

Year of enumeration after thinning.	Numbers of seedlings under							Total.
	4-8'	6-8'	8-10'	10-12'	12-15'	15-20'	above 20'	
1920 .. .. .	1,393	866	831	284	53	10	3	3,440
1921 .. .. .	966	639	800	340	171	70	7	2,993
1926 .. .. .	0	11	52	89	276	407	289	1,124

64. In 1926, 14 *Artocarpus hirsuta* and 4 *Bombax malabaricum* trees were measured at Makut (Coorg). These trees had previously been measured by the Coorg Forest Department at various times from 1917 to 1919. The trees are large, being now from 42 inches to 105½ inches in girth. The periodic average annual girth increment of the *Artocarpus* trees is 2.68 inches, and that of *Bombax* 1.76 inches.

(iii) Volume and form factors.

65. Nil.

(iv) Bark measurements.

66. Nil.

(v) Miscellaneous

67. Nil.

III.—Miscellaneous.

68. Nil.

J. D. CONNOLLY,  
Forest Research Officer.

## CHAPTER III.

## ADMINISTRATION.

34. Mr. A. Wimbush held charge of the Working Plans Circle throughout the year.

35. The following officers were attached to the Circle as Working Plan Officers and Assistant Working Plan Officers :—

*Working Plan Officers.*

Mr. R. S. Browne	...	...	Throughout the year.
Mr. H. G. Hicks	...	...	From 1st April 1926 to 26th February 1927.
Mr. J. Coode	...	...	Throughout the year.
Mr. P. W. Davis	...	...	From 1st April 1926 to end of July 1926.

*Assistant Working Plan Officers.*

Mr. M. H. Krishnaswam	...	...	Throughout the year.
Mr. A. V. Sundaram	...	...	From 30th June 1926 to 20th April 1927.

36. Mr. J. D. Connolly continued to be local Sylviculturist throughout the year.

## TOURS.

37. The Conservator visited the different localities where work was in progress, in the case of most of them on several occasions.

He also toured in Coorg and South Kanara and Coimbatore divisions as well as in the Silent and Attapadi Valleys.

In August he went to Dharwar and from there visited some of the teak pole forests of Bombay Presidency.

## HEALTH.

38. The health of the establishment was better than it was during the previous year though Mr. Krishnaswami had a good deal of fever in Wynaad.

A. WIMBUSH,  
*Conservator of Forests,*  
*Third (Working Plans) Circle.*

OOTACAMUND,  
*11th August 1927.*

# ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1927

## FOURTH CIRCLE

### CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

#### 1. ALTERATION IN AREA.

*Reserved forests.*—The total area of reserved forests at the beginning of the year was 4,103 square miles, and at the close of it, 3,864 square miles. Madanapalle Range with an area of 206 square miles was transferred from the Chittoor to the Anantapur division (Second Circle) and Vaiyampatti range with an area of 40 square miles was transferred from South Salem to the Madura division (Fifth Circle). About two square miles in North Salem division and about six square miles in South Salem division were finally settled and constituted as reserved forest during the year.

*Reserved lands.*—The decrease from 46 square miles to 36 square miles is due to certain areas of reserved lands having been constituted as reserves in the North and South Salem divisions and to the balance having been thrown out during settlement.

#### 2. FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

2. Three blocks of about nine square miles were finally settled during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,838-2-4 was spent on acquiring certain inam lands during the year, in connexion with the reservation of Aiyur Extension No. II in the North Salem division.

#### 3. DEMARCATION.

3. Fifty-one miles were permanently demarcated during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,242. The existing boundary lines of reserves were maintained by the protective staff assisted in some cases by forest villages coming under the hill village grazing scheme.

In the *Chittoor* district the rights of way leading to the Tirumalai enclosure and all "mantapams" in the Tirupati reserve were for the first time permanently demarcated at a cost of Rs. 474-8-0 the expenditure being borne by the "Devastanam". In the *Vellore* division, an aggregate length of 31 miles of overgrown boundaries of reserves which could not be maintained by the staff were recleared at a cost of Rs. 250. *North Salem* spent Rs. 192-12-0 on clearing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles of boundaries of the Sameri and Hudaidurgam reserves, and Rs. 129-10-0 on repairing boundary cairns, etc. *Central Salem* spent Rs. 645-4-0 on the re-clearing of top lines of reserves over a distance of 312 miles, and Rs. 32-4-0 on the clearing of boundaries of Arana and Tirthagiri reserved lands. On the demarcation of coupe and strip lines, the same division spent about Rs. 300. *South Salem* spent Rs. 67 on re-clearing common boundary lines of certain reserves in the Kollimalais.

#### FOREST SURVEYS.

4. (a) There was no survey by the India Survey Party.

(b) The Madras Survey Party No. III was engaged during the year on the survey of the coffee estates (leased forests) on the Shevaroyis in the Central Salem division. The resurvey by this party of Attur, Salem, Rasipur and Trichengode taluks, of Nama-gripet and Attur ranges is now in progress.

(c) The survey of coupes was, as usual, carried out departmentally.

(d) The reference maps were maintained in all the divisions.

## CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

### 1. REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

#### *Preparation and control of regular Working Plans*

5. (a) *Preparation.*—Large areas of forests in the Chittoor and the three Salem divisions are not at present covered by regular working plans, because the old working plans in many cases have become dead letters and in their place, temporary working schemes have been sanctioned.

During the year under report steps were taken to prepare a single consolidated working plan for all the workable areas of timber, fuel, bamboo, sandalwood, grazing and minor forest produce in each of the four divisions, and the field work was reported to have

been almost completed in the three Salem divisions while the final working plan for the Chittoor division was reported to be nearly ready.

(b) *Control*.—The prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans and schemes in all the divisions were generally adhered to except in seven sandalwood felling series comprised in the Denkanikota East and West ranges (North Salem) where they were suspended owing to the prevalence of "spike" disease in sandalwood and the consequent difficulty of carrying out the working plan prescription in addition to the uprootal of the "spiked" trees on a large scale. Steps have, however, been taken after the close of the year to revive the prescriptions of the working plan and to confine the extraction of sandalwood only to dead trees even in spiked areas and to carry out proper tending of sandalwood without which, casualties among saplings amidst bushes have been enormous during the period when the operations were suspended on account of "spike".

Some of the working plan control returns received from District Forest Officers have been reviewed after the close of the year and sent to the Working Plans Conservator for criticism. Others are being dealt with in the same way.

## 2. COMMUNICATION AND BUILDINGS.

6. Form 30 shows the length of the roads constructed and the expenditure incurred on new works and repairs to roads, buildings and other works.

### (a) Roads and Bridges.

The cost of new works and repairs during the year was Rs. 4,990 and Rs. 13,985 against Rs. 5,595 and Rs. 12,445 respectively in the previous year. The new works done during the year were—

*Vellore*.—Completing the construction of a bridle path from Veppalamarathu Saduram to Thandrayankoilai, (2) part conversion of the foot-path into a cart-track from Jamnamarathur to Bargur, (3) part completion of the plateau section of Amerdi-Nadanur road, and (4) construction of a culvert on the Gillman road.

*North Salem*.—Construction of Aiyur-Gulhatti road.

*South Salem*.—Cart-track from Gudumalai to Vedambium.

### (b) Buildings.

There was an expenditure of Rs. 21,980 and Rs. 15,737 on new works and maintenance of existing ones (including the pay of

*Patrol System.*

10. In Central Salem a patrol gang consisting of a forester, two forest guards and a watcher worked in the Shevaroy's South range for putting down organized illicit removals from Pannikaradu, Kurumbapatti and Kapputhu reserves. This had, to a certain extent, the desired effect. There is still room for considerable improvement and this is being secured by bringing pressure to bear on the subordinates concerned. In South Salem a special party consisting of a forester and four forest guards worked in the Namakkal range from about November 1926 in connexion with the prevention of sandalwood thefts from the Kollimalai reserves and to enumerate and uproot the illicitly cut stumps which were found on a large scale in the Varagur, Bailnad, Perakarainad, etc., un-reserves.

11. The range officer, Namakkal, with the aid of a C.I.D. Sub-Inspector made an attempt at apprehending certain reputed gangs of sandalwood smugglers and their chief, but beyond making out of a list of suspected characters who go about armed with deadly weapons while out stealing sandalwood in the reserves at night, nothing tangible was achieved, though the vigilance of the staff has apparently struck some terror among the criminally inclined smugglers whose activities have to some extent now been crippled.

*Rewards.*

12. In Chittoor, a reward of Rs. 17 to the forest subordinates for the detection of a large goat-browsing case, and another reward of Rs. 15 for the detection of a sandalwood smuggling case were granted. In Vellore Rs. 45 was paid as reward to one ranger and one forester for detecting an important sandalwood case. In Central Salem a reward of Rs. 66 was sanctioned to forest subordinates and village officers for the help rendered by them in the detection and conviction of the accused in certain cases of theft of sandalwood. In South Salem a reward of Rs. 50 was disbursed after the close of the year to a Sub-Inspector of Police for the detection of two cases of smuggling of sandalwood and for securing conviction in one of them.

A notice was published during the year in the *Salem District Gazette* offering liberal rewards to those who will give information leading to the arrest and successful conviction of sandalwood smugglers.

*(b) Protection from fire.*

13. The period dealt with is the calendar year 1926. The total area attempted to be protected from fire during the year was 2,957

miles of which an area of 2,897 square miles was successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 4,528. Form 32 shows the area attempted to be protected, cost of protection and the area actually protected. Appendix A shows the details and causes of fire.

*Special protection.*—The area under special protection was 1,141 square miles against 1,260 square miles in the previous year. An area of 1,119 square miles was successfully fire-protected during the year against 1,231 square miles in the previous year, the percentage of failure being 1·87 against 2·30 in the previous year.

*General protection.*—The area under general protection was 1,816 square miles against 2,749 square miles in the previous year. The percentage of failure was 2·10 against 1·44 in the previous year.

*Early burning.*—The early burning operations were undertaken and completed before February at a cost of Rs. 722 in three ranges in the Chittoor district. In Vellore an extent of 2,734 acres of Odugathur range was similarly dealt with at a cost of Rs. 21 with satisfactory result. In the remaining divisions the system was not followed as it was not found necessary.

(c) *Protection from cattle.*

14. The total area closed to grazing was only 234 square miles out of 3,902 square miles of reserved forest and reserved lands, i.e., 6 per cent, the remaining area being open to all animals except goats. Form 33 shows details. The number of cattle impounded during the year under review was 12,881 against 24,248 in the previous year. Appendix B shows details. The decrease is in all divisions and is chiefly due to the transfer of "Ryots'" forests to panchayats. The issue of range-wide grazing permits has also, to some extent, contributed to the decrease.

(d) *Protection against injuries from natural causes.*

15. *Prickly-pear.*—The operation has been abandoned owing to the prohibitive cost.

*Lantana.*—A sum of Rs. 145 was spent in clearing lantana in connexion with sandalwood operations in Jowlagiri Coupe III Nyamasandiram Agraharam, Jowlagiri cairn No. 53 and Gulhatt Coupe V and also in all sandalwood coupes during the process of enumeration and extraction in North Salem. Though it is prevalent in certain reserves in Central and South Salem divisions no attempt was made to eradicate it, the operation being very costly.

*Creepers cutting.*—This was carried out in all the sandalwood areas prescribed for the year, in all the divisions and also in timber coupes of the year in the Vellore division.

*Spike*.—This is dealt with under research and experiments.

*Bisons*.—They continued to do damage to young Sandal on the Javadis especially in the special tending areas in Vellore and in the Kottapatti reserved forest in Central Salem division.

*Wild animals*.—No remarks.

### CHAPTER III.—SYLVICULTURE.

#### SECTION 1.—FORMATION AND REGENERATION OF FORESTS.

##### (i) *General progress of areas under regeneration.*

16. *Chittoor*.—The natural regeneration of sandal is good in reserves where mother trees exist. In other reserves which don't contain sandal but where small propagation centres were established in past years under Mr. Wood's scheme the sandalwood is thriving. Sandal sowings made in similar suitable propagation centres selected during the year in Chamala, Palmaner and Gudiyattam ranges, proved a failure, owing, it is reported, to the resulting seedlings having found themselves unable to survive the prolonged hot weather that followed. For the same reason, red sanders and *Gmelina arborea* raised in a nursery died largely, owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Natural regeneration of red sanders is on the whole fair in the Mamandur and Chamala ranges.

*Vellore*.—Regeneration of sandal continued to be generally satisfactory, while that of *Albizzia amara*, *Chloroxylon swietenia* and *Acacia sundra* was fair.

*North Salem*.—Natural regeneration of *Hardwickia binata* in the Anchetti and Dharmapuri ranges was on the whole ample while that of *Albizzia Lebbek*, *Melia Azadirachta* and *dubia*, and *Chloroxylon swietenia* was good in parts of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri ranges. Sandal is reported to be fast spreading into parts of the Krishnagiri range, where the tree was non-existent some years ago, though on the whole sandal regeneration was poor during the year in the whole division owing to several years of continued drought.

*Central Salem*.—Natural regeneration of sandal was not on the whole satisfactory owing to continued hot weather and the same was the case with other valuable species.

*South Salem*.—Natural regeneration of sandal was prolific in parts of the Turaiyur range while that of *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, and *Anogeissus latifolia* was good in the Bodamalais. Elsewhere it was indifferent or bad.

##### (ii) *Establishment of reproduction under working plans or schemes (with 35-A).*

###### (a) *Mainly natural.*

17. Coppice reproduction was generally good in all felled coupes. Owing to prolonged hot weather and absence of seasonal rains



for the past three or four years, clumps of *Dendrocalamus strictus* have not been throwing out anywhere near the normal number of new culms during the year in all the divisions. In Chittoor district natural regeneration of sandal in Bhakarapet and Nagapatla reserves and of *Shorea Talura* in the Mamandur and Chamala ranges was good while that of red sanders *Hardwickia binata* and *Pterocarpus Marsupium* was very satisfactory. Except in the Yelagiris and the West Vellore Javadis, natural regeneration of sandalwood in the *Vellore* division was not altogether satisfactory. It was fair in parts of the three Salem divisions.

(b) Mainly artificial.

18. *Chittoor*.—Beyond an unsuccessful attempt at establishing some new propagation centres for the spread of sandal in 3 out of 5 ranges of the division, nothing further was done.

*Vellore*.—The dibbling of sandal seeds carried out in blanks in the prescribed coupes of the year, proved a failure owing to the severity of the hot weather and absence of seasonal rains.

*North Salem*.—Sandal sowing made in the compounds of the Anchetti rest-house and Range office and also in Ubbarani and Anchetti reserves proved a failure and the sowing of *Melia dubia* in the compounds of rest-houses and Range offices shared the same fate. Seeds of rosewood, *Albizia Lebbek*, *Pongamia glabra* and bamboo sown elsewhere did not also succeed.

*Central Salem*.—Seeds of *Melia Azadirachta* and tamarind were broadcast amidst prickly-pear bushes in felled coupes of Shevaroy's North range and the operation was fairly successful. The sandal sowings made in the remaining ranges of the division proved unsuccessful.

*South Salem*.—Owing to the severity of the hot weather and absence of seasonal rains, sowings of sandal everywhere proved a failure. But some amount of success was achieved in the sowings made of indigenous junglewood tree species in felled coupes in Turaiyur and Namakkal ranges.

(c) Afforestation.

19. The attempt at restocking the old Frenella plantation destroyed by fire in the Sanniyasimalai reserve (Central Salem) which was made at the close of last year was continued during the year. The area was to be restocked with *Acacia decurrens* and Blue gum, which were planted 9' x 9' over an extent of four acres, to begin with, during the rains of 1926. Owing chiefly to the Range Officers' neglect as many as one thousand and fifty-six plants died out before

the close of the year leaving only 12 Blue gum and 921 *Acacia decurrens* whose average height for one growing season was not in excess of twelve inches. Rupees 77-6-0 has been spent on the work during the year.

(iii) *Plantations and other forms of regeneration not under working plans or schemes (with Form 35 B).*

20. The Mudivaripalli, Nagamangalam, Basivireddipalli and Venkatagirikota topes and Whiteside's garden in the Chittoor district where sandalwood, red sanders, *Terminalia Arjuna*, and casuarina grow in varying density were maintained. No additional area was taken up for planting at Amerdi in the Vellore division during the year, beyond filling up the blanks here and there, over an aggregate extent of two and a half acres in the plantation, with red sanders, sissou and divi divi. Despite precautions taken for watering the plants on alternative days during the hot weather, and replacing casualties from time to time, only four plants of red sanders, 203 of teak, 3 of sissou and 15 of divi divi survived at the close of the year. Nothing was done in the Palar and Ambur plantations in the Vellore division during the year.

No work of improvement was carried out in the plantation at Kurumbapatti in the Central Salem as none was called for.

(iv) *Tending.*

21. General tending was done in all sandalwood coupes of the year, except in the two Denkanikota ranges of North Salem division, where the operations under the working plan, which were suspended on account of "spike" disease, were resumed only at the close of the year. The tending, wherever it was done, consisted of freeing the crowns of sandal by cutting the overhanging branches of other trees and climbers interfering with them. In Vellore division special tending of the young sandal amidst bushes was carried out in the fenced plots of each coupe prescribed in the working plan.

(v) *General.*

22. The experimental thinnings of *Dendrocalamus strictus* at Komuttiyeri on the Javadis in the Vellore division were carried out and the results communicated to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The experiment prescribed for finding out the best way of regenerating red sanders under the various conditions of locality in the red sanders areas in the Chittoor district was not carried out by the District Forest Officer during the year owing to want of sufficient rains and to the plants raised in the nursery at Manandur having succumbed to the hot weather.

## SECTION 2.—TENDING OF THE GROWING STOCK.

23. Thinning out coppice shoots was done in felled coupes in the Mamandur and Tumbarkona Timber Felling Series and creeper cutting on sandal and other valuable species in all the ranges was carried out in the Chittoor district. The improvement fellings prescribed for the timber areas covered by the West Vellore working plan, and similar fellings prescribed for the Palar river-side plantations were generally carried out during the year in the Vellore division.

## CHAPTER IV.—EXPLOITATION.

## (a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

24. The total area under working plans and schemes during the year was 2,166 square miles and the various sylvicultural systems in force are detailed below :—

	Area in square miles.	Percentage to the total area under working plan.
Selection method ... ..	314	14.50
Simple coppice ... ..	712	32.87
Coppice with standards ... ..	70	3.23
Method of improvement fellings ... ..	697	32.18
Unworked or other fellings ... ..	373	17.22
Total area under working plans ...	2,166	100.00

## (b) EXPLOITATION BY DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY.

25. The chief item of departmental extraction was sandalwood. A quantity of 430 tons of the wood was sold at Tiruppattur against 348 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons in the previous year and 119 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons at Vellore against 87 tons in the previous year. The average price per ton realized was Rs. 1,278 at Tiruppattur and Rs. 1,289 at Vellore against Rs. 1,165 and Rs. 1,127 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the total quantity sold in both the depots as compared with the quantity sold in the previous year is 113 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons and this is due to the larger extraction of spiked sandal trees in North Salem. The rise in price is due to better market conditions.

26. *Timber.*—The chief feature of the year was the experimental extraction of timber in 4 out of the 5 forest divisions in the circle to test the market and to find out, if an economic extraction of timber could be undertaken on a systematic scale hereafter in reserves which contain an appreciable quantity of it. In Chittoor 1,763 cubic feet of timber were extracted, of which 220 cubic feet were utilized for departmental buildings and the balance of 1,543 cubic feet were for sale to the public at the close of the year.

27. Improvement fellings were carried out on a small scale in the Vellore division as per provisions of the working plan. As there was no demand, only a part of the quantity of the timber marked for extraction could be sold during the year, the price fetched being Rs. 241. In North Salem the *Hardwickia binata* areas in the Cauvery valley were roughly stock-mapped, and coupes were laid out for the extraction of timber in the event of there being any definite demand for sleepers from the Public Works Department, Cauvery-Mettur project. One thousand two hundred and sixty four cubic feet of *Hardwickia* and other miscellaneous timber both in this valley and elsewhere were extracted, of which 170 cubic feet consisting of *Hardwickia* posts were sold at Rs. 1-8-0 per cubic foot while the cost of extraction was well under Re. 1 per cubic foot. The remaining quantity in excess of requirements for departmental works was sold to the public at a profit. In Central Salem, 197 cubic feet of timber were extracted departmentally for building works. In South Salem, 447 cubic feet of timber were extracted of which, 178 cubic feet were utilized for departmental buildings and the rest which are planks, wheel hubs, etc., were exposed at the close of the year for experimental sale at Sendamangalam and Namakkal.

28. *Fuel*.—In Vellore 15,642 cubic feet of fuel were extracted from Kottur I Timber Improvement Felling Series and from boundary clearings, all of which were sold after the close of the year. Out of 1,688 cubic feet of fuel obtained in South Salem by coupe line-clearing, 720 cubic feet were used for burning bricks for departmental buildings and the rest were sold.

29. *Bamboos*.—Four thousand two hundred and sixty bamboos in Vellore, 2,861 in Chittoor and 1,700 in North Salem were extracted and used for departmental building works.

30. *Minor Forest Produce*.—In Vellore 100 measures of *Nux Vomica* seeds, 64 measures of myrabolams and 4 tons, 69 quarters, 24 lb. of divi divi pods were extracted during the year and disposed of in 1927-28. Seeds of timber species including sandal were collected in all divisions for cultural operations and for supply to other divisions.

### (c) EXPLOITATION BY PURCHASERS.

31. As usual all fuel and bamboo coupes and minor forest produce farms in all the divisions were leased in auction during the year. In the Central Salem division 208 dead and dying timber trees of miscellaneous species aggregating 25,774 cubic feet of standing timber were marked in a well-defined area in the Chitteri plateau and Kottapatti reserve and sold for extraction by a contractor for Rs. 855. The year's yield from all classes of forests and by all

agencies is compared with similar details of the previous year in the following statement:—

Year.	Timber in thousands of cubic feet.	Fuel in thousands of cubic feet.	Bamboos.	Gross value of minor forest produce including grass and grazing.
1925-26 .. ..	895	1,969	Rs. 1,39,654	Rs. 4,92,756
1926-27 .. ..	740	1,632	1,30,832	3,71,555

32. *Timber.*—The yield from reserves (vide Form 36) is a great deal more than last year and it is the unreserves that have contributed to the decrease in the total from all sources. Chittoor, Vellore and Central and South Salem unreserves have shown a great fall during the year owing apparently to either fewer darkhast lands assigned or fewer trees found on such lands for valuation.

33. *Fuel.*—The decrease is in all the divisions except South Salem, and is almost wholly due to lesser realization from unreserves which fluctuate every year and no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming. The decrease in the yield from reserves has been chiefly in Chittoor and to some extent also in Central Salem. In the former it is due to the transfer of 6 fuel coupes to panchayats after sale and to the late working of 5 fuel coupes in Chandragiri range. In Central Salem, it was due to non-issue of permits for removal of fuel by coolies from certain reserves, as in the previous year.

34. *Bamboos.*—The decrease has been brought on by Vellore where the coupes of the year in the old North and West Vellore divisions fetched comparatively lower prices during the year.

35. *Grazing.*—There was a large decrease in Chittoor and Central Salem due to the transfer of certain reserves in them to panchayats. This, however, was partly compensated by slight increase in Vellore and North Salem, due to the abolition of the block system of grazing, and also to the abolition of the forest village system in the Tiruvannamalai range of Vellore division during the year.

36. *Minor Forest Produce.*—The decrease was mainly in Vellore, Chittoor and Central Salem due chiefly to the transfer of 'ryots' forests to panchayats. In Chittoor it was due partly to the low revenue realized from unreserves and partly to the transfer of Madanapalle range to the Anantapur district.

37. *Grazing.*—Of the total area of reserved forests and reserved lands 93.98 per cent was opened to grazing against 91.85 per cent in

the previous year. The incidence of grazing in the several districts of the circle is given below : -

Divisions.	Area in acres.	Cow units.	Number of acres per cow unit.
Chittoor .. .. .	422,600	102,719	4.11
Vellore .. .. .	581,600	123,483	5.52
North Salem .. .. .	386 720	61,190	6.00
Central Salem .. .. .	595,200	113,782	5.23
South Salem .. .. .	281,600	53,749	5.24
Total ..	2,347,520	454,923	5.16

There is a decrease in the number of cattle grazed during the year as compared with the previous year. The explanation given above for the decrease in grazing revenue holds good here also. The number of acres per cow unit available during the year was 5.16 against 4.18 during the previous year and this is due to the transfer of 'ryots' forests to panchayats.

(d) EXPLOITATION BY RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE HOLDERS.

38. In Central Salem, free grazing was allowed in the Sanniyasimalai reserved forest for 150 cattle of the adjoining Malayalee villages in return for the protection of the area from fire. The grazing of the cattle of the Malayalees on the Chitteris and Salem Kalroyans on the initial deposit of two annas and three annas per cow unit respectively at the commencement of each grazing year, the same being refunded at the close of the year, in return for satisfactory protection of the reserves, continued to work satisfactorily. The number of cattle allowed was 5,564 in the Chitteris and 4,080 in the Salem Kalroyans. The full value of the concession was Rs. 5,425. Proposals for revising the assessment for the Salem Kalroyans based on the 1926-27 census of cattle were submitted to the Chief Conservator at the close of the year and his orders are awaited. As in the previous year the system of free grazing of cattle by the Malayalees on the Javadis on a deposit of three annas per cow-unit and the distribution of separate rewards to them for the successful protection of reserves against fire continued during the year in the Vellore division.

(e) EXPLOITATION BY FREE GRANTERS.

39. The quantity and value of produce removed under the head are given below :—The free grants were made chiefly from unreserves for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire. The usual free grant of 10 tons of firewood for the "Masimagam" and "Kanthri" festivals was made from Pichavaram reserve in Central Salem division. In the Chittoor division, 20,935 cubic feet of metal and gravel were

removed by the Public Works and Local Fund contractors for Government and Local Fund works.

	Timber in thou- sands of cubic feet.	Value.	Fuel.		Bamboos value.	Grazing Value.	Other minor forest produce Value.	Total.
			In thou- sands of cubic feet.	Value.				
Right holders ..	..	RS. ..	..	RS. ..	RS. ..	..	RS. ..	RS. ..
Free grantees ..	58	7,810	2	74	242	..	1,105	9,231

### CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

40. The revenue and expenditure for the year are compared below with those of the previous year:—

			1926-27.	1925-26.
			RS.	RS.
Revenue	...	...	* 15,03,654	14,56,165
Refunds	...	...	17,527	24,314
		Net	14,86,127	14,31,851

#### EXPENDITURE.

52-A. Capital	...	...	35,215	24,211
B. Conservancy and Works	...	...	1,53,158	1,48,231
C. Establishment	...	...	4,75,851	5,36,170
Total Expenditure	...	...	6,64,224	7,08,612
Surplus	...	...	8,21,903	7,23,239

\* The revenue excludes Rs. 2,304 relating to other circles as explained at the foot-note of Form No. 40.

41. In spite of the transfer of a large number of ' ryots ' forests to the Land Revenue department during the year, there was an increase of Rs. 47,489 under revenue during the year as compared with that of the previous year. The expenditure under Works showed an increase of Rs. 15,931 while under C. Establishment it was Rs. 60,319 short. The variations are explained in detail below.

42. Of the revenue realized in the year, 51.66 per cent was from Major produce Forest department ; 6.76 from Major produce, Revenue department ; 13.32 from grazing, Forest department ; 8.54 from

bamboo, Forest department; 0.03 from bamboos, Revenue department; 5.83 from minor forest produce, Forest department; 7.40 from minor forest produce, Revenue department; and 6.46 from miscellaneous items, Forest department.

Of the expenditure, 35.20 per cent relates to exploitation, 63.39 to improvement and upkeep of forests and 1.41 to miscellaneous items.

#### RECEIPTS.

##### (i) *By Government Agency.*

43. *Sandalwood.*—The revenue during the year was Rs. 7,02,377 against Rs. 5,03,180 in the previous year. The quantity sold and revenue realized during the year as compared with those of the previous year are given below, district-war. The increase was due alike to better prices, and also to a larger yield during the year, than was anticipated, in Vellore and North and South Salem divisions.

	1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Quantity in tons.	Revenue	Quantity in tons.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.
Chittoor .. .. .	1	1,240	1	1,031
North Salem .. .. .	275	3,07,889	390	5,00,542
Vellore .. .. .	121	1,42,728	121½	1,54,886
Central Salem .. .. .	14½	17,087	17	22,132
South Salem .. .. .	23	34,236	18	23,786
Other circles .. .. .	1½	1,485	2	2,304
Total ..	436½	5,04,665	549½	7,04,681

Sandalwood is the chief item in this circle which contributed largely to the increase of revenue during the year.

44. *Timber.*—The revenue during the year was Rs. 1,190 against Rs. 399 in the previous year, Chittoor and North Salem contributing to the increase. The increase was due to the experimental extraction of red sanders in Chamala range in the Chittoor division and to the extraction of different kinds of timber such as *Melia Azadirachta*, *Albizia Lebbek*, *Terminalia Arjuna* and *Hardwickia binata* in Dharmapuri range in North Salem to test the markets.

The variations under other heads are small and call for no remarks.

##### (ii) *Purchasers—Forest Department.*

45. *Timber.*—The revenue was Rs. 2,253 against Rs. 14,005 in the previous year. This is a fluctuating item. The fall is, however, due in some measure to the transfer of the Tanjore division and the Vaiyampatti range of South Salem to the Fifth Circle and



Madanapalle range of Chittoor division to the Second Circle. The apparent large decrease is also due to the fact that the revenue relating to unreserves b. 2 (i) of the old North Vellore division for the period from April to July 1925 was wrongly noted under reserves b. 1 (i) in the Accountant-General's audited figures, instructions to note the figures relating to reserves and unreserves separately having been received only in July 1925.

There was, however, an increase of revenue in Central Salem due to the sale of timber standing in Shevaroy's South and Chitteri ranges to test the market. The variation in North Salem is small.

46. *Firewood and Charcoal*.—The revenue during the year was Rs. 68,289 against Rs. 68,583 in the previous year in spite of the reconstitution of divisions and the transfer of the Tanjore division and also of two whole ranges to other circles. There was increase of revenue in Chittoor and Central Salem due to better prices fetched in the sales, and in North Salem to the transfer of Krishnagiri range from Vellore. There was a fall in Vellore due to the transfer of Gudiyattam to Chittoor and Krishnagiri to North Salem while the transfer of Vaiyampatti range to the Fifth Circle resulted in a corresponding fall of revenue in South Salem.

47. *Bamboos*.—Rupees one lakh twenty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-nine was realized during the year against Rs. 1,45,687 in the previous year. The drop was chiefly in Vellore due to the collection of four "kists" during the year against five "kists" in the previous year. There was, however, increase in North and Central Salem due to better prices realized. The drop in North Salem is small and calls for no remarks, while that in Chittoor was due to the abnormal prices due to unhealthy competition realized in the previous year.

48. *Grazing*.—The revenue was Rs. 1,98,972 against Rs. 2,28,893 in the previous year. The decrease was in Chittoor, Vellore and Central Salem due to the transfer of 'ryots' forests to the panchayats. There was, on the other hand, an increase in North Salem and South Salem due to the range-wide system of grazing permits which induced the graziers to take out permits more largely than before. The transfer of Krishnagiri range from the Vellore division to North Salem during the year also contributed to the increase in the latter division.

49. *Minor Forest Produce*.—The revenue was Rs. 87,721 against Rs. 1,20,688 in 1925-26. The decrease was in Chittoor, Vellore and Central Salem due to want of demand owing to the failure of monsoon in Chittoor and Central Salem and to the transfer of 'ryots' forests to panchayats in all the three divisions. There was, however, a small increase in North and South Salem which calls for no remarks.

*By purchasers--Revenue Department.*

50. *Timber.*—Rupees sixty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-three was realized in the year against Rs. 72,661 in 1925-26. The decrease was mainly in Vellore and Central and South Salem, due in Vellore to the transfer of two ranges to other divisions, in Central Salem to the restriction of assignment of lands only to men returned from the war and in South Salem to the transfer of Vaiyampatti range to the Fifth Circle. The increase in North Salem is due to the addition to it of Krishnagiri range from the Vellore division, and in Chittoor to the addition of Gudiyattam range.

51. *Firewood and Charcoal.*—There was a total receipt of Rs. 33,618 in the year against Rs. 31,986 in the previous year. The increase was in Chittoor and South Salem, but the other three divisions showed a decrease. This is, however, a fluctuating source of revenue.

52. *Bamboos.*—The variation is small and calls for no remarks.

53. *Minor Forest Produce.*—The revenue was Rs. 1,11,768 against Rs. 1,21,314 in the previous year. The decrease was in Chittoor and Central Salem and was due in the former to the transfer of Madanapalle range to the Second Circle and in the latter to the unusually bad season and the consequent shortage of crop. The increase in North Salem is accounted for by the addition of Krishnagiri range to it from Vellore:—

	RS.
(c) Confiscated drift and waif wood ... ..	+ 664
(e) (i) Fines and forfeitures ... ..	+ 497
These are fluctuating items.	
(e) (iii) Rent of buildings ... ..	+ 1,156

54. The increase occurred in all the divisions except South Salem and was due to the collection of arrear rents on all residential buildings. The variation in South Salem is small and calls for no remarks.

55. (e) (iv) *Other sources.*—Minus 29,027. The decrease was in Vellore and Central and South Salem due to the transfer of 'ryots' forests to the Revenue Department. It is, however, a fluctuating item.

## EXPENDITURE.

*B. Conservancy and Works.*

56. The important variations are explained below:—

I. Sandal wood ...	RS.	+ 8,825	Due to the extraction of a greater quantity of sandalwood in Vellore, North Salem and Central Salem.
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RS.

II. Forest produce removed by private agency.	— 1,790	Due to the transfer of reserves to panchayats and consequent abolition of reserve watchers.	
V. Live and dead stock.	— 1,510	The decrease was in all divisions owing to the requirements of furniture, etc., being met in a large measure from the stock set free by the abolition of certain divisions and ranges during the year.	
VI. Works	... — 2,461	The decrease was chiefly in Chittoor, Central and South Salem and was due to the heavy expenditure incurred on Mamandur Sanitation scheme in 1925-26, to the abolition of bungalow watchers owing to the transfer of 'ryots' forests to the Revenue department, non-submission of estimates owing to apathy on the part of certain rangers in Central Salem, and to the repairs to roads and buildings being confined to cases of urgent need in Central and South Salem divisions. The increase in Vellore and North Salem divisions was due to the extensive repairs to roads undertaken during the year to make up for the neglect in previous years.	
VII. Organization, improvement and extension of forests.	— 410		.....
VIII. Miscellaneous.	— 70		.....

The variations are small.

#### 52-A. Capital.

57. *VI. Communications and Buildings.*—Plus Rs. 8,893. The increase was in Chittoor and North and South Salem divisions. In Chittoor, it was due to the construction of Range Officer's quarters in Mamandur and Bakarapet and to the sinking of a trial shaft for a well at Bakarapet. In North Salem the construction of Aiyur-Gulhatti road and the sinking of a trial boring for a well at Aiyur contributed to the increase. In South Salem, it was due to the improvement of Uppiliyapuram-Sengattupatti Ghat road, and to the construction of two subordinates' quarters at Silambur and Malliakarai and an inspection shed at Gangavalle carried out during the year.

58. *VII. Demarcation.*—Plus Rs. 390. The increase was in Chittoor and North and Central Salem and was due to the demarcation of path leading to the Tirumalai enclosure in Chittoor, to the

permanent demarcation of Sameri reserve newly notified under section 16 of the Forest Act in North Salem, and to the permanent demarcation of Pallipatti extension reserved forest in Central Salem.

*VII. Cost of Forest Settlement and Compensation for Lands and Rights.*—Plus Rs. 5,340. The increase was chiefly in North Salem and due to the acquisition of Karugalnattam inam lands to be merged in the Aiyur extension reserve.

*VII. Sowing and Planting.*—Minus Rs. 3,705—Due to the debiting of expenditure to “ Ordinary ” instead of to “ Capital ” as in the previous year.

59. *C. Establishment.*—Pay of officers — Non-voted — Minus Rs. 17,239. The decrease was due chiefly to the posting of Extra Assistant Conservators instead of Indian Forest Service Officers to the old South and West Vellore divisions.

*Pay of Officers.*—Voted—Plus Rs. 331—The variation is small.

*Pay of establishment*—Voted.—Minus. Rs. 39,120.

*Allowance.*—Voted. Minus. Rs. 5,817.

The decrease was brought on by the reconstitution of divisions and by the reduction of establishment consequent on the transfer of ‘ ryots ’ forests to the Revenue department.

60. *Contract Contingencies.*—Minus Rs. 1,009. The decrease was chiefly in Vellore and Central Salem due to the reconstitution of divisions and abolition of certain ranges. The increase in Chittoor was due to the addition to it of Gudiyattam range while that in North Salem was due to the addition of Krishnagiri range and formation of an additional range. The shifting of the District Forest Office from Trichinopoly to Salem contributed to the increase in South Salem.

61. *Non-contract Contingencies.*—Rent.—Plus Rs. 2,715. The increase was due to the payment of rent to the Public Works Department buildings occupied by the Forest department with effect from 1st April 1926.

The variations under other heads are small and call for no remarks.

## CHAPTER VI.—RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

62. “ Spike ” disease in sandalwood continued undiminished in the North and South Salem divisions in the original areas of attack, even after the sick trees in them had been removed systematically year after year in the past.

Fresh attacks were reported for the first time, during the year, in the Denkanikottah reserve (North Salem), and in the Yelagiris

(Vellore), the later of which having been referred to in the last year's report. In the Denkanikota reserve, the disease is for the present confined to a small area of comparatively moist locality on both sides of a stream where there is an abundance of dense undergrowth of bushes, of which lantana is most prominent. In the Yelagiris the incidence is particularly heavy in and round the specially protected and fenced plot. In this area only 5 trees were first found attacked in June 1926 and they were promptly uprooted and all debris burnt. By October, however, as many as 2,106 saplings and small trees were attacked over an aggregate area of 156 acres, the bulk of the spiked ones being those standing over dense bushes of strobilanthes, forming the undergrowth in a mixed high forest.

63. Field observations and experiments in connexion with investigation of the disease were continued during the year in the North Salem division, and some experimental plots were also laid out in the Kollimalais of the South Salem division. Though we are nowhere near the solution of the problem, yet it looks as if the progress of the disease can perhaps be minimized to a great extent by a judicious system of special tending of the young sandal from their prolonged suppression under dense bushes such as those of lantana. This inference is based on the following observed facts:—

(a) The incidence of spike in the lantana eradicated experimental plots, i.e., plots in which sandal was relieved from suppression and exposed to full light, is 50 per cent in Jowlagiri, and 33 per cent in Aiyur of that in the corresponding control plots in each place. The number of years during which the spiked plants continued in their suppressed condition before being spiked could not be definitely stated, but it is surmised that they should have been under the cover of the bushes for about 10 years and more.

(b) Some of the few sandalwood planted about the year 1918 alongside a road, near the Papanasam forest rest-house in the South Cuddapah division, amidst 'Shola' growth, where no natural sandal is found for miles round, were found spiked early in 1926, after the District Forest Officer (Mr. Roy), had exposed the saplings to full light after he saw them in 1924 choked by the 'useless ever green trees of different species' which he cut back.

(c) Artificially raised sandal in a heavily spike-infected area in the Jowlagiri reserve, where the sowings were made in cleared strips through dense lantana bushes, and where the seedlings are kept properly tended for the last about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, have not shown evidence of spike so far.

(d) Such of the sandal seedlings and saplings as manage to live through the prolonged dense suppression, growing lean and lanky, and straggling the while towards light, do not get the outward

manifestation of spike so long as they are under cover, but get spiked only after they get out of the bush. This observation is borne out in all the spiked areas in this circle, and in fact has already been recorded by Mr. MacCarthy in Coorg.

(e) In an area of 8 acres where the disease had broken out comparatively recently and where no extraction of the diseased trees had taken place previously, a complete enumeration of all the stock of sandal was made, and it was discovered that the incidence of spike was much less in the case of plants which were able to outgrow the bush while yet young, than in the case of older ones which have had apparently a more prolonged suppression. Thus, while out of 1,925 plants of one inch girth, which had outgrown the bush, only 0.6 per cent were spiked, the disease showed a progressive increase in the higher girth classes as indicated below :—

Girth class in inches.	Total number in the 8 acres.	Number spiked.	Percentage spiked.
1-2	531	7	1.3
2-3	317	16	5.0
3-4	197	11	5.6
4-5	178	15	8.4
5-6	146	11	7.5
6-7	184	19	14.2
7-8	92	9	9.8
8-9	83	13	15.7
9-10	76	8	10.5
10-11	53	9	16.9
11-12	48	9	18.7
•	•	•	•
16-17	12	6	50.0
•	•	•	•

64. It may be also observed in this connexion that the percentage of survivals of the seedlings below one inch girth before they can go to the 1 to 2 inch girth class is only 27, and for this reason also, the special tending of the sandal amidst bushes seems urgently necessary.

65. In other directions the experiments and observations carried out in the spiked areas during the year either confirm the remarks made in the last year's report, or have not yet given any conclusive results.

66. Two of the statements made in the last year's report were, however, questioned, and they are—

(1) "Grafting spiked *Zizyphus oenoptia* on to healthy sandal and *vice versa* has failed to exhibit the disease in the healthy plant and

(2) "Infection does not appear to take place by contact with spiked leaves, or wood and there seems to be no justification for supposing that infection takes place above ground."

The above statements were made on the following data :—

(1) No less than 40 grafts were reported to have been made by the District Forest Officer, North Salem, and the result was published in the Indian Forester in 1926 by that officer as negative. It has since been ascertained that the graft never took in any case, as in fact they probably could not as the two species belong to quite different natural orders. What was meant to be conveyed by the District Forest Officer was that in spite of the virus from the diseased branch having been inoculated into the tissues of the healthy plant, the latter never got the disease. In addition to this, several spiked *Zizyphus oenophia*, growing in close contact with healthy sandal trees which were located and observed for at least one year, never produced spike in the sandal.

(2) If the disease is infectious and the infection takes place above ground, it was thought that it might be either—

(a) through contact of a sick tree with a healthy one, or

(b) through air, such as spores of any fungus in a spiked tree being wafted in the air, or

(c) through infection of sap (therefore absorption of spike virus) from diseased into healthy ones, or

(d) through pollination, or

(e) by insects acting as 'carriers'.

67. Experiment to test (a) was tried and is still being tried for the last several years and the result has been negative. Even in the field healthy trees in the close neighbourhood of sick ones have continued to be healthy for over two years and the trees are still kept under observation. What is more, in the case of tree No. 51 in the Hanumanthorayangudi observation area, which is forked from about a foot from ground level, and which was fully spiked in one fork, and not in the other, in 1925, and which spiked fork was killed with 'Atlas' solution, continues to this day healthy in the other fork.

As regards (b) and (c) Dr. Butler found no trace of fungus disease and could not infect healthy trees either with the refuse of diseased trees or even by budding—vide statement printed on page 18 of B. P. F. No. 93, dated 26th June 1916. Similar injection experiments carried out by the District Forest Officer, North Salem, in 1925-26 gave negative result. In addition to all this, healthy sandal seedlings planted in pits from which spiked trees had been extracted are growing healthy now for three years. Above all,

sandal raised from seeds collected from partially spiked trees, in a spike-infected area have continued to grow healthy now for about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years.

As regards (d) repeated dusting of pollen from spiked on to flowers of healthy trees has not produced spike in the latter.

To test (e) the experiments carried out by Mr. Hearsey gave inconclusive results.

68. In view of the fact that the labour and staff available are not adequate to deal with the extraction of all the spiked trees in the quickest possible time, and also having regard to the imperative necessity to resume the prescriptions of the working plan which had remained suspended for several years during which, on account of the absence of tending, casualties among sandal have been immense, it was decided at the close of the year to confine the extraction of dead trees from whatever causes.

69. In the Chittoor district the experimental thinning of sandal in the Venkatagirikota tope was continued. The cut stumps which were treated with 'Atlas' solution did not die but are reported to be throwing out coppice shoots and root suckers.

70. The experiments in the bamboo plots at Komuttiyeri in the South Vellore division, were continued and the record of observations was sent to the Sylviculturist, Dehra Dun, as usual.

## CHAPTER VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

71. The following officers held charge of the circle during the year under report :—

Name of officer.	Period of charge.
Mr. T. Clear, Conservator of Forests.	1st April to 24th May 1926.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. R. Venkataramana Ayyar Avargal, Acting Conservator of Forests.	25th May 1926 to 31st March 1927.

72. The transfer of 'ryots' forests to the Land Revenue Department necessitated the following changes during the year :—

*Divisions.*—The three Vellore divisions were reconstituted into one and the East Salem division was merged in the Central Salem division. The Tanjore division was transferred to the Fifth Circle. Thus against nine forest divisions, viz., Chittoor, the three Vellore and four Salem and Tanjore, there are now only five divisions.

*Ranges.*—Out of 34 ranges, Madanapalle range was transferred from Chittoor division to the Second Circle and Vyampatti range to the Fifth Circle. Six other ranges were abolished. There are thus only 26 ranges now in the circle.



The headquarters of the South Salem division was transferred from Trichinopoly to Salem.

73. *Tours.*—The Conservator of Forests toured in all the divisions of this circle, spending 190 days in camp. Inspection notes were written on the forests of all the divisions except Vellore.

All District Forest Officers except South Salem spent more time in camp than the prescribed minimum. The touring fell short of the minimum in South Salem division by 34 days due chiefly to the shifting of headquarters of the division from Trichinopoly to Salem and changes in the personnel combined with the ill-health of one of the officers who held charge of the division.

74. *Inspection of District Forest and Range offices.*—The Conservator inspected all the District Forest offices in the circle and the District Forest Officers, all the range offices in their divisions except Odugathur Range office which was inspected by the District Forest Officer, Vellore, in April 1927.

75. *Sandalwood depots.*—Of the two sale depots in the Vellore division, that at Vellore was inspected by the Assistant Conservator under the instructions of the District Forest Officer.

76. *District Forest Officer's accounts inspection.*—The audit staff attached to the Accountant-General's office inspected the account of all the divisions and the general results were reported to be satisfactory.

77. *Vernacular Training school.*—The school was held in the North Salem division from 1st February to 31st July 1926 with fifth-grade Ranger Mr. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar as Senior instructor and Supernumerary Ranger S. Ramalingam Ayyar as Junior instructor. The school started with 30 students (3 foresters and 27 forest guards), of whom 14 passed in the first class and 16 in the second class against 8 and 20, respectively, during the 1925 Session. The conduct and discipline were good.

The school for 1927 was opened in Central Salem division from 1st February 1927. Twenty-nine forest guards and one forester were undergoing training at the close of the year under report.

78. *Health of establishment and sanitation.*—The health of the establishment was on the whole fairly good except in Mamandur range in the Chittoor district, the Javadis in the Vellore division and the Kollimalais and Pachamalais in the South Salem division. All possible measures to improve the sanitation were undertaken in the Chittoor and Vellore divisions. In the latter division, the District Board has promised a decent contribution for the improvement of water-supply to the Javadi villages and it is hoped that substantial progress will be made in the ensuing year in this direction.

79. *Casualties.*—In the Chittoor division one forester, in Vellore one Ranger and one peon, in Central Salem one forester and one watcher, and in South Salem one forest guard and one forester died of Malaria. In North Salem, one forest guard died of pneumonia.

## CHAPTER VIII.—GENERAL.

### 1. FORMATION OF AND MANAGEMENT BY PANCHAYATS (TO INCLUDE FOREST VILLAGE SYSTEM).

80. (a) *Formation and management of panchayats.*—The reserves classified as 'ryots' forests, which were not handed over to the Land Revenue Department at the close of last year, were transferred to that department either during or immediately after the close of the year under report with the exception of three small sandalwood topes in the Chittoor district, the classification of which has since been changed under proper sanction.

(b) *Forest village system (Class II panchayat).*—The class II panchayats in the Tiruvannamalai range (Vellore division), which were working very satisfactorily, were dissolved during the year under the misapprehension that all the 'Red' reserves should hereafter be under the direct management and control of the Forest Department. Steps have, however, since been taken to revive the system, under Chief Conservator's orders. Similar panchayats which were in existence for the protection and management of some of the reserves in the Kallakurichi taluk (Central Salem division) were dissolved, owing to mismanagement by the panchayats.

### 2. MEASURES FOR IMPROVING LOCAL SUPPLIES AND FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING FOREST PRODUCE, WATER-SUPPLY, FUEL, MANURE LEAVES, ETC.

81. (a) *Improvement of water-supply in State Forests*—(i) *Boring Operations*—Nil.

(ii) *Improvement of water-supply in grazing grounds.*—Under the range wide system of grazing permits by which the cattle could graze in all the reserves of a range on a single permit, no inconvenience was felt by graziers for watering the animals. Special facilities were, however, afforded to cattle either by repairing existing water sources or by sinking wells in reserves where they were most necessary. In the Chittoor district two such water sources were repaired—one in the Chamala range at a cost of Rs. 46-10-0 and the other in Chittapara reserve at a cost of Rs. 50. In the Vellore division two tanks and four wells were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 345, while in North Salem one well was built at a cost of Rs. 182 in Muthur.

(b) *The supply of forest produce to meet the wants of the people.*—This was attended to generally by coupe contractors in all the divisions and especially by the Co-operative Labour Union in the matter of supply of fuel to the Tiruvannamalai town from coupes worked by it under a lease. The requirements of the villagers were also met from the unreserves and mitta forests. Permits for the removal of dead fuel from Jowlagiri coupe III were issued departmentally during the year.

(c) *Supply of manure leaves.*—The question of continuing the supply of green leaf manure from class I reserves is under consideration by the Government. The villagers get their requirements generally from both fuel and special manure-leaf coupes, of which latter, there are several in the South Salem division. In parts of the Central and South Salem divisions, people grow their own green leaf manure crop and even seeds of this crop are said to be largely bought by the Agricultural Department for distribution elsewhere. It would be a great pity if, under such circumstances, we have still to keep open our already denuded reserves, to manure leaf cutting.

(d) *Removal of thatch and fodder grass by the public.*—Free removal of grass was permitted as usual from all the reserves including fuel coupes closed to grazing under certain safeguards and the concession has been largely availed of.

### 3. TIMBER AND SANDALWOOD TRANSIT RULES.

82. (i) *Timber Transit Rules.*—This is in force in the Chittoor district and is working satisfactorily.

(ii) *Sandalwood Transit Rules.*—Revised rules sanctioned by Government in their order Press No. 1823, Development, dated 18th December 1925, for Chittoor and North Arcot and the revised rules sanctioned in their order Mis. No. 1490, Development, dated 18th October 1926, for Salem, Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts are now in force. The question of revising the existing list of checking stations and of having more effective rules for governing the registration of property marks of private sandalwood merchants is under consideration, as the rules in their present form do not help the complete prevention of smuggling of valuable wood from Government reserves.

### 4. JUNGLE TRIBES.

83. The Malayali Hill Village system which has continued to work satisfactorily was as usual in force, in the hill villages of the Javadis and the Yelagiris in the Vellore division, and the Chitteris and part of the Kalroyans in the Central Salem division. The contemplated extension of the scheme to the Pachamalais and Kollimalais in the South Salem division and to the rest of the Kalroyans in the Central

Salem division could not be brought about during the year, owing to change in the personnel of District Forest Officers. As usual refunds of grazing fees for the satisfactory protection of the sandalwood areas including the maintenance of reserve boundary lines, and special rewards for the successful fire-protection of the reserves, comprised in the hill forest village grazing scheme, were granted at the close of the year by the District Forest Officers concerned in 'Durbars' specially convened for the purpose. Deserving men, from among the jungle tribes continue to be employed as forest guards and watchers and sometimes also as foresters. The sandalwood operations afford the Malayalis continuous employment, and those of the Polur Javadis, in particular, appear to be comparatively better off now than before the introduction of the village scheme. The Elementary school at Komuttiyeri has been attracting a large number of Malayali boys among whom education appears to be getting increasingly popular. In the Central Salem division annual leases of lands to an extent of 405 acres in the reserves have been granted with a view to enlist the co-operation of the Malayalis for forest works.

#### 5. MINING AND QUARRYING.

84. (i) *Mining*.—The leases granted to Mr. E. W. Dickens for emery mining in the Sanniyasimalai reserved forest (Central Salem division) and to M.R.Ky. Srinivasa Raghavan for iron chromite and manganese in the Godumalai reserved forest, continued to be in force, though nothing appears to have been done by the former during the year.

85. *Quarrying*.—Local Fund contractors were as usual allowed free removal of road metal from reserved forests for public works wherever they were required.

#### 6. LIVE STOCKS.

86. *Elephants*--Nil.

87. *Other animals*.—One bullock is being maintained by the department in the Chittoor division for watering plants in the Whiteside's garden reserved forest.

#### 7. CIVIL SUITS.

88. The result of the appeal preferred by the Zamindar of Bangarupalium, Chittoor, referred to in the previous year's report is not yet known. The appeal preferred by the contractor of Noganur fuel coupe, in North Salem division referred to in the last report was dismissed by the District Judge. The appeal against the notification under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act of the Arana and

Thirthagiri reserved lands in the Central Salem division ended favourably to the department. Steps are being taken to notify these reserved lands under section 16 of the Forest Act.

8. CONTROL OF UNRESERVED LANDS BY THE FOREST  
DEPARTMENT.

89. The Land Revenue administration of the Javadi Hill villages of Tiruppattur taluk, Vellore division, continued to be under the control of this department for the last nine years and its continuance for another year was sanctioned in G.O. No. 281, Development, dated 26th February 1927. The control of minor forest produce in the unreserves of Polur and Vellore Javadis was transferred to the Forest Department by the Collector. This transfer has helped the removal of the long-standing friction that existed between the forest and the revenue contractors.

90. The unreserves of the Pachamalais and Kollimalais continued to remain under the partial control of the Forest Department, for the extraction of sandalwood and the disposal of minor forest produce, and also for regulating the clearing of lands for 'Ponnakad' cultivation.

K. R. VENKATARAMANA AYYAR,  
*Acting Conservator of Forests, Fourth Circle.*

SALEM,  
27th August 1927.



# ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1927.

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## FIFTH CIRCLE

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### CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

#### ALTERATION IN AREA.

*Reserved Forests.*—There is a net increase of 50 square miles due chiefly to the abolition of the Vyampatti Range of the *South Salem* district and its amalgamation with *Madura* and the transfer of the *Tanjore* district from the Fourth Circle. An extent of 3,295 acres from *North Coimbatore* and of 39 acres from the *Nilgiris* were transferred to *Kollegal* and *North Coimbatore* respectively. Small blocks, measuring in all 43 acres, were disreserved in *Kollegal*, *South Coimbatore* and *Madura*. The total area of reserved forests at the close of the year was 3,399 square miles against 3,349 at its commencement.

2. *Reserved land.*—There is a net increase of 2,000 acres due to the transfer of the *Tanjore* district from the Fourth Circle.

It has been decided that all lands on the Anamalais in South Coimbatore held on lease by the planters should be disreserved and brought under the control of the Revenue Department. Notification under section 24 of the Forest Act has been submitted in respect of all the estates and the orders of Government are awaited.

The Forest Department, Travancore State, claimed a strip of reserved forest, 25 chains long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  chains broad, in *Tinnevelly* as forming part of the Puliwara reserve belonging to the Travancore State. The disputed boundary was inspected by the District Forest Officer and the allegation is reported to be groundless.

#### FOREST SETTLEMENT.

3. No area is under settlement.

## DEMARICATION.

4. Eight miles in *Kollegal* and 3 furlongs in *Madura* were permanently demarcated for the first time at a cost of Rs. 401. Rupees 49 in *North Coimbatore*, Rs. 177 in *South Coimbatore* and Rs. 15 in *Tinnevely* were spent in clearing existing boundaries. The reclearing of boundaries was as usual done by the subordinates free of cost in all divisions except *South Coimbatore*.

## FOREST SURVEYS.

(a) *By the Survey of India Party.*

5. None undertaken.

(b) *Local Surveys.*

6. The survey of coupes was as usual done by the subordinates. In *South Coimbatore* Rs. 207-2-0 was spent on the survey of fuel and timber coupes.

7. Reference maps were maintained in all districts and posted to the end of 31st March 1927.

## CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS.

## I. REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

*Preparation and control of Working Plans.*

(a) *Preparation.*

8. No new working plans were sanctioned during the year.

The preparation of the consolidated working plan for the ten fuel felling series in *Kollegal*, including the *Araipalayam Fuel Working Circle* under sanctioned working plan, was not completed by the District Forest Officer.

*Madura.*—An experimental scheme for the timber areas in *Vaunathiparai* reserve was prepared during the year by the Working Plans Officer.

(b) *Control.*

9. The provisions of working plans and schemes were generally adhered to except in the following cases :—

*Kollegal.*—The *Araipalayam Fuel Working Plan* already sanctioned was abandoned during the year as the area contained a good deal of sandal growth, and felling in such areas caused more harm than good to sandal growth.

*North Coimbatore.*—For want of demand, seven fuel and one bamboo coupes were not sold. Improvement fellings in *Kallar* and *Jacnarai* working circles were not made as these operations were



considered unnecessary. Odanthorai fuel coupes were not sold as it was proposed to hand over the reserves to special panchayats for management under the forest village system.

*South Coimbatore.*—In the Mount Stuart Working Circle extraction of timber was limited to 65,000 cubic feet and the area to be regenerated reduced to 144 acres. Pachathanni fuel felling series could not be worked for want of an extraction path. One bamboo and three fuel coupes were not sold for want of demand.

## 2. COMMUNICATIONS AND BRIDGES.

### (a) Roads and Bridges.

10. The expenditure on new works was Rs. 5,206 against Rs. 2,577 in the previous year, while that on repairs was Rs. 33,047 against Rs. 40,902 in the previous year. The principal items under new works were—

*Kollegal.*—Construction of one mile of bridle path.

*South Coimbatore.*—Construction of a road to Pothamadai fuel felling series two miles in length and an earth slide and drag path six furlongs in the Punachi Working Circle.

*Madura.*—Construction of a cart track of four furlongs.

*Tinnevelly.*—Construction of five miles and seven furlongs of roads to tap fuel coupes, and completion of a suspension bridge over the Serviar.

11. The existing roads and bridle paths were in most cases kept in repair. Rupees 5,241 was contributed by the District Boards of Madura and Coimbatore for repairs to roads and this sum was credited to 'Revenue'. Rupees 237 was contributed by the Proprietor of the Kattalamalai estate for repairs to the Mundanthorai ferry and the Papanasam ghaut road. The question of maintenance of the Hassanur-Lokkanhalli road by the Forest and Local Fund Departments was taken up and, after the close of the year, it was half decided that the District Board, Coimbatore, should contribute half the actual cost from 1st April 1927.

### (b) Buildings.

12. The expenditure on new works amounted to Rs. 3,271 and the works executed were—

*Kollegal.*—Completion of the subordinates' lines at Mavathur.

*South Coimbatore.*—Construction of timber stock, seasoning and order sheds and office room.

*Tinnevelly.*—Construction of a latrine to the range quarters at Kannikatti.

13. Rupees 11,969 was spent on repairs to buildings during the

(c) *Miscellaneous.*

14. The expenditure on new works amounted to Rs. 944 due to sinking of two wells—one in *Kollegal* and the other in *South Coimbatore*. On the former Rs. 1,020 has so far been spent (Rs. 321 in 1925-26 and Rs. 699 in 1926-27) and water has not been struck. Further deepening will be continued in 1927-28.

The expenditure on repairs was chiefly in silt clearing and deepening existing wells.

15. *Telephone*.—The telephone wire from Anaipady to Anamalai was taken over by the Forest Engineering branch and it was extended to Pollachi. The extension proved very useful.

*Tramway*.—The tramping was stopped and all the rails removed.

## 3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) *General protection.*

16. The total number of forest offences reported during the year under review is compared below with that of the previous year:—

Cases.	Fires.		Felling.		Grazing.		Other offences.		Total.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
A. Taken into Court ..	3	4	1,761	1,663	406	269	56	81	2,226	2,017
B. Compounded ..	2	15	1,794	2,348	539	566	155	282	2,496	3,210
C. Undetected ..	199	113	51	41	42	7	5	5	297	166
Total ..	204	132	3,606	4,052	987	841	216	388	5,012	5,393

The figures show an increase under felling and other offences and decrease under fires and grazing.

The increase under 'felling' was in all the districts except *Kollegal* due to special endeavours of the petrol party in Cumbum, *Madura district*, efficient protection in two of the ranges of the *North Coimbatore district* and to theft by villagers in *South Coimbatore* in one range for want of supply to meet their demand.

The decrease under grazing is ascribed to opening of Dhalli reserve to grazing and to providing permits for a larger number of cattle belonging to the Dhalli village in South Coimbatore, and partly in *Kollegal* to people taking out permits sufficiently early instead of undergoing the risk of detection and punishment for illicit grazing.

17. *Cases old and new dealt with during the year.*—Of the 3,084 cases (including old ones) taken into Court 1,511 ended in conviction and 868 in acquittal leaving 705 pending with the Magistrates. Of the 868 cases acquitted, 706 related to cases in which compounding fees were paid in Court and 89 to cases withdrawn by District Forest officers as subordinates who detected the cases were not in service or the accused absconded or could not be identified. Rupees 36,712 were realized as compounding fees against Rs. 36,111 in the previous year.

Punishments awarded by Magistrates were generally adequate and instances where they were not so were taken to the notice of the District Magistrates.

18. *Rewards.*—Rupees 40 was paid as rewards to subordinates in *Kollegal*.

19. The special patrol system was in force in *Madura* and *Tinnevely*. Beyond the publication in the District Gazettes of the usual notice of warning to the villagers against setting fire to the reserved forests no other special measures such as closure, enhancement of grazing fees, etc., were taken.

(b) *Protection from fire.*

(Calendar year 1926.)

20. *Special protection.*—The area attempted to be specially protected during the calendar year 1926 was 378,412 acres against 433,695 acres in the previous year, and the cost of protection Rs. 3,548 against Rs. 4,009 the previous year. The decrease in the cost of protection was due to a larger area having been treated under the early burning method. The total area burnt was 3,162 acres against 19,858 in the previous year, the percentage of successful protection being 99.2 against 95.4 in the previous year.

21. *Kollegal.*—Fuel, bamboo, sandal and agricultural implements felling series and the grassy patches on the higher slopes round sholas in *Doddasampagai* and *Madeswaranmalai* reserve were as usual treated under the early burning method at a cost of Rs. 564. Early burning was generally carried out too late with resulting damage to the forests. The *Kollegal-Mysore* boundary was cleared to a width of 30 feet on the *Kollegal* side over a length of 26 miles and the forests adjoining it were early burnt at a cost of Rs. 214. Sandal areas are affected by this system of early burning. The crowns of many sandalwood trees in early burnt areas showed signs of withering owing to the operation having been carried out too late. Early burning should not have been done in sandal areas. Early burning was also done around important cattle pens and on either side of paths and roads free of cost by subordinates with the co-operation of graziers.

*North Coimbatore.*—Early burning was as usual continued in all the ranges but in two of the four ranges it was a farce being entirely left in the hands of the subordinates with the result that several of the sholas on each side of the Minchiguli valley were burnt. The whole question of fire protection in this as well as the Kollegal district is extremely unsatisfactory.

*South Coimbatore.*—Besides the early burning of sholas on the grass hills the regeneration areas, timber depots and experimental plots were fire protected at a cost of Rs. 624.

*Madura.*—A modified system of early burning was carried out by burning grass along frontier boundaries, along the sides of roads, bridle paths and foot paths to a width of 100 feet before the grass becomes dry. Wherever possible fire lines were burnt to a greater width. The results are reported to be satisfactory in protecting reserves from fires crossing over from the Travancore State and Zamin forests.

The fire protection of the Amphill Downs was carried in accordance with the scheme sanctioned in Chief Conservator's Proceedings Mis. No. 18, dated 18th January 1923. The grassy areas round all the sholas were burnt and this operation was facilitated by the scrapping of 21 miles of line round the sholas before the burning was carried out. The result of protection was very satisfactory. The co-operation of the villagers was not at all satisfactory with the exception of one village to which a reward of Rs. 50 was granted.

*Tinnevely.*—The system of early burning was continued in all the ranges except Kannikatty where there is no fire-protection.

22. *General protection.*—The area under this heading was 1,703,082 acres, of which 20,443 acres were burnt against 1,639,559 acres in the previous year when 22,182 acres were burnt. The number and origin of fires are compared in Appendix A.

23. The average cost per square mile of special protection and general protection was Rs. 6 and 13 annas respectively per square mile attempted.

(c) *Protection against cattle.*

24. The Udamalpet grazing scheme had become extinct as a result of the introduction of the rangewar grazing scheme approved in G.O. Mis. No. 980, Development, dated 17th June 1926. A proposal to revive the block system in this area is now before the Chief Conservator.

The grazing concession granted in previous years throwing open a belt of half mile to free grazing in the Kudiramoliteri reserve

in *Tinnevelly* was withdrawn at the close of the year. Two thousand one hundred and sixteen cattle grazed free in this area during the year.

Two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven square miles of forests were open to grazing against 2,519 in the previous year; the increase mainly due to the transfer of the Vayampatty and Tanjore reserves from the IV to this circle. Twenty-five square miles were kept open for part of the year in *Kollegal* and *Tinnevelly*. In addition 239 square miles were open to all animals except browsers and nine square miles for part of the year. Goats were excluded from all reserves.

25. *Incidence of grazing.*—The grazing incidence was :—

	Acres per 1000 unit.
<i>Kollegal</i> ... ..	6.8
<i>North Coimbatore</i> ... ..	6.4
<i>South Coimbatore</i> ... ..	13.62
<i>Madura</i> ... ..	10.0
<i>Tinnevelly</i> ... ..	6.0

The number of cattle impounded was 13,040 against 18,539 in the previous year and 19,266 the average of three years ending with 1925-26. The decrease was in all districts except *North Coimbatore* due to throwing open larger areas to grazing and to introduction of rangewar grazing scheme in all the districts making one permit applicable to the whole range.

(d) *Protection against injuries due to natural causes.*

26. Uprootal of all spiked sandal trees has considerably diminished the number of cases of spike in almost all the sandalwood areas of *Kollegal* and *North Coimbatore*. They are burnt after the scented wood if any is removed. Eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine trees in *Kollegal* and 13,340 trees in *North Coimbatore* were so treated.

All the teak plantations in *Tunacaduvu* range in *South Coimbatore* were severely attacked by defoliators.

27. *Weeds and climbers.*—In *Kollegal* the cutting of climbers on sandal is said to have been done in sandal working circles over an area of 12,858 acres at a cost of Rs. 310. In *Tinnevelly* the cutting of creepers in the sandalwood area was done at a cost of Rs. 175 over an extent of 400 acres and in fuel coupes at a cost of Rs. 229 and in the teak plantations at *Kariar* at a cost of Rs. 20 over 45 acres.

28. *Prickly-pear, lantana and strobilanthus.*—In *South Coimbatore* lantana was burnt. In *Tinnevelly* Rs. 100 was spent in uprooting lantana in about 17½ acres of *Kariar* teak plantations. The

right of cutting and removing *strobilanthus* as fuel was sold in one range during the year for Rs. 670.

29. *Damage by animals.*—Damage by wild animals was the same as in previous years. Sambur, deer and bison are doing considerable damage to the young teak, rosewood and vengai in *South Coimbatore* and to the coppice shoots in *Tinnevelly*. The small teak plantation at Vannathiparai continued to suffer as usual from wild elephants.

30. *Damage by rain and floods.*—Nil. On the other hand many of the wells in the several forest camps and important streams in Kollegal dried up due to the unprecedented drought in March 1927.

### CHAPTER III.—SYLVICULTURE.

#### SECTION I—FORMATION AND REGENERATION.

##### (i) *General progress of areas under regeneration, Kollegal.*

31. In portions of Doddasampagai, Chickkailur and Madeswaranmalai reserves where spike is not prevalent sandal is spreading.

Coppice regrowth in fuel and agricultural implement coupes is generally satisfactory but their growth is extremely slow due to poverty of the soil. Natural regeneration of *Bambusa* which had flowered in previous years was satisfactory. Five seedlings, 15 feet high, were seen in some places where bamboos seeded first.

*North Coimbatore.*—Spike continued in Satyamangalam and Talamalai ranges. To arrest its progress, a temporary scheme for three years for extraction of spiked trees was sanctioned during the year.

Natural regeneration of sandal was noticed throughout the whole hill plateau close to roads, paths and enclosures in three ranges of the district. Sandal regeneration is typically absent on the hill slopes carrying poor deciduous forest with a high percentage of *Anogeissus* probably due to fire. Steps are being taken to stock map the areas containing growths of sandal. Reproduction of coppice shoots in fuel coupes is reported to be good in two fuel felling series and generally very poor in others. At Hassanur and Geddessal rosewood suckers are found but they are damaged both by forest fires and suppression by grass. Regeneration of teak and vengai is satisfactory in the South Bargur hills but the growth is poor.

*South Coimbatore.*—Natural regeneration in Tunacadavu range among the more important of the deciduous species is on the whole poor. The seedlings suffered much by suppression from lantana and other abnoxious growth. There is good reproduction of teak, rosewood and vengai in Punachi range but many seedlings are suppressed by lantana and other weeds.

Regeneration of *Albizia amara*, *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Zizyphus jujuba* is found scattered in the east of the Pollachi range while in the west regeneration mostly of fuel species is very good in all worked over coupes.

Natural regeneration in Udamalpet range was not very satisfactory owing to the prolonged hot weather and want of rainfall. The growth of coppice shoots in fuel coupes is fair.

*Madura*.—Natural reproduction of timber species is on the whole poor. There is a fair amount of sandal regeneration in Sathiar valley. Regeneration from coppice stools in most of the fuel series is good. Seedling germination is very scarce.

*Tinnevelly*.—The progress of regeneration in sholas near Kannikatti and Kodamady is reported to be satisfactory. No fresh plots were brought under regeneration this year. The production from coppice in all the felled coupes is sufficient except where *strobilanthus* is abundant.

The sandalwood area in the Alagar Coil valley is thriving satisfactorily and is spreading itself by natural reproduction from seeds.

(ii) *Establishment of reproduction under working plans or schemes.*

(a) Mainly natural.

32. *Tinnevelly*.—*Acacia arabica* is found in abundance in Muthur tank in the Wolf Hill reserve and is reproducing well from seeds. In the fuel coupes teak, *vengai*, *Albizia lebbek*, *Albizia amara*, rosewood and *Dalberta cecamandelina* are reported to be reproducing well.

*North Coimbatore*.—In the Mannar sandalwood compartments which are closed to grazing sandal regeneration is very good.

(b) Mainly artificial.

33. *North Coimbatore*.—Sixty-six acres in Mannar sandalwood compartment and 108 acres in Jaacanarai sandalwood compartment were dibbled with sandal seeds at a cost of Rs. 49-8-0. The results in the former are satisfactory and in the latter a complete wash out.

*South Coimbatore*.—A mixed teak and rosewood plantation of 251 acres was raised during the year at a cost of Rs. 8,429-12-0. The germination of both the species was very good, but the failure of the North-East monsoon caused growth to stop two months earlier than usual, and an unusually severe hot weather has given the plantation a shrivelled appearance.

An area of 155 acres has been cleared for regeneration on the same lines near Topslip. The work is in progress.

*Punachi Range—Punachi Working Circle.*—Artificial reproduction is nil except the broad casting of teak and rosewood in the periodic block the results of which are awaited. Root wounding of rosewood trees marked for felling and of those in the periodic block, was done and nearly every root wounded, has given offshoots.

*Tirunelveli*—About two measures of teak seeds were sown in coupe V Kuttalam reserve as suggested by the Conservator and 52 plants are now in good condition.

(c) Afforestation.

34. Nil.

(iii) *Plantations and other forms of regeneration not under working plan or schemes.*

35. Nil.

36. *Other forms of regeneration not under working plan or schemes—Kollegal.*—The one chain sandal plots raised in the past were maintained and others added. The sandal seedlings in many have been damaged and browsed by animals, due to neglect. In some of the sites chosen there were no hosts. In the former out of 11,000 seedlings, 4,816 were found surviving. The best seedlings are about 10 feet high. All the seedlings of 1925 died due to severe drought of 1926. In the latter the seeds germinated very well and the seedlings looked healthy till January 1927 when they withered and died. Only 30 are alive in two beats, due to faulty selection of sites and neglect.

*North Coimbatore.*—Similar extension to that mentioned in *Kollegal* continued in this district also and the seedlings in one range alone are reported to have come up to 3 inches to 1 foot. *Teak* and *vergas* seeds were also sown but owing to severe drought no seedlings have come up. The percentage of success in artificial introduction of sandal throughout the district is very low due to ill-chosen sites and neglect.

*Madara.*—Sandal seeds were sown departmentally in some of the reserves and including the sowings of previous years 98 seedlings are surviving.

*Tirunelveli.*—Sandalwood seeds were dibbled free of cost by subordinates in areas outside fuel working circles but the result of germination is poor. In all 893 old seedlings are found existing.

Palmyra nuts were sown in 12 acres in the Kudiramoliteri reserve at a cost of Rs. 12.



(iv) *Tending.*

*South Coimbatore.*—About 25 acres in 1921 regeneration area and 20 acres in 1922 regeneration area were lightly thinned at a cost of Rs. 117-4-0. Poles damaged by wild elephants in regeneration areas of 1924 and 1925 were cut back and subsidiary operations such as cutting creepers and the like were carried out in the same areas at a cost of Rs. 225-2-0.

Creepers cutting was done in compartments 19 and 20 of the Punachi Working Circle and tending operations consisting of freeing regeneration by weeding and clearing and of cutting back the badly grown and damaged teak were carried out in compartments 14 and 18. The prescribed weedings in the regeneration areas at Mount Stuart were as usual carried out. Weeding round coppice shoots was done in worked over coupes at a cost of Rs. 319-5-0.

*Madura.*—All the sandal trees were tended periodically by the subordinates free of cost.

*Tinnevely.*—Climber cutting in the sandalwood area in the Alagarcoil valley was done at a cost of Rs. 175. Cleaning operations were conducted in the Kariar teak plantations of 1922-24 at a cost of Rs. 20 and tending of regeneration of superior species in the regeneration area at Kannikatti in the 1914 plot was done at a cost of Rs. 10. Girdling of trees interfering with the growth of *Balanocarpus*, *Hopea*, *Gluta* and other superior species around Kannikatti and Pachapil was done by subordinates under the direction of the District Forest Officer.

*Kollegal.*—Sandal seedlings in beds that were crowded were thinned.

(v) *General.*

37. *Kollegal.*—The year was a good seed year for sandal, satinwood, *karungali*, rosewood, teak, gallnuts and tamarind. The drought was so severe that many of the wells that never dried before began to fail in the year under report. Natural regeneration is as usual unsatisfactory. Due to fire and unlimited grazing regeneration is only confined to patches covered with thorns and bushes. Attempts to introduce teak, *vengai* and sandal in the past with the co-operation of the hill tribes in the *podus* had proved a failure. A further attempt is being made in 1927-28 to introduce them in two *podus*.

*South Coimbatore.*—Lantana in the natural deciduous forest was burnt over an area of about 5,000 acres in March and April 1926 as a part of the operation of 1925-26. In March 1927 the operation was repeated over 2,500 acres. The burning has decidedly weakened the growth of this pest.

*Tinnevely*.—Rs. 100 was spent in uprooting lantana in about 17½ acres in Kani teak plantations and in the area between the upper and lower rest-houses at Kannikatti.

Girdling of mature trees standing over advance growth in the *Balanocarpus* and *Hopea* areas near Kodamady and cutting down of inferior species were done by subordinates under the direction of the District Forest Officer.

#### SECTION 2.—TRENDING OF THE GROWING STOCK.

*Kollegal*.—Climber cutting and clearing the crowns of sandal were done as usual at a cost of Rs. 310. Extraction and burning of spiked sandal trees to check the spread of spike was also continued. The number of trees so treated was 11,859.

*North Coimbatore*.—Similar operations were done in Ennamangalam and South Bargur reserve at a cost of Rs. 73-12-0.

*Madura*.—The cutting of creepers on standards and other useful trees was carried out by the subordinates free of cost.

*Tinnevely*.—The cutting of climbers and creepers in coupe II Kuttalam working circle was carried out at a cost of Rs. 229. Climbers on important species were as usual cut by subordinates free of cost.

### CHAPTER IV.—EXPLOITATION.

#### SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

##### (a) Major produce.

38. The area under working plans, including the temporary schemes, was 1,454 square miles and the various silvicultural systems in force are shown below:—

	Area in square miles.	Percentage to the total area under working plans.
Selection method ... ..	313	21
Simple coppice ... ..	419	29
Coppice with standards ... ..	143	10
Unworked or other fellings ... ..	579	40
Total ... ..	<u>1,454</u>	<u>100</u>

Dead sandalwood and that damaged by elephants in *Tinnevely* was collected departmentally and sent to Vellore as usual for sale.

The forests in Kodaikanal and Palni ranges in *Madura* and 29 square miles of forests in *Kollegal* which are not under any working plan or sanctioned schemes are worked under the simple coppice system.

(b) *Minor Forest Produce.*

39. Bamboo coupes were leased as usual to contractors except in parts of *Kollegal* and *North Coimbatore* where removal on permits was allowed due to paucity of contractors. In *Bylore* forests of *Kollegal* the removal of dead bamboos was permitted free to minimise the risk by fire. Honey and wax were collected departmentally in *Kollegal*. Elsewhere all minor forest produce was leased. Elephant tusks collected in *South Coimbatore* will as usual be sold in public auction.

40. *Grazing*.—This was as usual controlled by permits. The block system under which permits were issued for specified areas instead of to all forest was discontinued and grazing in an entire range on a single permit was introduced.

Fodder grass was removed on permits in the three divisions of *Coimbatore*.

## AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) *By Departmental Agency.*

41. *Major produce*.—Timber and sandalwood were extracted as usual departmentally. The extraction of drag poles in *North Coimbatore*, conversion of spokes and felloes from the top ends of teak trees felled in *South Coimbatore* and the collection of dead and windfallen trees in *Maduru* were done departmentally. Timber felled from the regeneration areas of the *Mount Stuart* and *Punachi Working Circles* was carted to *Pollachi* for sale where some of them were sawn to sizes at the departmental Saw Mill to suit the demands of the market. As the prices fetched for timber exported to *London* market were not encouraging and large stocks remained with the brokers unsold further shipments were not made during the year.

42. *Minor produce*.—The quantity collected is very small. About 30 tons of reeds (*Ochlandra Travancorica*) was extracted and sent to *Dehra Dun* for experimental purposes to the *Paper Expert*.

(ii) *By Purchasers.*

43. Fuel coupes in all the districts except *Kollegal* and one timber coupe in *North Coimbatore* for extraction of dead trees were sold standing. The agricultural implements coupes in *Kollegal* and *North Coimbatore* and fuel coupes in *Kollegal* were worked under the regulated permit system.

44. *Minor Forest produce*.—Bamboo coupes in all the districts except coupes in two ranges in *Kollegal* and a small area in *North Coimbatore* and the collection of other minor forest produce except elephant tusks, honey and wax were in the hands of contractors.

The coupes in the two ranges of *Kollegal* and an area in the Nilgiri Eastern slopes reserve in *North Coimbatore* were worked under the regulated permit system.

45. *By right and privilege holders.*—The quantity and estimated value of the different kinds of produce removed by right and privilege holders and free grantees is shown in the following statement:—

—	Timber in thou- sands of cubic feet.	Value.	Fuel in thou- sands of cubic feet.	Value.	Bamboos in value.	Grazing value	Other minor produce.	Total.
		RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Right and privilege holders.	..	..	..	..	..	1,598	742	2,340
Free grantees ..	3	1,438	..	..	8	291	49	1,786

Cattle up to 30 in number belonging to a temple in Block II of *South Coimbatore* were allowed to graze free. The Palayars at *Thalinji* were allowed to cultivate 33 acres according to the rights granted at settlement. In *Madura* the right to free grazing in the *Amphill Downs* reserve was continued and the number of cattle so grazed was 6,333.

46. *By free grantees.*—The grants made were chiefly for rebuilding of houses destroyed by fire or floods.

47. *Outturn and sources of forest produce.*—The attached statement shows the total outturn of major produce and the total value of minor produce from all classes of forests by all agencies during the year as compared with that for the preceding year.

Agency of exploitation.	Timber and sandalwood in thousands of cubic feet.		Fuel in thousands of cubic feet.		Bamboos in value.		Minor produce including grazing in value.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
By Government agency.	134	115	4	4	48	69	7,777	3,484
Purchasers	298	400	3,033	3,209	29,361	29,443	2,30,505	2,41,203
Right and privilege holders.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,412	2,340
Free grantees ..	1	3	2	..	332	8	448	291
Total ..	433	518	3,039	3,213	30,386	29,520	2,41,142	2,47,367

48. *By Government Agency.*—Timber. The decrease was largely in *South Coimbatore*, *Madura* and *North Coimbatore*. In *South Coimbatore* the area proposed to be regenerated was less than in the previous year and consequently the extraction of timber was also proportionately less. In *Madura* the extraction of dead timber was

not undertaken on such a large scale as in the previous year in Cumbum pending preparation of a working plan for timber producing areas. In *North Coimbatore* the quantity of sandalwood extracted was less than in the previous year due to prevalence of spike. In *Kollegal* there was a slight increase under sandalwood due to the extraction of dead and spiked sandalwood trees in Bargur range where the operation was suspended due to the trial of the sandalwood theft case.

*Minor produce.*—No sale of ivory was held in *South Coimbatore* during the year as it was decided that sales of such produce should be held at Madras by the Forest Utilization branch.

49. *By purchasers—Timber.*—The increase occurred chiefly in *Madura* under unreserved lands, an unascertained source of revenue depending on the area containing tree growth granted on darkhast.

*Fuel.*—The increase occurred in *Kollegal* due to the success obtained in the working of the fuel coupes under regulated permit system, in *South Coimbatore* to sale of 5 more fuel coupes than in the previous year and in *Madura* to the addition of the Vayampatti range. The outturn from darkhast lands also partly accounted for the increase.

*Grazing and minor forest produce.*—The increase under grazing occurred in *Kollegal*, *North Coimbatore* and *Madura* and under minor forest produce it was due to better prices realized for date leaves, korai and stone and tree moss in *Kollegal* and to gallnuts in *North Coimbatore*.

50. *Free grants.*—The increase under timber was due to the grants made for construction of houses destroyed by fire in *North Coimbatore*, *Madura* and *Tinnevely*.

#### CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

51. The following statement shows the financial position of the year under report compared with that of the previous year:—

	1926-26.	1926-27.
	RS.	RS.
Revenue ... ..	9,65,898	9,08,589
Deduct—Refunds ... ..	— 3,380	— 2,259
	<u>9,62,518</u>	<u>9,06,330</u>
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
(b) Conservancy and Works including 52-A. Capital outlay.	1,51,776	1,39,033
(c) Establishments ... ..	3,86,606 *	3,92,805 †
Total ... ..	<u>5,38,382</u>	<u>5,31,838</u>

\* Excludes Rs. 5,098 relating to S. o. ii. Research shown in Form 30.

† Excludes Rs. 8,516 relating to S. o. ii. Regeneration.

Excludes Rs. 1,985 relating to c. iii. Exploitation shown in Form 40.

Of the gross receipts 54 per cent was derived from major produce, 16 per cent from minor produce, 15 per cent from grass and grazing and 15 per cent from miscellaneous items. Of the expenditure 14 per cent was incurred on exploitation, 16 per cent on upkeep and improvement and 70 per cent on miscellaneous items.

#### RECEIPTS.

52. The decrease was chiefly (1) under *Sandalwood* in *North Coimbatore* due to a smaller number of sandalwood trees extracted, (2) under *Timber* in *Madura* due to the restricted extraction of timber in the Cumbum valley forests and in *South Coimbatore* due to timber extracted in one of the timber coupes not being sold in the year and (3) under *firewood and charcoal* due to poor prices fetched for fuel coupes in *Tinnevelly* and to the non-sale of seven fuel coupes in *North Coimbatore*. The sale of Aruguli tope in *Tinnevelly* in 1925-26 contributed largely to the increase in that year.

#### EXPENDITURE.

53. (b) *Conservancy and Works and Capital Outlay*.—The decrease was chiefly under *Buildings* owing to postponing of all new constructions in favour of urgent road works in *Tinnevelly* and to restricted expenditure on repairs to existing roads in *Kollegal*, *North Coimbatore* and *Madura* and under 'Sowing and Planting' due to the area regenerated in *South Coimbatore* being less than in the previous year.

54. (c) *Establishment*.—The increase was chiefly (1) under *Travelling allowance* due to posting of five Assistant Conservators and one Extra Assistant Conservator for training and of six rangers on special duty in Ranges and the grant of travelling allowance to the District Forest Officer and other subordinates in *Kollegal* for attendance at courts in connexion with the Bargur sandalwood theft case and (2) under 'Non-contract contingencies—Rents' to the payment of rents for Public Works Department buildings occupied by the Forest Department.

The revenue outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 1,16,722 of which Rs. 19,619 fell due within the year. The estimated value of the timber at sale depots at the end of the year was Rs. 44,112 which was less than the value of the stock at the end of the previous year by Rs. 2,37,802.

The financial results of each division are dealt with below taking into account the 'Direction' charges apportioned to the district.

All the divisions in the Circle worked at a profit but the surplus of divisions except *Kollegal* and *South Coimbatore* was much below last year.

*Kollegal.*

	1926-27.		1925-26.	
	RS.		RS.	
Receipts ... ..	1,54,543	1,09,734		
Charges ... ..	83,429	77,897		
Surplus ... ..	71,114	31,837		

*Receipts.*—Under 'Timber, etc., removed by Government agency' there is an increase of Rs. 54,293 due mainly to extraction of sandalwood from Bargur range where the operation was suspended in the previous year due to the sandalwood theft case.

*Charges.*—The increase under this head is chiefly under 'Sandalwood' and 'Establishment' due to the following causes:—

(a) Extraction of a larger quantity of sandalwood—vide 'Receipts'.

(b) Payment of increment to District Forest Officers' establishment and grant of unhealthy tract allowance to the Range Officer and his clerk at Cowdalli.

(c) Payment of Travelling Allowance to District Forest Officer and subordinates attending Court at Coimbatore and Madras in connexion with the Bargur sandalwood theft case.

*North Coimbatore.*

	1926-27.		1925-26.	
	RS.		RS.	
Receipts ... ..	2,67,987	3,36,963		
Charges ... ..	1,14,706	1,14,652		
Surplus ... ..	1,53,281	2,22,311		

The decrease under receipts is mainly due to a smaller quantity of sandalwood extracted and non-sale of a few fuel and bamboo coupes for want of demand. For the same reason agricultural implement coupes opened in previous year had to be closed.

The expenditure calls for no remarks, the difference being small.

*South Coimbatore.*

	1926-27.		1925-26.	
	RS.		RS.	
Receipts .. ..	1,14,182	1,14,828		
Charges ... ..	1,05,413	1,17,047		
Surplus ... ..	8,769	— 2,219		

Excluding Rs. 18,961, being the profit for 1925-26 from the Mount Stuart commercial undertaking adjusted in 1926-27, there is a decrease under 'Receipts' compared with last year's due chiefly to the fact that timber extracted from Punachi timber coupe could not be sold during the year.

*Charges.*—The decrease under this head is mainly under 'Sowing and Planting' due to the area regenerated being less than in the previous year, but this is partly counterbalanced by an increase under 'Timber' and 'Roads' due to the working of a Timber coupe as per revised Punachi working plan and constructing a road to tap a fuel working circle.

*Madura.*

	1926-27.		1925-26.	
	RS.		RS.	
Receipts ... ..	1,69,542		1,61,349	
Charges ... ..	1,33,077		1,19,608	
Surplus ... ..	36,465		41,741	

The increase under 'Receipts' was due to the addition of the reserves of the old Vayampatti range to this district.

The increase under 'Charges' is partly due to the posting of two Assistant Conservators to this district and partly to the payment of salary to the subordinates of Vayampatti range.

*Tinnevely.*

	1926-27.		1925-26.	
	RS.		RS.	
Receipts ... ..	1,83,140		2,39,644	
Charges ... ..	1,02,168		1,09,178	
Surplus ... ..	80,972		1,30,466	

The large decrease under 'Receipts' was due to the crediting of the sale amount of Aruguli tope in 1925-26.

Under 'B. Conservancy and Works' there is an increase of Rs. 3,104 due to the despatch of dry Eta to Dehra Dun for experimental purposes, but under 'Establishment' there is a large decrease of Rs. 7,010 due to the fact that the district was in charge of an Assistant Conservator for four months and to the fact that the full sanctioned strength of foresters and guards was not employed.

## CHAPTER VI.—RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

55. *Kollegal.*—The *Acacia dealbata* poles of 1921 raised near Bellaji (5,000 feet elevation) are doing well. The biggest girth is 18 inches and the greatest height 33 feet. *Acacia decurrens* was dibbled in beds last year and there are now about 100 seedlings. Red cedar seedlings are stunted and do not look vigorous.

Sandal seeds were dibbled in pits, but the areas selected were mostly unsuitable. The seeds germinated but died in the subsequent hot weather. About 30 seedlings are reported to be alive in two beats. The dibbling of 1925 is a failure. The seedlings of previous years that were crowded in nurseries were thinned. Many of these have been browsed unfortunately. In one nursery where the seedlings had not been browsed the biggest was 16 feet high.



*North Coimbatore.*—The clear felling of 20 acres in Gutialathur reserve as an experiment was continued during the year at a cost of Rs. 784. One thousand two hundred and three cubic feet of timber were felled and sold for Rs. 914. The locality is unsuited to clear felling, and the experiment has been stopped.

*South Coimbatore—Researches.*—Nil.

*Experiments—Tunucadavu range.*—Seeds of *Artocarpus hirsuta* were obtained from Travancore and dibble under teak at an espacement of 18' x 18' in four plots of 10 acres each in the regeneration areas of 1922 (2 plots), 1923 and 1924. They germinated well, but the seedlings began to die out in December 1926. Shade baskets were put over 100 of the survivors as an experiment about the middle of February, but they had no appreciable effect on the plants. Many of them were found dead and dying in April. The total cost of this operation during the year was Rs. 525-13-0.

Two big *Hopea* nurseries were opened and maintained during the year, one on the border of Karian Shola and the other on the Olakanirpallam by the side of the 1926 regeneration area. The seedlings in the bed are now on an average 8 inches high. The cost of forming and maintaining these nurseries was Rs. 348-5-0 to end of March 1927.

The four experimental plots of *Adina* opened during 1925-26 below Mount Stuart were kept weeded and fire protected during the year. There is a dense mass of seedlings in one of the plots and, of the remaining three, two have got some and the third has none. The seedlings have withstood the long dry season successfully and some of them are already 1 foot or more high. The cost of maintaining the plots was Rs. 68-8-0.

Seeds of teak, *karumarudu*, rosewood and *vangai* were sown broadcast below Mount Stuart in an area of about 10 acres shortly after the lantana burning of April 1926. A good patch of rosewood seedlings was discovered by a weeding carried out in August, some of which have survived the hot weather. Some teak also came up out of the sowings, but *karumarudu* failed to materialize. No expenditure was incurred on this work.

A nursery for *Eucalyptus* was opened during the year near topslip. About 2,000 seedlings have been raised and are now ready to put out along stream beds. The total amount spent on this was Rs. 24-8-0.

An experimental plot of 10 acres has been opened near topslip in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Conservator of Forests for trying species other than teak by cheap methods in areas unfit for teak.

*Punachi range*.—There is a vengai plot of 1 acre containing two year old *vengai* natural regeneration in the Punachi working circle. This plot is maintained to provide information on the rate of height, growth and percentage of survivals of *vengai* natural regeneration exposed to full overhead light,

- (a) when tended and
- (b) when untended.

The thickets of evergreen undergrowth and *lantana* were burnt in periodic block I to encourage natural regeneration.

Seven sholas in or near the Konal Ar valley on the grass hills were protected by early burning the grassy areas around them leaving an area within a distance of 20 feet around each shola to see if the sholas extend when strictly fire-protected.

*Madura*.—Broadcast sowing of *Acacia decurrens* was, as in previous years, carried out round the pine plantations in Kodaikānal range on an extensive scale and in about one-tenth of the area sown seedlings germinated successfully and are doing well. In October seeds were dibbled in pits free of cost by the subordinates to fill blanks and the results so far have been successful. Stump planting of *Acacia dealbata* was continued to fill up blanks in the fire belt round the pine plantations of Kodaikānal. Eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty stumps were planted out and most of them were surviving at the end of March 1927.

*Pinus Khasya* and *Pinus Canariensis* seedlings were planted in pits 6' x 6' in June 1926 in a 2-acre plot. Due to drought and the ravages of hare most of these have died. A small area was burnt in August 1926 and *Pinus Longifolia* seeds were broadcast and they are now well established. The majority of Scots pine seedlings and *Cryptomeria Japonica* seedlings transplanted in November 1926 are reported to be doing well though their growth is slow. *Sequoia sempervirens* seedlings were underplanted in pits in 1 acre in the 19 year old *Pinus Insignis* plantation and 98 per cent of the seedlings are flourishing.

Six experimental plots were opened in June 1926 in Cumbum range with the object of finding out conditions best suited for the natural regeneration of *Adina cordifolia* and *Dalbergia latifolia* and the experiment was not a success.

Over an area of 3 acres in Kombai reserve seeds of *Albizzia Lebek* were broadcast in May 1926 after burning the undergrowth. The area was found to be well stocked with seedlings in March 1927.

*Tinnevelly*.—Experiments on the regeneration of reeds are being conducted in Kannikatty range. The sample plots of 1925 which

were kept under observation show that clear felling is not a suitable method for regeneration of reeds. This is particularly noticeable in the reeds clear felled near Wood's hut. In the plot where 50 per cent of the reeds were cut, the regeneration was satisfactory.

Four plots were laid out this year—

(1) one-tenth acre was clear felled, burnt and eta seeds sown. The germination is good.

(2) One-fourth acre of small reeds was clear felled for determining the air dry weight per acre. The result was 4.48 tons per acre.

(3) Half acre of big reeds—60 per cent only was cut. The air dry weight of the yield per acre was 4.99 tons. The dried materials weigh 78.53 per cent of the weight of freshly cut culms.

(4) Half acre was cut alternatively in 6-ft. swathes and the regeneration in the cut swathes is being watched.

Above Knapp's hut about 30 tons of eta were cut over an area of 3.83 acres and sent to Dehra Dun for experimenting on paper pulp. The reeds were cut leaving 50 per cent in each clump and regeneration has been good while in the area cut in 1924 above Wood's hut there has been practically no regeneration owing to clear felling.

## CHAPTER VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

56. Mr. D. T. Barry held charge of the circle till 10th March 1927 when he was succeeded by Mr. T. A. Whitehead.

*Changes in the territorial jurisdiction.*—38.64 acres of sandalwood Reserved Forest block II in the Nilgiris district was transferred to the North Coimbatore district from 15th February 1927.

As a result of the revision of the district boundaries of *Kollegal* and *North Coimbatore* districts 3,295 acres were transferred from *North Coimbatore* to *Kollegal*.

Consequent on the abolition of the Vayampatti range of the *South Salem* district 19 reserves, 40.45 square miles in extent, were transferred to *Madura*. This resulted in the re-shuffling of reserves among the existing ranges of the district. This was accepted by the Conservator. Tanjore reserves were transferred from IV to V Circle. The Government having approved of the proposal to abolish the Tanjore district and to amalgamate it with *Madura*, a revised notification is under preparation.

57. *Health of the establishment*—is reported to be good in *Tinnevely*, fair in *Madura* and *North Coimbatore*, bad in *Kollegal* and no worse than usual in *South Coimbatore*. The health of the clerical establishment is reported to be poor in the last district.

One forester, two forest guards and one watcher died of malaria and one peon of plague in *Kollegal*. Several subordinates in *Kollegal* and *South Coimbatore* were granted leave on medical grounds.

58. *Sanitation*.—The sanitation in several places in *Kollegal* continues to be bad. The site round the subordinate lines at Arai-palayam was cleared of undergrowth at a cost of Rs. 5. The year was one of unusual drought and the wells in several places dried up.

Rupees 995-7-0 was spent in clearing around buildings at Topslip and Attakatti. Besides the supply of mosquito nets to subordinates made last year, twelve cots at a cost of Rs. 36 were supplied. A sum of Rs. 1,900 was sanctioned in March 1927 for clearing and uprooting all growth along the sides of streams and paving the stream beds near Topslip in accordance with Chief Conservator's instructions in Chief Conservator's Proceedings No. 79, Press, dated 3rd March 1927, to reduce the possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

The headquarters of the Tunacadavu range was removed to Topslip in July 1926.

59. *Tours*.—The Chief Conservator of Forests visited the Mount Stuart forests twice, once in July 1926 and again in February 1927, and the Kudiramoliteri reserve of Tinnevely.

The Conservator of Forests toured in all the divisions of the circle spending 230 days in camp. All the District Forest Officers except *North Coimbatore* spent more than the prescribed minimum in camp. The short touring in *North Coimbatore* is attributed to the illness of Mr. Mitchell, the District Forest Officer.

60. *Inspection of District Forest and Range offices*.—The Conservator inspected all the District Forest offices except *North Coimbatore* and the result was generally satisfactory. The *North Coimbatore* office was inspected after the close of the year and the result was not as satisfactory as it should be. The District Forest Officers inspected all the range offices in their districts and the result with the exception of offices in *Kollegal* was generally satisfactory. The District Forest Officer, *Kollegal*, found the state of all the range offices in his district unsatisfactory.

61. *District Forest Officers' accounts inspection*.—The audit staff of the Accountant-General's office inspected the accounts of all the divisions for 1925-26 and the result was satisfactory.

62. *Madras Forest College*.—No student was deputed to the College for the 1926-28 course.

63. *Vernacular Training School*.—No school was held in the circle nor was any subordinate deputed to schools held in other circles.

## CHAPTER VIII.—GENERAL.

(1) *Formation and management of panchayats.*

64. Ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-four acres classified as ryots' forests in *Madura* and 625 acres in *Tinnevelly* were brought under panchayat management.

The working of the grazing panchayats under the forest village system in *North Coimbatore* is reported to be fairly satisfactory. Rupees 817-13-0 were disbursed as rewards after the close of the year for protecting their blocks in 1925-26.

(2) *Measures for improving local supplies and facilities.*

65. Except in two ranges in *Tinnevelly*, no leaf manure was removed from the reserves, the revenue realized thereby being Rs. 3,770 against Rs. 7,142. The removal of manure leaves from *Valliyur* reserve has had a very drastic effect on the growth and the Chief Conservator has been addressed for permission to close it to the public.

*Supply of fuel and agricultural implements—Kollegal*—As there was very little demand for fuel, coupes sold standing the system of working small village coupes under the controlled permit system continued as in the past. As it was observed by the Conservator that the fellings were doing more harm than good to the sandal growth, some of the felling series where sandal is found in plenty were abandoned during the year.

The scheme for the purchase and removal at seigniorage rates by the villagers of timber and agricultural implements from the agricultural implements coupes, opened near important villages, continued to be in force. The District Forest Officer reports that this system is very popular as the villagers get their every-day requirements with minimum cost and inconvenience. Grazing is not prohibited in the felled areas. The concessions granted as a result of the Forest Committee's Conference in 1921 in the matter of grazing, penning, etc., were continued during the year.

*North Coimbatore*.—Six small timber coupes in *Satyamangalam* range were worked under the regulated permit system for supply of fuel, agricultural implements and small timber to the plains villages at low rates. The system as worked was found to be unsatisfactory and has since been stopped. There was no demand for three such coupes opened in *Talamalai* range.

*South Coimbatore*.—Spokes and felloes converted from the top ends of trees felled in the regeneration areas of *Mount Stuart* and *Punachi* working circles were offered to the public for sale at the

Pollachi depot and eagerly taken. Break poles were cut and sold departmentally on the Anamalai ghat road for the use of cartmen. One hundred and ninety-three ploughs, 29 plough shafts and 7 yokes were sold from an agricultural implements coupe opened in Udamalpet range.

There was a special demand for about 500 cubic feet of *Thadasu*, *Grewia tiliaefolia* and 34 cubic feet of *Manjakadambai* (*Adina cordifolia*) from Messrs. Binny & Co., through the Forest Utilization Officer. These were extracted from the Mount Stuart Working Circle along with other timber fellings and supplied.

*Madura*.--The demands of the villagers were as usual met by the coupe contractors in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

*Tinnevelly*.--Permits were issued by the Revenue Department for the removal of babul from unreserves for making implements on payment of seigniorage fees. Growing of *Odai* (*Acacia planiformis*) is more or less an established industry in vast areas of patta lands of the Tiruchendur taluk. *Acacia* fuels coming through the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway have contributed mainly to the present low price of firewood in *Tinnevelly*.

### (3) *Improvement of water-supply in grazing grounds.*

66. Three ponds in *Madura* were repaired at a cost of Rs. 174.

*Timber Transit Rules*.--The rules are reported to have worked satisfactorily and without friction.

*Sandal Transit Rules*.--The second sandalwood theft case in which the sandalwood dealer, A. K. Doraiswamy Reddiyar, his agent and certain forest subordinates were concerned, referred to in last year's report was tried by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, and ended in the conviction of all the accused except the ranger and confiscation of the wood seized. But on appeal to the High Court this and the first case referred to in the last year's report were thrown out and seized wood ordered to be released.

Another sandalwood dealer, Khazi Syed Yusoof Sahib Bahadur, Member, Local Board, Anantapur, has preferred a memorial to Government protesting, among other things, against the cancellation of his property mark, and questioning the validity of the agreements entered into by the department with the pattadars in respect of sandalwood trees on patta lands. No orders have yet been passed on this.

67. *Jungle tribes*.--The hill tribes are employed in the same way as in previous years.

*Mining and Quarrying.*

68. There were no alterations in the rules.

*Live-stock.*

69. (1) *Elephants*—*South Coimbatore*.—There were 21 elephants at the commencement; 7 were captured, and 3 born making a total of 31. Of these 4 were sold and 5 including 3 calves died leaving a balance of 22 at the end of the year. The estimated value of these elephants on hand is Rs. 74,550.

(2) *Other animals*.—Nil.

*Veterinary Assistant.*

70. The live-stock was in charge of an Assistant Veterinary Inspector and was inspected by the Inspector of Live-stock once. The health of the elephants was fairly satisfactory.

*Civil Suit.*

71. A second appeal has been preferred to the High Court, Madras, in connexion with the suit dismissed by the Subordinate Judge, Madura, with costs and it is pending.

*Control of unreserved lands by the Forest department.*

72. The department has no control over unreserved lands in the circle except over the sandalwood working circles in *Kollegal* and *North Coimbatore* and also over an area of 866 acres of unreserves included in the *Bargur Sandalwood Working Circle* and exploited for bamboos along with the *Tamarakerai Bamboo Working Circle*.

T. A. WHITEHEAD,

*Conservator of Forests, Fifth Circle.*

17th August 1927.





# ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1927

## SIXTH CIRCLE

### CHAPTER I.— CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

#### 1. ALTERATION IN AREAS.

##### (i) *Reserved forests.*

The total area of reserved forests remained practically unchanged. Two hundred and sixty-five acres (125 in Nilambur and 140 in the Nilgiris) were disforested and 39 acres (Sandalwood Reserve No. II, Nilgiri district) were constituted Reserved forest and transferred to the Fifth Circle.

##### (ii) *Reserved lands.*

2. Three blocks of six square miles were added during the year in the South Mangalore division bringing the total area to 107 square miles at the end of the year. Thirty-nine acres in the Nilgiris were excluded by transfer to reserved forests.

#### 2. FOREST SETTLEMENT.

3. The settlement of the three blocks in the South Mangalore division is pending survey, by the Survey Department, of the boundaries between warg and *Sircar* kunries. The draft notification under section 16 in respect of the Mudumalai and Kumbarakolli forests (Nilgiris), returned by the Chief Conservator of Forests for rectification is still pending with the District Forest Officer. The draft notification in respect of Addition II to Madanad reserved forest is still under correspondence.

#### 3. DEMARCATION.

4. Twenty-nine miles of new boundaries were demarcated during the year. Seventeen miles in the Wynaad (parts of Peria, Nulpoya and Ladysmith reserves), five miles of reserves in the Nilgiris

notified in 1925-26, and seven miles of the outer boundary of the Silent Valley reserved forest, in Palghat division. The enclosures in the Edacode and Vallachipalli block and the exterior boundary of the block (6 miles in all) were also demarcated.

5. The reclearing of boundaries by the subordinates free of cost was done as usual in North and South Mangalore, Palghat and parts of Wynaad and the Nilgiris.

#### 4. FOREST SURVEYS.

6. There was no survey either by the Government of India or by the Madras Survey Party.

Minor items, such as surveys of coupes, plantations, etc., were as usual undertaken departmentally.

7. The reference maps were maintained in all the divisions.

## CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

### 1. REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

#### *Preparation and control of Working Plans.*

8. One working scheme, for sandalwood in Sigur and Coonoor ranges in the Nilgiris, was sanctioned during the year.

#### *Work by the Working Plans Branch.*

Revised working plans for the Walayar and Bolampatti Valley forests in the Palghat division were sanctioned. A revised working plan for the Mudumalai forests in the Nilgiris was submitted to the Chief Conservator of Forests after the close of the year. The revised working plan for the Beypore Tope reserved forest has not yet been sanctioned.

Work in connexion with the revised plans for the deciduous forests in the Wynaad and for the Nilambur Valley forests is in progress.

The prescriptions of the existing working plans and schemes were followed generally. Progress of final fellings in Nilambur according to Mr. Bourne's working plan, was brought up to date during the year.

### 2. COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

#### *Roads and bridges.*

9. Expenditure on new works amounted to Rs. 8,414 and on repairs to Rs. 10,951 against Rs. 9,948 and Rs. 17,435 respectively in the previous year.

The principal items under new works were—

	RS.
South Mangalore—	
Part construction of an extraction road in coupe I of Nalkur reserved forest (2 miles) ... ..	2,079
Extraction road running through compartments 8, 9 and 10 in Parappa reserved forests (2 miles) ... ..	1,589
Wynaad—	
Metalling portions of Chedleth-Sultan's Battery road ... ..	1,037
Palghat—	
Aruvamparai-Chindakki path lying within private forests ... ..	398
Anamulli-Chindakki path lying within private forests ... ..	1,134
Chenat Nair-Muthikulam path lying within private forests ... ..	573

Four hundred and forty-eight and a half miles of roads, bridle and inspection paths were maintained.

*Buildings.*

10. Expenditure on new works was Rs. 25,248 (this figure includes Rs. 5,528 being the value of timber used on buildings in Nilambur), against Rs. 26,182 in the previous year. There was an expenditure of Rs. 10,329 on repairs against Rs. 8,865 in the previous year.

The expenditure on new works was mostly on quarters for subordinates. The lower expenditure during the year is chiefly accounted for by the fact that no new works were sanctioned in the Nilambur division.

The more important works were—

	RS.
South Mangalore—	
Part construction of a pukka one-roomed rest-house at Sankadakatte ... ..	1,459
Wynaad—	
Depot-keeper's quarters at Nanjangud ... ..	1,534
Part construction of a combined Range office at Kuppadi ... ..	2,244
Palghat—	
Completion of outhouse at Havelock's ... ..	425

*Miscellaneous—Other works.*

11. There was an expenditure of Rs. 5,338 on new works against Rs. 10,807 in the previous year. An important item of expenditure during the year was on blasting of rocks in the Paishwani river to facilitate the floating of timber. The river is now reported to be fit for rafting up to March, while previously

rafting was not possible after December. The work cost Rs. 2,947. The remaining expenditure was on wells for providing water-supply to subordinates.

### 3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

#### (a) General protection.

12. The following statement compares the total number of forest offences during the year under report with those of the previous year :—

Cases.	Fire.		Felling.		Grazing.		Other offences.		Total.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Cases taken to court ..	94	58	103	137	20	19	30	42	247	256
Cases compounded ..	425	73	750	737	141	210	111	133	1,427	1,153
Cases undetected ..	41	111	6	3	..	..	..	..	47	114
Total ..	560	242	859	877	161	229	141	175	1,721	1,523

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the total number of offences by 11.5 per cent principally under "Injury to forests by fire." There was an increase under 'grazing'. The decrease under 'Fire' was chiefly in South Mangalore; and is accounted for on the ground that there was less unauthorized burning in unreserves for kumri cultivation. The increase under 'grazing' was principally in South Mangalore Nilambur and the Nilgiris. The increase in South Mangalore is attributed to better detection of offences. In Nilambur, offences in respect of cattle found grazing in the plantations were registered, whereas in previous years no offence reports were registered and the cattle were merely impounded. In the case of the Nilgiris there was an increase by about 40 cases and presumably there was no clear reason.

13. There was also some increase under "Other offences", in offences against the Timber Transit rules and illegal quarrying in unreserves. This was chiefly in Palghat.

14. Of 279 cases prosecuted in courts, 168 ended in conviction and 111 in acquittal. The percentage of conviction was 60 against 63 in the previous year. Out of 111 cases treated as acquittals, 86 cases were actually settled by payment of compounding fees in courts. Such cases form 31 per cent of the cases disposed of in courts.

15. The amount of compounding fees realized was Rs. 19,038 against Rs. 17,261 in the previous year. The increase occurs chiefly in North and South Mangalore, Nilambur and the Nilgiris.

No explanation has been given in South Mangalore and the Nilgiris, there being, it is presumed, nothing to say that amounts to an explanation. The increase in North Mangalore is ascribed to the less trivial nature of the offences that happened to be detected. In Nilambur the registration of grazing offences has been referred to above. There was decrease in the Wynaad. Where increase has occurred, there is no reason to attribute it to any general increase in lawlessness.

The average compounding fee realized was Rs. 18-7-0 per case and Rs. 9-7-0 per person.

16. *Rewards*.—A sum of Rs. 55 was disbursed as rewards to Forest and Revenue subordinates in the North and South Mangalore divisions for the detection of illicit sandalwood cases in the former and illicit shooting in the latter.

(b) *Protection from fire.*

Special protection.

17. The period dealt with is the calendar year 1926.

Early burning operations were continued in the ghaut forests of the North Mangalore division, in all the forests of the South Mangalore division, in most of the reserves of the Wynaad division and in the Sigur range of the Nilgiris. The result is reported to be quite good in North Mangalore and fairly satisfactory in South Mangalore and the Wynaad. In parts of the Mudumalai range in the Nilgiris early burning was commenced in December, but, as the Chief Conservator of Forests agreed that early burning was not suited to this locality, the work was confined to burning strips along roads, etc., to protect the intervening areas. Early burning did not meet with opposition from the ryot population in South Kanara and the Wynaad.

The system of protection by cleared lines and patrols prevailed in other parts of the circle.

The area specially protected increased from 1,124 square miles to 1,203 square miles. The increase relates chiefly to North Mangalore where, incorrectly, the area under the early burning system was shown under general protection in previous years. The area protected successfully was 99 per cent against 99.7 per cent in the previous year. The area burnt was 7,861 acres against 2,350 acres in the previous year. The increase in the area burnt in South Mangalore was large and was due to a prolonged dry weather.

The cost of special protection under the two systems was Rs. 12-9-0 per square mile against Rs. 12-8-0 in the previous

year. The cost of early burning ranged from Rs. 3-1-0 per square mile to Rs. 5-13-0, while the lowest rate for protection under the old method was Rs. 16-10-0 per square mile.

On the respective merits of the methods the present acting Conservator prefers to defer any expression of opinion. He is not, for example, aware yet whether the increase of area burnt in Mangalore South has any connexion with the fact that special fire protection in that division is according to the 'early burning' method.

18. *General protection.*—The area under general protection was 396,507 acres, the area burnt being 2,258 acres.

(c) *Protection against cattle.*

19. The area closed to grazing increased from 328 to 330 square miles due to the addition of recently felled coupes in South Mangalore and of areas of young plantations in the Wynaad. In Nilambur, though the entire forest area is closed to grazing, the young plantations were damaged by the incursions of village cattle. It is hoped (by some) that the enhancement of pound fees recently sanctioned will induce villagers to restrain their cattle from entering the plantations. It may be mentioned that it is the exception in this locality for cattle to be accompanied by any grazier. The total area closed to grazing of all animals formed 17 per cent of the total area of reserved forests and lands in the circle, viz., 1,955 square miles. The area open to grazing of all animals except goats was 60 per cent and that open to all animals except browsers was 13 per cent. The number of animals authorized to graze on payment increased by 6,223. The increase was in the Nilgiris and was due to the influx of a greater number of slaughter cattle from Mysore.

20. The grazing incidence was —

North Mangalore	...	10.1 acres per cow unit.
South Mangalore	...	7.0           "
Wynaad	... ..	10.5       "
Palghat	... ..	7.5         "

The incidence has not been worked out in the Nilgiris. On this point the District Forest Officer writes: "No figure is given for 'incidence of grazing' as a very large but unknown area consists of land unfit for grazing, i.e., either heavy shola or precipitous slopes. The migration of cattle from block to block raises a further difficulty in estimating the grazing incidence with any degree of accuracy".

The number of cattle impounded during the year was 2,712 against 2,753 in the previous year.

*(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes.*

21. *South Mangalore.*—In November-December 1926 teak, specially at Parappa, suffered badly from defoliator, particularly where the crop is nearly pure. Bison damaged *Artocarpus* seedlings in artificial regeneration areas in Porkala and Padnur reserves. Wild boar damaged *Hopea* sowings in Mundaje Kap reserve. Sambhur and deer browsed the tender leading shoots of *Hopea* in the more open regeneration areas of Parappa, Porkala and Padnur reserves.

*Wynaad.*—Bison, sambhur and elephants did some damage to the young plantations. There was no damage by insects.

*Nilambur.*—Apparently the defoliation in the teak plantations was normal.

The work of mapping defoliated areas and reporting observations to the Imperial Forest Entomologist was continued. A forester has been sanctioned for five years in connexion with this work, and the work of the individual gave satisfaction.

*The Nilgiris.*—Wind and frost did a certain amount of damage on the plateau.

*Palghat.*—There was damage in artificial regeneration areas by wild elephants.

## CHAPTER III.—SYLVICULTURE.

## I. AFFORESTATION AND REGENERATION OF FORESTS.

*(i) General progress of areas under regeneration.*

22. *North Mangalore.*—The seedlings of *Hopea*, etc., of previous years' sowings in Someshwar, Jatkanmale and Halesomeshwar reserves are in fair condition.

The *Hevea* plantation in Someshwar reserve is in good condition.

Regeneration by coppice in fuel and catechu coupes is fair. Natural regeneration of sandal is good.

*South Mangalore.*—Cultural operations in fuel coupes, uprooting lantana, dibbling seed of deciduous species in the holes made by lantana uprootal and in blank patches, thinning coppice shoots, burning the debris resulting from clear fellings and sowing blanks with deciduous species, etc., were tried. Results are not yet conclusive.

*Wynaad.*—Clear-felling of natural forests and restocking was continued. Result was fairly successful in Chedleth. In Begur, teak was a failure, whilst other species were fairly successful. Details appear under section (iii) below.

*Nilambur.*—Ponam cultivation and planting of teak was attempted during the year. The intention was the planting out of teak stumps. For making stumps there was a deficiency of old enough teak plants. The results in Amarampalam range were moderately successful. But in Nilambur range, for a variety of reasons, results were almost a complete failure. Far too large an area was attempted at the outset of the experiment. Thinnings that had been suspended were resumed. A scheme for under-planting was introduced: results on laterite slopes were tolerable, but poor on alluvial ground.

*The Nilgiris.*—Regeneration of coppice under *Eucalyptus globulus* continued to be satisfactory. In some cases after five rotations of fellings there is no falling off in the vitality of the stumps.

Artificial regeneration of hardwood *Eucalyptus* species is stated to be satisfactory.

The introduction of sandal in the drier areas of Mudumalai by dibbling has prospects of success, some of the trees six years old showing remarkably rapid growth.

*Palghat.*—Tuckle cultivation was carried out in the 'Ponam' working circle of Bolampatti range over an area of 45 acres: the results were not very good. Here, again, too large an area was attempted.

(ii) *Establishment of reproduction under Working Plans or Schemes—Form No. 75-A.*

23. *Mainly natural.*—Nil.

24. *Mainly artificial—North Mangalore.*—One hundred and twenty acres of catechu bearing areas in compartments 1 and 2 of Baindur series were lined, staked 12' × 12'; pitted 1' × 1' × 10", fenced and sown in July 1926 with catechu seeds at a cost of Rs. 349 at Rs. 3 per acre and the area was weeded in January 1927 at a cost of As. 7 per acre. Germination was at first cent per cent, but the seedlings disappeared gradually—the percentage of survivals in May 1927 was only 10 per cent. The District Forest Officer considers that there was too much shade in the area. Drop from trees and erosion of soil during heavy rains destroyed the greater part of the seedlings which are, in the first year, small and shallow-rooted.

*Palohat pole working circle, Walayar Block I, Compartment III.*—One hundred and eighty-one acres clear-felled were planted with teak stumps one year old. For the most part the spacing was 12' × 6'. Seeds were also dibbled in patches 6' × 6' in a small part of the above area; and in another small portion seedlings were transplanted into prepared patches. Stump planting was carried



out between 15th June 1926 and 8th July 1926. The results were very satisfactory in the case of the stumps; and the general percentage of success in the whole area was 69. The expenditure on the work was Rs. 1,958, or about Rs. 11 per acre. The object was to supplement the coppice regrowth of better class species. The ground occupied by inferior growth was cleared and planted up. Results are to the credit of the district staff.

*Bolampatty Range Ponam Working Circle, compartment 17, coupe I.*—An area of 45 acres felled in the previous year was handed over to the settlement of Irulars for tuckle cultivation and artificial regeneration. Seeds of *vengai*, rosewood, *Terminalia tomentosa*, and *Albizzia* were collected departmentally at a cost of Rs. 26 and dibbled free of cost. The results were indifferent, particularly in small areas visited by wild elephants. In all about 5,000 plants were established, or about 100 per acre: but even this number was unevenly distributed. Better results might have been obtained had a smaller area been attempted at the outset. Incidentally there are now many calls on Irular labour, owing to the activities of the Public Works Department in this valley.

*Nilambur.*—Regeneration was undertaken over 216 acres of Plantation Working Circle (inclusive of failure areas revisited, 90 acres) and over 234 acres of Conversion Working Circle (inclusive of 7 acres of failure areas revisited). The area attempted was too large.

Species introduced were teak mainly, but in areas obviously unsuited to teak or where teak originally failed, other species were used, as under:—

	ACS.		ACS.
Teak ... ..	314	Nir-venteak ... ..	1
<i>Vengai</i> ... ..	27	Bamboo ... ..	2
<i>Karimarudu</i> ... ..	34	<i>Hopea</i> ... ..	12
Rosewood ... ..	38		—
Mahogany ... ..	7	Total ... ..	450
Venteak ... ..	15		—

Of the species used other than teak, *vengai* was the most successful; *karimarudu* was successful in areas suited to it, rosewood generally failed and venteak, nir-venteak and mahogany were thorough failures, *hopea* too was not very successful.

*Plantation Working Circle.*—One hundred and twenty-six acres in compartments 71, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 85 and part of 76 and Ramallur compartment 26 were regenerated. One hundred and three acres were leased out for ponam cultivation to private people. Teak plants supplied by the department were planted out as 'stumps' between the 12th June and the second week of July. The result was a failure (only 33 per cent average success) and it

was decided to abandon these areas for some years until sufficient miscellaneous growth becomes established and ensures a good burn.

An area of 10 acres in compartment 74 was 'ponamed' departmentally. Planting of stumps in crowbar holes was begun on 16th June 1926 and completed on 3rd July 1926. The field crop—paddy—fetched Rs. 18 per acre. The cost of the operation was Rs. 39 per acre and deducting the value of the field crop realized, the net cost was Rs. 21 per acre. Survival in December 1926 was 60 per cent and this may be taken as tolerably successful.

Eight acres in compartment 26 Ramallur were planted departmentally with teak plants, and also with stumps in crowbar holes, 6' × 6', in the second half of June. Casualties were replaced in August and September with stump transplants and further on by direct sowing of teak seeds. The stocking is about 60 per cent.

Regeneration of five acres in compartment 76, left fallow in 1925, was attempted with venteak. The area was cleared and burnt and sown with venteak seed in furrows 6 feet apart in the third week of May 1926. The area was freed of overhead cover in July, September and December 1926. Though germination was good, survivals by December were few. The result was a failure.

*Conversion Working Circle, Nilambur Range.*—Thirty-five acres of natural forests (Old Amarampalam reserve) clearfelled, in 1925-26, were leased out for ponam cultivation, after clearing and burning, and regenerated as under—

	ACS.
Teak planting 6' × 6' with transplants and stumps ...	20
Rosewood planting 6' × 6' ... ..	5
„ sowing at stakes ... ..	3
Vengai planting ... ..	4
„ sowing ... ..	2
Notching germinating teak seeds (Research plot) ...	1
Total ...	35

Sowing was done on 16th June and planting was started on 12th June and completed in the second week of July. Survivals amounted to 50 per cent.

The stalks of the paddy crops were burnt in December. In part of the rosewood and vengai areas the stubble was too green to burn—and here it was cut to the ground level. The burning adversely affected the rosewood area but in other cases the growth appeared to have been stimulated.

In Amarampalam range regeneration was undertaken in two areas—

(1) At *Mundacadavu*, 90 acres of natural forest clearfelled in 1924-25 and burnt in 1925-26 were regenerated as under—

	ACS.	Percentage of success.
Teak departmental planting ... ..	29	60
„ dibbling ... ..	5	85
<i>Vengai</i> ... ..	8	65
<i>Karimaruadu</i> ... ..	6	80
Rosewood and venteak ... ..	6	54
Leased out for ponam and planted ...	40	66

Dibbling was done between 13th and 15th May and planting between 9th June and 4th July.

(2) At *Vatikkal*, 103 acres clearfelled in 1925-26, were regenerated as under—

	Area in acres.	Percentage of success.
Teak planting 6' x 6' ... ..	49	60
„ seeds dibbled at stakes 6' x 6' ...	40	85
Rosewood dibbled 6' x 6' ... ..	1	Failure.
<i>Hopea</i> seed dibbled ... ..	13	10

Dibbling was carried out between 30th April 1926 and 19th May 1926 except in the case of *hopea* which was done in the third and fourth week of July. Planting was between 18th June and 24th July.

*Afforestation.*—Nil.

(iii) *Plantations and other forms of regeneration not under working plans or schemes.*

25. *North Mangalore.*—Seven hundred and seventy-four acres selected in Halesomeshwar reserves (coupes 7, 8 and part of 6) were sown with *hopea* on filled pits 1' x 1' x 10", spaced 12' x 12', between 5th and 12th June 1926. Failures were replaced by *hopea* seedlings from a nursery. Percentage of success is about 75 per cent, except in coupe 6 where in open areas with strobilanthes undergrowth the percentage was 50. The cost of lining, staking, pitting, sowing and transplanting was Rs. 2,757 or Rs. 3-3-0 per acre.

Another area of 500 acres was selected in the Someshwar reserve. Preparation of the area for sowing was in progress at the close of the year.

Ten acres in Kodiamale reserve were lined, staked 9' x 9' and pitted 1' x 1' x 10" and sown with *hopea* in first week of June at a cost of Rs. 67, the percentage of success being 50.

*South Mangalore.*—Plantation was done over an area of 277 acres in Mundahee Kap reserve of Beitangadi range as under—

	ACS.
<i>Hopea</i> seedlings planted in June and July ... ..	268
<i>Hopea</i> seeds sown in May ... ..	7
<i>Hebbaku</i> seed sown ... ..	2

Of the seedlings used the majority were two months old, obtained from a temporary nursery on the spot, other seedlings one year old were from the Parappa nursery, and lastly some natural seedlings were obtained from neighbouring 'Hadis.' The small seedlings from the local nursery gave the best results, the next best result was obtained from the seedlings from Parappa nursery and the seedlings (of unknown age) from the *Hadis* gave the worst results.

Minor operations were—

In compartment 8 of Parappa reserve, 23 acres were cleared, burnt, pitted and sown in May with seeds of teak and mathi at an espacement of 9' × 9'—teak over 15 acres and mathi over 8 acres. The cost was Rs. 246 and subsequent tending and weeding cost Rs. 69 total about Rs. 14 per acre.

Similar but less intensive work was done over 18 acres of Nerankimale coupe XIV at a cost of Rs. 3 per acre.

Sowing the seeds of various species to supplement the coppice of valuable species was undertaken over 300 acres of fuel coupes. The results are not yet conclusive: but in many cases what appeared to be blank spaces became stocked with root-sucker growth of *xylia*, and in such cases the artificial regeneration was clearly superfluous.

*Wynaad division—Chedleth.*—Eighty-five acres were regenerated with teak with different espacements and with different methods as under—

Espacements were 6' × 6', 7' × 7', 8' × 8' and 9' × 9'.

Each of these areas with different espacements was treated in four different ways, viz.—

- (1) sowing,
- (2) planting of seedlings,
- (3) planting stumps in crowbar holes, and
- (4) planting stumps in pits.

Planting of stumps gave the best results. There was little difference between the results of stumps in pits and in crowbar holes. Sowing was done first in April and then again in the first week of June, as the seed sown in April were eaten by mice. Planting was done in June.

*Begur Range.*—Ninety-six acres, area clearfelled, was regenerated as under :—

	ACS.
Teak seedlings two months old ... ..	70
Rosewood stumps one year old ... ..	16
<i>Vengai</i> seedlings ... ..	7
Mathi seedlings ... ..	3

The planting was done in crowbar holes in June and was very carefully supervised. The weather was rather unfavourable as there were several breaks of dry sunny weather in the monsoon. Teak was rather a failure but the other species were fairly successful.

*The Nilgiris—Eucalyptus plantations.*—Snowdon block III (compartment 3 part),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, was planted successfully with *Eucalyptus globulus*. Brookland (Bingham) compartment 1, 5 acres, was planted with *Eucalyptus eugenoides* in July 1926. The severe drought later in the year caused considerable damage but the condition of the plantation at the end of the year was moderately successful.

About 5 acres in Aramby block VI, compartment 17, was planted with *Cryptomeria japonica* and *Pinus Khasya* in July 1926 with satisfactory results.

Bandyshola compartments 25—28—13 acres—were planted with hardwood *Eucalyptus*.

*Other plantations.*—About 15 acres near Bidurahalla stream in the Mudumalai range and another of 10 acres at Cheenakolli were artificially regenerated with teak stumps. Results are fair, the most successful method being 'ragi' *tuckie* (or 'taungya' cultivation) which in this case was not attempted on too large a scale.

*Palghat—Chenat Nair.*—Regeneration operations were continued and an area of 74 acres was added. Of this area, 50 acres were planted with mahogany during June 1926 and 24 acres with *Hopea* in May and July 1926. Percentages of success were 48 and 45 respectively. The experimental regeneration operation tried, during 1924—25, in advance of felling in the 50-acre plot at the head of Sappal Valley was a failure.

*Regeneration at Randankaihavalam in Bolampatti Block I.*—An area of 12 acres was planted with teak and mahogany seedlings, about 1,000 to the acre, at a cost of Rs. 175 or say Rs. 15 per acre. The operation was a failure owing to unsuitability of the soil.

(iv) *Tending.*

26. *North Mangalore.*—*Hopea* sown areas of previous year, 2,399 acres in Jatkatmale, Halesomeshwar and Someshwar reserves, were weeded and tended at a cost of 7 annas per acre.

*South Mangalore.*—Areas regenerated in previous years in Parappa, Jalsur East, Porkala, Padnur and Nerankimale reserves were tended, weeding and replacing casualties being done as requisite. The area gone over was approximately 3,694 acres, and the cost of tending was 11 annas per acre. During the year enumeration of *Hopea* seedlings in the ten compartments of Parappa reserved forest was carried out by sample areas; and the following were the percentages of success indicated:—

Compartment.	Percentage.	Compartment.	Percentage.
I ... ..	92	VI portion ... ..	64
II ... ..	91	VII ... ..	60
III ... ..	50	VIII ... ..	37
IV ... ..	53	IX ... ..	47
V ... ..	79	X ... ..	54
VI portion ... ..	52		

*Wynaad.*—All plantations were tended. In the case of older plantations tending consisted mainly in the uprootal of lantana. In the younger plantations, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, failures were replaced and weeding was done. The area tended was 238 acres.

Areas dibbled with teak in 1924 and 1925 had to be restocked completely. This was done with teak stumps and the percentage of success was 90. The District Forest Officer considers that it is now beyond doubt that only teak stumps should be used in Begur, and that the same applies, to perhaps a less extent, in Chedleth.

In the *Hopea* plantations of 1923-24 in Kanoth range failures were replaced.

*Nilambur.*—In the Conversion working circle weeding was done in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plan. In the case of teak it consisted of uprooting weeds in 2 ft. strips on either side of the teak rows in plantations of the first and second year; and uprooting weeds 2 feet round the plants under 3 feet in height in the case of third year plantations. Weeding and replacing casualties were done in the 1923, 1924, 1925 plantations. Forked stems were pruned, damaged plants were cut back and fallen plants propped up, the operations being carried out along with first weeding. The area gone over was 389 acres, and the expenditure was Rs. 10 per acre.

*The Nilgiris.*—Plantations of 1924 and 1925 were weeded and blanks filled in.

*Palghat*.—Weeding, mulching and replacing casualties were done in the artificially regenerated areas in Chenat Nair. In the felled coupes of Walayar, bamboo shoots interfering with the coppice growth of valuable species were cut over 328 acres. Clearing and climber cutting over about 550 acres in the Pole working circle, Walayar, was done free of cost by subordinates. The cleaning prescribed in the working plan for block II, compartment 27 of Mullangadu, was not completed during the year.

(v) *General*.

27. Nil.

## TENDING GROWING STOCK.

28. *North Mangalore*.—Climbers and creepers interfering with the natural growth of valuable species were cut by subordinates free of cost. Climbers in timber coupes were cut at the time of marking trees for felling. Creepers injurious to *Hopea* regeneration were removed in Jatkatmale, Halesomeshwar and Someshwar reserves.

*South Mangalore*.—Tending in Nalkur coupes I and II (evergreen forest of good quality) continued to help advance growth of *Hopea*, *Artocarpus*, poon and other valuable evergreen species. The operation has continued since 1922; and coupe I has now been tended five times and coupe II thrice.

The method of tending described in last year's report was continued except that cleared 'lines' were widened to 8 feet; and more light was admitted by cutting down poles of useless species that were under 25 feet in height. The condition of the natural regeneration of good species is satisfactory. The regeneration is present only in the better class of forest. The total area of the two coupes is approximately 2,241 acres. A recent survey of the patches shows their areas as 770 and 384 for compartments I and II or 1,154 acres or half the total area, as was conjectured last year. Rs. 972 were spent on these works or a rate of nearly Re. 1 per acre. Natural regeneration of *Hopea* in Kidu coupes and in Jalsur was tended. In Jalsur the tending was more intensive than in the previous year. The Jalsur *Hopea* crop is most promising. The Uppinangadi teak plantation was thinned; and lantana was uprooted in three fuel coupes over 125 acres.

*Wynaad*.—Three plantations with an area of 51 acres were thinned.

*Nilambur*.—Thinning, which was suspended in 1925-26, was resumed. The younger plantations, especially those requiring first thinning, were taken up first. The area of the plantations thinned was 381 acres and the expenditure Rs. 1,135, which includes cutting of climbers and removals of parasites along with thinning.

Climber cutting and removal of parasites were done in Karimboya and old Amarampalam plantation over 527 acres at a cost of Rs. 590.

Climbers were cut over 288 acres in Karimboya, Walluvasherry and Ellenjeri plantations at a cost of Rs. 57.

In 12 acres of Kanakutha 1920, it was noticed that bamboo and other miscellaneous undergrowth had outgrown and suppressed the teak seedlings and the area was almost reduced to 'failure'. Bamboos, etc., were cut and the results are being watched.

*Underplanting.*—A scheme for underplanting in teak plantations was introduced during the year. The objects were to protect the soil from undue exposure, to get rid of grass, to obtain the benefits of a mixed crop as opposed to one of pure teak, to keep the teak trees from developing epicormic branches and possibly to derive revenue from the species introduced.

In 793 acres of plantations of over 60 years, 779 acres of 40—60 years and 1,631 acres of 20—40 years the undergrowth and grass, etc., was burnt in April 1926. The burning in the case of the last two age classes was carried out under a misconception. It has since been ordered that no burning of undergrowth is to be done at all and that the areas are to be fire-protected as usual. The results of the burning appeared at first to be a serious set-back to undergrowth (which is really to be encouraged). Subsequently however it can be seen that 'fire-coppice' shoots of the previous undergrowth are reappearing satisfactorily, except perhaps in the case of delicate species.

Underplanting works were undertaken over 200 acres at a cost slightly below Rs. 6 per acre. The following were the chief items:—

One hundred and twenty-five acres were underplanted 12' × 12' with *Hopea* in Panengode and Karimboya blocks between 5th and 19th July 1926.

The plants were subject to various forms of damage. The percentage of success was 21 in Panengode and about 40 in Karimboya. Rs. 519 was spent on the work. Rosewood was undersown over 29 acres in failed areas of Walluvasherry, but the result was a failure.

Ten acres in Panengode were treated with mahogany—partly sown and partly planted with unsatisfactory results. Similar work over 10 acres in Nellikutha was more successful.

So far it appears that underplanting of *Hopea* may succeed to some extent on laterite ground, but that for alluvial ground mahogany is likely to do better.



*Glycosmis* and *Hydnocarpus Wightiana* were undersown on five and seven acres, respectively, in Nellikutha in May 1926. *Glycosmis* proved a total failure. With *Hydnocarpus* there was 50 per cent success.

*Beypore coconut tope.*—One thousand two hundred and thirty-nine trees in the second half of the tope (not taken up last year) were manured with fish guano, woodash, lime and green manure, at a cost of Rs. 707. The whole tope was ploughed over continuously throughout the year. Sawdust had previously been spread round trees at 100 lb. each.

Fifty-two trees in the congested area of the tope were transplanted into blank portions. The total expenditure on the tope was Rs. 2,254.

The tending that the plantation has undergone in the last years is having very marked results. Sale-proceeds of usufruct have risen: but it is unsafe as yet to attribute this to the attention the tope has received from us.

*The Nilgiris.*—Compartment 4 of Keti and compartment 10 of Muthinad were thinned. In compartments 3 and 4 of Arambi block VII, *frenela*, interfering with *Cryptomeria japonica*, was cut.

#### *Improvement fellings.*

29. *North Mangalore.*—In Pilarkhan and Someshwar reserves trees were marked for improvement felling to be carried out in 1927-28.

*Wynaad.*—Mature and overmature, dead and unsound teak trees over 705 acres were felled in Mavinhalla reserve.

## CHAPTER IV.—EXPLOITATION.

### GENERAL.

30. The sale depot at Beypore was transferred to the control of the Forest Utilization Officer during the year.

The supply of sleepers to the Railways was continued. Twelve thousand three hundred and eighteen (broad gauge and metre gauge) sleepers hand-sawn were supplied during the year, excluding hand-sawn sleepers made in mills under the control of the Forest Engineer in charge of saw mills. The saw mills sanctioned for the Wynaad and South Mangalore divisions were installed at Chickanji and Parappa, respectively, and these as well as the mill at Beypore were placed under the control of the Forest Engineer in charge of saw mills. The mill in the Wynaad commenced work in September 1926 and that in South Mangalore in February 1927.

The value of timber sold in London through Messrs. Howard Bros. & Co. during the year amounted to Rs. 12,625. There was no despatch of timber during the year.

#### SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

##### (i) Major forest produce.

31. The following sylvicultural systems were in force.

32. *Clear-felling*.—One hundred and sixteen acres in the Wynaad, ten acres in the Niligiris, and 231 acres (51 acres natural forests and 176 acres of mature teak plantation) in Nilambur were clear-felled.

33. *Selection fellings*.—In North Mangalore selection fellings in connexion with regeneration of *Hopea* and other valuable species were undertaken over 631 acres. In South Mangalore, fellings similar to those in North Mangalore were undertaken over 757 acres, and in a modified form over 79 acres of Parappa reserve. In Parappa all useful trees of superior species down to 36" in girth were cut in connexion with the supply of timber to the saw mills. In the Wynaad, Kannothe range, mature *Hopea*, *Irul* and *Mesua* were selected and felled in connexion with sleeper supply. In the Palghat division, selection fellings of dead rosewood from Bolampatti block II were undertaken: in reality, a very small transaction. In the Niligiris, selection fellings of saleable timber were undertaken in compartment 9 of Mudumalai.

34. *Improvement fellings*.—In the Wynaad division, improvement fellings in the nature of removal of mature, overmature, dead and unsound teak trees over 705 acres of Mavinhalla reserve were undertaken.

35. *Simple coppice*.—This was in vogue in the case of fuel coupes in North and South Mangalore, the Niligiris and Palghat, the area cut over being about 1,452 acres.

36. *Unregulated fellings*.—This, as usual, was confined to extraction of sandalwood in North and South Mangalore, the outturn being 12½ tons. In the Niligiris, similarly, extraction of sandal was confined to dead trees and trees of 36" girth and over. The outturn was six tons.

##### (ii) Minor forest produce.

37. *Miscellaneous produce*.—This was leased out to contractors in all the divisions except in the Mudumalai range of the Niligiris, where it continued to be collected departmentally.

38. *Fodder grass*.—There was a lease only in the Palghat division, where the Military Grass Farm harvested 71 tons from the Walayar reserved forest and a portion of Bolampatti block I.

39. *Grazing.*—This was controlled as usual by the issue of permits, the revenue during the year being Rs. 31,745.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) *Departmental Agency.*

40. Sandalwood and timber were extracted by departmental agency throughout the circle. Sandalwood extracted in North and South Mangalore was sold at Mangalore. In the Nilgiris, the sandalwood of the Sigur range was sold at Masnigudi; and that of the Coonoor range was sent to Satyamangalam, North Coimbatore division, for sale.

41. *Timber.*—Timber extracted was sold generally at sale depots. There are sale depots at Mangalore, Kasaragod, Mysore, Nanjangud and Beypore. Sleeper operations were undertaken in North and South Mangalore, Wynaad and Nilambur. The dead rosewood extracted in the Bolampatti valley was taken to Coimbatore for sale. Some of the timber extracted in South Mangalore and in the Wynaad was supplied to saw mills situated within the two divisions. As an experiment, in North Mangalore, about 1,000 cubic feet of timber was transported by sea from Coondapoor to Mangalore and was sold there. The results were encouraging; but there were difficulties in loading and unloading logs.

42. *Fuel.*—Departmental felling of plantation fuel coupes in the Nilgiris continued, the fuel being stacked and sold *in situ*. Top ends of timber were converted into fuel departmentally in North Mangalore.

43. *Minor forest produce.*—Bamboos in Nilambur and Minor forest produce in the Mudumalai range of the Nilgiris were collected departmentally.

(ii) *By purchasers.*

Major produce.

44. *Timber.*—This was confined almost to removal of dead and wind-fallen leaves.

45. *Fuel.*—Fuel coupes were sold standing in North and South Mangalore and Palghat divisions. In the Nilgiris, planters requiring fuel were allowed to cut and remove dead trees from sholas adjoining their estates—also the Badagas were allowed as usual to remove dry fuel from reserves on permits, at Re. 1 per house.

Minor forest produce.

46. *Bamboos.*—Bamboo coupes were leased out to contractors in Wynaad, the Nilgiris and Palghat. Permits were also issued in

all divisions, except Palghat and Nilambur, to meet local requirements. Other items of minor forest produce were leased out as usual.

47. (iii) & (iv). *By right-holders and free grantees—*

—	Timber, in thou- sands of cubic feet.	Value.	Fuel, in thou- sands of cubic feet.	Value.	Bamboos.		Grazing value	Other minor forest produce, Value.	Total value.
					Number.	Value.			
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Free grantees ..	1	502	*..	13	2,000	20	906	† 980	2,421
Right-holders ..	13	4,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,330
Total ..	14	4,832	..	13	2,000	20	906	980	6,751

\* Less than 1,000 cubic feet.

† Includes Rs. 937 relating to metal, gravel, etc., removed by the Public Works Department, municipalities, etc.

48. *Outturn and sources of forest produce—*

Agency of exploitation.	Timber in thousands of cubic feet.		Fuel in thousands of cubic feet.		Bamboos. Value.		Minor forest produce and grazing. Value.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. By Government agency.	670	745	980	868	9,439	6,541	4,274	1,911
2. By purchasers ..	223	280	2,820	2,446	13,826	17,444	66,322	63,964
3. By free grantees.	1	1	..	..	23	20	2,435	1,886
4. By right-holders.	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	910	1,039	3,800	3,314	23,288	24,005	73,031	67,761

*Timber.*

49. The outturn under timber shows an increase of 75,000 cubic feet. There was an increase in felling in Nilambur and in South Mangalore divisions, due in the former to extra areas of plantations being taken up for final felling so as to bring arrears up to date; and in the latter to the larger quantity of timber needed to feed the saw mill. Against this there was a decrease in the Wynaad due to reduction in the area clear-felled, to correspond with the rate of progress of regeneration.

*Purchasers.*—There is an increase of 57,000 cubic feet. Out of 57,000 cubic feet, 22,000 cubic feet relate to reserves and 35,000 cubic feet relate to unreserves. The increase in both the cases was chiefly in the Palghat division, due, in the case of reserves, to larger

quantity of timber available and removed by coupe contractors, and in the unreserves to the reduced rate adopted in the factor of conversion of money value into timber.

*Right-holders—Decrease 3,000 cubic feet.*—This relates to trees removed from kumaki lands in South Kanara. This is a varying item.

#### *Fuel.*

50. *Government agency.*—There is a decrease of 120,000 cubic feet. The decrease was chiefly in the Nilgiris, by 73,000 cubic feet. The remainder was in Palghat and in North Mangalore. The decrease in Nilgiris was due to fluctuation in the yield, while in Palghat trees and windfalls in coupe and strip lines were not converted into fuel as in last year. In North Mangalore the decrease is nominal, as the stacked measurements employed in the previous year were altered to solid measurements.

*Purchasers—Decrease 374,000 cubic feet.*—The decrease is due chiefly to the adoption of solid volume instead of stacked measurements in North Mangalore. There was an increase in outturn in Palghat due to the sale of an additional coupe and against this, there was a decrease in South Mangalore due to lack of demand for one fuel coupe.

#### *Bamboos.*

51. *Government agency—Decrease Rs. 2,898.*—The decrease was in Nilambur due to bamboos fit for extraction having become scarce.

*Purchasers—Increase Rs. 3,618.*—The increase was chiefly in the Palghat division due to the sale of additional bamboo coupes.

#### *Grazing.*

52. The number of cattle admitted to graze on payment was 131,517 against 125,294 during the previous year. The increase was in the Nilgiris and was due to a greater number of slaughter cattle brought from Mysore.

#### *Minor forest produce.*

53. *Government agency—Decrease Rs. 2,363.*—In 1925-26 a greater quantity of elephant tusks was sold than in 1926-27.

*Purchasers.*—The variation is small and does not call for remarks.

### CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The following shows the financial position of the circle excluding the Nilambur division. The accounts of the Nilambur division are on a commercial basis so far as exploitation is concerned and figures in respect of regeneration charges for the whole year are not available yet.

(Figures are expected from the Auditors in the middle of September.)

	1925-26.	1926-27.
	RS.	RS.
Revenue ... ..	6,68,079 + 5,600*	6,85,974 + 16,806*
Refunds ... ..	6,73,679 3,692	7,02,780 8,201
Net ... ..	6,69,987	6,94,579

\* Credited in the V Circle and in the Utilization division.

*Expenditure.*

	RS.	RS.
Conservancy and Works—		
Ordinary ... ..	3,28,781	3,42,378
Capital ... ..	59,404	45,453
	3,88,185	3,87,831
C. Establishment ... ..	4,20,349	3,88,876
Total ... ..	8,08,534	7,76,707
Deficit ... ..	1,38,547	82,128

The following shows the position of divisions—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
North Mangalore .. ..	1,01,459	1,10,204	— 8,745
South do. .. ..	93,993	1,32,423	— 38,430
Wynaad .. ..	2,83,264	2,52,037	+ 31,227
Nilgiris .. ..	1,07,480	1,47,889	— 40,409
Palghat .. ..	1,08,289	74,755	+ 33,534
Direction .. ..	94	59,399	— 59,305
Total .. ..	6,94,579	7,76,707	— 82,128

The above shows North Mangalore, South Mangalore and the Nilgiris as closing with a deficit.

The deficit in North Mangalore is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 24,000—value of sleepers supplied to the railway and Rs. 9,000 revenue on timber sold towards the end of the year, or Rs. 33,000 in all is realisable only in 1927-28.

*South Mangalore—Deficit Rs. 38,430.* Here also as in North Mangalore, sleeper revenue of Rs. 25,000 in all remained unadjusted. Eight thousand and five hundred cubic feet of teak was handed over to the sawmill and its value, say Rs. 8,500 was not realized

within the year. The Vernacular Training School was located in the division and the entire cost of the school, Rs. 9,800, is included in the district accounts. There were some items of extraordinary expenditure during the year :—

Rupees 1,800 was paid to the ex-lessee of Kombar Cardamon estate as compensation towards improvements effected by him owing to the termination of the lease. About Rs. 3,000 under " Refunds " on account of payment of amounts due on civil suits decreed against the Government. Rupees 2,359, leave allowance of Mr. Mascarenhas, Inspector of Livestock, was paid in the division. All these items practically wipe off the deficit.

*The Nilgiris.*—Deficit Rs. 40,409.—Forests being mostly protective, this district generally works at a loss. The following shows the important variations during the year :—

The expenditure on livestock was comparatively high in the division—Rs. 18,861 ; the normal expenditure on their eight working elephants is about Rs. 10,000 per annum. Excess of Rs. 8,861 above this was due to the fact that there were numerous elephant captures in the division and that they were retained until February 1927, when they were forwarded to Begur nursery. Municipal taxes on plantations were enhanced (the liability to payment of these was referred to the Government) and were paid during the year together with arrears of the previous year—payments on this account came to Rs. 6,000. Half of this was extraordinary expenditure. There was an increase in outstandings to the extent of Rs. 13,000 in connexion with sales held late in the year. The above items account for half of the deficit.

The expenditure under " direction " includes expenditure relating to the Inspector of Livestock (Rs. 7,415).

The surplus in the Wynaad division is due to larger sales of timber during the year as compared with 1925-26. Moreover a sum of Rs. 24,000 was outstanding at the end of the year, being the value of sleepers supplied to the railway.

The surplus in Palghat is chiefly on account of larger realizations on fuel and bamboo coupe sales. Fuel coupes fetched good prices and fuel coupes were sold according to the working plan in January instead of in March and this resulted in a collection of Rs. 17,530 within the year. An additional bamboo coupe was sold.

Compared with 1925-26 the circle revenue shows an increase of Rs. 24,592 and expenditure a reduction of Rs. 31,473 under establishment. Expenditure on works was practically the same during the two years.

The following are the principal variations :—

REVENUE.

VIII (a).—*Timber and other produce—removed by Government Agency—*

	RS.
Sandalwood ... ..	- 32,185
Timber ... ..	+ 37,889
Firewood and charcoal ... ..	+ 21,629

(b) *Timber and other produce removed from forests by purchasers—*

	RS.
(1) Forest department ... ..	+ 15,296
(2) Revenue Department ... ..	- 7,515

(a) As regards (a) the decrease under "sandalwood" is connected with the progress in extermination of sandalwood in the unreserves of South Kanara. In the Nilgiris extraction was restricted in accordance with the Working Plan. Under "timber" there was increase in sales in South Mangalore and Wynaad divisions. The increase under firewood and charcoal in the Nilgiris was due to the realization of the sale amount of 1925-26 in the year under review.

(b) Timber, etc., removed by purchasers—

(1) *Forest department.*—The increase was chiefly under "firewood and charcoal" in the Palghat division, where coupe sales were held in January according to the Working Plan and part of the revenue was realized within the year; prices were also good.

(2) *Revenue Department.*—Decrease occurred under the three heads "timber", "firewood" and "minor forest produce"—the first two are fluctuating items.

*Refunds* +5,772.—Refunds were generally payments of amounts decreed against Government in civil suits, etc. The increase was chiefly in South Mangalore. There were also refunds relating to excess collection of sale amounts of sandalwood in North Mangalore and timber in the Wynaad.

Though the total expenditure on works in 1926-27 and the previous year was practically the same, the following shows the principal variations :—

*Expenditure—*

	RS.
Ordinary ... ..	+ 13,600
Capital ... ..	- 13,951

The variations are due mainly to the classification of regeneration charges entirely under "ordinary" in 1926-27 as it should be, whereas in the previous year it was booked partly under ordinary and partly under capital.



Under "ordinary" there was a decrease in expenditure—Rs. 10,000 under timber, Rs. 4,000 under sandalwood, and Rs. 5,000 on the maintenance of roads. There was however an increase of Rs. 10,000 on maintenance of live-stock and Rs. 6,000 on payment of municipal taxes in the Nilgiris. The reduced rate of expenditure under timber was chiefly on account of the smaller quantity felled (chiefly in the Wynaad). The reduction in expenditure on sandalwood was due to decreased yield. Under maintenance of roads the decrease was due to the substantial repairs carried out in the previous year. The increase under maintenance of Live-stock was due to the larger number of captures in the Nilgiris and to increase in the cost of rations in North and South Mangalore.

Under "capital", there was an increase of Rs. 6,500 under livestock, due to the purchase of two elephants from Coorg; and a decrease of Rs. 5,000 under buildings due to the curtailment of such works in order to provide funds for road works.

Establishment expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 31,473. Deducting from this the expenditure on logging staff of the Engineering branch employed in North and South Mangalore divisions in 1925-26, Rs. 14,146, the net decrease is Rs. 17,327.

There was a decrease of Rs. 23,000 under pay of officers, (two Conservators drew leave pay in this Circle in 1925-26); but increased expenditure by Rs. 3,000 under travelling allowance, by Rs. 1,000 under fixed travelling allowance, and by Rs. 2,000 under office rents.

The outstandings of revenue at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,349, of which Rs. 28,375 fell due before 31st March 1927.

Of the revenue realized in the year, 80 per cent was from major produce, 7 per cent from minor produce, 5 per cent from grazing and 8 per cent from other sources.

Of the expenditure, 58 per cent relates to exploitation, 20 per cent to improvement and upkeep of forests, and 22 per cent to miscellaneous items.

## CHAPTER VI.—RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

54. Almost all silvicultural research work is conducted by the Forest Research Officer under the control of the Working Plans Conservator. The Research plots are located in all the divisions of the Circle.

55. The following however were experiments carried out by district staff:—

*South Mangalore.*—Experiment to test possibility of supplementing coppice regeneration by artificial sowing in a *Xylia xylocarpa* forest.

In coupes 9 and 10 of Narimogar fuel series where *Xylocarpa* is the predominating species, blank areas half a chain square each in extent, and devoid of coppice shoots were sown after the felled debris was burnt with seeds of teak, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, and *Terminalia tomentosa* at stakes 9 feet  $\times$  9 feet apart. The sowings germinated satisfactorily; but root suckers of *Xylocarpa* began to appear after the rainy season and continued to appear until the hot weather. The artificial sowing up of blanks in such localities appeared therefore to have been unnecessary.

*Experiment to determine relative value, as transplants, of Hopea plants of various ages.*

In Mundaje Kap reserve 277 acres were regenerated with *Hopea* in the rains of 1926. Seeds having become ripe before the rains, practically the whole area was planted up with three seedlings to each pit, one foot square and 8 to 10 inches deep and 9 feet apart. The seedlings used were—

(1) six to ten weeks old plants from a local temporary nursery sown in May 1926,

(2) one year old plants from the nursery at Parappa (sowings of May and June 1925), and

(3) older plants from private natural *Hopea* forests.

The age of the seedlings in (3) was not known but was certainly not less than two years.

Enumerations made in May 1927 gave the following results:—

			Percentage of success.
Seedlings from (1)	6 to 10 weeks old	...	82
"	(2) one year old	...	72
"	(3) two years old or more	...	37

It seems that the older the plants the less suited they are for transplanting.

It was also noticed that, as a rule, all the three planted seedlings in one patch died or all the three survived, showing that it is a waste to plant more than one seedling in each 'patch'.

56. *Wynaad*—(1) *Planting of Indigofera endacaphylla cuttings two feet apart in teak regeneration areas to keep down grass and weeds.*—The necessary plants were raised in nurseries. The experiments were carried out in half an acre of the current year's plantation at Chedleth and in three acres in Begur. The cuttings planted at Chedleth were watered, while those in Begur were not watered, having been planted in a moist well-drained area. The operation at Chedleth was successful, and a failure at Begur. The cost amounted to Rs. 58 per acre at Chedleth and Rs. 39 in Begur. In view of the prohibitive cost the experiments were abandoned.

(2) *Burning of young teak plantations to keep down weeds and to stimulate the growth of teak.*—In half of the 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 plantations at Boothakkal in Begur, undergrowth and grass, etc., was burnt in April 1926. In view of the many blanks in these plantations, no useful conclusions can be reached. The burning is now confined to five acres of well-stocked area in 1925 plantation. In Chedleth six acres each of 1924 and 1925 plantations were burnt in April 1926, the result being that the growth of grass and weeds has been stimulated.

(3) In Begur, the undergrowth and heavy shade were cleared round certain *Adina cordifolia* trees, to a distance of about 100 feet, in April and November 1926, to see if a crop of natural seedlings would appear round them. Results are negative so far.

(4) An attempt was made on an experimental scale to introduce an underwood by dibbling seeds four feet apart in two teak plantations in Begur. The result is shown below :—

Species sown.	Area sown.	Number of patches	Number of patches with seedlings on 8th October 1926.
	acs.		
1901 plantation—			
Hopea .. .. .	5.25	14,290	295
Rosewood .. .. .	5.6	14,971	267
Aini ( <i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i> ) .. .. .	.75	2,041	417
Schleichera trijuga .. .. .	5.00	13,610	No germination.
1918 plantation—			
Hopea .. .. .	1.00	2,722	137
Schleichera trijuga .. .. .	1.00	2,727	No germination.
Rosewood .. .. .	1.00	2,722	174

The total cost of the experiment over about 20 acres was Rs. 69-8-0. *Artocarpus hirsuta* was the only one to give at all appreciable results ; and the plants are said to promise well.

(5) *Rosewood in Kannothe range.*—*Experiment with ponam in inferior deciduous coppice forest.* 7.5 acres of poor forest in an old fuel coupe were given to Kurichiyars for ponam cultivation, on condition that they raised a crop of rosewood, 9 feet apart, and tended it in the second year. Staking and sowing were done under departmental supervision and seed was supplied by the department. About 25 seeds were sown at each patch. The percentage of success in March 1927 was 83 and the rosewood is promising well. It appears that too many seeds were sown in each patch, and too close to each other.

(6) *Experiment—Artificial regeneration of teak by various methods.*—Six patches, each about one to two square chains in extent were felled in Begur reserve and burnt, the marketable

timber having been removed. These were regenerated with teak as under :—

(a) Sowing broadcast, (b) sowing broadcast on prepared ground, (c) sowing in patches 6' × 6', (d) stump planting 6' × 6', (e) planting 6' × 6' with seedlings from nursery, and (f) pitting and dibbling seeds 4' × 4'. Only the stump planting was successful.

## CHAPTER VII. — ADMINISTRATION.

57. The following officers held charge of the Circle during the year under review :—

Name of officer.	Period of charge.
Mr. H. A. Latham, Conservator of Forests.	1st April 1926 to 1st June 1926.
Mr. T. Clear, Conservator of Forests.	2nd June 1926 to 23rd March 1927.
Mr. A. Wimbush, Conservator of Forests.	24th March 1927.
Mr. A. A. F. Minchin, Acting Conservator of Forests.	25th March 1927 to 31st March 1927.

### *Tours.*

58. His Excellency the Governor visited Nilambur for a day in February 1927.

The Chief Conservator of Forests visited all the divisions in the Circle and issued inspection notes on some of the forests of South Kanara, Wynaad, Nilambur and Palghat divisions.

The Conservator of Forests toured in all the divisions of the Circle spending 122 days in camp. Inspection notes were written on the Nilgiris and Palghat forests. The short touring was due to the change of officers in the first half of the year.

The touring of District Forest Officers fell short of the prescribed minimum only in Nilambur and the Nilgiris by 62 and 12 days respectively. In Nilambur the short touring was attributed to change of officers, to one month's hill recess taken by the District Forest Officer, and to the curtailment of visits to Beypore, the depot having been transferred to the Forest Utilization Officer. In the Nilgiris, it was due to an accident to the District Forest Officer which prevented him from touring for one month.

### *Inspection of District and Range offices.*

59. All the District Forest offices in the Circle were inspected by the Conservator, and all Range offices by the respective District Forest Officers.

The sale depots at Hangarkatte, Coondapoor, Sowda, Mangalore, Kasaragod, Mysore, Nanjangud and Masnigudi were inspected during the year; besides these, the important forests depots were inspected in North and South Mangalore and the Nilgiri divisions.

*District Forest Officer's Accounts' Inspection.*

60. The accounts relating to 19.5-26 of all the divisions except Nilambur were audited by the Accountant-General's staff, and the general result was satisfactory. The accounts of the Wynaad division were also audited by Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants. They also checked the commercial accounts of Nilambur.

*Vernacular Training School.*

61. The third session of the Vernacular Training School was held in the South Mangalore division from 1st May 1926 to 31st October 1926, with Ranger A. Rama Hebbar as Senior Instructor and Supernumerary Ranger M. Mandanna as Junior Instructor. The session started with 30 pupils (5 foresters and 25 guards) but illness reduced the number from 30 to 28 before the training concluded. All 28 students were awarded certificates, five in the first class and twenty-three in the second class. Except in the case of the two men who had to leave the school, the health of the students was on the whole good. Discipline and behaviour were satisfactory.

*Health of Establishment and Sanitation.*

62. Subordinates suffered badly from malaria in the Ghaut forests of North Mangalore, in parts of South Mangalore, in the Wynaad, in the low-lying parts of the Nilgiris, and in all forests of Palghat. It is reported that in Nilambur the subordinates generally kept good health: this is satisfactory, as attention had been given to the housing of the Amarampalem Range staff, who were always the worst sufferers from malaria.

The casualties during the year were—

- Three forest guards and one forester died of malaria.
- One forest guard died of debility.
- Three foresters died of other diseases.
- One forest guard was murdered for reasons unconnected with his duties.

The clearing of jungle growth round subordinates' quarters to a distance of 100 yards was effected in North and South Mangalore and Wynaad divisions with a view to improve the sanitation.

## CHAPTER VIII.—GENERAL.

(i) *Formation and management of Panchayats.*

(To include the Forest Village system).

63. Management of certain forests by panchayats, under the Forest Village system, was continued in the North and South Mangalore divisions.

In North Mangalore division, the panchayats are reported to have worked fairly satisfactorily. One of the panchayats refused to fire-trace boundary lines except on payment. Another panchayat did only a portion of the work and reported that the villagers were unwilling to do fire-tracing without payment. This arose from an omission in the wording of the agreement, which specified merely that fires should be kept out.

In the case of the panchayat managing Mavinakodlu and Matkalgudde reserves, the scheme of operations for located fellings and broadcast sowing of *Hopea* did not progress according to programme, and was otherwise somewhat unsatisfactory.

In South Mangalore, two panchayats were working—one in the Balleri reserve, and the other in a portion of Porkala reserve. These are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

The results generally in the two divisions were not brilliant, but not altogether discouraging.

(ii) *Measures for improving local supplies and facilities.*

64. In North and South Mangalore, the concessions to the ryots were continued and were availed of freely. Timber in logs, and scantlings of standard sizes were sold at fixed rates in the sale depots at Mangalore and Kasaragode; and logs were also sold in the coupes in South Mangalore division.

In the Nilgiris, the demand for small timber, fuel and bamboos by ryots and planters was as usual met under the permit system. The Badagas on the Plateau continued to get their annual supply of firewood from shola forests on an annual payment of one rupee per house.

In Palghat the demand was met from coupes under working. No special measures were necessary in Wynaad and Nilambur divisions owing to sufficiency of supplies from the extensive private forests. Steps for improving water-supply in grazing grounds are not called for in this circle, which has a heavy rainfall.

(iii) *Timber and Sandalwood Transit Rules.*

65. The rules are reported to have worked satisfactorily. Revised Timber Transit Rules for Palghat division were in process of preparation during the year. In connexion with illicit fellings in the Bolampatti Valley Forests, steps were taken to get the patta lands adjacent to the forests notified by the Collector under the existing Transit Rules. Tannahs in the Bolampatti range were abolished and the establishment in the range was strengthened.

(iv) *Jungle Tribes.*

66. *Wynaad Division.*—Kurumbers continued to be given leases of lands for temporary cultivation. They are also supplied with forest produce for domestic requirements and are allowed to graze their cattle free. In return they supply labour for departmental purposes.

The working of the school for the Kurumber children at Muthanga is reported to be satisfactory. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 23.

*The Nilgiri division.*—In Sigur range the Kasubas are given encouragements to stay in the settlement at Anaikatti.

*Palghat division.*—The number of Mulcer settlements in Bolampatti and Mannarghat ranges was reduced by one, leaving 17 at the end of the year. Communities of Mulcers are given leases of lands free of assessment, and supply labour for forest works. Tackle regeneration is also being carried on in the Bolampatti range by these tribes.

(v) *Mining and Quarrying.*

67. Nil.

(vi) *Live-stock.*

68. (a) *Elephants.*—There were 71 elephants at the beginning of the year. Twenty-five were captured, 2 were purchased from the Coorg administration, and 4 were born in captivity making a total of 102. Of these, 2 died, 17 were sold and one was presented to the Zoological Gardens, Wellington, New Zealand, leaving 82 at the end of the year valued at Rs. 2,12,120.

The two that died were new captures, one 5 months' old and the other 40 years.

The sale of 17 elephants realized a sum of Rs. 17,950.

(b) *Other animals.*—There were 17 bullocks and 26 \* buffaloes at the beginning of the year. Six buffaloes were purchased during

\* "Twenty-five buffaloes noted in the last year was an error."

the year, three buffaloes and one bullock died and 3 buffaloes and two bullocks were sold. There were 14 bullocks and 26 buffaloes at the end of the year.

(vii) *Veterinary establishment.*

69. During the year the elephant nursery was transferred from the Nilgiris to Begur in the Wynaad. The headquarters of the Assistant Veterinary Inspector attached to the Nilgiris were transferred to Sultan's Battery after the close of the year. The livestock at Nilambur were looked after by the Assistant Veterinary Inspector at that station and those in the Wynaad and the Nilgiris by the Assistant Veterinary Inspector attached to the Nilgiris. The work of the Assistants was supervised by the Inspector of Livestock who looked after the livestock in Kanara.

(viii) *Civil Suits.*

70. *South Mangalore.*—In the appeal to the High Court referred to in previous years' reports, the decree of the Sub-Judge was reversed and the plaintiff was given a decree for Rs. 650 only.

The question of preferring a second appeal to the High Court in the case of a timber merchant was dropped and the amount decreed was paid to the merchant.

A civil suit was filed against a sawing contractor for the recovery of Rs 204-1-0 being the advance outstanding against him. The suit was decided in favour of Government.

*Wynaad.*—The appeal filed by contractor Venkatarama Chetty in the Chief Court, Mysore, was disposed of. The decree of the lower court in favour of the Department for Rs. 5,656 was modified to Rs. 4,439 with proportionate costs and current interest from the date of the suit.

*Nilambur.*—The appeal preferred by the Uralan of Trikkalayar Devaswam to the High Court against the decree of the District Court, South Malabar, regarding the boundary dispute of Kariem and Muriem blocks has not yet been heard.

A suit was filed by the Government against the Uralan for the recovery of the amount awarded by the District Court; the amount has been decreed and the method of executing the decree is under consideration.

A suit has been filed in the District Munsif's Court, Manjeri, by Mr. P. S. Ramu Pattar of Nilambur against the District Forest Officer claiming Rs. 300 as damages for having refused to register his property mark under the Timber Transit Rules in respect of certain lands in his possession on a kanam right. A written statement has been filed.



A case under the Timber Transit Rules which was prosecuted, ended in the conviction of the accused and the confiscation of the seizures (6 logs). The accused did not prefer an appeal. Arising out of this case, Mr Maranat Manakkal Subramanian Nambudripad, however, has filed a suit in the District Munsif's Court at Manjeri against certain persons, alleging that the six logs concerned in the criminal case were illicitly cut and removed from his land. The District Forest Officer has been included in the case as a defendant (being in possession of the logs, though authorized by the Magistrate), to be dispossessed of the logs. A written statement has been filed.

A. A. F. MINCHIN,  
*Acting Conservator of Forests, Sixth Circle.*

OOTACAMUND,  
31st August 1927.



ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS FOREST COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST APRIL 1926 TO 31ST MARCH 1927.

CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION.

Staff.

Principal.—The office of Principal was held by Mr. C. R. F. Williams throughout the year.

Instructors.—The posts of Senior and Junior Instructors were held as follows :—

Name of officer.	Period.
<i>Senior Instructors.</i>	
Mr. V. G. Darrington ... ..	Throughout the year.
Mr. R. H. Mitchell ... ..	Do.
<i>Junior Instructors.</i>	
Mr. A. R. Brand ... ..	From 1st April to 31st July 1926.
Mr. M. C. Chandy ... ..	From 8th July 1926 to 31st March 1927.
(This officer was attached to the College from 8th to 31st July 1926.)	
Mr. M. S. Raghavan ... ..	Throughout the year.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—Messrs. Gopalan Nambiyar, E. K. Padbhanaban Nambiyar, M. B. Victor, K. S. Sanjiva Rao and Apparameswaran were attached to the College during the camping periods as Medical Officers and they delivered occasional lectures in First Aid and Camp Hygiene. First Aid lectures were delivered in headquarters to the students of the Senior division by the Medical Officer in charge of the Lawley Road Dispensary.

All students were instructed in Physical Training and Drill by the College Havildars under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Mitchell.

Board of Visitors.—The ex-officio Presidentship of the Board of Visitors was held during the year under report by Mr. H. Tireman, C.I.E., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, from 1st April to 2nd June 1926 and from 5th November 1926 to 31st March 1927, and by Mr. H. A. Latham, Acting Chief Conservator from 3rd June to 4th November 1926.

The following officers were members of the Board during the year:—

Name of officer.	Period.
Mr. H. A. Latham ... ..	1st April to 2nd June 1926.
Mr. R. D. Richmond ... ..	3rd April 1926 to 31st March 1927.
Mr. D. T. Barry ... ..	1st April 1926 to 10th March 1927.
Mr. A. Wimbush ... ..	Throughout the year.
Mr. T. A. Whitehead ... ..	1st to 7th April 1926 and 11th to 31st March 1927.
Mr. T. Clear ... ..	1st April 1926 to 23rd March 1927
Mr. A. A. F. Minchin ... ..	1st and 2nd April 1926 and 25th to 31st March 1927.
Mr. F. R. Madan ... ..	Throughout the year.
M. R. Ry. Bao Sahib K. R. Venkatramana Ayyar Avargal.	25th May 1926 to 31st March 1927.

## CHAPTER II.—INSTRUCTION.

*Special Lectures.*—Mr. M. F. Bridge, Forest Economist, gave a series of lectures to the Senior students (1925–27 Division) while Mr. Pearce, although prevented by his duties as Chief Forest Engineer, from giving his usual lectures on Logging Engineering took advantage of his brief visits to the College on two occasions to give the students very informal talks on map making.

1924–26 *Division.*—The Final Examination of the 1924–26 Division was held in June 1926. Twenty-six students appeared for the examination of which one was awarded an Honours certificate, twenty-two higher standard certificates and three lower standard certificates. No student failed to qualify, and the large majority of students obtained their higher standard certificates with ease. The standard of intelligence of the Central Provinces and Bombay students was still on the upward grade, and the Madras students no longer had the monopoly of the first few places in the list as was the case in previous years. There was no student of outstanding ability.

The following list shows the certificates awarded in order of merit:—

Rank.	Name of student.	Name of Circle, State or Province to which attached.
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### *Madras Ranger with Honours.*

1. P. K. Subbanarayana Ayyar ... IV Circle.

*Madras Ranger Higher Standard.*

2	Y. Vydyanathan	...	...	I Circle.
3.	S. Venkatrama Ayyar	...	...	VI Do.
4.	Muhammad Firoz Khan	...	...	Central Provinces.
5.	K. M. Verghis	...	...	Bombay.
6.	L. G. Lagu	...	...	Do.
7.	N. V. Divekar	...	...	Do.
8.	H. P. Verma	...	...	Central Provinces.
9.	K. Yalleswara Rao	...	...	Do.
10.	M. K. L. Mohan	...	...	Do.
11.	A. G. Sarawate	...	...	Do.
12.	R. L. Yado	...	...	Do.
13.	Abdul Syed	...	...	Do.
14.	Waliti Ram	...	...	Do.
15.	Haroharan Singh	...	...	Do.
16.	S. A. J. Quraeshi	...	...	Bombay.
17.	K. B. Jape	...	...	Central Provinces.
18.	P. A. Desai	...	...	Bombay.
19.	Gurdas Singh	...	...	Central Provinces.
20.	M. Syed Abdulla	...	...	Bihar and Orissa.
21.	Muhammad Oosman	...	...	Hyderabad.
22.	B. R. Avatar Singh	...	...	Bihar and Orissa.
23.	V. N. Leapingwell	..	...	II Circle.

*Madras Ranger Lower Standard.*

24.	N. G. Savant	...	...	Bombay.
25.	Muhammad W. K. Kokhar	...	...	Central Provinces.
26.	A. B. Muthunayagam	...	...	Private.

Government and other prizes were awarded as follows :--

1. *Gold medal* for the best second year student--P. K. Subbanarayana Ayyar.
2. *Silver medal* for Honors--P. K. Subbanarayana Ayyar.
3. *The Campbell Walker Prize* for the best second year student in Forestry--P. K. Subbanarayana Ayyar.
4. *The Brasier Prize* for the best practical out-door ranger--Y. Vydyanathan.
5. *The Lodge Prize* for the best second year student in Forest Engineering--Y. Vydyanathan.
6. *The Madras Conservator Prize* for the best second year student in survey and drawing--H. P. Verma.
7. *The Indian Forester prize* for the best essay by present students--P. K. Subbanarayana Ayyar.
8. *Prize for Range Administration*--P. K. Subbanarayana Ayyar.

9. *The Chief Conservator's prize* for the best student of the Junior division—S. Hukum Singh.

10. *The Pentland Shield*, for the best athlete in the College—Muhammad W. K. Kohkar.

11. *The Fischer Challenge Cup* for the best tennis player in the College—A. Ullah Khan.

12. *The Mupul Nayar Cup* for the Marathon Race—Boota Singh; second prize, R. B. Gupta.

13. *The Inter-Divisional Hockey Cowley Brown Cup*—W. K. Kohkar of the 1924-'26 division.

Messrs. J. D. Connolly, R. S. Browne, J. W. K. Wernham, W. G. Dyson, Sayid Abdul Qadir Sahib, J. K. Pearce, W. C. Hart, Major Chipp and H. A. Irwin conducted the final examinations in June 1926.

The results of these examinations showed that the general standard was a little higher than previous years, although as was usual, many students found difficulty in expressing themselves really intelligibly in English in technical subjects.

1925-27 *Division*.—This division, the present senior year, began the year 29 strong all of whom have since completed their courses.

The final examination in physical science was held in June 1926 with satisfactory results.

*First Aid Examination*.—Twenty-eight students were examined in first aid by a Medical officer of the Government Hospital, Coimbatore, and twenty-six gained the Saint John's Ambulance Proficiency Certificates.

1926-28 *Division*.—The division began the course 33 strong of whom one student has since been sent down, as his progress in the college was not satisfactory. The remaining students are doing very well. The class average was 65.6 per cent and the lowest student scored 56 per cent. This was above the average. It is interesting to note that the top student of the division is a Bombay man for the first time.

2. *Periodical Examinations*.—The Periodical Examinations held during the year show that the two divisions are making satisfactory progress.

3. *Practical Training in headquarters*.—Besides the usual Saturday mornings a number of other days were also devoted to practical work on the estate. The Demonstration Forest afforded an opportunity for applying sylvicultural and utilization principles. A certain amount of practical engineering was also carried out.

4. *Prize giving.*—The usual annual prize giving was held at the College on 1st July 1926 when His Excellency the Governor presided and very kindly presented the prizes and certificates.

The usual garden party in the College grounds followed.

### CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATION, TOURING, HEALTH AND CONDUCT.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

1. *Board of Visitors' meeting.*—The Board of Visitors held their annual meeting at the College on the 30th June 1926.

The only point of importance that was discussed was whether the Brasier prize winner should *ipso facto* be entitled to Honours subject to examination by selected Conservators.

It was decided that he should not be so entitled.

2. *Cost of education.*—As shown by figures given in statement No. I appended to this report the actual net cost of the college to Government this year has been Rs. 42,741 against Rs. 21,061 of the previous year. The large increase is due to payment of Rs. 20,251, to the Public Works Department by book adjustment on account of rent of College buildings.

3. *Touring.*—The camping during the year was carried out in accordance with the sanctioned programme, vide details below :—

#### 1924-26 division.

*April and May 1926—Arambyshola.*—The final survey and practical working plans examinations were held in this camp.

The students did practical road alignment and estimates, estimated volumes of standing timber, calculated form factors, carried out thinnings and studied the silviculture of Eucalyptus generally.

#### 1925-27 division.

*April and May 1926—Bandyshola, Coonoor.*—The students calculated the yield of fuel per acre by sample plots, manufactured charcoal, marked an area for thinnings, verified a portion of reserve boundary and carried out road alignment and lining and staking.

*August 1926—Walayar Camp.*—Among others the following operations were carried out :— Staking and planting, soil examination and enumeration by species, survey of coupes and construction of trestle bridge.

*November and December 1926, Nedungayam Camp.*—As usual this was a most interesting camp. *En route* the students were shown over:—

- (1) Standard Furniture Company's mill at Kallai,
- (2) Messrs. Parry and Company's mill at Kallai, and
- (3) Beypore depot.

At Nedungayam they examined the timber transit rules and studied the method of rafting timber.

The general silviculture of teak was gone into, and measurement of felled and standing timber carried out. General enumeration and mapping of an area by trailer tape was done, levels were taken for a bridge over the river, and road estimates were prepared.

*January and February 1927—Dhoni.*—During this camp the general exploitation of timber by mechanical means was studied, and also the regeneration of evergreen and semi-evergreen forests gone into.

Road alignment and mapping by trailer tape was undertaken as well as stock mapping and enumeration.

*September and October 1926—1926-28 Division—Sativayal.*—The first camp of the Junior Division was as usual confined to illustration of simple principles of forestry and the examination of a number of species.

*November and December 1926—Anaipadi.*—The regeneration of teak as shown here was studied in detail, sample plots were opened, and an enumeration of a portion of Karianshola was carried out. The incidence of lantana in these forests was stock-mapped.

Road construction, bridge construction and road alignment were studied.

*January and February 1927—Kargudi.*—The nature of teak in a dry locality was studied and an area of forest was early burned.

Sandal was studied at Masinagudi, a cantilever bridge was constructed, and a line of levels laid out.

4. *Tour Journals.*—A record of all work done in camp is maintained in the form of Tour Journals and District Forest Officers are informed of any work carried out by the students which it is considered might be of use or interest to the district.

5. *District officials.*—The very warm thanks of the College are due to the officials of the districts visited who so kindly not only did all in their power to make our camps comfortable but went out of their way to show us all that is of interest in the locality.



Although busy, they always had time to spare for instruction of the students and the students learnt a great deal from them.

6. *Inspections*.—The students were inspected in camp in the Nilgiris by the Chief Conservator of Forests and at Mount Stuart by the Conservator, V Circle.

7. *Swimming*.—During the Nedungayam and Kargudi camps the students of both Divisions were taught to swim and many of them became good swimmers. Student B. P. Sharma of the Senior Division was awarded a medal by the Athletic Club as being the best swimmer in the College.

8. *Health*.—The students while at the College are subjected to semi-military discipline. There is no doubt that the College system of regular exercise consisting of compulsory games and daily physical training combined with regular medical attendance turns out a very smart healthy student. The difference between a class on arrival at the College and on departure is most marked.

On the whole the general standard of health has been satisfactory.

9. *Conduct and Discipline*.—The standard of discipline at the College has been satisfactory and the conduct of the students good.

#### CHAPTER IV.—THE GASS FOREST MUSEUM AND COLLEGE LIBRARY.

1. *Museum*.—Mr. G. Viswanatha Ayyar, B.A., the Curator, was in charge of the museum throughout the year.

In response to the appeal made last year for more specimens for the museum, some new timber specimens were received. Representative timber panels were sent on request by the Conservator of Forests, Ceylon, and Chief Forest Officer, Andamans.

More instructive labels were prepared and affixed to exhibits of minor forest produce. A large number of correctly named botanical specimens were despatched to Kew and Oxford.

Due to the collections by the students under the supervision of the instructors, a large number of additions were made to the herbarium.

That the museum continues to afford instruction and interest to visitors is shown by their increase in number from 26,641 to 28,642.

A few lectures were given by the Curator, to the senior students of the College, on timber identification, and Systematic botany.

2. *Library*.—Two hundred and one books were added to the General Library.

## CHAPTER V.—SUPERVISION, WATER-SUPPLY, ROADS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

1. *Supervision.*—Mr. A. Marudachalam Pillai continued as Overseer throughout the year.

2. *Office Establishment.*—The office establishment carried out their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

3. *Roads.*—All the existing roads have been kept in repair.

4. *Buildings.*—Necessary repairs to the hostel and other buildings under the control of the Principal were executed during the year. Repairs to the College and Museum buildings were undertaken by the Public Works Department. Repairs to all buildings in the Forest College Estate will henceforth be undertaken by the Public Works Department.

5. *Athletic Ground.*—During the year Rs. 187 were spent for improvements to the grounds.

## CHAPTER VI.—GENERAL.

1. *Stock taking.*—The stock of the College was checked in detail in July 1926 by the staff of the College and necessary action taken to write off the articles missing or unserviceable.

2. *Athletics.*—Athletics is a compulsory part of the College curriculum and it is particularly important. The Junior (1926–28) Division has produced a number of very useful members in all divisions of sport and because of this, College has done exceedingly well all round.

The Annual Athletic Sports were held on the 15th September 1926 and as the weather was fine it was a very successful afternoon. The Richmond Cup which is awarded to the student obtaining the greatest number of points in the more important events was won by A. Ragaviah who secured four first places and one second and totalling more than double the number of marks obtained by the next competitor.

The Cowley-Brown Cup for Inter-Division Hockey was won by the 1924–26 Division by two goals to one, very largely due to the dash of their captain student W. K. Kohkar. This division thus won the cup both as Juniors and Seniors.

The Marathon Race over a seven mile cross country course was won fairly easily by the 1925–27 division who obtained 9 out of the first 12 places and thus secured the Inter-divisional cup presented by the late Rasildar Major Amir Mohammad Khan Sahib. The first home was student Boota Singh who took 49 minutes 10 seconds and so won the cup presented by M.R.Ry. K. Rama Raja Mannar-ghat Mupil Nair Avargal.

The Pentland Shield for the best all round Athlete in the College awarded in June 1926 was won by W. K. Kohkar of the 1924-26 division.

The Fischer Cup for Tennis was won by A. Ullah Khan.

The Cricket Team has been above the average and after a series of exciting matches the College won the Local Cricket Tournament Shield in a Final Match against the Coimbatore United Team, who were very unfortunately prevented from turning out their best side.

At the Grigg Sports the College easily won the aggregate cup for open events by securing two firsts, two seconds and a third. Student Ragaviah took two firsts and a second.

The Hockey Team has been very good indeed this year and out of 10 matches played the College won nine and drew one. The College thus won the Local Hockey Tournament quite easily.

The post of Vice-Presidentship of the Athletic Club was held throughout the year by Mr. V. G. Darrington.

C. B. F. WILLIAMS,  
Principal, Madras Forest College.

COIMBATORE,  
8th September 1927.

Statement I—Showing the Revenue and Expenditure  
on the Forest College, during 1926-27.

Budget heads.	Amount.
<i>Receipts.</i>	
	RS.
VIII. Forest—(e) Miscellaneous—	
(2) Forest College ... ..	69,345
(3) Rent of buildings ... ..	1,703
	71,048
<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Pay of officers—	
Non-Voted ... ..	20,198
Voted ... ..	19,837
Pay of Establishment—	
Permanent ... ..	10,262
Temporary ... ..	13,549
Allowances—Non-voted—	
Cost of passage ... ..	2,336
Do. Voted—Travelling allowance ... ..	11,590
Honoraria—Voted ... ..	855

Statement I.—Showing the Revenue and Expenditure  
on the Forest College, during 1926-27—*cont.*

Budget heads.	Amount.
<i>Expenditure—cont.</i>	RS.
Non-Contract Contingencies—	
Non-voted—	
Rates and taxes ... ..	126
Voted—	
Pay of Menials ... ..	2,167
Rents ... ..	20,251
Telephone charges ... ..	175
Books and Periodicals ... ..	202
Miscellaneous ... ..	4,332
Supplies and Services—General—	
Apparatus and Materials ... ..	1,999
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,875
Grants-in-aid—Recurring—Miscellaneous—	
Grants to Athletic club ... ..	400
Works—	
Forest College works ... ..	3,665
Total expenditure ...	1,15,819

*Deduct—*

(1) Revenue realised Rs. 71,048.			
(2) Expenditure on Museum—	RS.	RS.	
(a) Pay of Curator .	1,418		
(b) Pay of Museum watchers, other ex- penses including works in connexion with exhibits.	612	2,030	78,078

Net cost of the College ... 42,741

*Note.*—The increase is due to payment of rent of Rs. 20,251 on College building.

Statement II—Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, 1926-28 division.

Serial number and name of student.	Circle of State to which attached.
1. P. Sundaram Pillai ... ..	I Circle.
2. Abdul Rajack ... ..	Do.
3. Y. Anjenayulu ... ..	Do.
4. Parthasarathi Nayudu ... ..	II Circle.
5. Rajaram Pillai ... ..	IV Circle.
6. Ramanja Chari ... ..	Do.
7. Veeraswami Nayudu ... ..	VI Circle.
8. A. M. Akbar ... ..	Do.
9. S. Arwar Ali ... ..	Central Provinces
10. D. P. Ketkar ... ..	Do.
11. G. R. Naidu ... ..	Do.

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**FOREST DEPARTMENT**

**Statement II—Madras Forest College, Coimbatore,  
1926-28 division—cont.**

Serial number and name of student.	Circle of State to which attached.
12. E. Chelvam	Central Provinces.
13. G. Chaudhari	Do.
14. G. Verma	Do.
15. M. Ahmed Khan	Do.
16. Mahomed Ahmed Khan	Do.
17. B. Chowdhry	Do.
18. Wali Mahomed	Do.
19. A. Majid Khan	Do.
20. A. Dubhashi	Bombay.
21. J. Mascarenhas	Do.
22. G. Gangolly	Do.
23. Sohan Singh	Do.
24. M. Chitre	Do.
25. A. Bendgiri	Do.
26. B. Wadhvani	Do.
27. S. Memon	Do.
28. D. Patra	O.F.S.
29. S. Bobidar	Do.
30. A. Ghaffar Khan	Hyderabad.
31. M. B. Shaffi	Do.
32. A. Raghaviah	Private.

**Statement III to the Administration Report for 1926-27.**

Abstract showing the live-stock, stores, tools, etc., in the Madras Forest College for the year ending 31st March 1927.

Description of stock.	On hand at the commencement of the year.			On hand at the end of the year.			Difference in value in favour of the year.	Difference in value against the year.
	Number.	Rs.	A. P.	Number.	Rs.	A. P.		
Survey and other instruments.	1,876	6,018	1 7	1,890	6,855	5 0	837 3 5*	..
Tools .. .. .	948	1,075	10 8	971	2,023	12 11	948 3 3*	..
Furniture .. .. .	1,798	22,651	2 10	1,756	22,330	15 10	..	220 3 0
Uniforms .. .. .	54	146	10 2	44	286	0 0	138 5 10*	.. †
Scientific apparatus	1,337	147	1 3	1,360	861	12 8	714 11 5*	..
Gymnasium articles ..	9	288	0 8	9	217	0 0	..	11 0 8
Machinery and oil-engines.	2	1,969	6 6	2	1,849	12 0	..	119 10 6
Photographic articles.	19	95	6 0	19	164	10 0	69 4 0*	..
Miscellaneous articles ..	1,077	1,776	3 2	1,064	5,911	4 3	4,135 1 1*	..
Tents .. .. .	77	901	3 3	77	5,995	0 0	4,108 12 9*	..
Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	42,025	0 0	(a) 42,025 0 0	..
Total .. .. .	..	35,953	14 1	..	87,679	9 8	52,971 9 2	350 14 2

\* Increase due to revaluation.

† Rs. 87-4-0, value of clothes issued.

(a) These represent the cost of semi-permanent camp sheds and the two engine sheds brought to stock account during the year.



ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST  
ENGINEERING BRANCH OF THE MADRAS FOREST  
DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1926-27.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. Progress has been the keynote of the year under review. Rapid expansion of the activities of the Forest Engineering Branch and gratifying improvement in increase of sales and in reduction of production costs has been accomplished. Following are some of the noteworthy achievements of the year.

2. Three new portable sawmills were erected and a sawmills and extraction division formed to operate them, together with a fourth mill already in operation. The outturn of the latter was nearly doubled under the new control.

The volume of sales handled by the Forest Utilization Officer nearly trebled that of the previous year. A forest utilization division under the Forest Utilization Officer was organized during the year, and the operation of the major forest department timber sales depots by this division instituted.

3. Great improvement in sawmill outturn and sales volume and reduction of cost has characterized the Chenat Nair exploitation division. The sawmill outturn was trebled and production cost reduced. Total sales were two and a half times as great as in the previous year and the volume of sawn timber sales increased six hundred per cent.

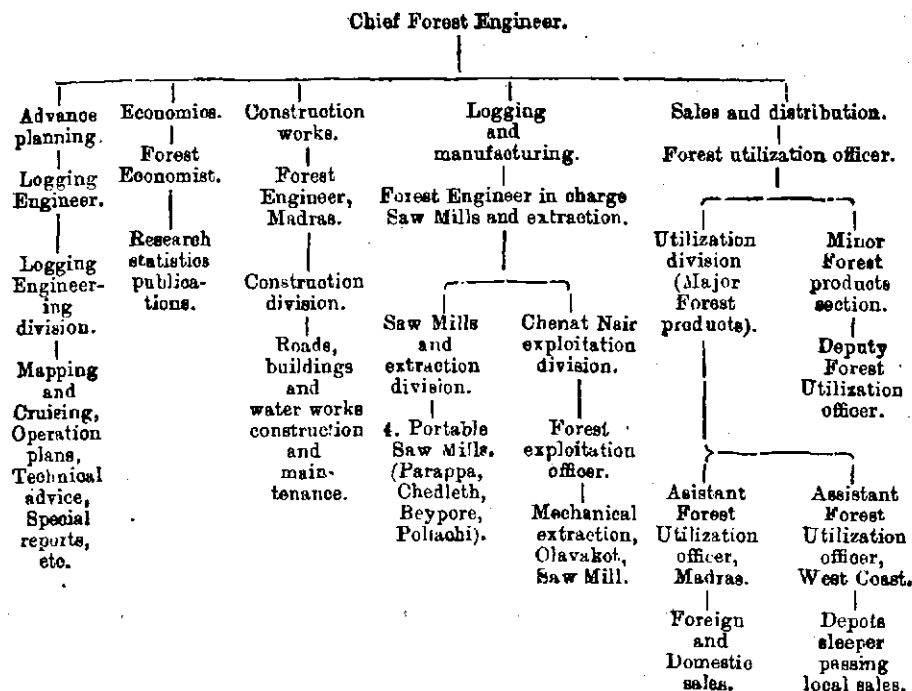
4. The logging engineering division continued advance planning operation in big timber areas in South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore districts. Some 11,000 acres were mapped and cruised and the previous years field work compiled during the monsoon office work season. In addition the logging engineering division undertook an experimental sleeper extraction project and produced over 7,000 sleepers at a very good profit from an area hitherto considered inaccessible.

5. The building and road construction works under the Forest Engineer, Madras, were twice as great as in the preceding year.

6. The first comprehensive report on forest development in Madras was prepared by the Chief Forest Engineer and printed in a 120 page volume entitled "Report on Progress and Proposed Future Expansion in the Utilization of the Forest Resources of Madras, including Data on Commercial Forest Resources, Timber Imports and Available Markets."

7. In this administration report the work of each division will be taken up separately, with a brief discussion of the outstanding points of the years work followed by the detailed report of the officer-in-charge of the division. The following organization chart of the forest engineering branch as it existed on 31st March 1927 will assist the reader to a better understanding of the scope of this comparatively new activity of the Madras Forest Department:—

### Organization Chart of Forest Engineering Branch.



## II.—THE CHIEF FOREST ENGINEER.

1. Mr. C. S. Martin, Chief Forest Engineer, since its inception, held charge of the forest engineering branch from 1st April 1926 to 14th August 1926 when he proceeded on special duty with the Government of India. Mr. J. Kenneth Pearce, *Logging Engineer*, was then appointed Chief Forest Engineer and held charge during the remainder of the official year (ending 31st March 1927).

2. Both officers made frequent tours of inspection of the various activities of the forest engineering branch. In addition to administering and directing the branch and assisting territorial forest officers on special technical problems, much special consulting and advisory work was done gratis for other Madras Government Departments, notably the Department of Industries, and for private



interests endeavouring to establish plants which would increase the utilization of Madras forest products. Advice on logging engineering, mechanical logging (extraction) and milling methods and equipment, etc., was also given to the Forest Departments of the Andaman Islands, Burma, Federated Malay States, Jeypore State, and Mysore.

3. The heaviest special task which devolved upon the new Chief Forest Engineer, and which had to be completed within six weeks while carrying on the regular administrative duties, was the writing of a report called for by Government in Development Department Official Memorandum No. 1721-1/26-1, the initial paragraph of which summarized as follows :—

“If, as is essential in the financial interests of the Presidency and with a view to fostering its general developments, the great resources locked up in its timber forest are to be more fully made available and utilized, it is desirable that all information throwing light on these resources, the areas in which they are most readily accessible, the extent to which they are already being utilized, the quantity and variety of timbers which can be exploited, the markets for them, and all other information on which a regular programme can be based should be brought together and made available for those who have to deal with the problem.”

In response the Chief Forest Engineer's “Report on Progress and Proposed Future Expansion in the Utilization of the Forest Resources of Madras” was prepared and submitted on 1st October 1926. Chapter I of the report deals with the world timber situation as it affects Madras; Chapter II with the available forest resources of Madras, the present timber production, timber imports (which it is interesting to note total nearly a crore of rupees annually), the demands of the principal consumers and a review of what the Forest Engineering Branch had accomplished. Chapter III deals with the necessity for expansion, the expansion permissible without exceeding the possibilities of the forest, the markets available, the areas proposed for exploitation, and outlines a tentative expansion programme for the next five year, with detailed cost estimates. The appendix to the report includes two papers which are published separately and available to anyone interested: “The Veneer Industry and its relation to the Economic Development of South Indian Hardwoods” by Mr. J. W. K. Wernham and “Forest Exploitation in the Phillipines” by Mr. J. Kenneth Pearce. The latter was written with special reference to matters useful to Madras.

4. Mr. C. S. Martin while on leave from Madras spent three months on special duty under the direction of the Inspector-General of Forests in making a tour in the interests of the Government of India, Madras, Burma and Bombay, with a view to examining overseas markets for Indian timbers, with special emphasis

on those markets situated east of Suez. New York firms interested in the import of Indian timbers and other forest produce, were visited. A stop of ten days was made in London to examine proposals for the future marketing of Indian timbers in Britain and Europe in co-operation with the High Commissioner for India. Egypt, Iraq, the Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyka, Zanzibar, Portugese East Africa, South Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa were visited in turn and a comprehensive report submitted to the various Governments. As a result of this trip it is expected that much wider and more advantageous markets will be opened up for the products of the Indian forests.

### III.—LOGGING ENGINEERING DIVISION.

1. Mr. J. Kenneth Pearce, Logging Engineer, held charge of the division from 1st April 1926 to 14th August 1927. Mr. B. A. Cariappa, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, who had served in the Logging Engineering division since its inception was appointed acting Logging Engineer on 14th August 1926 and held charge during the remainder of the official year. While a considerable number of mapping and cruising and surveying parties have been working under the Logging Engineer since 1921, their accounts had always been handled through the District Forest Officers of the districts in which they were working. As this arrangement was unsatisfactory to all concerned an independent Logging Engineering division was constituted on 1st August 1926.

2. During the first two months of the year 1926-27 the work of the 1925-26 field season was continued. The Someshwar mapping and enumeration under Rangers P. A. Venkataraman and K. K. Appaiah was completed, 2,200 acres being intensively mapped and cruised during April and May 1926. The total timber area mapped and cruised in Someshwar reserve approximates 12,000 acres. The 92 mile traverse of the 20,000 acre reed area in Papanasam reserve, Tinnevely, was completed, some 12 miles being run during the last two months. Ranger T. D. Ponniah was in charge of the Project. Karian Shola adjoining Top Slip, South Coimbatore district, was mapped and cruised by a party under Head Surveyor K. N. Achuthan. This party established a record by mapping and cruising 1,800 acres, with eight miles of theodolite baseline and four miles of compass baseline in two months.

3. When the breaking of the south-west monsoon in June stopped further field work, the parties were transferred to Ootacamund for office compilation of the work done in the field during the previous 8½ months. Topographic and cover maps of Someshwar, Karian Shola, Kallidikode, and portions of the Kal Ar Valley were assembled and completed. The cruise data on these areas was

converted into cubic feet, tabulated and compiled. By way of explanation the topographic maps prepared by the Logging Engineering division for detailed exploitation plans are on a scale of 300 feet to the inch or 1/3600, with 20 feet contours. Parallel strips are run throughout the forest four chains apart. Cruising or enumeration is done with the mapping so that the stand of timber of each species on each two acres and its location is known. During the monsoon office work season the Papanasam reed area traverse was also plotted and areas calculated. Monsoon office work was completed and field work resumed 15th October, three new projects being taken up.

4. The mapping and cruising of the "inaccessible working circle" (as designated by Bourne's Nilambur Working Plan) of New Amarampalam reserve was the largest new project. Headquarters were established at Edakutti, eight miles east of Pulimunda, and after construction of sheds, the surveying of 21 miles of baseline commenced 1st November. Ranger T. D. Ponniah was in charge of the project, and Ranger P. M. Mathew joined in January 1927. The project was started with nine foresters, and despite frequent additions of new men, all of whom had to be trained, the average number able to work from January to March was only seven. All the rest were down with fever (malaria). As a result only 2,500 acres were mapped and cruised up to 31st March in addition to the 21 miles of baseline surveyed. However, 5,000 acres were completed by June 1927. Heavy rains in October-November and scarcity of labour also handicapped the work.

5. Rangers Venkataraman and Appiah, with six foresters took up in October the mapping and cruising of the timbered portion of Andar reserve, South Kanara. Work did not get under way until November owing to rains and labour scarcity, the harvesting season being on. Eleven miles of theodolite traverse baseline were run, commencing at Narsabail and running south approximately along the 1,400 contour to the southern end of the reserve. By the end of March 1927, 2,500 acres were mapped and cruised and the entire timbered area of some 4,000 acres was completed before June. The men worked under very trying condition as they had to constantly shift camp along the baseline as work progressed, and live in temporary huts, and much credit is due to them for the results achieved.

6. The Kal Ar Survey Project in the Anamalais was resumed by Ranger U. Vriddhachalam Pillai and three foresters. Ten miles of trial line and two road traces, one of 4.8 miles and the other 3.8 miles were run by 20th December 1926. Mapping and cruising of 2,200 acres of forest was completed by 31st March. Progress was

more rapid here as compass traverse baselines could be used, they being much more rapidly surveyed than theodolite lines.

7. *Valparai Sleeper Project.*—In June 1925 the Logging Engineer submitted a report recommending the extraction of sleepers from the Kal Ar Valley in the Anamalais which is being cleared and burned at the rate of 250 acres per annum by the Government Cinchona department for cinchona plantations. Provision for experimental working in 1926-27 was accordingly made in the budget. Ranger K. G. Monnappa of the Logging Engineering division and two foresters undertook the project—a task made all the more difficult by its proximity to the large Anamalais tea planting district with its competition for labour and the necessity of carting sleepers out over private tea estate roads. Up to 31st March 1927 6020 B.G. 1091 N.G. and 332 M.G. sleepers were extracted. Of these 4213 B.G. and 955 N.G. sleepers had been passed and sold by the above date bringing in together with sale of scrap ends, etc., a revenue of Rs. 40,197-4-0. The value of sleepers on hand but not yet passed upon and of rejected sleepers as of 31st March was Rs. 13,951-8-0 bringing the total worth of the years work to Rs. 54,148-12-0. The expenditure on sleeper sawing and carting was Rs. 27,260 and on sawers sheds and tools Rs. 1,165, total Rs. 28,425. A large road construction, improvement and repair programme required in connexion with sleeper extraction was also carried out by the same staff. Rupees 12,100 was expended on road works, of which Rs. 8,200 was capital and Rs. 3,900 maintenance. Of the capital expenditure, Rs. 4,000 was contributed by private interests who also use the road. Pay and travelling allowance of the ranger and two foresters for the year was Rs. 3,950. As one forester was engaged entirely on road works, and half the ranger's time was also devoted to roads, the supervision charge against the sleepers is Rs. 1,975. The total cost of sleepers extracted, including road maintenance, deducting the value of tools and materials on hand was Rs. 34,353. The net profit on the experiment was thus Rs. 19,795. The Valparai Sleeper Project is being continued and expanded in 1927-28. Ranger Monappa merits special recognition for his pioneer work on this project, and for the successful results achieved in the face of many difficulties. His tact in dealing with the planters is particularly to be commended.

8. It is with great regret that the death of Ranger P. K. Kuttapa Pillai in September is recorded. He was a sincere, capable and extremely hard working Ranger, and in his demise the Logging Engineering division feels a great loss.

## IV.—FOREST ECONOMIST.

1. The work of the Forest Economist has been greatly handicapped by lack of clerical staff, as only one clerk has been available for his work. Following is Mr. M. F. Bridge's report on the work of the Forest Economist during 1926-27 :—

The post of the Forest Economist was taken charge of by Mr. H. P. Ward on 9th February 1926, when Mr. Bridge went Home on leave. On 23rd April 1926 Mr. Ward also took long leave and was succeeded by Mr. M. V. Laurie, who held charge until 3rd October 1926 when he in return was relieved by Mr. Bridge on his return from leave, 4th October 1926. Mr. Bridge continued in charge until the end of the year.

*Ledger-Filing.*—A certain amount of work has been done in Ledger-Filing articles of interest from current journals and text-books. But this work is not on a satisfactory basis as the clerk intended for it has been employed in the Forest Utilization Office in trying to keep that office abreast with its current work. The tour-clerk is not able to give this work and the library sufficient attention and at the same time deal with his other duties. On obtaining the services of a clerk the files will have to be gone over and reclassified and then all useful information available in currents, books and pamphlets will have to be systematically extracted and filed.

*Liason with Dehra Dun.*—The Research Institute, Dehra Dun, works on a system of Projects. A Project is practically a Research Working Plan: it lays down the object to be attained and also the detailed methods to be employed. Project I prescribes for the method of testing timber for strength when using small clear specimens of wood. Project II is more or less complimentary and acts as a check on Project I for it provides for tests of large size timber. Results under Project I are invariably higher than under Project II because the large material always contains flaws. For comparative purposes the results of Project I are of great value but they need to be reduced by a safety factor for use in practice and the results of Project II give a useful indication.

Project IV deals with the testing and seasoning of sleepers, and Project VII is devoted to Kiln-seasoning.

At the request of the Forest Economist, Dehra Dun, the following species were sent to Dehra Dun :—

*Alstonia scholaris* for Aeroplane work—Project I.

<i>Terminalia tomentosa,</i>	} Test under Project I and holding stocks. Holding stocks are small supplies of timber kept at Dehra Dun to be made up into samples or specimens for purposes of illustrating the uses of Miscellaneous woods.
<i>Terminalia paniculata,</i>	
<i>Grewia tiliifolia.</i>	

*Lagerstroemia lanceolata* for Project II—Large size construction tests.

<i>Hardwickia binata,</i>	} For Project IV Sleepers.
<i>Eugeuia gardneri,</i>	
<i>Vateria indica,</i>	
<i>Pœciloneuron indicum,</i>	
<i>Grewia tiliifolia.</i>	

Miscellaneous—*Artocarpus hirsuta* for making half-wroughts for trial for rifle stocks.

*Gluta travancorica*—for making into furniture.

Mahogany—for comparison with ordinary trade mahogany.

*Calophyllum tomentosum*—for Railway carriage building.

In addition the Forest Economist, Dehra Dun, asked for 50 c. ft. of various Madras species for making exhibits for the New Museum Building at Dehra Dun. The following were sent :—

<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius,</i>		<i>Hopea parviflora,</i>
<i>Terminalia tomentosa,</i>		<i>Alstonia scholaris,</i>
<i>Gluta travancorica,</i>		<i>Elæocarpus tuberculatus,</i>
<i>Dalbergia latifolia,</i>		<i>Canarium strictum, and</i>
<i>Calophyllum tomentosum,</i>		<i>Bischofia javanica.</i>
<i>Homalium zeylanicum,</i>		

*Air-seasoning.*—In connexion with Project IV certain air-seasoning tests were arranged by Dehra Dun and a shed was erected at Pollaohi in accordance with the instructions. Four species were taken for trial in consultation with the Forest Economist, Dehra Dun. The experiment will last two years, but a third of each stack will be taken down and regraded every six months. Record of temperature, relative humidity and the weight of samples are taken and copies forwarded to Dehra Dun.

For 1927-28 the Forest Economist has asked for *Eugenia gardneri*, *Bischofia javanica* and *Uysoxylum malabaricum* for Project I.

*Terminalia paniculata* and *Eugenia gardneri* for Project II.

*Eugenia gardneri* and *Dichopsis elliptica* for Project VII.

Arrangements are being made to supply these species during the year.

*Preliminary tests at Guindy.*—In order to avoid charges it has been arranged to carry out preliminary tests on some of our woods at Guindy. The Principal has arranged to make tests which will give data for a decision on physical and mechanical fitness of woods for use as sleepers. A waggon load containing 17 different species has been received from Tinnevely and the test will begin when the College open in July.

*Inspection of sleepers laid in the line.*—Certain creosoted and powellized sleepers which had been treated at Dehra Dun and returned to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were laid in the line at Castle-Rock. These were inspected by the Forest Economist and a report sent in in the prescribed form to Dehra Dun. The majority of the sleepers were either *Terminalia paniculata* or *Terminalia tomentosa*. The latter were standing up the better of the two as the former have a tendency to crack from end to end. It is too early yet to draw conclusions.

*General.*—At the request of the Forest Economist, Dehra Dun, a report on the timbers of Madass suitable for sleepers was furnished with a view to placing the information before a conference of the Railway Engineers.

A report was furnished in conjunction with the Director of Industries on the Match Industry.

Notes were furnished to the Chief Conservator's Office on the questionnaire prepared for the British Empire Forestry Conference to be held in Australia.

*Collection of specimens.*—Two useful additions of hand specimens representing the timbers of the Federated Malay States and the Philippines were obtained by Mr. J. W. K. Wernham and handed over to this office.

*Identification.*—A number of samples of timbers were received for identification. Some were identified but others on which doubts existed were forwarded to Dehra Dun for confirmation.

A number of enquiries were received from various sources for uses of woods for various purposes, such as, tail-skids for aeroplanes, motor bodies, tool-handles, pattern woods. The Royal Air-Force refused to take *Calophyllum tomentosum* or *Grewia* for motor bodies instead of teak but have accepted the latter for tail-skids. Ordnance tried *Adina cordifolia* and *Lagerstromia lanceolata* for ammunition boxes but were not satisfied, and are now testing *Calophyllum tomentosum* and *Cullenia excelsa*.

Mr. Porret of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, enquired for a wood for wood-cuts and engraving. We supplied samples of *Hemicyclia*, *Wrightia*, *Randia*, and *Gardenia*. *Gardenia* he considered suitable and thought *Hemicyclia* was probably as good or better, but he did not consider the others suitable.

Samples were supplied to enquirers with notes on the timbers. In this connexion more information is required on the wood working qualities of the timbers and with this in view proposals have been made for a small workshop in which observations can be made.

*Exhibition.*—At the request of the Forest Economist, Dehra Dun, samples of 17 species of our timbers were made up and sent to the Canadian National Exhibition in September 1926.

A Forest Utilization stall was held at Park Fair Exhibition in Madras.

*Library.*—The Library is exclusively devoted to subject bearing on Forest Utilization. The following books, journals and pamphlets were added during the year:—

*Books.*—(1) The D. U. Technical Series—Mechanical testing by Batson and Hyde in two volumes.

(2) The Anatomy of Woody Plants by E. C. Jeffrey.

(3) The Kiln-drying of Lumber by Tiemann

(4) Kemp's Engineering Year Book for 1926.

(5) Rules for Compositors and Readers.

(6) Forest Management by Recknagel.

(7) Saws, Their Care and treatment by H. W. Durham.

(8) A Manual of Indian Timbers by Gamble.

(9) Madras Timbers by Lushington, 1919 edition.

*Journals.*—(1) The Tropical Agriculturist.

(2) The Timber Trades Journal.

*Bulletins and Pamphlets.*—(1) Report on the investigation made as to the causes of taints in packed teas by Hutchinson.

(2) Bulletin No. 1 of 1912 of Indian Tea Association Damage by beetles in Tea-chest Woods.

(3) Report of Indian Trade Enquiry-Lac, Turpentine and Rosin.

(4) Do. Oil Seeds.

- (5) The Kiln Drying of Lumber, by A. Köhler and Rolf Thelen.  
 (6) Engineering pamphlets, 22 in number.  
 (7) Farmers Bulletin No. 1451, Selling Black Walnut Timber, by W. D. Brush.  
 (8) Special Lecture Notes on Paper, Minor Forest Produce, Preservation of Timber and Timber Testing.  
 (9) The Timbers of Bombay and Making the Best Use of Them, by Wright.  
 (10) Agricultural Ledger Series, i.e., books relating to M.F.P., etc., 42 in number.  
 (11) Forest Bulletin No. 48 of 1922—*Terminalia paniculata*  
 (12) Supplementary Report to Bulletin No. 5 on a project for manufacturing paper-pulp at Cuttack, by Raitt.  
 (13) Project VII—Kiln seasoning of Indian timbers.  
 (14) Second interim report on the work of Project No. I by the section of timber testing including the results of the mechanical and physical tests on certain of the commoner Indian timbers up to end of 1924.  
 (15) Project II—Tests of Indian timbers in structural sizes (Scheme of operation No. I).

The work of this branch has been hampered in the past by lack of staff and a certain lack of definition in scope. It is hoped to be able to obtain a separate office in the coming year when the work of recording, etc., can proceed undisturbed by the commercial interviews of the Forest Utilization Officer. Further it is proposed to lay down a limited programme which can be followed with some certainty of obtaining some definite answers to the more pressing questions with which the Engineering Branch is called on to deal.

#### V.—FOREST ENGINEER, MADRAS (CONSTRUCTION) DIVISION.

(1) The building and road construction works carried out by the Forest Engineer, Madras, were more than double those of the preceding year. This great increase in work was accomplished with no increase in staff.

(2) To summarize briefly, 17.52 miles of new road were built at a cost of Rs. 99,031-3-10 and 17.36 miles of road were maintained and repaired, Rs. 18,508-3-2 being expended; Rs. 51,935-12-4 was spent on building construction, and Rs. 50 on repairs; Rs. 4,718-5-11 on telephone line construction and Rs. 715-10-0 on telephone line maintenance. The total expenditure of Rs. 1,74,959 on works in four different districts (South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore and Kurnool) gives some idea of the importance of the work of this division.

Following is the detailed report by Capt. H. A. Irwin, Forest Engineer, Madras, on his division for the year under review:—

The officers in charge of the Division during the year were—

(1) Capt H. A. Irwin, M.C., 1st April 1926 to 30th August 1926 and 1st October 1926 to 31st March 1927.

(2) Mr. C. J. Van Hæften, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, 31st August 1926 to 30th September 1926.



The works carried out during the year are—

(1) Construction of the Top Slip Anaipadi Road. Estimate Rs. 1,11,200.

The balance of works on this road was completed, and the road opened for traffic.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 35,060-2-6.

(2) *Construction of buildings at Top Slip.*—All the buildings sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 649, Development, dated 1st May 1925, were completed and the buildings handed over to the District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore, for occupation by the subordinates. The expenditure on each building during the year is given in Form No. 70.

Maintenance of the new Mount Stuart Ghaut Road. Estimate Rs. 9,000.

This estimate provided for retaxing the portions affected by cart traffic and keep it fit for the carting of logs. The work was completed.

Special repairs to monsoon damages in the Mount Stuart Ghaut Road. Estimate Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 385.

Owing to the heavy rainfall during the monsoon, small portions of some revetments collapsed and the road was also damaged in certain places.

These estimates were sanctioned and the damages repaired.

*Maintenance of Amarampalayam-Sethumadar Road.*—This road was in charge of the District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore, and was handed over to me in May 1926. The necessary repairs required were carried and a few improvements to Irish Bridges done and the road was kept fit to withstand the local and heavy timber traffic.

A motor road roller was purchased during the year and it was used on the repairs of the Mount Stuart Ghaut Road and on the construction of the Top Slip Anaipadi Road. The purchase of this road-roller has resulted in getting a very good surface on the Mount Stuart Ghaut Road but want of water during the last north-east monsoon which was a very bad monsoon the road surface of the newly constructed road, Top Slip Anaipadi, could not be properly consolidated. It will however be done this year.

Construction of two District Forest Officers' quarters at Mangalore and one at Kurnool were sanctioned in G.O. No. 386, Development, dated 19th March 1926. Although the estimate was sanctioned early in April the works could not be started for want of land in both cases.

As regards Kurnool arrangements were made with the owners of the land to occupy the same before acquisition and work was started only in September 1926 and pushed on. The work was completed except for few items such as water-supply, approach roads, etc.

*Two District Forest Officers' quarters at Mangalore.*—The site was not fixed till the middle of November when it was decided to construct them at Kadhiri Hill and the work was started in December only.

The work was pushed on vigorously and rapid progress was made bringing the buildings to the roof level.

The allotted grant on both the buildings was spent.

*Construction of Olavakkot-Elival Road.*—*Estimate*—Rs. 65,000.—This estimate was sanctioned for making a road for bringing out timber from Elival valley to Olavakkot Sawmill.

The work was started in April 1926 and finished by the end of December 1926 and handed over to the Exploitation Officer.

*Repairs to the Range Officer's quarters at Anamalai.*—Although these were provided for in the budget of 1927-28 certain repairs were very urgently needed and an estimate for Rs. 50 was sanctioned and the repairs carried out.

*Construction of Telephone lines from Pollachi to Anamalai and acquiring the existing line from Anamalai to Anipadi and maintaining the same.* An estimate for Rs. 7,400 and Rs. 800 for the above was sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 410, Development, dated 22nd March 1926.

The work was put in hand immediately and was completed within the year. The cost of the acquisition has not been adjusted by the Accountant-General as yet.

For inclusion in the Part II Scheme for the budget of 1927-28 the following estimates were prepared and submitted:—

- (1) Construction of District Forest Officers' quarters at Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Cocanada.
- (2) Construction of clerks' quarters at Ootacamund.
- (3) Construction of water-supply scheme at Top Slip.
- (4) Maintenance of Amarampalayam Anaipadi road.
- (5) Do. of Olavakkot-Elival Road.
- (6) Repairs to Overseer's and Sub-Overseer's quarters at Sethumadai.
- (7) Repairs to Ranger's quarters at Anamalai.

In addition to this two estimates for roads in Pothamadai and Gundu Rao near Attaikatti and plan and estimate for a bazaar shed at Top Slip were prepared at the request of the District Forest Officer and sent to him. Also advice was given to the District Forest Officer about regrading the streams in connexion with the mosquito operations at Attaikatti.

*General.*—The following officer and subordinates were working during the year under me:—

(1) Mr. C. J. Van Haeften, Extra Assistant Conservator. This officer was engaged in supervising the works of the construction of Elival Road and the roads, buildings and telephone works in Mount Stuart and construction of the Mangalore buildings.

(2) C. H. Ashe, the Ranger, was in charge of New Mount Stuart Ghaut Road and Top Slip Road. He went on leave in May and subsequently resigned.

(3) C. S. Ramanathan. This Ranger was in charge of the Top Slip buildings and Anaipadi Road, etc., for some time when he was transferred for the construction of District Forest Officer's quarters at Kurnool which he has done satisfactorily.

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

(4) K. P. Chatu Nair. This Ranger was in charge of the Amaranpalayam-Setbamadai Road construction and maintenance of the telephone lines from Pollachi to Anaipadi and a portion of the New Mount Stuart Ghaut Road. This Ranger did very good work.

Mr. H. Myers. This Ranger was put in to complete the buildings at Top Slip and also the construction of Anaipadi Top Slip Road which were completed well within the year.

C. Sridhara Mannadiar—Forester. This Forester was put in charge of the Top Slip buildings. He was transferred from there Olavakkot-Elival Road which he completed satisfactorily. He was then transferred to the construction of the District Forest Officer's quarters at Mangalore which he pushed on rapidly and he has done good work.

A statement showing the expenditure on all works during the year in Form No. 70 and Form No. 85 are herewith enclosed.

The Forest Engineer, Madras, was in camp for 235 days during the 11 months. (One month on leave.)"

## VI.—SAW MILLS AND EXTRACTION DIVISION.

1. This division was organized in June 1926 to erect and operate the three portable saw mills sanctioned the previous year, and to take over the Beypore Saw mill operated under the District Forest Officer. The Pollachi Mill started sawing in June 1926, the Beypore Mill was taken over by the Sawmills Division on 1st September 1926; the erection of the Chedleth Mill was completed in October and the Parappa Saw Mill, completion of which was delayed by difficulty in obtaining engines, started sawing 1st March 1927.

2. The advantage of handing over to technically trained men specialized work in which a District Forest Officer has ordinarily had no training is exemplified by experience with the Beypore Depot Saw Mill. This mill which had been operating since April 1925 under the control of the District Forest Officer, cut during the first five months of 1926-27 an average of only 5,500 cubic feet per mensem. Control was then transferred to the Forest Engineering branch and during the remaining seven months of the year the average cut was increased to 9,200 cubic feet per mensem. The Pollachi Saw mill cut only the very poorest of the huge stock of logs in the Depot. Many of them had lain the depot for years, and the consequent deterioration accounts for the large wastage in conversion.

3. Operation of the Chedleth Mill has been under the greatest of difficulties, the remoteness and extreme unhealthiness of the locality and the lack of any local labour being the worst handicaps,

although it is the most favourably situated mill as regards supply of timber.

4. Major W. F. Chipp, D.S.O., M.C., held charge of the division from its inception. Mr. E. S. Dawson, I.F.E.S., who was transferred to Madras from the North-West Frontier Province and joined duty on 21st January 1927, was attached to the division from that date until 1st April 1927 when he took over charge of the Chenai Nair Exploitation division.

5. Following is Major Chipp's report for year under review and attention is particularly directed to paragraph 2 of his report :—

The division was officially formed on June 1926, although various works such as the preparation of saw mill plans, ordering of machinery and erection of Pollachi Saw Mill had been in progress from October 1925 when the purchase and erection of three portable saw mills was sanctioned by Government under G.O. Mis. No. 1730, Development, dated 3rd December 1925.

(2) The main object of the erection of these saw mills was to convert into marketable timber all logs which for various reasons could not be sold in log form at a profit; this fact must always be borne in mind when judging the work and conversion figures of these mills.

(3) The whole of the staff had to be recruited from "so called" mechanics and men who had some light knowledge of machinery, and then partly trained as operators in a few months at Chalayam; the training was as thorough as time permitted, but no man can be made into a proper sawyer in a few months; as time goes on a steady improvement in outturn, quality of work and care of machines takes place, but it will only be after some considerable time that the crews will become efficient and produce the outturn that the various machines are capable of giving.

(4) The outturn of each mill is taken over by the Utilization Division, which despatches all orders; unfortunately the erection and working of the mills has been ahead of the formation of staff in the Utilization Division and at some mills large stocks accumulated without the necessary staff to dispose of them; this caused a certain amount of congestion and slowing up of order work.

(5) *Central Stores.*—The machines in all mills are standardized, and in order to keep down the value of stores required for these mills a Central Stores has been established at Olavakkot; in addition to maintaining an adequate supply of spares, etc., for the portable mills this store supplies various spares, tools, etc., which are common to the portable mills and also Olavakkot Saw Mill; this means a large saving in money laid out as against each mill maintaining its own supply. Each mill only maintains sufficient for one month's work.

(6) *Office.*—Office consists of one accountant and one tour clerk. Although work commenced in October 1925, no office staff was sanctioned until June 1926; the accounts of all mills are maintained in both commercial and ordinary Government account method; this means a very large amount of double work and reconciliation in making both agree.

(7) The staff of one accountant is altogether inadequate; various ledger accounts which should be maintained have not been opened, and checking of invoices, vouchers, works statements, etc., which should be punctually carried out are not now being done.

(8) Application for an assistant accountant was made in January 1927, but up to date this post has not been sanctioned and the balance sheets were only compiled through the Assistant Director of Commercial Audits sending some of his staff to make up a part of the arrears of work which had and is still accumulating.

(9) *Pollachi Mill.*—The mill is at present situated in Pollachi Forest Depot. Work of erection was commenced in February 1926 and sawing work began in June. The delay in erection was due to causes beyond our control, such as the delay in supply of pulleys and shafting by Madras firms, and the loss of various essential parts in railway transit.

(10) The mill consists of following machines: one 60-inch breakdown, one 42-inch bolter, two 30-inch rip, one 30-inch cross-cut machine, and sharpening machine, driven by a 40/60 horse power Super Sentinel Engine.

(11) The original Super Sentinel Engine was found to be not up to specification, and after considerable delay was replaced in November by the makers by a new machine of slightly larger boiler capacity which proved satisfactory.

(12) The water at Pollachi is very hard and cannot be used for engine boiler until it has been treated and filtered. The supply is also limited and during dry months water has to be carted from outside sources.

(13) The 60-inch breakdown bench was specially made by Messrs. Ransome Sons & Co., to provide a saw bench which would be sufficiently light and portable for mills which may have to be moved every two or three years.

(14) The principal species of timber converted has been teak, the whole of which had been lying in the depot for many years and is the unsold from very many auctions held during past years. The logs were large, very rough, well weathered and proved to be very hard sawing; considering the high grade specification of scantlings required and the quality of logs sawn the percentage of conversion is considered satisfactory.

(15) From the commencement of sawing work in the end of June and up to the close of the present year 2,300 logs, 56,688 cubic feet were put through the mill and yielded 21,023 cubic feet of standard grade scantling, an outturn of 42.4 per cent. The maximum working hours were 1,972 of which 1,906 were worked; only sixty-six hours being lost through engine trouble.

*Chedleth Saw Mill.*—This mill is situated in Chedleth Forests, Wynaad, some 12 miles from Sultans Battery which is the nearest village, and 72 miles from Calicut the nearest railway station from which everything had to be carted.

(16) Owing to the delay and difficulty in obtaining engines which could be taken over the road bridges and also up Vaithiri Ghat, it was

decided to purchase two portable engines and various parts of a saw mill belonging to a defunct firm, then lying in Puthadi forest some six miles from the present mill site. Both engines were new—one had only been worked a few months and the other had never been assembled.

(17) Work on transporting the engines and shafting from Puthadi and the machines from Calicut commenced in July 1926. Very considerable trouble was experienced in carting from Calicut; no reliable contractor could be obtained, and the cartmen of the contractor employed often took six weeks to take one load a distance of 72 miles. Many cartmen, after accepting the load and starting on the trip, left their loads on the side of the road and went off on other work. At the end of August over four tons of plant and machinery was found at various halting places and by the side of the road on the 72 miles from Calicut to Chedleth. This delayed erection and caused unnecessary expense by having men idle awaiting some part which was essential in erection work.

(18) Owing to the position of the mill, living quarters had to be erected for all the operators and coolies employed.

(19) The mill consists of one 60-inch breakdown, one 42-inch bolter, one 30-inch rip bench one 30-inch cross-cut machine and one sharpening machine, driven by two Ruston Hornsby Portable engines developing 50/65 horse power.

(20) Sawing work commenced in October and unfortunately, before the crew had got properly to work, the fever season began. The men who had been recruited from Beypore district quickly went down with fever and after recovering invariably ran away. New men were recruited from Palghat and Olavakot districts, but these also could not withstand the fever, and, after some had died, the remainder ran away. Again fresh men were recruited from other districts and at the close of the year these were also suffering from fever and leaving as soon as possible. Local labour is of such a poor quality that it is waste of time to try and teach them to be operators; they are not even suitable for saw mill coolie work.

(21) Owing to labour sickness the mill has not done a full month's work; there has always been some machines idle through lack of operators.

(22) The stock of logs assembled ready for the mill consisted principally of old stock teak and karumarudu logs which had been lying in the forest for several years. Some of the stock of teak has been converted and part of the karumarudu into railway sleepers.

(23) From the commencement of sawing work at the end of October up to the close of this year 1,316 logs—16,175 cubic feet—of all species were put through the mill and yielded 6,783 cubic feet of sleepers and scantlings—an outturn of 41.9 per cent.

*Parappa Saw Mill*—This mill is situated about 26 miles from Kasargod on the direct route to Mercara.

(24) In January 1927 two suitable engines were purchased from Messrs. Marshall Sons & Company, Limited, and erection work taken in hand. This was completed and sawing work began on the 1st March.

(25) The mill consists of the following machines. One 60-inch breakdown, one 42-inch bolter, one 30-inch rip bench, one 30-inch cross-cut bench and sharpening machine driven by two portable engines of 60/70 horse power.

(26) The mill has only worked during one month in the year under review and upon this, which is really preliminary work, no proper judgment can be passed.

(27) The question of a continual supply of logs to keep the mill running will be a difficulty owing to the present lack of adequate transport means.

(28) The logs are of a large variety of mixed species with a proportion of about 50 per cent teak. The average log is about 12 cubic feet.

(29) During the month of March 565 logs—7,504 cubic feet—of all species were put through the mill, yielding 2,975 cubic feet of sleepers and scantlings—an outturn of 39.7 per cent.

*Beypore Mill.*—This mill is in Beypore Depot.

(30) From 1st March to 30th August an attempt was made to run this mill under the divided control of the District Forest Officer, Nilambur, and the Forest Engineer in charge, of this division.

The District Forest Officer had financial control, passing of all sawing orders to the mill, and control of labour. The Forest Engineer was in charge of machines. From a financial, outturn and discipline point of view the result was unsatisfactory as the officer who held the financial control and selections of sawing orders could have no technical knowledge of how the timber could be sawn to best advantage or as to how the best financial results be obtained from the outturn.

(31) From 1st September 1927 the full control passed to this division and the difference was quickly seen in the increased monthly outturn from 5,500 cubic feet to 9,200 cubic feet with a corresponding reduction in costs.

(32) The mill consists of one 54-inch breakdown, one 40-inch edger, three 30-inch rip benches, one 30-inch cross-cut and one sharpening machine, the whole being driven by one 20 horse power Holt, one 20 horse power Fordson and one 12 horse power Cletrac engine.

(33) During the present financial year 2,457 logs—92,335 cubic feet—have been put through the mill, yielding 52,669 cubic feet of sawn sleepers and scantlings—an outturn of 57 per cent.

(34) During the year the maximum working hours were 2,509 hours of which 2,393 hours were worked, only 116 hours being lost through engine trouble.

*Elival Extraction Road.*—This road was constructed for the Chenat Nair Exploitation Division, as advanced work for the exploitation of the Elival Valley.

(35) The road commences at the end of the Olavakkot-Elival metal road and runs at an average up gradient of 1 in 30 through the lower part of the western side of Elival Forest.

(36) The construction was a mud foundation road with an average width of 12 feet and a total length of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

(37) Work was completed and the road handed over before 31st March.

## VII.—CHENAI NAIR EXPLOITATION DIVISION.

(1) The financial results for the year's operations will show a considerable loss as all stocks have been drastically written down and all rotten logs and mill rejections have been sold at what they would bring. However it is gratifying to note that a great improvement has been effected in sawmill outturn and in sales volume.

(2) *Saw mill.*—The following tabulation shows the improvement made in what is only the second year of the mill's existence.

Year.	Logs converted.	Sawn outturn.	Per cent Conversion.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	
1925-26 .. .. .	63,705	35,372	51.00
1926-27 .. .. .	1,75,026	75,647.6	43.02

It is thus seen that the output of the mill has more than doubled due to two shifts being worked. Average of the monthly cost statements from the division indicates that the cost of production in the saw mill has been reduced, as compared with the previous year's working.

(3) *Sales.*—Total sales from the division have more than doubled, total 1926-27 sales being nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as in 1925-26, despite a considerable falling off in log demand. The greatest progress was made in sale of sawn timber turned out by the mill, which increased 578 per cent in quantity (cubic feet) and 676 per cent in total value (Rupees).

Log sales were poor. There was no profitable demand for ever-green species in log form.

The following tabulation gives the classified sales for the year under review as compared with the preceding year:—

Classification.	1925-26.			1926-27.			Per cent increase sales value over preceding year.
	Cubic feet.	Value.		Cubic feet.	Value.		
		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	
Sawn timber ..	6,871	13,955	6 6	45,266	1,08,295	13 1	676
Manufactured arti- cles ..	..	11,843	6 9	..	23,585	15 10	99
Logs .. .. .	17,671	29,478	15 5	26,250 (Included many deteriorated logs from pre- vious year.)	11,488	2 11	..
Fuel and decayed and rejected logs sold as fuel.	..	2,406	6 9	..	4,114	3 6	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	3,272	6 2	..	1,093	12 10	..
Total ..	..	60,956	9 7	..	1,48,578	0 2	..



(4) The log output from the forest decreased 15 per cent, 159,121 cubic feet of logs and 16,445 cubic feet of forest sawn timber or a total of 175,566 cubic feet being carted to Olavakkot as against 187,219 cubic feet in the preceding year. The decrease is principally attributed to difficulty in obtaining carts. Also a little effective logging time was lost in moving the entire operation from Sappal Valley which had been completed to Elival Valley in January 1927. Despite the lessened outturn, the moving, and the longer haul in extracting timber from top end of Sappal Valley, the monthly cost returns show that the cost of extraction per cubic foot remained practically the same as the preceding year. This indicates that a decrease in the cost of skidding was effected.

(5) With the transfer of logging operations to Elival a new system of transporting skidder crews to and from the forest by motor bus permitting them to live on the plains was introduced. This has resulted in a considerable saving in man-power, as the ravages of malaria fever have been greatly reduced.

(6) The completion of Sappal Valley logging gave the first extensive check on the accuracy of the cruising done by the Logging Engineering Division. The Forest Exploitation Officer's final figure of volume of timber obtained was only 3 per cent greater than the cruise estimate, which was made by the Logging Engineering Division on a 50 per cent strip system.

(7) Mr. J. A. Wilson, I.F.S., held charge of Chenat Nair Exploitation Division as Forest Exploitation Officer. The following report was written by Mr. E. S. Dawson, I.F.E.S., who took over charge of the Division on 1st April 1927:—

*Logging.*—During the year under review the average outturn per month was more or less the same as the previous year. Only sound and saleable logs were extracted and carted to depot. All species fit for sleepers were sawn in the forest and converted into sleepers and then carted to Olavakot depot. The outturn towards the end of 1926 was much hampered for want of logs for the carts as the Sappal Valley was being finished and only large logs remained which could not be easily carted without sawing them into 2, 3 or 4 pieces. During 1926-27, 175,561 cubic feet of timber was carted to Olavakot as against 187,219 cubic feet in 1925-26. Private cartmen were recruited from all parts of Ernad and Walluvanad taluks over and above local carts and towards the end of 1926 only big carts with 2½ inches and 3 inches tyres could stand the load and smaller carts had to return without work. Since the opening of Elival towards the end of January 1927 an adequate supply of carts was maintained but the size and volume of the logs in the lower areas were not encouraging to heavy carts and consequently we were unable to retain them.

Regarding the mechanical side of the operation the same Holt and Fordson skidders were in use. The Holt worked 1,357 hours and the Fordson 1,242 hours.

About 16,000 cubic feet of sleepers and forest sawn scantlings were sawn from inaccessible areas and carted to Olavakot depot and disposed of at favourable prices.

Some time was lost when breakdowns occurred particularly in regard to the Holt tractor as the Agents concerned carry a very small stock of spares and considerable delay in obtaining spare parts was experienced.

*Saw mill.*—The saw mill worked with 2 shifts from the commencement of the year to the end. Electric lights were provided for the second shift and both shifts were working at full time except during the monsoon when for want of sufficient supply of logs some private sawing of about 2,230 cubic feet was undertaken.

During the year 175,026 cubic feet of logs were put through the mill and yielded 75,648 cubic feet of scantlings, an outturn of 43.22 per cent.

The outturn of the mill is now increasing and consequently the cost of production will be further reduced.

The depot stocks of logs have all been sawn so that there will be very little depreciation in log from the ensuing year.

The re-saw fitted during 1925-26 was giving trouble due to certain defects in fitting up which were rectified, towards the end of the year and is now working well.

In September 1926 an additional Rip saw was fitted up for converting the slabs into scantlings and reapers. One Vertical Pillar Band Saw and Sharpening machine for same, sent here from Russellkonda, was fitted up towards the end of the year for light work and furniture making.

During the year the mill had been cutting for orders as well as for stock sizes. The orders of the Madras and Southern Maharata Railway and Mettur Project were the most important ones. About 1,600 cubic feet of timber and 3,600 currency boxes were sent to Madras depot and 3,917 cubic feet of scantlings and reapers were sold through the Government Agent Mr. V. Rajagopalacharya. The details of sales and amount realized are appended.

The supply of Box wood species could not cope up with the demand and consequently the orders of packing cases and planks from Messrs. United Coffee Supply Company had to be cancelled.

The attached list shows results obtained in Utilization of shola species and others.

*Dry kiln.*—The kiln was fully employed during the past year and most of the species tried responded favourably to artificial seasoning. In all 33,000 cubic feet of timber was seasoned. The present design of the kiln has had to be altered slightly to meet the increased demand for kiln seasoned timber and the work is in progress.

*General.*—The charge of this division was held by Mr. J. A. Wilson, during the year.

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Comparative statement of timber and scantlings carted to Olavakot Depot during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

	1925-26.	1926-27.
	C. FT.	C. FT.
April	8,101	12,023
May	10,668	15,256
June	9,285	9,379
July	4,015	645
August	2,874	1,730
September	6,536	6,493
October	13,917	11,169
November	40,920	24,465
December	30,128	31,782
January	21,068	17,340
February	18,069	17,869
March	21,638	27,415
	<u>187,219</u>	<u>175,566 *</u>

\* Includes 16,445 cubic feet of forest sawn sleepers and scantling a.

Sawmill Sales, 1926-27.

Details.	Number of running feet, square feet, etc.	Cubical contents.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
Scantlings		23,441 1 8	57,797 9 10
Do. Reject		1,049 6 3	1,051 3 9
Kolmsrams	501	1,268 5 9	2,200 5 6
Chattams	883	1,258 11 8	1,922 13 0
Sleepers	7,172	15,064 10 6	38,962 2 0
Beepers 2" x 1"	1,89,203	2,627 9 10	2,749 4 0
Do. 2" x 1 1/2"	17,170	119 2 10	134 13 0
Boards	5,05 1/2 sq. ft.	52 7 6	117 9 0
Do. Biyani & Co.	21,050 boards.	353 8 8	3,300 1 0
		<u>45,266 4 8</u>	
Doors	4,292 1/2 sq. ft.		1,925 8 0
Windows	4,611 1/2 "		1,430 1 0
Door shutters	392 "		196 0 0
Boxes—Coffee, tea, etc.	11,736 "		17,306 11 6
Standard Oil Company oil, tops and sides.	7,350 "		1,584 14 0
Furniture—			
Chairs	68 "		379 15 0
Tables	13 "		249 2 0
Stools	9 "		16 10 0
Boxes	13 "		111 15 9
Almirah	1 "		43 5 0
Book shelf	1 "		23 7 0
Notice boards	2 "		10 9 0
Trays	20 "		42 10 0
Ironing board	12 "		62 14 0
Benches	4 "		16 0 0
Miscellaneous			106 5 7
		<u>Total</u>	<u>1,31,881 12 11</u>

*Olavakot Exploitation Division.*

## Results obtained in utilization of shola species and others.

Species and market and method of utilization.

*Terminalia Tomentosum*.—All stocks have been cleared at profitable rates.*Lagerstroemia Lanceolata*.—Gets good rate for motor-bus bodies but must be available in quantity to get contracts. Only very small stocks are left in depot.*Dysoxylum Malabaricum*.—All stocks cleared in planking. Chief demand from the Railways for panelling.*Mesua Ferrea*.—All log stocks have been cleared and logs are now hand-sawn in the forest into sleepers. Shows handsome profit if utilized in this way.*Hopea Parviflora*.—All stocks cleared for sleepers. Best market is for scantling, cartshafts and side pieces, but this presupposes large quantities to realize best prices. Only very small quantities available at present.*Dichopsis Elliptica*.—Best paying market is for kolmarams and chattams (cartshafts and side pieces) for which a large demand comes from the East Coast. A very good wood for rafters  $4 \times 2$  up to  $5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  and I consider that it should be taken up by the Public Works Department in these sizes. Large quantities have been supplied to the Mettur Project at favourable rates.*Cullenia Excelsa*.—Has proved a difficult timber to saw in the mill. Large consignments have been sent to Madras recently in scantling form and no sales have as yet been notified. Seasons well in planking form. Has been used in fair quantity for rubber and coffee boxes; too heavy for tea boxes.*Sterculia Alata*.—Is being tried for cheap building work. Was tried for concrete moulds and did not prove successful. Used for rubber boxes, but too heavy for tea boxes.*Calophyllum Tomentosum*.—All stocks have been cleared for various purposes such as building, scantlings, flooring and ceiling boards, and concrete moulds. All boards and planks should be kiln seasoned, otherwise they degrade heavily. Is now being tried by the Railways for carriage construction. Report from private parties who have used it for furniture are very encouraging though the wood can never take the place of rose wood and teak.*Grewia Species*.—A very strong timber. If sawn into scantling it air seasons badly and hence the probable market of the future will be for kiln-seasoned boards, as at present our kiln cannot spare the time for seasoning scantling. Has been supplied for ceiling and flooring boards and also in scantling.*Amoora Rohituka*.—All stocks cleared for kolmarams and chattams. Better market will probably be for seasoned boards, which will be tried out as soon as time permits.*Strombosia Ceylanicum*.—Depot stocks have not been cleared. A white heavy hard wood with no character. Will probably come on the market for cheap building scantling. Proposed to be experimented on next year.*Lensium Anamalayanicum*.—The same remarks apply as in *Strombosia Ceylanicum*.

*Acrocarpus Fraxinifolius*.—All stock cleared. Best market at present is for kolmarams and chattams. The demand for the timber is certain to extend for boards and planks on account of its pleasant colour. A very fine timber whose only disadvantage is that it is not proof against white ants.

*Nauclea purpurea*.—All stocks cleared in log form on account of small quantity available. Is sure of a market in board form if available in quantity.

*Pterospermum Rubiginosum*.—All stocks cleared. A good red wood that seasons well. Has been disposed of in scantling form and as kolmarams and chattams.

*Homalium Zeylanicum*.—A good scantling wood with a rather unpleasant colour which is partly responsible for a restricted demand. Stocks are being cleared in the larger scantling sizes 4 × 3 — 6 × 4. More proof against white ants than the average jungle wood. Stocks can be cleared as kolmarams and chattams.

*Bischofia Javanica*.—All stocks cleared as kolmarams and chattams. Cracks badly in seasoning and hence is only required by the local market from June to November. Very durable under water.

*Terminalia Belerica*.—No market except in log. Local merchants buy and substitute it for pillamarudu. All stocks cleared.

*Diospyrus Insignis*; *Garcinia Indica*.—See remarks under *Strombosia Ceylanicum* above.

*Litsea macrophylla* (?).—Used locally as a substitute for white cedar. Can be disposed of in board form when kiln seasoned.

*Polyalthia fragrans*; *Eleocharpus Tuberculatus*.—Both are good woods for tea chests and all stocks have been cleared in this form. Best paying market for the former is for billiard cues but this is small.

*Holigarna Arnottiana*; *Canarium Strictum*; *Mangifera Indica*; *Spondias Mangifera*; *Myristica Attenuata*; *Machilus Macrantha*; *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*.—All suitable for rubber and coffee boxes but too heavy for tea boxes. Large quantities have been cleared in this form and also in the form of cloth boards.

In addition to the above the following well-known species have been disposed of and only small stocks remain.

*Dalbergia Latifolia*; *Tectona Grandis*; *Xylia Xylocarpa*; *Artocarpus Integrifolia*; *Artocarpus Hirsuta*; *Pillamarudu*; *Eugenia Gardneri*.

NOTE.—It is considered that this information alone is worth a considerable sum to Government since it places an effective limit on future exploitation schemes.

In the list above over 20 shola species have been shown as having been actually converted and used, and the actual experience that shows them as being definitely suited or unsuited to certain purposes is again of considerable value in avoiding waste of time in investigation along lines now proved to be impossible.

Ten species of which seven have hitherto been little known are shown as having been disposed of completely and others are shown as having been cleared in appreciable quantity.

## VIII.—FOREST UTILIZATION DIVISION.

(1) The activities of the Forest Utilization Officer have expanded rapidly during the year. The volume of sales handled has nearly trebled that of the previous year, Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs

worth of timber being sold as against 3½ lakhs in 1925-26. The supply of 46,243 sleepers from many departmental sources and their sale to the Railways and the Mettur Project was organised by the Forest Utilization Officer, and every sleeper was passed by officers of the Utilization Division.

(2) The Forest Utilization Division was created in August 1926, and an Assistant Forest Utilization Officer was added to the staff.

One of the two largest Forest department timber sales depot, that at Beypore, Malabar, was handed over to the Forest Utilization Division in September, and arrangements effected to take over the other, Pollachi depot, South Coimbatore, at the end of the official year. Preliminary plans were also made to organize sawmill depots at Parappa and Chedleth and to take over Kasargod and Nanjangod timber depots, but the necessary depot staff was not sanctioned by Government until April 1927. A second Assistant Forest Utilization Officer stationed on the West Coast to pass sleepers and sawn timber, conduct sales and control depots was added during the last quarter of the year under review.

(3) The following detailed report on the Forest Utilization Division was prepared by Mr. J. W. K. Wernham, who held the post of Forest Utilization Officer throughout the year:—

*Introduction.*—At the conclusion of 1925-26, the Utilization Division had just established itself and was in a position to commence real constructive work in its main duty of organizing and co-ordinating the timber markets of the several forest districts.

The locality which received most attention was that in which the greater number of the major forest timber exploitation schemes of the Presidency were situated—that is in the West Coast districts of Malabar, Wynaad, South Kanara and Coimbatore.

It was realised that co-ordination of timber markets could only be effected by co-ordinated control of timber depots and it was with this in view that the Chief Conservator ordered that the Forest Utilization Officer should take over the major forest timber depots in the districts concerned. Schemes of organization were at once drawn up and although progress may appear to have been fairly rapid, yet it is desired to put on record that owing to unavoidable official routine and the many controversial points raised, the development has not proceeded as rapidly as was desired.

(2) *Organization and Development division.*—The assuming of control of depots necessitated the handling of funds and timber accounts, and proposals for the formation of a utilization division under the Forest Utilization Officer, were put forward in April 1926.

Also in April 1926, further proposals were submitted for the appointment of a second Assistant Forest Utilization Officer. The volume of work produced by the activities of a definite utilization branch clearly indicated that it could not be handled by one officer. The new posts was to deal with contracts, sales, price lists, and accounts.

In reply to these proposals the Government were pleased in G.O. Mis. No. 1110, Development, dated 2nd August 1926 to sanction the formation

of a Utilization Division under the Forest Utilization Officer and to grant an additional establishment of :

- One Imperial officer to be termed Assistant Forest Utilization Officer,
- One Accountant in the Madras office,
- One clerk for the Assistant Forest Utilization Officer,
- Two peons                      do.                      do.

Moreover, a further provision was made that the designation of the Assistant Utilization Officer sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No 174, Development, dated 2nd February 1925—i.e., the officer in charge of the Minor Forest Product section—be altered to the ' Deputy Forest Utilization Officer . '

With this additional staff, the work of the utilization branch has gone ahead rapidly. In regard to taking over the control and running of depots, it was decided to make a start with those at Beypore and Pollachi.

In May 1926 Mr. C. R. Ranganathan was posted under the Forest Utilization Officer for purpose of checking the depot stocks at Beypore.

The depot was found to be in an unmanageable state mainly owing to the recent hand-sawing of sleeper and scantling operations. All log stocks were checked and the sawn material properly graded, stacked and enumerated. The work of stock taking was completed in September 1926 and the Forest Utilization Division assumed control from the 10th of that month.

A start was then made on the Pollachi Log depot and Mr. Ranganathan was transferred to the Pollachi work. This stock taking was completed towards the end of this year under review and charge of the depot is being assumed by this division from 1st April 1927. A departure was made from the usual routine of Pollachi depot by introducing a grading system for logs to enable a more complete check to be kept on the value of the stock in hand. A further change in the organization was the transfer of the post of Forest Utilization Ranger from Trichinopoly to Podanur in order to concentrate activities in the West Coast districts.

The sawmill at Pollachi started work in July 1926 and this division has maintained control of the sawn material depot at Pollachi since that date. The Forest Utilization Range Officer, Podanur, was placed in charge of this depot.

The sawmills at Chedleth and Parappa commenced operations in October 1926 and February 1927 respectively but to the end of this financial year this division has not taken charge of the sawn outturn as the staff applied for for this work had not been sanctioned.

It may be mentioned that proposals for organizing these timber depots, including the rail head depots of Nanjangod and Kasargod (for Chedleth and Parappa respectively) were put forward by this office in August and September 1926 but owing to the large number of districts concerned and the corresponding number of officers to be consulted, examination of the scheme was retarded and at the end of this official year, the extra staff applied for had not been sanctioned by Government. Hence the taking over of Kasaragod, Parappa, Chedleth and Nanjangod depots has not been possible during this year.

NOTE.—This staff has since been sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 532, Development, dated 6th April 1927, and control of the depots named has been assumed.

With the formation of the Forest Utilization Division in August 1926, and the experience gained in the subsequent months in the dealings with the depots, and with the prospect of handling them in the near future, further proposals were submitted in January 1927 for the employment of an Imperial

Forest Service Officer to be posted near the West Coast to be in constant touch with the depots. His duties were to be the management of the field work in connexion with the depots under the Forest Utilization Division and also all utilization duties in the West Coast districts of South Coimbatore, North Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Palghat, Nilambur, Beypore and Calicut, Wynaad, North and South Mangalore, Mysore, Coorg, and Cochin. His actual duties were to include auction sales, sleeper and timber passing, inspection and executive charge of depots, investigation of local markets, co-ordination of supplies of logs and sawn material, organization of subsidiary sawmill and depot industries.

Government were pleased to approve of the proposals and sanctioned in G.O. No. Mis. 173, Development, dated 4th February 1927, the appointment of an assistant Forest Utilization Officer, West Coast districts with headquarters at Coimbatore. Staff of one clerk and three peons was also sanctioned.

The above will illustrate the rapid growth of this newly formed division and it may be accepted that the organization is almost complete to enable us to embark on a period of responsible activity. But the work of the division is increasing daily and small additions to the staff will become necessary from time to time as further responsibilities are assumed.

(3) *Major activities.*—The major activities of the branch during the year may be summarized as follows:—

*Sleeper operations.*—The sleeper supply arrangements agreed to between the Southern Group Sleeper Pool and the Madras Forest Department in 1925 continued in operation. Sleepers supplied amounted to 17,735 Broad Gauge and 13,823 Metre Gauge. All these sleepers were passed by this Branch.

In addition a contract for 15,000 narrow gauge sleepers was obtained from the Cauvery-Mettur Project and 14,685 were supplied up to 31st March 1927.

(1) *Beypore depot.*—As has been stated, the Beypore depot was taken over from the Nilambur division in September 1926. All sawn material on hand was inspected and graded. Stock sheds have been erected and the whole sawn material depot enclosed by a protective fence. The stocks of logs have been greatly reduced. Revised price lists were drawn up and more definite rulings as regards retail sales of whole lots have been introduced thereby enabling purchasers to obtain stocks as they required them at fixed prices. This innovation has produced good results as the majority of stock has been disposed of with only one or two auctions, and better prices have been obtained.

(2) *Pollachi depot.*—Logs have been checked and a definite log grading system introduced. The Mill started operations in July 1926 and this Branch has operated the sawn material depot from that date.

(3) *Madras depot.*—In 1925-26, it was decided to start a sawn material timber depot in Madras and a site has been obtained in Sydenham's Road. Timber was consigned to this depot during 1926-27 from Beypore and Olavakkot, together with a small quantity of rosewood logs from the Wynaad district.

The results obtained showed that West Coast teak is able to compete successfully with Burma teak in the Madras market but success is doubtful in regard to other species owing to Andaman competition. As it was decided that the Madras depot could only be operated successfully on an enlarged scale, as it was not considered necessary to incur expense in seeking markets for teak (as these are present) and as the most desirable markets for other



species appeared to be in places like Trichinopoly, Erode, Coimbatore, etc., it was resolved that the usefulness of the Madras depot might be considered terminated and it was accordingly closed down from 1st April 1927. The Government Timber Agent has taken over this depot under conditions approved by the Forest Utilization Branch.

Its transactions from May 1926 to March 1927 amounted to about Ra. 26,600.

(4) *Olavakkot*.—Although the sales of this depot have been co-ordinated by the Forest Utilization Branch with Beypore and Pollachi, the actual control has remained with the Forest Engineer-in-Charge, Exploitation division, Olavakkot, who will be submitting his own report.

*Overseas trade*.—Owing to the decision of the Government of India and the Government of Madras to terminate the selling agency of Messrs. W. W. Howard Brothers of London for Madras timbers, very little export business has been done. The agency was due to terminate on 31st December 1926 but owing to difficulties of disposing of stocks on hand, an extension of the time-limit has been granted. Messrs. Howard Brothers were given instructions to continue their normal trade of disposing of laurel wood (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) but all other timbers held on hand were to be disposed of in auction as quickly as possible to minimize storage and insurance expenses. These stocks are now in course of disposal.

The following statement represents the position to 31st March 1927:—

*Result of transactions with Messrs. W. W. Howard Brothers & Co. during 1926-27.*

Serial number.	Species.	Stock on 1st March 1926.	Exported during 1926-27.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Laurel .. .. .	C.F.T. 1,564	C.F.T. 1,047	C.F.T. 2,611
2	Rosewood .. .. .	TONS. CWT. QR. LB. 33 17 0 14	TONS. CWT. QR. LB. 168 3 1 14	TONS. CWT. QR. LB. 202 0 2 0
3	Kindal .. .. .	C.F.T. 259	....	C.F.T. 259
4	Haldu .. .. .	C.F.T. 307	....	C.F.T. 307
5	Koko .. .. .	C.F.T. 29	....	C.F.T. 29
6	Teak .. .. .	C.F.T. 90	....	C.F.T. 90

Serial number.	Species.	Sold during 1926-27.	Stock on 1st April 1927.	Net amount received till the end of the year.
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Laurel .. .. .	C.F.T. 616	C.F.T. 1,995	} RS.  58,287
2	Rosewood .. .. .	TONS. CWT. QR. LB. 202 0 2 0 (a)	....	
3	Kindal .. .. .	C.F.T. 259	....	
4	Haldu .. .. .	C.F.T. 307	....	
5	Koko .. .. .	C.F.T. 29	....	
6	Teak .. .. .	C.F.T. 90	....	

(a) A sale made in June 1927 is included in this figure.

The above figures do not include a few sample consignments sent for the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 small quantities of which remain on hand but which are being auctioned off.

A remittance of Rs. 53,287 was received during the year and a further balance of about Rs. 15,000 is outstanding on account of sales made. This Rs. 53,287 includes sale of certain small British Empire Exhibition consignments. It is hoped to issue a more complete statement when the whole agency business with Messrs. Howard Brothers is cleared up.

As it was considered advisable to continue our export trade, negotiation were at once put in hand to obtain other agents to handle this business. Proposals have been submitted to appoint a firm with headquarters in South India and who have representatives and shipping connexions all over the world. This will enable the department to keep in close touch with widely distributed markets and will provide a commercial trade and distributing organization. The orders of Government are awaited on these proposals.

*Home trade.*—Perhaps one of the most important developments of the Utilization Branch is the organization of the South Indian mufassal markets. Such markets cannot be directly handled by the official staff of the department as business customs, credits and collection of moneys involve too many obstacles.

To handle this business a Government Timber Agent has been appointed. It is the policy of the branch to accept as many special sawing orders as possible especially from public bodies such as the Railways and the Public Works Department. However, many logs put into a mill will not meet the requirement of these orders and also there is always a great deal of timber left over from a suitable log after cutting out special sizes. All such timber is at once converted into standard stock sizes and stocks are thus built up at each mill. The Agent is responsible for placing these stocks on local markets. From present indications it would appear that the local demand far exceeds the supply the department can make.

*General.*—Many other items of work have been effected in the general line of organization. Price lists have been drawn up and issued. Grading rules for sawn teak have been formulated. New registers and forms for sawn material depots have been introduced into depots. A report on the demands of principal consumers of Madras timbers, on domestic and foreign markets of the timbers of the Madras Presidency and also proposals for a grading bureau were compiled and included in the Chief Forest Engineer's report on 'Progress and Proposed Expansion in the Utilization of the Forest Resources of Madras.'

(4) *Financial results.*—It is not possible to provide any definite figures to illustrate the financial results of the work of this branch as the majority of business obtained, although handled through the Madras office, is credited direct to Forest District concerned. Nevertheless a recent audit of accounts of the division since its inception in August 1926 shows its cash transactions to be about 4½ lakhs. With the value of other business handled for districts for which no credit is shown, this branch estimates that it has handled Rs. 9—10 lakhs which may be considered satisfactory when it is compared to the Rs. 3½ lakhs in 1925—26.

(5) *Administration.*—The following officers held charge of posts during the year :—

Forest Utilization Officer—Mr. J. W. K. Wernham, M.C., B.A., M.F. (whole year).

Assistant Forest Utilization Officer, Madras—Mr. V. S. Kuppuswamy (from 2nd August 1926 to end of year).

Assistant Forest Utilization Officer, West Coast Districts, Coimbatore—Mr. H. P. Ward (from January to end of year).

Deputy Forest Utilization Officer, Minor Forest Products Officer—Mr. M. Abdul Hafiz (whole year).

Attached Officer, (for depot stock taking)—Mr. C. R. Ranganathan (from 2nd May 1926 to end of year).

On 31st March 1927, the subordinate staff amounted to—

*Madras Headquarters staff*—

One Accountant

Five clerks.

Seven peons.

*Mufassal staff*—

Four Range Officers' (Calicut, Podanur, Beypore, Chedleth).

Two foresters (Beypore and Madras).

Two clerks (Beypore and Assistant Forest Utilization Officer, West Coast).

Five watchers (three Beypore, two Madras).

Six peons (three Assistant Forest Utilization Officer, one Forest Utilization Ranger, Podanur, one Calicut, one Beypore).

*Beypore Depot.*—This depot office was inspected by the Forest Utilization Officer in March 1927 and found satisfactory.

### IX.—MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS SECTION.

(1) Although placed under the Forest Utilization Officer for administrative purposes and styled Deputy Forest Utilization Officer, the work of the Minor Forest Products Officer is so distinct as to warrant a separate report.

The following report was written by Mr. M. Abdul Hafiz, who held the post throughout the year :—

The chief items of work carried out in the Minor Forest Produce section during the year are—

1. *Helping the trade.*—The right to remove minor forest produce from the reserves was leased out as usual by the Divisional Forest Officers to local contractors except in parts of Kurnool and Nellore districts where they were collected departmentally chiefly with a view to provide work for the local tribes, the Chenchus and Yanadis. So, the chief item of the Deputy Forest Utilization Officer's work has been the bringing of the contractor and the purchaser into touch.

Enquiries are being received from the contractors all over the Presidency who are kept informed of the suitable markets for their produce, of the prevailing rates and trend of the markets, both local and foreign. Such information is also communicated to the District Forest Officers who ask for it.

Stocks with the District Forest Officer were advertised and orders secured.

Many enquiries have been received from individuals and firms, local and foreign, who were furnished with the required information and samples, and also put in direct touch with the Forest Officer or contractor holding stocks of the required produce.

Superintendents of Jails and other big institutions were also advised of the produce available with the Forest Officers and contractors. The question of undertaking such supplies departmentally, wherever feasible, was examined.

Of all the activities of the Minor forest produce section, this is the most important under the present conditions of working.

2. *Collection of information.*—The Deputy Forest Utilization Officer had to keep a sharp look-out for useful information from other parts of India as well as the world, which entailed a perusal of many trade journals, bulletins, and books.

It was not always possible to furnish all the information asked for by the enquirers as it was not available in this newly created office or elsewhere. Literature available on this little known subject is almost nil or very meagre. It was therefore decided to undertake a comprehensive survey of all important minor forest produce available in the forests of this Presidency, to definitely ascertain their average annual yield, methods of collection, treatment, grading and disposal, their uses and markets, rates, etc., and assemble all the available information about each produce. In this connexion the Deputy Forest Utilization Officer visited most of the districts, interviewed the local Forest officers as well as traders with a view to acquainting himself with the conditions obtaining in the mufassal and also to verify the information collected and bring it up to date.

The mass of information so gathered was sifted and useful extracts made out and filed in 85 ledger files which were newly opened. References to and extracts from the trade journals, bulletins and books on the subject were taken and inserted in the ledger files.

Simultaneously lists of local plants and trees yielding the different economic products, e.g., gums, tans, dyes, fibres, flosses, oil seeds, etc., were compiled.

Stock books showing the various produce available in each district and the average annual yield, etc., were newly opened. A running record of the weekly market rate of the important produce was maintained and the fluctuations of the markets, seasonal and otherwise, studied.

Statistics relating to the annual export of the various Minor Forest produce from the ports in this Presidency for the past four years were collected to watch the trend of the foreign markets and their requirements. Import figures were also obtained to know the extent of competition by the foreign products in the local market.

*Scientific examination of some produce.*—Even in days when Minor Forest produce were treated as a side-show, the value of systematic investigation was proved by the results achieved. So in addition to the foregoing urgent items of work, scientific examination of a few products, known and unfamiliar to the commercial world, was commenced last year.

The products under investigation are :—

*Terminalia pallida* fruits, Catechu, Myrabolans, Divi-Divi, *Nux vomica*, *Cassia auriculata* bark, *Cassia fistula* bark, *Hardwickia binata* fibre, *Mastixia arborea* resin, Lemon grass and Nandi and Umari.

Short notes on these products have been drawn up and are available for distribution to those interested.

In addition to the above, detailed investigation of the following products will be taken up during the coming year :—

Ventilago madraspatana bark.	Gamboge.
Hopea parviflora bark.	Bamboos.
Tamarind.	Canes
Soap-nut.	Charcoal.
Dhupa butter	Boswellia serrata gum.
Dammar.	

*Other questions examined.*—Enquiries were also instituted to ascertain the various systems of exploiting the Minor Forest produce in vogue in this Presidency, mainly with a view to examine what possibilities exist to augment and regularise their output. This examination revealed the existence of different practices in different circles and even among the divisions of the circle in dealing with the same produce. Results of such enquiries as completed are being brought to the notice of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

*Introduction of lac cultivation.*—Conditions are favourable for starting lac cultivation in parts of this Presidency. There are suitable localities in several districts where some of the reputed host plants of lac occur in sufficiently large numbers and regular supplies of brood lac can be readily obtained by pre-arrangement. *Ficus*, *Butea*, *Zizyphus* and other trees which are not of much economic value at present could thus be made to yield fairly good returns.

Further, in a work of this kind the great advantage is the simplicity of work, the inexpensiveness of the materials required to start and carry on the work, and the non-interference it causes to other operations in the tract. Profits too are quite ample considering the labour, time and investment involved.

In Mysore its cultivation on scientific and business lines was started in 1921 and great progress was made in a few years. Suitable portions of the forests are now being utilized for the production of lac to meet the demand. In 1922 revenue from lac was only Rs. 1,060, but at the close of 1925 it was over Rs. 9,000. That is the result of three years' organized and sustained work.

Those who are anxious to develop the dormant resources of their forests to the full would do well to launch on a well considered scheme of lac cultivation when host plants exist and climatic conditions are favourable.

The Deputy Forest Utilization Officer visited some of the successful lac areas in the Mysore State, and also saw the lac experiments being conducted in the Institute of Science, Bangalore. A detailed note on the possibilities of lac cultivation in this Presidency and measures to be taken in connexion with its introduction was submitted to the Chief Conservator of Forests, and discussed in the last conference of the Conservators. I was told that this subject is under further consideration of the Chief Conservator whose final orders are awaited.

As it is not practicable to start an experiment on a fairly large commercial scale without the special staff, arrangements are in progress to make a start on a small scale in two or three suitable localities to gain practical experience of the local conditions. These experiments will be tried on *Shorea talura* in North Salem, on *Zizyphus* in Palghat and on *Butea frondosa* in Kurnool.

*General observation.*—Most of the dealers in the Minor Forest produce are small businessmen often without a knowledge of English and with a very hazy idea of what is wanted of them or what they can really do. It therefore becomes almost impossible to induce any radical changes in the long-established practices and prevent adulteration. Still with the co-operation of some big firms an attempt was made to grade the produce into definite grades according to size or quality and to insist on the suppliers keeping to those standards. As almost the whole Minor Forest produce business is in the hands of the contractors who not infrequently change every year, it becomes difficult to forecast the result.

The Deputy Forest Utilization Officer visited most of the districts to get into personal touch with the local officers, contractors and tradesmen. He also attended the annual sales in several divisions, and explained to the bidders about the creation of the new Utilization division which will help them in disposing their stocks to the best advantage. They were also informed of the suitable markets for the various minor products and the rates current as well as maximum, during certain seasons in the year. At the conclusion of such sales the District Forest officers expressed that the sales were far more successful and brought in larger bids than usual.

#### X.—CONCLUSION.

The progress and substantial improvement made during the past year has not been easily achieved. Among the many obstacles which have faced the staff of the Forest Engineering Branch are working in feverish, isolated localities; insufficient clerical staff (the Chief Forest Engineer's office for instance has a smaller establishment than a Conservator's office, with work as heavy as any Circle); the dearth of experienced men and the necessity of patiently training men for the new and specialized technical work; Government rules and regulations not designed for commercial concerns; and discouraging uninformed criticism. The belief of the Engineering Branch officers in the opportunity which exists for successfully developing the economic utilization of the forest resources of Madras, and the support given by the department as a whole has been largely responsible for the progress made. The subordinate and clerical staffs have co-operated wholeheartedly. Clerks and Accountants have worked overtime and holidays, without compensation. Rangers and foresters, foremen and mechanics have performed their duties under the severest living conditions, and, with a few exceptions, uncomplainingly.

J. KENNETH PEARCE,  
*Chief Forest Engineer.*

31st March 1927.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

---

**G.O. No. 446, dated 10th March 1928**

Co-operative Societies—Administration report—1926-27—Recorded  
with remarks.

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READ—*Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,  
dated 26th November 1927, No. C. 2730.*

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**Order—No. 446, Development, dated 10th March 1928.**

Recorded.

2. In September 1927 the Government appointed a small committee to enquire into the present state of the co-operative movement in the Presidency. This committee has finished its work and its report has been received. Though this review deals with the Registrar's report for the year ending 30th June 1927, it must necessarily be overshadowed by the report of the Committee which has not yet been considered in detail by the Government.

3. The year 1926-27 has been one of considerable expansion; the number of societies increased from 11,973 to 13,357, an increase of 11·56 per cent, and the number of members increased by 10·93 per cent, from 748,670 to 830,522. The average number of members to a society was 64 as compared with 64·5 in the previous year. Of the total number of members at the end of the year 497,940 were agriculturists, 242,054 were non-agriculturists and 90,528 were classed as persons having mixed occupations. The number of societies composed wholly or mainly of Ādi-Drāvidas or Ādi-Āndhras increased from 1,872 to 2,087.

4. Societies are broadly classified as agricultural and non-agricultural, each of these classes being subdivided into credit and non-credit societies. Agricultural credit societies numbered 11,000 as against 9,822 at the close of the previous year. Amongst the agricultural non-credit societies there

were 116 societies for purchase and for purchase and sale as against 98 at the beginning of the year. There was a decline in the trading activities of these societies, but as pointed out by the Registrar it is likely that conditions will improve when the 38 loan and sale societies are in proper running order. The Registrar attributes the delay in commencing work to the fact that the rules dealing with the sanction of loans by Government to these societies were not issued till March last. The Government observe, however, that in the opinion of the Committee on co-operation in this Presidency whose report has recently been issued the difficulty has been over-emphasized as in many cases suitable godowns in which to store members' produce can be rented. A special feature of the year in non-credit work has been the formation of eleven societies in the neighbourhood of Madras for the supply of milk to Madras City. The Government hope that this experiment will be successful.

5. As is to be expected the number of non-agricultural societies, 1,501, is small when compared with the number of agricultural societies. There has nevertheless been an increase of 7.5 per cent in the number of these societies during the year. Of the 1,501 societies 1,115 were credit. Amongst the non-credit non-agricultural societies were 143 stores societies of various kinds. The value of stock sold by these societies fell slightly and the net divisible profits decreased from Rs. 65,377 in the previous year to Rs. 43,085. The Government observe that the Inspector of Co-operative Societies who was referred to in the previous year's review as having been posted for training in the Industries Department so that he might be entrusted with the special work of rehabilitating weavers' societies has now finished his training and it is hoped that the efforts of this Inspector will result in a much-needed improvement in the condition of these weavers' societies.

6. In the review on the report for the previous year it was observed that the accumulation of surplus funds owing to particularly large deposits by local boards, etc., had become a source of embarrassment. Such deposits had increased by 50 per cent in that year, 1925-26; in the year 1926-27 the increase was 21 per cent. The Registrar observes that a considerable portion of the surplus funds in the various banks was absorbed during the year. The Government, however, agree with the Registrar in considering that the means whereby this absorption was achieved is



open to objection and they consider that, in view of the present condition of the movement, consolidation and not expansion is what is required. They would invite the serious attention of all co-operators to the considerations mentioned by the Registrar in paragraph 15 of his report.

7. The Registrar in his report for the previous year, 1925-26, and the Government in their review thereon had certain remarks to make on the question of overdues. The Government regret to observe that the position in 1926-27, far from having improved, has become worse. The Registrar deals with the matter in paragraph 14 of his report. The Government can only again reiterate the fact that until co-operators realize that the question must be dealt with in a practical manner the condition of the movement will give cause for certain anxiety. They would also draw attention to the remarks of the Committee on Co-operation on the subject.

8. The number of supervising and audit unions increased from 346 to 366 during the year. In addition to these there were 3 propagandist unions and 19 district federations of unions. The number of federations of unions did not increase during the year. Education of the office bearers of primary societies in the principles of co-operation is a matter of the highest importance and in order to further this the Government granted a subsidy of a thousand rupees to each of the district federations of South Kanara and Chingleput. Since the close of the year they have granted a further Rs. 11,000 as subsidies to other federations for conducting training classes.

9. It was remarked in the review on the previous year's report that, while the number of arbitration references had decreased, the number of suits filed had shown considerable increase. The number of suits filed in the year 1926-27 was 1,321 as against 1,315 in the previous year, while the number of arbitration references was 21,524 as against 19,991 in the previous year.

10. The Registrar remarks on the inadequacy of his staff for liquidation and for audit. Since the close of the year the Government have sanctioned as a temporary measure 4 inspectors for audit, 24 for liquidation and 48 for supervision. In connexion with the report of the Committee on Co-operation the Government will examine what official staff should be provided for these purposes.

11. Finally the Government wish to endorse the remarks of the Registrar thanking the very large number of honorary workers who have contributed to the development of the movement and the authorities of the Imperial Bank for their advice on financial questions.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

A. McG. C. TAMPOE,  
*Secretary to Government.*

**Editors' Table.**

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, II OF 1912

FOR THE YEAR 1926-27



M A D R A S

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1928



**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, II OF 1912,  
FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.**

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C. No. 2730/27.

OFFICE OF THE  
REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,  
CHEPAUK, MADRAS,  
*Dated the 26th November 1927.*

From

H. M. HOOD, ESQ., I.C.S.,  
REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,  
MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,  
*Fort St. George, Madras.*

*Annual Report on the working of the Co-operative  
Societies Act (II of 1912) for the year 1926-27  
(1st July 1926 to 30th June 1927).*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act in the Madras Presidency for the year ending 30th June 1927.

I.—ADMINISTRATION AND TOURING.

2. Mr. J. Gray was in charge of the Department from 1st July to 22nd September 1926 when he proceeded on leave, handing over charge to the Joint Registrar M.R. Ry. Rao Sahib K. Deivasikhamani Mudaliyar Avargal, who acted as Registrar from 23rd September to 4th November 1926. I assumed charge of the Department on 5th November 1926 and continued to be the Registrar for the remaining portion of the year.

Mr. Gray and Rao Sahib K. Deivasikhamani Mudaliyar  
Administration. spent 35 and 20 days on tour respectively. I spent 118 days on tour. The Joint Registrar and myself gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture which visited Madras during November 1926.

3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. K. Venkata Achariyar  
 Joint Registrar. Avargal held the post of Joint Registrar till 25th July 1926, when he retired

from Government service. He was succeeded by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Deivasikhamani Mudaliyar Avargal, who continues to be in charge of the post. Mr. Venkata Achariyar paid a visit in July 1926 to the cotton sale societies of Hubli and Gadag in the Bombay Presidency and prepared valuable notes on the marketing arrangements for cotton obtaining in the Presidency. Rao Sahib K. Deivasikhamani Mudaliyar was on tour for 123 days and devoted special attention to the development of the cotton sale societies at Tiruppur, Kovilpatti and Nandyal, investigated the possibilities of organizing co-operative irrigation societies, stimulating the work of sale societies for groundnut and paddy in Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot and jaggery in Bellary and organized several milk supply societies in the Chingleput District.

In G.O. No. 236, Development, dated the 17th February 1927, the Government sanctioned the retention of the temporary post of the Joint Registrar which was sanctioned for a period of one year for another year from 1st April 1927 and have requested me to report in January 1928 the progress made in the development of the non-credit side of the co-operative movement. It will be quite necessary to retain this post indefinitely.

4. On the last day of the year there were nine Deputy Registrars including one doing duty as Personal Assistant to the Registrar and of these six were Deputy Collectors. On the promotion of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Deivasikhamani Mudaliyar Avargal as Joint Registrar, the consequent vacancy in a Deputy Registrar's post was filled by the promotion of M.R.Ry. K. Raman Nayar Avargal, permanent Assistant Registrar. Experience of the working of the reorganization scheme introduced two years ago has shown that the present Deputy Registrar has more work than he can effectively handle. With jurisdiction over about three districts, his outdoor staff is inadequate. Non-official effort does not provide any material initiative in non-credit work to which the Deputy Registrar is required to pay special attention and if any material progress is to be made in this direction it is essential to increase the cadre of Deputy Registrars and ultimately there must be one such officer for every district. I have

therefore submitted proposals to the Government for increasing the Deputy Registrars' circles from 8 to 12 and requested sanction for the appointment of four additional Deputy Registrars. The question is under the consideration of the Government.

5. According to the policy laid down in 1925, Honorary Assistant Registrars were appointed at the rate of one per each union which asked for the appointment and a few gentlemen were appointed for the supervision of societies for depressed and backward classes. On 30th June 1926 there were 187 Honorary Assistant Registrars. Forty-six more Honorary Assistant Registrars were appointed during the year under review making a total of 233. Two of them resigned and there were on 30th June 1927, 231 Honorary Assistant Registrars. Their names, headquarters and districts are given in Appendix No. 12.

The agitation which was started in 1924 for the abolition of Honorary Assistant Registrars was continued during the year under review and representations were made to the Government both in the Legislative Council and elsewhere that these appointments are unnecessary. There is no doubt that the appointment was popular with many local unions; but in view of considerations which it is unnecessary to reiterate here the Government have since decided to discontinue the system of appointing one of the Governing Body members of unions as Honorary Assistant Registrar and the appointment will hereafter be confined to a few gentlemen for the purpose of the supervision of societies in special cases such as those for depressed and backward classes.

The travelling allowance of the Governing Body members of unions who attend to organization and supervision work which was hitherto done by Honorary Assistant Registrars will be a charge on the union concerned while for arbitration the Registrar will appoint any suitable gentlemen whose services are available.

6. As in the previous year there were 24 Assistant Registrars' sections besides the special Agency section under the charge of the Extra Assistant Registrar. There were five vacancies in the Assistant Registrar's cadre owing to the reversion of three probationary Assistant Registrars, the promotion of one Assistant Registrar as Deputy Registrar and the death of one Assistant Registrar. All these vacancies were filled up.

by promotion from the grade of Senior Inspectors. On the last day of the year there were 25 Assistant Registrars of whom 24 were in charge of sections and one was doing duty as the Manager of my office. I have submitted proposals to the Government for two additional Assistant Registrars for West Gōdāvāri and Rāmnād districts which have at present no separate Assistant Registrar and are attached to the Assistant Registrars at Bezwada and Madura.

The following statement shows the strength of the subordinate staff on 30th June 1926 and 30th June 1927 :—

Designation and scale of pay.	On 30th June 1926.					On 30th June 1927.				
	Office.		Field.		Total.	Office.		Field.		Total.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Regular line.</i>										
Assistant Registrars. Rs. 150—5—200—10—250.	1	...	24	...	25	1	...	24	...	25
Senior Inspectors. Rs. 80—4—100	5	...	24	10	39	5	...	24	10	39
Senior Inspectors. Rs. 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Junior Inspectors. Rs. 40—4—60—2—80	81	...	72	133	286	80	1	72	135	288
Junior Inspectors. Rs. 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Routine clerks, Rs. 40—65...	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10
Do. „ 35—60	74	...	...	...	74	74	...	...	...	74
Muchi. Rs. 23—35	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Attenders. Rs. 15—20	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3
Peons. Rs. 15—20	12	2	...	...	14	12	2	...	...	14
Attenders. Rs. 12—18	7	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7
Peons	60	...	...	2	62	60	...	...	3	63
<i>Agency.</i>										
Extra Assistant Registrar. Rs. 200—10—300	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Junior Inspectors. Rs. 40—80	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Routine clerks. Rs. 35—60	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
Peons. Rs. 12—18	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
<i>Labour Department.</i>										
Junior Inspectors. Rs. 40—80	...	...	...	61	61	...	...	...	67	67
Peons. Rs. 12	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	14	14

Designation and scale of pay.	On 30th June 1926.					On 30th June 1927.				
	Office.		Field.		Total.	Office.		Field.		Total.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.		Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Reclamation staff.</i>										
Senior Inspectors. Rs. 80—4—100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
Junior Inspectors. Rs. 40—80	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Routine clerks. Rs. 35—60	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Supervisors 1 Public Works Department. Rs. 80	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3
Mechanic. Rs. 80	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Peons. Rs. 12	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3
<i>Labour Union staff</i>										
Junior Inspectors. Rs. 40—80	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1

The following additional establishment was sanctioned during the year :—

- (a) Two Senior Inspector clerks, on Rs. 80 for my office for one year from 1st April 1927.
- (b) Six additional Inspectors for work under the Commissioner of Labour to assist in organizing and supervising depressed classes' societies and
- (c) One Senior Inspector on Rs 80—4—100 and three Junior Inspectors on Rs. 40—4—60—2—80 for a period of four months from 1st April 1927 for special work in connection with the bad season in the Tinnevely District.

Ten Senior Inspectors on Rs. 80—4—100 were sanctioned last year for the supervision of non-credit societies. This staff is quite inadequate considering the growing volume of non-credit work and the interests of further development and I have accordingly submitted proposals for 14 additional Senior Inspectors on Rs. 80—4—100 to provide one for every district. I have submitted also other proposals for additional staff for audit, liquidation and supervision work and for conducting instructional courses for the subordinate staff. Details of these are given elsewhere.

7. The total amount spent out of the public funds for the co-operative movement in the Presidency is Rs. 7,29,636 comprising the following items :—

					RS.
Pay of the Registrar	...	...	...	...	26,396
"    officers	...	....	...	...	69,967
"    establishment	...	...	...	...	4,12,387
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	1,72,638
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	43,511
Grants	...	...	...	...	4,737
				Total	7,29,636

This represents '55 per cent of the working capital as compared with '61 per cent in the previous year.

## II.—SUMMARY OF PROGRESS.

8. Appendix No. 1 shows the general progress of all societies in the Presidency.

9. The Director of Agriculture characterizes the nature of the season and rainfall during the year under review as not generally favourable for agriculture and the following extract from his report for 1926-27 will give an idea of the conditions which prevailed :—

“The south-west monsoon commenced on the West Coast in the first week of June and gave heavy rainfall from the 9th June to the end of September with breaks now and then. In the Circars and Nellore, the monsoon became active only at the end of June and gave fairly good and well-distributed rainfall afterwards, but the lateness of the monsoon affected agricultural operations to some extent. The Deccan received good rains in June and September, but the rainfall was poor in the intervening two months except in Cuddapah. The monsoon was weak in South Arcot, but Chingleput fared a little better. Chittoor received good and well-distributed rain. The monsoon was fairly active in North Arcot, though not so good as in Chittoor. In the other districts, the monsoon was poor in August though it was fair in the other months. On the whole, the south-west monsoon was late and not wholly adequate in many districts; it was satisfactory or fairly satisfactory only in the Circars, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor and on the West Coast.

“ The north-east monsoon commenced about the middle of October and gave good rains except in the Circars. It became feeble afterwards and revived in the first week of November only to slacken after the middle of the month. It was then diverted and ran an erratic course with the result that the pressure distribution corresponded to what generally obtains in February. After the middle of November the weather was dry save for a few scanty showers on the Coromandel coast and adjoining districts due to local disturbances. The monsoon failed completely in the Circars and the Deccan and was inadequate elsewhere, especially in Nellore, Chittoor and Tinnevely. The partial failure of this monsoon affected the Coromandel coast most and the adjoining districts which depend mainly on this monsoon for their cultivation. In these districts the want of adequate supplies in irrigation tanks resulted in reduced yields of paddy over appreciable areas. Late crops were adversely affected in parts of most districts, especially in the black soil areas of Bellary and Anantapur and the Ongole Taluk of Guntūr. .

On the whole, the year was not generally favourable for agriculture.”

Except in Chittoor, Cuddapah, South Kanara and Malabar where, in spite of an improvement in the seasonal conditions, the collections have not been quite satisfactory, the collections in other districts were in keeping with the nature of the season. I have dealt with this matter more fully in paragraph 43 of the report.

10. On a reference to Appendix No. 11 it will be seen that the expansion of the movement generally throughout the Presidency had been more marked during the year than in the previous year. The districts which showed the greatest expansion are Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevely, Malabar, Tanjore, Ganjām, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Kistna, the number of societies registered during the year varying from 129 in Chingleput to 71 in Kistna. In Guntūr, Gōdāvāri East and Kurnool, attention was being paid more to consolidation than to expansion. And in Chittoor, South Kanara and Salem very great care had to be bestowed on consolidation and collection of pverdues. In the remaining districts both the branches of work went hand in hand.

11. There were at the beginning of the year 11,973 societies. One thousand four hundred and fifty-five societies were registered

Expansion and consolidation.

Societies of all classes.

during the year and the registration of 71 societies was cancelled during the year as against 877 and 45, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the societies registered during the year one was a propagandist union, 20 were local unions, 1,290 agricultural societies and 123 non-agricultural societies. There were thus 13,357 societies of all classes on the last day of the year under report.

12. The total number of members on 30th June 1927 in all the 12,969 societies (excepting local unions and federations) was 830,522 which gives an average of 64 members per society against 65 in the previous year. When compared with the population of the Presidency as per last census the number of members forms 1·94 as against 1·75 in the previous year. The following is the usual classification of members :—

Non-cultivating landholders ... ..	52,650
Cultivating " " " " " "	338,611
Tenants... ..	63,378
Field labourers... ..	43,301
<b>Total agriculturists ... ..</b>	<b>497,940</b>
<b>Total non-agriculturists ... ..</b>	<b>242,054</b>
„ mixed ... ..	90,528
<b>Total members ... ..</b>	<b>830,522</b>

According to communities they stand as below :—

	As on 30th June 1927.	As on 30th June 1926.
Brahmans ... ..	104,331	96,264
Non-Brahman Hindus ... ..	510,356	451,746
Christians ... ..	64,374	60,900
Muhammadans ... ..	49,169	45,980
Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras	87,393	80,103
Other classes ... ..	14,899	13,790
	<b>830,522</b>	<b>748,783</b>

13. The total working capital of all societies on 30th June 1927 was Rs. 1,334·34 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,132·80 lakhs at the end of the previous year. Their paid-up share capital rose from Rs. 153·32 lakhs to Rs. 175·48 lakhs, the deposits by individuals and institutions from Rs. 437·47 lakhs to Rs. 506·17 lakhs and reserve fund after audit from Rs. 56·50



lakhs to Rs. 68·54 lakhs. Loans from Government went up to Rs. 23·42 lakhs from Rs. 17·69 lakhs in the previous year. Ignoring investments of one society in another the actual working capital in the movement was Rs. 727·35 lakhs as shown below:—

	Lakhs.
	RS.
Paid-up share capital of individuals ...	139·57
Deposits of individuals, institutions, etc. ...	506·17
Reserve fund ... ..	58·22
Loans from Government ... ..	23·42
	727·38

This shows an increase of Rs. 103·00 lakhs over the previous year's figure. Of the above, the owned capital amounting to Rs. 197·79 lakhs, represents 37·35 per cent of the borrowed capital which is a little above the proportion noticed in the previous year. There will be an addition of nearly 10 lakhs to the reserve fund of societies after the audit of the year under review is complete. The following items comprise the Government loan of Rs. 23·42 lakhs:—

	RS.
Building societies ... ..	13,69,154
Land Mortgage Banks (debentures) ...	62,000
Loan and sale societies for construction of granaries ... ..	5,800
Loans to depressed classes societies ...	7,57,139
Kallakurichi Agricultural and Industrial Society under the State Aid to Industries Act ... ..	17,831
Fishermen societies ... ..	3,000
Land Reclamation societies ... ..	1,26,955
	23,41,879

14. The collections under all heads, as evidenced by Appendix No. I, parts II and III have shown a tendency towards still further deterioration except in the matter of principal arrears in agricultural societies where there is a very slight improvement by 0·54 per cent. It must be acknowledged that this state of affairs has existed notwithstanding the extensions granted for 17·12 lakhs, 7·91 lakhs, 3·31 lakhs in Central Banks, agricultural societies and non-agricultural societies

respectively, as against 12.24 lakhs, 5.75 lakhs and 2.13 lakhs respectively, in the previous year. It will be idle to throw the blame solely on the adverse season during the year under review as well as in the several years past, as it cannot be said that such lapses on the part of nature had gone so far as to have resulted in conditions amounting to drought. A great deal of work still remains to be done to make co-operators realize the necessity and advantage to themselves of prompt repayment and to induce them not only to act on this realization but also so to arrange loans that repayment is easily possible on the due date. It does not appear that the supervising unions on whom rests the responsibility for the upkeep of the societies' credit have generally made any serious attempts to check the increasing overdues in spite of the advice tendered in the previous year's report that if this tendency is allowed to go unchecked it might lead to "financial chaos." There are, of course, some notable exceptions to this generalization but undoubtedly a large number of unions have not yet made serious attempts to make the fullest possible use of the large sums of money available for short term for financing agriculture. In my previous report I have referred to the statistics of several years comparing the growth of the movement and the Government staff on field duty and observed that the departmental staff cannot attend to collection, when the strength of the staff is not sufficient to cope with the statutory duties of registration, audit, liquidation and enquiry. I give below the figures for the year under review, under the several columns of the statement published at page 8 of my last report:—

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Total working capital.	Percentage of arrears of principal due		Strength of Government staff on field duty.	Remarks.
				To central banks.	To agricultural societies.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1926-27	13,357	830,522	1,334.84	20.18	43.57	208	Excludes staff on special duty, for non-credit work, etc.

It may perhaps be interesting to note the growth of the non-official staff since 1921 which is as follows:—

Year.	Number of unions	Number of societies affiliated.	Total number of members in affiliated societies.	Total working capital of affiliated societies Rs. in lakhs.	Expenditure in lakhs.	Number of super- vising staff maintained by unions.	Government staff.*	
							Senior inspectors.	Junior Inspectors.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1921-22	209	5,494	328,377	241.43	1.31	176	18	201
1922-23	249	6,514	374,340	310.40	1.56	237	22	206
1923-24	280	7,555	468,264	376.06	1.92	273	24	206
1924-25	325	8,704	539,779	434.32	2.19	322	24	206
1925-26	367	9,617	618,345	509.34	2.45	372	24	206
1926-27	388	10,709	664,653	634.14	2.88	394	24	206

N.B.—The number of unions include propagandist unions, District Federations and audit unions.

\* This includes agency staff and excludes staff on special duties, e.g., for non-credit work and in the Labour Department and the number of societies exclude about 2,200 societies including a large number of unaffiliated societies of the 1,600 societies in the Labour Department which should also be audited by the Government staff in column 9.

### 15. There was no change in the number of central banks.

Proposals were however received during the year for the starting of more central banks in districts where a financing bank already existed but they were not accepted as the centralization of finance in one Central Bank for each district was the accepted policy of the department and no case has been made out for departing from it.

Deposits from local boards and municipalities increased by 21 per cent during the year against an increase of 50 per cent during the previous year. A considerable portion of the surpluses in the Apex bank and in most of the district banks has been absorbed during the year. The agitation which produced this result has given greater prominence to this question of surplus than to the problem of arrears and the central banks which participated seemed more concerned with immediate results than with sound investments. The investments by the Apex bank in banks outside the province fell from 13 lakhs in the previous year to 9 lakhs.

The existence of a large surplus at the beginning of the year in the financing banks led to an agitation for

expansion and in the course of this, it was urged in several districts that the borrowing power of existing societies should be increased while more societies should be freely organized. The Madras Central Urban Bank offered a special rebate on loans to central banks if they took more than three lakhs before a certain date to be utilized in this expansion. The necessity for caution in registering hastily organized societies and the delay caused by referring back incomplete organization records for further information led to some criticism of departmental officers. The enhancement of maximum borrowing power had in view of the duty laid on the Registrar by Statutory Rule VIII B to fix borrowing limits and of a tendency to press for enhancement more with a view to absorb the bank's cash than to provide for loans within the easy repayment capacity of the ryots in moderate years compelled the department to adopt a conservative attitude. It has been urged that loans up to one-fourth of the total assets would be a safe limit while the department will not go beyond one-eighth. Such loans might have an adequate property backing to enable the bank to recover it by selling up the ryot but if the loan is for 10 years at 10 per cent he must repay in the first year 10 per cent for principal and 10 per cent for interest, that is, in all 5 per cent on the value of the total property. Considering that cultivated land only pays about 5 per cent on its capital cost, that his property quoted in the property statement includes many other items than cultivable land, that he has to maintain himself and his family, that the property statement is frequently exaggerated, it will be patent that to fix a maximum borrowing power at one-fourth of the total of the property statement is to ensure very heavy arrears.

16. There were 346 unions (338 supervising and 8 audit) at the beginning of the year. Local unions. supervising 20 local unions of which two are audit unions were registered during the year as compared with 33 in the previous year. Thus at the end of the year there were 366 unions inclusive of 10 audit unions, 10,709 primary societies with an aggregate membership of 664,653 and working capital of Rs. 6,34,13,675, were affiliated to the unions on 30th June 1927 as compared with 9,617 societies with a membership of 613,345 and working capital of Rs. 5,09,34,870 in the year preceding. The number of new unions registered during the year is inadequate for the number of societies registered but considering that

537 societies had not started work before the year ended, the figure is not entirely disappointing. South Arcot stands alone in that there is not a single society unaffiliated to a union. Next to it come, Bellary, Anantapur, Gōdāvāri West, Rāmnād and Trichinopoly for the extremely small number of primary societies which remain outside the scheme of non-official supervision. In Gōdāvāri East, Madura and Tanjore it is found that a comparatively large number of societies have not affiliated themselves to the unions. They are mostly societies for depressed classes. Only a small percentage of these societies have been affiliated to unions. I consider it would be advisable for the remaining societies also to constitute themselves into separate unions, when adequate arrangements can be made to finance them. Where these societies are under the Labour department they get a certain amount—an inadequate amount—of supervision at the rate of 40 societies per inspector or in some cases at 25 per inspector but in addition to this they would be the better for non-official supervision through unions. The main problem here is to find the finance necessary. As they are being given land at concession rates not in view of their own merits but in consideration of the fact that they are co-operative societies and that they are depressed classes, it seems reasonable to levy a small charge on the lands they so acquire in order to provide the supervision necessary to enable them to reap the fullest advantage from the benefits accorded to them.

The statement comparing the average size of the unions in each district\* with their average working capital and expenditure for the last two years is published hereunder :—

District.	1925-26.				1926-27.			
	Unions	Societies per union (average).	Average working capital	Average cost of management.	Unions.	Societies per union (average).	Average working capital.	Average cost of management.
			RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Anantapur ...	15	28	1,87,877	772	15	29	1,36,729	756
Arcot (North)	30	30	1,47,586	620	33	20	1,35,850	817
Do. (South)	22	32	1,59,912	600	22	36	1,85,139	693
Bellary ...	8	29	1,30,941	511	8	32	1,48,793	650

\* Madras is excluded.

year. In the examination at the close of the course all the 19 were declared successful.

Andhra Sahakara Sammelanam. The Andhra Sahakara Sammelanam has since removed its headquarters to Rajahmundry.

A propagandist Union for the Tanjore district, the Hood Co-operative Institute, was registered during the year with the object of spreading correct ideas on co-operation by means of lectures, holding training classes and arranging for co-operative conferences.

19. The trading activities of the movement, generally speaking, were not so good in the year under report as in the previous year. Trading activities. Against 25.97 lakhs and 26.84 lakhs under purchases and sales as owner in the previous year, the transactions during the year were 25.13 and 25.53 lakhs respectively. The value of purchase and sales made as agents during the year were Rs. 1.66 lakhs and 4.94 lakhs while they were Rs. 1.96 lakhs and 18.33 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The loans advanced against the pledge of agricultural produce and standing crops amounted to 9.34 lakhs, the corresponding amount in the previous year being 4.64 lakhs. Many of the loan and sale societies have not as yet made suitable provision for the storage of the pledged produce in godowns. Only a few of them have availed themselves of the Government loan for constructing godowns. The Government have budgeted an allotment of Rs. 25,000 under this head and have approved the rules framed for the grant of these loans only in March last. Another great handicap is the absence of adequate departmental staff to guide the activities of these non-credit societies. There are now ten Senior Inspectors only to attend to this work who are placed under 8 Deputy Registrars. For a long time to come these societies if they are to be a success must receive the closest attention of the department. I have therefore applied to the Government for the appointment of 14 more senior Inspectors for non-credit work in general and for ten senior Inspectors specially for these loan and sale societies.

20. As against 48 societies of this kind on the last day of the previous year, there were on 30th June 1927, 57 societies. The Labour contract societies.

working of these societies during the past two years is exhibited in the form of a statement appended below:—

Year.	Number of societies.	Number of members (actual workers).	Total value of work.			Gross income or gross wages earned.	Wages paid to or income derived by		Net income of the societies.	Bonns paid to members out of net income.
			Secured including un-executed contracts of previous years.	Executed during the year.	Pending execution.		Members.	Non-members.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1925-26.	48	2,175	4,89,272	3,36,113	1,53,159	55,726	1,09,308	57,254	+19,070 -3,869	2,851
1926-27.	57	2,249	7,43,024	3,03,130	4,39,894	+1,20,527 -5,237	1,28,351	49,609	+11,323 -13,486	4,569

It is clear from the volume of contract work entrusted to them that these societies have gained increasing confidence and recognition. It is significant that out of the total estimated value of the works secured by all the societies, during the year, viz., Rs. 6,68,569, the contracts obtained by the 12 societies in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts alone amounted to Rs. 5,48,384. The contracts include important piece-works cutting canals, execution of buildings connected with the Mettur Project. The work done by these societies during the year is estimated at Rs. 1,70,541 and the gross income at Rs. 68,702. There is great scope for the development of this type of society as they not only help to bring the employers and employees nearer to each other without the intervention of a contractor, but also to serve as useful agencies for providing employment to the agricultural labourers during the off seasons. The wood cutters' societies which were 13 in Cuddapah have not fared well.

21. Two more societies of this type have been registered during the year bringing the total to 9. Land reclamation. The total acreage for reclamation was estimated at 2,482. Inclusive of 299 acres reclaimed during the year, the total extent cleared comes to 614 acres. In certain areas the work has been suspended and in certain

year. In the examination at the close of the course all the 19 were declared successful.

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			Secured including un-executed contracts of previous years.	Executed during the year.	Pending execution.		Members.	Non-members.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			RS.	P.S.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1925-26.	48	2,175	4,89,272	3,36,113	1,53,159	55,726	1,09,308	57,254	+19,070 -3,869	2,851
1926-27.	57	2,249	7,43,024	3,03,130	4,39,894	+1,20,527 -5,237	1,28,351	49,609	+11,323 -13,486	4,569

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21. Two more societies of this type have been registered during the year bringing the total to 9.

Land reclamation.

The total acreage for reclamation was estimated at 2,482. Inclusive of 299 acres reclaimed during the year, the total extent cleared comes to 614 acres. In certain areas the work has been suspended and in certain

others altogether abandoned as the deposit of sand is so thick that clearing them was found to be economically unsound. The work of two societies has been retarded by delay in sanctioning high level channels and in one case one such proposal—a small one—which has been pending for two years has resulted in stoppage of work for a considerable time. Rs. 43,483 of Government loan was drawn during the year and the amount pending payment at the end of the year was Rs. 1,26,955.

22. There were on the 30th June 1927, 10 Land Mortgage Land Mortgage Banks. Banks but only two, the Gudlavalleru and Conjeeveram Land Mortgage Banks have done appreciable business. The Gudlavalleru Land Mortgage Bank has issued debentures to an extent of Rs. 1,03,000 of which debentures to the value of Rs. 34,000 were taken up by the Government and Rs. 69,000 were purchased by the public. The Conjeeveram Land Mortgage Bank sold debentures to the value of Rs. 56,000, of which debentures to the value of Rs. 28,000 were taken by Government and Rs. 28,000 were purchased by the public. It is too soon to say whether the response from the public in the matter of taking debentures floated by the Land Mortgage Bank is satisfactory or not but it is observed that the bulk of the debentures so far sold have been taken up by a very few individuals.

23. The possibilities of organising power pump societies in dry areas, such as the Ceded Districts Irrigation societies. were investigated. A set of rules for the grant of state aid for this purpose was framed. Government were requested to provide an allotment of Rs. 10,000 which they were pleased to sanction on the conditions set forth in the said rules for 1927-28.

24. A special feature of the year's non-credit activities is the organisation of a dozen milk Milk supply societies. supply in the Chingleput District in the suburb of the city of Madras. There are innumerable hotels and restaurants in the city consuming a good deal of milk of indifferent quality. They will find it advantageous to get their supply of pure milk from these societies. It is hoped that as these societies grow and combine they will be able to provide their own motor transport to carry their milk to Madras.

## III.—WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

## (a) Central Banks.

25. The following two statements will illustrate the progress of the 31 District Central Banks and the Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd. (the Provincial Bank) for the last five years:—

*Progress of all the District Central Banks during the five years ended the 30th June 1927.*

Years.	Share capital paid up.		Deposits and other borrowings (including overdrafts).	
	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1922-23 ...	28,37,740	+ 4,26,541	2,15,19,625	+ 31,56,139
1923-24 ...	32,41,337	+ 4,03,597	2,57,16,250	+ 41,96,625
1924-25 ...	36,92,477	+ 4,51,140	3,00,60,753	+ 43,44,503
1925-26 ...	40,23,238	+ 3,30,779	3,45,97,534	+ 45,36,781
1926-27 ...	44,32,583	+ 4,09,332	4,22,66,554	+ 76,69,020

Years.	Total working capital (excluding building and other funds).		Book profit.		Reserve fund after audit.	
	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1922-23 ...	2,47,84,999	+ 36,72,692	4,30,691	+ 41,664	5,81,798	+ 1,61,940
1923-24 ...	2,95,33,989	+ 47,48,990	5,80,276	+ 1,49,595	7,14,032	+ 1,32,234
1924-25 ...	3,44,67,230	+ 49,33,241	7,12,360	+ 1,32,084	8,90,063	+ 1,76,031
1925-26 ...	3,95,23,015	+ 50,55,785	7,23,111	+ 10,751	10,38,990	+ 1,48,927
1926-27 ...	4,77,81,743	+ 82,58,628	8,86,602	+ 1,63,491	12,58,851	+ 2,19,861

*Progress of the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, during the five years ended the 30th June 1927.*

Years.	Share capital paid up.		Deposits and other borrowings (including overdrafts).	
	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23 ...	5,25,550	+ 2,100	77,69,626	+ 10,44,121
1923-24 ..	5,25,120	+ 70	83,50,167	+ 5,80,541
1924-25 ...	5,94,700	+ 69,580	1,00,80,867	+ 17,30,700
1925-26 ..	5,92,470	- 2,230	1,25,82,219	+ 25,01,352
1926-27 ...	5,95,770	+ 3,300	1,16,96,648	- 8,85,571

Years.	Total working capital (excluding building and other funds).		Book profit.		Reserve fund after audit.	
	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.	Amount.	Increase as compared with previous year.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23 ...	85,44,676	+ 11,03,809	1,33,588	- 4,553	3,84,337	+ 34,337
1923-24 ...	91,60,287	+ 6,15,611	1,56,705	+ 23,117	3,23,098	+ 38,761
1924-25 ...	1,10,80,567	+ 19,00,280	2,10,298	+ 53,593	4,36,929	+ 1,13,831
1925-26 ...	1,38,74,889	+ 28,14,122	1,91,838	- 18,460	6,00,000	+ 1,63,071
1926-27 ...	1,28,92,418	- 7,82,271	2,06,895	+ 15,067	7,00,000	+ 1,00,000

26. Out of the total overdraft of Rs. 65 lakhs allowed by the Imperial Bank, which excludes overdraft granted against Government promissory notes to the Madras Central Urban Bank and the Christian Bank, Rs. 54.31 lakhs was allotted to the Banks as compared with Rs. 50.26 lakhs in the previous year. As against Rs. 4.76 lakhs drawn on 30th June 1926 from the overdraft account, the amount drawn on the last day of the year under report was Rs. 14.57 lakhs of which Rs. 7.32 lakhs was drawn by the Madras Central Urban Bank, while on the last day of the previous year no part of the overdraft was drawn.

27. During the year, the Government issued orders definitely fixing the standard of fluid resources to be maintained by Central Banks in respect of their commitments.

28. I have permitted Central Banks to accept public trust funds, such as those which come under the purview of the Religious Endowments Act. The aggregate borrowings of all the Central Banks as special deposits from Local Boards, etc., were as stated below :—

Deposits from special sources and individuals.

	On 30th June	
	1926.	1927.
	RS.	RS.
1. Railway cess	61,24,524	65,71,877
2. Security deposits of employees and contractors of local boards and municipalities	13,11,576	20,58,604
3. Provident Fund of employees of local boards and municipalities	13,70,568	22,33,484
4. Surplus general funds of local boards and municipalities	34,94,700	43,59,489
5. Jail contractors	68,450	57,790
6. Abkari contractors	7,01,705	8,98,561
7. Security deposits of Government employees	28,761	56,722
8. Civil Court deposits	33,945	84,556
9. Pilgrim tax, forests, etc.	15,191	12,722
10. Lanka, toll and toddy contractors	1,47,986	28,320
11. Religious endowments fund.	...	7,187
Total	1,32,97,406	1,63,69,316

Of these special deposits, the District Banks including the Christian Co-operative Central Bank held Rs. 138·62 lakhs as against Rs. 102·88 lakhs in the previous year though in the Provincial Bank these deposits showed a comparative fall. The deposits of individuals including a very small amount from joint stock banks were Rs. 157·30 lakhs in the district banks. Both these items put together, formed 62 per cent of their total working capital as compared with 59·95 in the previous year. Their borrowings from the Apex Bank were Rs. 73·60 lakhs against Rs. 60·87 lakhs in the preceding year. This amount is 16 per cent of the District Banks' total working capital whereas in the previous year the borrowings from the Apex Bank represented only 14 per cent of that year's working capital.

I have already stated in paragraph 15 above that the heavy surpluses in the movement noticed in the previous

year has mostly been utilized. The total working capital of all the financing institutions, exclusive of the reserve fund of the Apex Bank amounted to Rs. 599.74 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 495.77 lakhs as against Rs. 397.37 out of Rs. 526.97 lakhs in the previous year was outstanding as loans. Of this difference of nearly Rs. 104 lakhs, the actual surplus in the movement comes to Rs. 67.98 lakhs as shown below :—

Investment in Government promissory notes		RS.
	and bonds ... ..	48.89
Do.	Imperial Bank ... ..	4.56
Do.	other joint stock banks ...	4.02
Do.	post office cash certificates ...	.23
Do.	other provinces ... ..	10.28
	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>67.98</b>

I have not taken into account the surplus investments within the movement, viz., Rs. 17.30 lakhs deposited by the district banks in the Apex Bank and Rs. 15.67 the cash on hand and bank on 30th June 1927, because the former is already shown in the Apex Bank's surplus and the latter is required for purposes of fluid resources. It will therefore be seen that a portion of the surpluses of the last year as well as the further increments to the working capital during the year have been employed in the movement. The Apex Bank and many of the district central banks made strenuous efforts to have the surpluses employed in the movement. The Apex Bank offered a rebate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on interest for loans of Rs. 3 lakhs taken from it during the year and some of the central banks took advantage of this concession. The existing surpluses are mostly confined to the Apex Bank, Madura-Rāmnād, Coimbatore, South Kanara, Christian, Trichinopoly, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and the two central banks in the Tanjore District.

29. The profits of central banks are shown in statement A.

Net profits. With the exception of the four central banks in the Ceded Districts and the South Kanara District Bank the remaining banks will be in a position to declare the maximum dividend of 9 per cent. On the whole, it may be said that the year was one of general prosperity so far as the profits of the central banks are concerned.

30. When describing the general progress of the movement, I have remarked at paragraph 14 of the report, that the position of the financing banks from the point of demand

Demand,  
Balance.      Collection

and collection suffered a deterioration. I have detailed in Appendix 4-II the percentages outstanding at the end of the year of principal overdue, of interest still overdue out of the interest overdue on 30th June 1926 and of interest overdue on 30th June 1927 out of the interest which fell due during the year. The district banks of Bellary, Chittoor and Cuddapah showed very heavy overdues under principal, amounting to 59.34, 64.32 and 65.57 per cent, respectively. It is to be regretted that a few central banks, for example, the Anantapur District Bank, have got into the habit of giving extensions for the dues or to raise the original period for which loans were granted wholesale without any demand from the primary societies. The effect of such extensions is to show a fictitious figure of overdue loans and to weaken the sense of moral obligation on the part of societies to repay loans promptly.

*The Madras Central Urban Bank.*

31. The transactions of the bank during the last five years are exhibited in the tabular statement published in paragraph 25 of the report.

General.

Although the working capital was less than in the previous year, the profit was greater. During the year under report, the bank advanced loans to Central Banks of Rs. 46.92 lakhs compared with Rs. 20.10 lakhs in the previous year and curtailed its borrowings from individuals and other sources by Rs. 9.49 lakhs. There was a diminution of the surplus funds earning a lower rate of interest than loans given to central banks.

32. The total share capital of the bank rose to Rs. 5,93,770 from Rs. 5,92,470. During the year three preferential shares of individuals were redeemed and additions to the share capital contributed by central banks were made to the extent of Rs. 3,600—(Rs. 2,600 by the Aska Bank and Rs. 1,000 by the Kurnool Bank). The bank has yet to redeem 31 preference shares out of the 37 for which permission was granted in the year under report. The number of shares held by individuals and district banks at the end of the year were 184 and 5,689 as against 187 and 5,653 in the previous year.

Share capital.

33. The volume of transactions under deposits was comparatively smaller than in the previous year. The deposits of individuals were reduced during the year to Rs. 47.59 lakhs from Rs. 58.60 lakhs and the special deposits of local boards,

Deposits and borrowings.

municipalities, etc., went down to Rs. 25·07 lakhs from Rs. 30·09 lakhs and the deposits of joint stock banks to Rs. 3·15 lakhs from Rs. 3·92 lakhs. The deposits and borrowings of all kinds amounted to Rs. 116·97 lakhs against Rs. 125·82 lakhs in the previous year. In addition to the usual overdraft granted by the Imperial Bank, the bank had an extra accommodation of Rs. 10 lakhs on the security of the Government promissory notes held by it. The operations of the bank on the overdraft account were Rs. 333·38 lakhs under receipts and Rs. 310·36 lakhs under repayments as compared with Rs. 316·02 lakhs and Rs. 323·67 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

34. The value of loans issued by the bank during the year amounted to Rs. 58·37 lakhs (which includes Rs. 11·45 lakhs given to individuals) as against Rs. 24·42 in the previous year while the loans repaid to the bank amounted to Rs. 47·65 lakhs against Rs. 47·14 lakhs in the previous year. The total of loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 74·73 lakhs of which Rs. 1·12 lakhs only was due from individuals, as compared with Rs. 62·94 lakhs in the previous year.

35. It was stated in the previous report that Rs. ·06 lakh was outstanding on 30th June 1926 against four societies whose liabilities had not been transferred to the district banks. This figure has been reduced to Rs. ·05 lakh on the last day of the year under report.

Indebtedness of primary societies.

(b) *Agricultural Societies.*

36. The number of agricultural societies of all types registered and liquidated during the year and working on the last day of the year is given in Appendix 11.

Number.

*Class (i).—Credit societies.*

37. At the beginning of the year there were 9,822 societies. 1,230 societies were registered during the year as against 695 in the previous year, and one society was brought in by transfer while the registration of 44 societies was cancelled and 9 societies were removed by transfer to other classes thus bringing the number to 11,000 at the end of the year. Of these 46 societies were on limited liability basis. Thirteen of the societies registered during the year were on the basis of limited liability, comprising 6 seed societies, 1 grain bank, and 4 land mortgage banks.

Number.



38. All the agricultural credit societies had an aggregate working capital of Rs. 489.52 lakhs as against Rs. 398.23 lakhs in the previous year. The paid-up share capital in them rose from Rs. 48.91 lakhs to Rs. 58.37 lakhs and deposits of individuals from Rs. 161.7 lakhs to Rs. 19.82 lakhs of which Rs. 7.15 lakhs was from members and Rs. 12.68 lakhs from non-members as against Rs. 6.60 lakhs and Rs. 10.11 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The borrowings from Central Banks and Government rose from Rs. 303.25 lakhs and Rs. 6.14 lakhs to Rs. 375.56 lakhs and Rs. 8.12 lakhs, respectively. The progress during the year under all heads is fairly good. Of the amounts shown as having been borrowed from Government Rs. 62,000 relates to debentures of Land Mortgage Banks and the remainder has been borrowed by the depressed and backward class societies.

39. The expansion to the agricultural credit movement on account of the registration of new societies and the consolidation in the old societies is as follows:—

Particulars.	Increase.	Accounted for by societies registered	
		During the year.	Before 1st July 1926.
Number of members ... ..	59,761	30,285	29,480
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid-up share capital ... ..	9,45,736	2,70,175	6,75,561
Deposits by individuals ... ..	3,11,225	8,077	3,03,148
Loans from District Central Banks ...	71,92,849	21,11,067	50,81,782
Loans from Government ... ..	1,93,027	59,784	1,33,243
Reserve Fund ... ..	4,56,026	...	4,56,026

When comparing the development which took place during the year with that of the previous year it is evident the former is remarkable from every point of view. Taking societies registered before the year under review, the districts of Chingleput, Gōdāvari East, Kistna, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly have shown an appreciable advance in the matter of share capital and individuals' deposits. In the older societies of Chittoor and Kanara South, a perceptible retardation under all the heads except reserve fund has taken place.

40. As against the divisible profits of Rs. 5,67,688 earned by agricultural societies during the previous year they have earned Rs. 9,25,848

Profits.

in the year under report. The unrecouped losses which amounted to Rs. 8,23,745 in the preceding year became Rs. 9,51,495. It will be significant that whereas the increase in the divisible profits was considerably more than that in the previous year the rise in the unrecouped loss was more or less equal to that of the preceding year. The book profits of all the societies was Rs. 34,04,471 as against Rs. 27,66,463. The real loss or the loss including overdue interest as a good asset amounted to Rs. 30,882, the corresponding amount for the preceding year being Rs. 26,580. Four hundred and sixty-eight out of the 11,000 societies had not started work during the year. Of the remaining 10,532 societies, 4,940 worked at loss (excluding overdue interest) against 4,656 in the previous year. Among them 1,153 societies had worked at a real loss of Rs. 30,882 as per balance sheet. Of these societies 507 were societies which commenced work during the year, the loss in their case amounting to Rs. 6,060 and the remaining 646 societies which were old societies were responsible for a loss of Rs. 24,822. This amount works at an average of Rs. 38 per society, the corresponding average for the previous year being Rs. 27 per society.

41. A reference to Appendix 2 will show the loans issued during the year and outstanding at the end of the year, classified according to purpose and value, and period and security, respectively.

I have compared in the following statement the amount of loans given during the last five years, according to the nature of the purpose with the total number of members and the working capital.

*Loans granted by agricultural societies (of all types) classified according to purpose.*

Year.	Number of members.	Working capital.	Loans for productive purposes.		Loans for redemption of prior debts.		Loans for non-productive purposes.		Total loans.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		IN LAKHS RS.		IN LAKHS RS.		IN LAKHS RS.		IN LAKHS RS.		IN LAKHS RS.
1922-23 ...	386,264	270.64	109,961	85.66	27,504	57.78	4,938	3.56	142,458	126.98
1923-24 ...	454,039	320.85	130,273	100.83	30,989	44.56	5,123	3.64	166,485	149.47
1924-25 ...	509,536	365.73	136,062	109.11	31,247	46.60	3,317	2.62	170,326	158.33
1925-26 ...	548,568	407.46	181,786	114.89	30,681	49.09	3,955	3.60	166,351	167.56
1926-27 .	612,220	501.00	148,800	143.98	46,077	89.34	3,388	3.25	198,065	226.67

It will be seen that the loans given for non-productive purposes, both in number and amount, were less than in the preceding year and also for many years past and considering the notable advance in the membership and working capital during the year and the comparatively large amount of loans given, this amount is not unreasonably high. The number and amount of loans given for productive purposes and discharge of prior debts were much more than in any of the previous years and it is satisfactory to observe that loans for marriages and litigation have fallen materially. An examination of the loans given for litigation during the years shows that they were issued owing to an ignorance of the by-laws. Instructions have been issued to draw the attention of the societies to their by-laws and to put a stop to the issue of these loans.

42. The total loans granted on the security of immovable property and outstanding was Rs. 215.41 lakhs as against Rs. 165.78 lakhs in the previous year. Of this the amount given by the Land Mortgage Banks was Rs. 1,97,352. The total amount of loans on the security of movables outstanding amounted to Rs. 7.04 lakhs as against Rs. 2.53 lakhs outstanding at the end of the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 6.19 lakhs is held by agricultural credit unlimited societies and Rs. 72,344 by agricultural loan and sale societies. Loans on the pledge of agricultural produce or standing crops are gradually taking their place in the movement and they are becoming particularly popular in Chingleput, Gōdāvari East, South Arcot, Gōdāvari West and Tanjore.

43. The usual statement comparing the percentage of balance to demand of loans due to agricultural credit societies is given below:—

Arrears.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year.	Demand under principal in the year.	Amount overdue.	Percentage of columns (3) to (2).	Interest overdue at the end of the previous year.	Interest overdue at the end of the year out of the amount in column (5).	Percentage of columns (6) to (5).	Interest accrued and fallen due during the year.	Balance overdue at the end of the year out of the amount in column (6).	Percentage of column
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
1922-23	1,87,95,818	49,61,255	35.96	8,49,820	8,94,176	48.88	29,68,897	7,46,859	25.17
1923-24	1,83,95,758	68,35,671	41.69	11,32,031	5,67,465	50.12	27,65,129	8,60,591	31.13
1924-25	2,01,56,710	84,56,494	41.95	15,36,158	7,60,149	49.48	32,05,196	11,48,650	35.83
1925-26	2,34,56,968	1,07,79,319	46.15	19,45,249	10,47,861	53.87	36,82,188	14,07,806	38.23
1926-27	2,65,62,889	1,21,29,508	45.68	25,04,016	13,49,202	53.88	39,77,867	16,44,566	41.34

As compared with the previous year it may be viewed with satisfaction that the percentage of arrears as far as principal is concerned, has gone down. The percentage of uncollected arrear interest to the demand remained almost the same as in the previous year and that of current interest has slightly increased.

In all districts except Ganjām, Gōdāvāri East, Gōdāvāri West, Guntūr, South Kanara, Kistna, Nellore, Tinnevely and Vizagapatam the percentage of principal overdues were more than the Presidency average, viz., 41·92. The primary societies in the district of Cuddapah accounted for the maximum of arrears, viz., 81·97 per cent and next come the Nilgiris with 77·31 per cent, Chittoor with 74·93 per cent, Salem with 68·26 per cent, Anantapur with 61·78 per cent and South Arcot with 60·11 per cent. The districts in which the principal arrears were less than 20 per cent were Ganjām (15·94) and Gōdāvāri West (16·65) and the co-operators there are to be congratulated. Speaking comparatively, North Arcot, Chingleput and Kurnool have on the figures quoted done better than in the previous year and Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly have fallen off. But it must be pointed out that in Kurnool and Chingleput the societies granted extension for a little over a lakh of rupees. As regards interest, collections of current interest were satisfactory in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvāri East and in arrear interest Gōdāvāri West, Guntūr and Kistna showed the best results. Collections were bad in Cuddapah, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool, the Nilgiris and Salem. It seems necessary that the District Federations at Cuddapah and Chittoor which are the two worst districts, both in respect of principal and interest arrears notwithstanding a favourable season, concert measures immediately, materially to reduce these overdues and that not by wholesale extensions but by collecting the amounts due. I am glad to observe that all the districts in the circars have done even better than in the previous year. In Chingleput and Kurnool societies granted an extension of time for repayment of the principal demand and in their turn the societies have got the necessary extension for corresponding amounts in respect of the demands made by the central banks. But in North Arcot, South Arcot, Kanāra South, Malabar and Salem, the extensions given by the central banks to societies are out of all proportion to those granted by primary societies to members, as it was in the case of some of the same districts for the last two years.

It has been pointed out more than once that such extensions are irregular.

In the last two reports the progress of collection in six of the major provinces of British India as compared to loans outstanding at the beginning of the year, and together with the amount disbursed during the year, was exhibited as there was no uniformity in determining the overdues with reference to the demand. I have adopted the same procedure this year also.

	Percentage of amounts repaid by members.									
	To amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.					To amount outstanding at the beginning of the year plus the amount disbursed during the year.				
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Madras ...	51.3	45.1	44.6	41.9	41.9	29.6	27.1	27.3	27.0	27.2
Bombay ...	64.3	71.9	72.5	70.6	94.1	35.4	45.2	39.7	39.8	42.6
Bengal ...	28.8	24.5	22.5	42.3	48.4	20.9	18.1	15.9	26.2	25.3
Burma ...	45.6	43.8	34.7	35.8	38.6	27.9	27.9	23.8	26.1	25.4
Punjab ...	26.7	26.5	32.5	37.6	38.9	18.5	19.6	22.3	23.0	24.8
Central Provinces and Berar ...	42.7	46.6	50.3	45.4	40.7	30.9	31.0	35.6	28.7	26.1

It will be apparent from the above statement that Madras comes third in rank and considering the large amount lent out for long terms up to ten years I cannot regard this as entirely unsatisfactory.

44. I give below a list of supervising unions in the Presidency which have been working for some time and have very small arrears due by members to the affiliated societies, viz., below 15 and 12 per cent for principal and interest respectively.

District.	Name of Union.	Percentage of arrears.			
		Principal.		Current Interest.	
		1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Bellary ...	Harpanahalli ...	22.62	9.49	23.04	7.46
	Jaganmudraprasad ...	1.21	5.64	28.57	10.53
Ganjām ...	Russellkonda ...	19.13	14.18	16.74	11.19
	Arauthalavalasa ...	7.08	1.98	6.38	8.49
	Arasavalli ...	12.82	9.03	10.88	8.94
Gōdāvari (East) ...	Alamuru ...	11.65	14.15	11.32	12.22
	Razole ...	19.54	8.71	27.47	8.84
Gōdāvari (West) ...	Ellore ...	15.11	6.45	19.59	10.75
Tinnevely ...	Ottapidaram ...	0.29	1.08	0.34	1.98
Vizagapatam ...	Vizianagram ...	11.79	10.97	1.82	6.54

It will be observed that of these one is in a Tamil District, one in the Kanarese area and the rest are Telugu.

Special credit should be given to Ottapidaram Union in the Tinnevelly District and Vizianagram Union in the Vizagapatam District as they have appeared in the list for three successive years.

45. This year I have classified societies affiliated to Unions into A, B, C, D, E and F on the basis of the percentage of overdues (from members) to demand, as under:—

Classification of societies.

Class A up to 5 per cent of overdues.

B „ 30 „ „

C „ 45 „ „

D „ 60 „ „

E above 60 „ „

F societies which have granted no loans within the last 12 months including all dormant societies.

A classification in the above manner of agricultural credit unlimited liability societies affiliated to unions in each district is published as Appendix No. 5. II.

The districts of Tinnevelly, Vizagapatam, Ganjām, Guntūr, Kistna, Gōdāvāri East, Gōdāvāri West and Coimbatore contain more than 100 societies in A class.

*Classes (ii), (iii) and (iv).—Societies for Purchase, Purchase and Sale, Production and Production and Sale.*

46. The transactions of the agricultural societies of the above classes are shown in Appendix No. 6.

*Class (ii).—Purchase, Purchase and Sale.*

47. At the beginning of the year there were 98 societies to which were added 18 societies by registration and three by transfer from other classes. The registration of three societies was cancelled. Thus there were 116 societies at the end. These societies may be further classified as below:—

Loan and sale societies	...	...	...	38
Wholesale societies	...	...	...	6
Trading unions	...	...	...	26
Agricultural stores	...	...	...	26
Agricultural manure, implements, etc., supply societies	...	...	...	20

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The sales in these societies during the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,429 as against Rs. 1,73,531 in the previous year. The sale of members' products for commission amounted to Rs. 3,49,717 compared with as Rs. 4,75,146 in the preceding year and the savings effected therefrom by the members were valued at Rs. 3,823. The loans advanced on the pledge of movables came to Rs. 2,71,518, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 2,18,592.

There was a decline in the trading activities, but it cannot be said that it was general because the loan and sale societies are all practically new and several have not got into working order as yet. I have elsewhere referred to the fact that the approval of Government to the rules framed for the sanction of loans to these societies for building godowns, was received only in March last and there was therefore very little time to utilize these loans and commence business. For this reason the loans drawn during the year amounted to Rs. 5,800 only.

The total working capital of all these societies and their net profit and loss, were Rs. 6,65,296, Rs. 11,211 and Rs. 27,567 as against Rs. 5,38,613, Rs. 10,536 and Rs. 58,561 respectively in the previous year.

The name of the Tiruppur Loan and Sale Society in Coimbatore District deserves special mention. It has a godown for stocking cotton and other agricultural products brought in by the primary societies affiliated to it. The Shiyali Agricultural and Industrial Society in Tanjore District had to be eventually liquidated during the year under review.

*Class (iii).—Production.*

48. There are no societies under this class.

*Class (iv).—Production and Sale.*

49. At the beginning of the year there were five societies in the class and during the year 11 were registered which brought up the total number to 16 at the end. They were composed of four agricultural and industrial societies, one dairy society and 11 milk supply societies. The total working capital was Rs. 1,69,186 and the net profit and loss were Rs. 3,001 and Rs. 17,051 respectively against Rs. 1,48,526, Rs. 4,332 and Rs. 13,901 respectively in the previous year. The entire loss is contributed by the Tindivanam Agricultural and Industrial Society in the South Arcot District.

which I am sorry to say has added Rs. 3,150 during the year to the already unrecouped loss Rs. 13,901. The general body of the society should consider seriously the increasing loss sustained year after year and take immediate steps either to mend or end the institution. The other society, namely, the Kallakurichi Agricultural and Industrial Society in the same district has done very well during the year. The paid-up share capital of members rose from Rs. 40,895 in the previous year to Rs. 41,180. The total income of the main factory and the three branches was Rs. 21,630 and their expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,612 thus earning a net profit of Rs. 2,018. It has repaid to Rs. 769 to Government out of the State Aid of Rs. 18,600 granted in the previous year. The society has plant for hulling paddy and decorticating groundnut both in the main factory and the branches and also undertakes sugarcane crushing and manufacture of jaggery. The Pallapalayam Agricultural and Industrial Society, Ltd., in the Coimbatore District had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,328 by twenty-nine individuals and nine societies. The society crushed sugarcane and manufactured jaggery and also hulled paddy for its members as in the previous year. The gross earnings of the society amounted to Rs. 4,136 and its net profit Rs. 686.

*Joint purchase and sales.*

50. The joint purchases made during the year in credit societies were Rs. 1,58,293 and the savings derived therefrom by members concerned were estimated at Rs. 5,197 against Rs. 1,78,804 and Rs. 7,254 respectively in the previous year. In the matter of advances on the pledge of produce and standing crops there was a rise from Rs. 2,45,748 to Rs. 6,62,239. The joint purchase of manure and other agricultural requisites including monsoon ploughs alone amounted to Rs. 31,374 as compared with Rs. 33,233 in the preceding year.

The aggregate joint sales of members' products effected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,747 and the approximate gain resulting therefrom to members, was Rs. 4,632 as compared with Rs. 13,24,979 and Rs. 3,08,171 respectively in the preceding year. The heavy fall is due to the failure of joint sale of cardamons in the cardamon banks situate in Uttamapalayam area in Madura District. The reason for this has not yet been reported to me but it is possible that



the difficulties experienced by the members last year in selling direct did not exist during the year.

*Class (v).—Cattle Insurance.*

51. To the three societies already existing at the end of the previous year one was added by registration and thus the total became four at the end of the year. Their transactions are shown in statement E appended. During the year the Mukanthagiri Cattle Insurance Society had five cattle insured for Rs. 105 paying a premium of Rs. 5-10-6. The other societies did not begin to work. This is hardly encouraging but no serious attempts were made during the year to push this form of co-operation and it is not likely to expand rapidly unless a considerable impetus is given by the official staff.

*Class (vi).—Other forms.*

52. At the beginning of the year 250 societies existed in this class. During the year fifty-one societies were registered and three societies were brought in by transfer, while four were removed by transfer and so the number in this class at the end of the year was 300, details of which are given below:—

	No.
Societies for tenants and depressed classes lease societies	258
Irrigation societies (Kudimaramat)	12
Agricultural demonstration	13
Landholders' lease society	1
Salt licensees	1
Agricultural Implements	1
Land reclamation	9
Labour contract	4
Building society	1
	300

As usual the transactions of the tenants societies are described in paragraph No. 68 relating to the activities of the depressed classes societies. As regards irrigation societies otherwise called Kudimaramath societies it may be stated that only four societies in the Tanjore District did some work in the clearance of silt from the irrigation channels. The thirteen agricultural demonstration societies

are situated in Trichinopoly (4), in Tanjore (2), in Gōdāvāri East (4), in South Kanara (1), in Salem (1) and in Coimbatore (1). The demonstration societies in Tanjore and Trichinopoly took on lease 41.13 acres of land and cultivated in partly according to time honoured methods and partly by improved methods. They were able to demonstrate that the profits accruing by adopting the improved methods were materially greater than by cultivating according to the old methods. The societies after paying the lease paddy to the owners of the land concerned and meeting the working expenditure, were able to make an aggregate profit of Rs. 943 of which the Sivagnanam Demonstration Society at Lalgudi in the Trichinopoly District earned Rs. 698. The Pallapalayam Agricultural Society at Coimbatore cultivated sugarcane and earned a profit of Rs. 51. The active assistance of the officers of the Agricultural Department contributed materially to the success of these societies. The remaining societies did not do any work as they were started late in the year. I have already dealt with land reclamation and labour contract societies in paragraphs 21 and 20 of the report.

(c) *Non-Agricultural Societies.*

*Class (i).—Credit Societies.*

53. There were at the end of the year 1,115 societies of this class as compared with 1,073 at the beginning. Fifty-seven societies were registered during the year, five were brought in by transfer from other classes and the same number of societies were transferred to other classes. Fifteen societies were dissolved during the year. Of the 1,115 societies at the end of the year 790 were on limited liability and 225 on unlimited liability basis.

54. There was substantial progress all round. The membership rose from 170,592 to 184,730, the paid-up share-capital from Rs. 46,07,803 to Rs. 52,47,429 the deposits by individuals from Rs. 88,11,189 to Rs. 1,03,52,148 and the working capital from Rs. 1,67,90,256 to Rs. 1,94,88,253. As usual the non-members' deposits exceed the members' deposits, the former being Rs. 57,29,564 and the latter Rs. 46,22,584. When compared with that of last year, the non-members' deposits show an increase of Rs. 7,43,270 which is an indisputable testimony of the public confidence even in urban societies on limited liability. The

net divisible profit for the year was Rs. 7,03,149 as compared with Rs. 6,21,736 for the previous year. The book profit was Rs. 11,89,576 and the real loss Rs. 1,826 as compared with Rs. 10,27,459 and Rs. 1,877 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the sources from which limited liability credit societies obtained their funds :—

	1926-27. In lakhs	1925-26. In lakhs
	RS.	RS.
Share capital ... ..	50.16	48.90
Members' deposits ... ..	44.88	37.17
Non-members' deposits ... ..	55.41	47.8
Loans from Central Banks ... ..	22.70	20.67
Reserve fund ... ..	10.22	8.32
From other societies ... ..	0.99	2.9
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>184.36</b>	<b>158.15</b>

The proportion of borrowings from Central Banks to the entire working capital during the past three years is given below :—

1924-25	...	...	...	...	15.43
1925-26	...	...	...	...	13.07
1926-27	...	...	...	...	12.81

It will be apparent from the above that limited liability credit societies are gradually developing their own resources, which is a healthy sign of the progress of the movement in urban areas.

55. The increase during the year on account of (1) the formation of new societies in the year and (2) the development of the societies registered before the year is exhibited in the following statement :—

	Total increase or decrease.	Accounted for by societies registered.	
		During the year.	Before 1st July 1926.
Number of members ... ..	14,133	2,770	11,363
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paid-up share capital ... ..	8,39,626	50,668	5,88,958
Deposits by individuals ... ..	15,40,959	23,291	15,12,668
Loans from Central Banks, etc. ... ..	2,94,448	58,469	2,35,979
Loans from Government ... ..	118	...	118
Reserve fund ... ..	2,23,082	...	2,23,082

There has been greater increase in the deposits of individuals in the older societies than in the previous year, viz., Rs. 15,12,668 as against Rs. 14,89,750. This is fairly satisfactory. The increase of borrowings from Central Banks is mainly confined to the Districts of Chingleput, Madras and Madura and it is believed it is only a temporary phase.

Arrears. 56. The percentage of balance to demand is as follows:—

Year.	Principal.	Arrear interest.	Current interest.
1925-26	17.52	46.24	16.52
1926-27	17.55	48.94	16.49

Except for a slight deterioration in the collection of arrear interest, the percentages of overdues to demand both under principal and current interest remained almost the same as in the previous year. Appendix No. 5 gives details for each district. It will be observed therefrom that Anantapur, Chingleput, Madras, Madura, the Nilgiris, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly have done well, although there has been an increase in the percentage of arrear interest.

57. Eighty-three urban societies on limited liability basis holding more than Rs. 20,000 as deposits came under the operation of G.O. No. 1237, Development, dated 29th August 1923. Of these only four failed to maintain the requisite fluid resource for long periods and they were warned that they must strictly comply with the Government Order quoted above.

58. Fifty-eight societies on a thrift basis mainly consisting of Adi-Andhras in the districts of Thrift societies. Gōdāvāri West, Kistna and Kurnool have accumulated savings in the shape of share capital to the extent of Rs. 24,344. Of this 19,697 have been invested.

The Mount Road Firm Employees Society held Rs. 4,353 as Provident Fund and Rs. 206 as share capital. Apart from the above there were 115 societies in South Kanara District for field-labourers and fishermen on thrift basis with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 31,446 and deposits of all kinds come to Rs. 3,243. However, in order to meet emergencies loans were granted to members in these societies ordinarily not exceeding their savings which amounted to Rs. 49,081.

59. The number of credit societies for wage-earners is exhibited in the statement given below :—

Societies for	Number of societies			
	At the beginning of the year.	Registered during the year.	Cancelled during the year.	At the end of the year.
Government servants ... ..	172	23	1	194
Municipal employees (superior) ... ..	47	5	...	52
Municipal employees (inferior) ... ..	48	2	1	47
Factory employees ... ..	7	3	1	9
Total ... ..	272	33	3	302

*Classes (ii), (iii) and (iv).—Societies for Purchase, Purchase and Sale, Production, and Production and Sale.*

60. At the beginning of the year there were 169 societies belonging to the above classes. Forty societies were registered during the year and four societies were brought in by transfer from other classes and the registration of seven societies was cancelled thus bringing the total number to 206 at the end of the year. They are as under :—

	No.
(1) Stores societies ... ..	86
(2) School and college stationery societies ... ..	26
(3) Weavers ... ..	50
(4) Trading unions ... ..	6
(5) Hostel societies ... ..	3
(6) Cottage industries ... ..	1
(7) Fishermen ... ..	7
(8) Coir workers ... ..	9
(9) Basket makers ... ..	1
(10) Salt production and sale, and licensees ... ..	2
(11) Slate makers ... ..	1
(12) Ayurvedic pharmacy ... ..	1
(13) Khaddar cloth stores ... ..	6
(14) Brass vessels makers ... ..	1
(15) Dairy societies ... ..	1
(16) Match works ... ..	1
(17) Toy makers ... ..	2
(18) Soap stone and quarry workers ... ..	1
(19) Shepherds' ... ..	1

61. There was an increase in the number of these societies from 108 at the beginning of the year to 143 at the end. Sale of goods to members amounted to Rs. 21.98 lakhs as compared with 22.07 lakhs in the previous year. It is noticed that the transactions in Madras, Madura and Nilgiris districts have fallen materially and that in the remaining districts they improved generally. The fall in the sales of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society was particularly large. The value of stock bought in all stores was Rs. 21.69 lakhs against Rs. 21.43 lakhs in the previous year. The working capital increased from Rs. 5.26 lakhs to Rs. 5.71 lakhs. The divisible profit fell from Rs. 65,377 to Rs. 43,085 and the net loss incurred by some societies slightly increased from Rs. 19,051 to 19,938. Societies in class (iv) (other than weavers) increased from 9 to 11 and their transactions are shown in Appendix No. 8, section II. There has been a steady increase in the transactions of these societies. The value of goods sold increased from Rs. 2,593 to Rs. 5,267. Stock bought amounted to Rs. 3,857 against Rs. 1,659. Their working capital, divisible profit and the net loss incurred were Rs. 14,041, Rs. 2,233 and Rs. 182 against Rs. 12,577, Rs. 369 and Rs. 465, respectively.

62. The transactions of weavers' societies are exhibited in detail in section III-A and B of Appendix No. 8. Their number remained the same at the end of the year as at the end of last year, viz., 52. The value of raw material purchased amounted to Rs. 1,58,796 and the sale to Rs. 1,48,741. The value of finished products of members bought in by societies and those prepared for the market increased from Rs. 36,004 to Rs. 44,760. The net divisible profit increased from Rs. 3,119 to Rs. 3,442 and the total net loss incurred was Rs. 7,893 as compared with Rs. 6,667 in the previous year.

Apart from the above classes of societies for weavers there were 66 credit societies which contained more than 60 per cent of weaver members and their transactions are detailed in section III-C of Appendix No. 8. Their working capital increased from Rs. 3,47,082 to Rs. 3,99,731, and the divisible profit from Rs. 5,769 to Rs. 6,297. These societies have not done much of joint purchase or sale.

The special inspector posted for training in the Industries Department has completed his training and is now attached to the Special Officer for the survey of cottage industries.

*Class (vi).—Other forms.*

63. At the beginning of the year there were 154 societies belonging to this class. Twenty-six were registered during the year and six were brought in by transfer. The registration of two of the societies was cancelled during the year and four societies were removed by transfer to other classes. Thus there were 180 societies at the end of the year. Of these, 109 are building societies, 53 labour contract societies, five fishing lease societies, six printing societies, two benefit fund societies, one dairy society, one society for supply of electric power, one shell workers and two sheep-breeding and penning societies.

64. The number of building societies increased from 94 at the beginning of the year to 109 at the end. Sixteen societies were added by registration and the registration of one was cancelled during the year. The paid-up share capital of these societies increased from Rs. 5,37,268 to Rs. 6,79,797.

During the year 44 societies were accommodated with loans from Government to the extent of Rs. 3,82,405. Repayments made during the year amounted to Rs. 45,125. The total amount of loan due to Government from these societies on the last day of the year was Rs. 13,69,154. The total number of houses constructed is 681 and the number under construction is 265. Four hundred and fifty-seven loans were issued to the members to the extent of Rs. 5,42,565 as against 386 and Rs. 4,18,189 of the last year. There can be no doubt from the foregoing that the public in urban areas are fast becoming sensible of the benefits and importance of this type of society.

65. The two benefit fund societies referred to above are the Madras Postal and Railway Mail Service Benefit Fund Society and the East Gōdāvāri Local Fund Servants Benefit Fund Society. The main object of these institutions is to provide the wage earners on their retirement or their heirs in the event of their death with lump sum gratuities out of calls made on the members. Of late there has been a large demand for such societies from Government servants, Local Boards employees and the employees of firms, etc., but I do not consider that they are sound business concerns and have therefore declined to register any more.

66. Printing societies have been established in six districts, Ganjām, South Kanara, Madras, Rāmnād, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The transactions of the societies are exhibited below :—

	RS.
Paid-up share capital ... ..	30,193
Reserve fund ... ..	6,409
Borrowed capital ... ..	40,117
Estimated cost of machinery on 30th June 1927 ... ..	42,542
Sale of books and forms ... ..	36,587
Printing and binding charges realized ... ..	53,793
Net profit ... ..	4,412
Loss ... ..	2,151

The Madras Central Co-operative Printing Works and the Trichinopoly Co-operative Printing Works Societies have been working satisfactorily.

*Societies for depressed and backward classes.*

67. Co-operation among the depressed and backward classes has made much headway.

At the beginning of the year there were 1,872 societies for the Ādi-Dravidas and Ādi-Āndhras. Two hundred and fifteen societies were newly added bringing the total number of societies to 2,087. Of the 2,087 societies, 1,291 were in charge of the Labour Department in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Gōdāvāri East, Gōdāvāri West, Kistna, Guntūr, South Kanara, Nellore, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. These 1,291 societies had at the end of the year 56,579 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,11,191. The deposits of members came up to Rs. 12,312. Borrowings from Government for purchase of house sites, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,68,319 and those from Central Banks and non-members to Rs. 2,14,521 and the reserve fund to Rs. 51,908.

In addition to the 1,291 societies referred to above, there were at the end of the year 314 societies in charge of the Kallar special officers at Madura and Tanjore. The transactions in these 314 societies are noted below :—

Number of members ... ..	23,467
	RS.
Paid-up share capital ... ..	91,531



	RS.
Deposits by members ... ..	668
Loans from central banks and non-members ... ..	1,56,270
Borrowings from Government ... ..	4,80,270
Reserve fund ... ..	41,814
<b>Total working capital ...</b>	<b>7,70,553</b>

The societies for the Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras under the direct supervision of the Co-operative department numbered 796 at the end of the year, against 792 at the end of the previous year. Their transactions are given below :—

	1926-27..	1925-26.
Number of members ...	27,690	26,089
	RS.	RS.
Paid-up share capital ...	1,87,988	1,76,214
Deposits of members ...	11,177	17,175
Loans from central banks and non-members ...	6,74,567	8,00,746
Loans from Government.	6,292	2,068
Reserve fund ... ..	37,034	42,150
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,17,008</b>	<b>10,38,353</b>

There were besides 18 societies for Kallars not transferred yet to the Labour Department.

68. Some of the societies for the depressed classes obtained lands on lease or otherwise for cultivation by the members. At the end of the year 30,115 acres of land were held mainly on lease by such societies, against 26,043 acres in the previous year. They are situated mostly in the districts of Guntūr and Gōdāvāri East. Six colonization societies for depressed classes were formed and the disafforested lands near Perundurāi in the Erode Taluk of the Coimbatore District have been assigned to them. They are placed in charge of a Special Co-operative Inspector and the Labour Department has obtained for them Government loans to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of bulls, ploughs and other agricultural requisites. The progress in working of these societies will be watched with interest.

69. The five societies for certain criminal tribes referred to in the last year's report existed during the year under report. There were at the end of the year 477 members with a paid-up share

capital of Rs. 5,154. The borrowings from Central Banks and Government amounted to Rs. 2,326 and 3,250 respectively and the reserve fund to Rs. 838.

70. Of the 57 societies shown last year under this class a few had transactions with superior employees also. Excluding such societies those exclusively for the inferior staff of the municipalities were 47 at the end of the year. The number of members in these societies was 5,333 and the paid-up share capital Rs. 54,490. Societies in seven districts made joint purchase of cloths, food-stuffs and other requirements to the value of Rs. 61,951 and the savings effected by members were estimated at Rs. 1,341.

71. The number of societies in the Agency increased from 24 to 27 at the end of the year. The membership and the paid-up share capital increased from 6,338 and Rs. 29,381 to 6,547 and Rs. 31,348 respectively. Goods to the value of Rs. 17,223 were sold to the members. In addition to these there were two unregistered societies, one in the Gōdāvāri Agency and the other in the Vizagapatam Agency referred to in the last year's report. They continued to work informally during this year also, with 121 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 960. The value of goods sold to members amounted to Rs. 4,188 and the purchase of members products to Rs. 4,209. In addition there were 70 societies for the hill tribes in the Nilgiris and other places. There were also 80 societies for fishermen.

#### IV.—RESERVE FUND.

72. The total reserve fund of all societies will amount to Rs. 68,53,649 as compared with Rs. 56,50,114 in the previous year, when the contributions to reserve have been made in accordance with the audit orders on the accounts for the year 1926-27. The amounts relating to Madras Central Urban Bank, Central Banks and Primary Societies are as under:—

	RS.
Madras Central Urban Bank ... ..	7,00,000
District Central Banks ... ..	12,58,851
Agricultural Primary Societies ... ..	33,31,184
Non-agricultural Primary Societies ... ..	15,63,614
Total ...	68,53,649

The Madras Central Urban Bank has invested the whole of its reserve in Government Promissory Notes. All the District Banks are now investing their entire reserve fund in the Madras Central Urban Bank and the Primary Societies in the District Bank. As per audit orders of 1925-26 the Primary Societies were required to invest Rs. 41,39,585 towards reserve fund of which Rs. 33,45,717 have been separately invested leaving a balance of Rs. 7,93,815 at the end of the year of which Rs. 6,36,728 relates to agricultural societies. The total reserve of all societies has increased by 21.28 while their total working capital increased by 17.79 as compared with 20.60 and 12.20 respectively in the previous year.

### V.—RESOURCES.

73. The sources from which the societies of each class derived their funds are shown below :—

Types of societies.	Total working capital on 30th June 1927.	Percentage of total working capital derived from					
		Share capital.	De- posits.	Loans from other societies.	Government.	Reserve fund.	Total.
Madras Central Urban Bank (Provincial Bank) ...	Rs. 1,38,92,418	4.62	64.48	26.25	...	4.65	100.00
District Central Banks ...	4,77,81,743	9.27	61.93	26.53	...	2.27	100.00
Agricultural Societies ...	5,01,00,193	12.37	4.18	75.96	1.93	5.56	100.00
Non-Agricultural Societies ...	2,26,59,693	27.39	46.88	13.20	6.03	5.97	100.00

As already pointed out the above figures show that deposits have fallen down in the Provincial Bank and as a result the percentages of the remaining items to the total working capital have gone up and that in the non-agricultural societies, particularly, the borrowings from Central Banks have shown a marked fall when compared to the previous year. As regards the other items it may be stated that the variations from the last year's percentages are trifling.

### VI.—SUPERVISION.

74. The number of supervising and audit unions increased from 346 at the beginning of the year to 366 at the end. This excludes three

Number of unions.

propagandist unions and 19 district federations of unions. Of the 12,937 primary societies in the Presidency at the end of the year 10,709 societies were affiliated and 537 societies had not started work by the close of the year. Most of the societies remaining unaffiliated were as usual in charge of the Labour Department. Certain non-agricultural societies continued to decline to affiliate themselves to supervising or audit unions and such of the societies as do not come under the scheme of non-official supervision will have to contribute audit fees to Government under G.O. No. 142, Development, dated 3rd January 1927.

75. The total amounts received by the district federations, supervising unions and audit unions towards supervision fund during the year was Rs. 4,47,214 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,13,829, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 4,07,570 and 2,45,070. The amount payable towards supervision fund by all societies was Rs. 2,98,018 of which a sum of Rs. 1,75,402 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,22,616. Of the total receipts under supervision fund referred to above, the contribution paid during the year by all the Central Banks amounted to Rs. 1,11,009 (vide Appendix No. 13). The expenditure on account of supervision of primary societies is rising from year to year and it is 43·00 per cent of the expenditure by Government against 32·87 in 1924-25 and 35·65 in 1925-26. The total subsidy paid by the Government to district federations and provincial union for educational propaganda was Rs. 3,200.

#### VII.—DISPUTES AND LITIGATION.

76. The number of suits filed and the number of decrees obtained during the year in Civil Courts is shown in Appendix No. 9, Section I. During the year 1,321 suits were filed against 1,315 in the previous year. In 98 cases claims were satisfied before decree and 1,253 cases were decreed against 1,118 in the preceding year leaving 277 suits pending disposal at the end of the year. The amount involved in these suits is Rs. 11,087. The districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, South Kanara, Madras, Malabar, Nellore, Rāmnād and Trichinopoly have largely contributed to the number. Of the decrees outstanding, 818 decrees were satisfied during the year leaving a balance of 2,667 decrees pending execution at the end of the year. The amount covered by these decrees is Rs. 1,50,202.

77. Section II of Appendix No. 9 gives details of arbitration references preferred under Rule XIV of the rules framed under the Act.

*Arbitration.*

6,891 references were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. 21,524 references were filed during the year covering an amount of Rs. 29 lakhs. 3,226 were satisfied before decree. 17,286 were decreed leaving 7,903 references pending disposal at the end of the year. The amount involved in the references so pending was Rs. 7,23,667. To the 36,637 decrees pending execution at the beginning of the year, 17,286 were added during the year. 10,414 were satisfied during the year leaving 43,509 decrees pending execution at the end of the year. The amount involved in the pending cases was Rs. 32,51,400. The number of decrees pending execution is very large in South Kanara, Tanjore, Malabar, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Gōdāvāri East, Madura, Rāmnād, Salem and Tinnevely. The Assistant Registrar of the Nilgiris was as a special case given the powers of a distraining officer under section 5 of the Revenue Recovery Act in order to expedite the realization of the co-operative arrears, which has proved more effective within the short time he exercised the powers during the year.

78. Three cases launched at the instance of societies were pending trial at the beginning of the year. Two were filed at the instance of

*Criminal prosecution.*

the societies for misappropriation, cheating, forgery or falsification of accounts. Of these, 3 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 1 was pending. Of the cases filed at the instance of the department, 6 cases were pending trial at the beginning of the year. Twenty-one were filed during the year. Of these 11 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, 1 was referred for want of evidence and the remaining 12 were pending trial at the end of the year.

One case of prosecution of a subordinate of a union for breach of trust was filed by the union during the year and it ended in conviction after the close of the year.

### VIII.—LIQUIDATION.

79. During the year the registration of 71 societies was cancelled. Of these 44 were agricultural credit societies, 15 non-agricultural credit societies, 3 village stores, 7 urban stores, 1 building society and 1 for basket makers. Liquidation proceedings were completed in 28 societies. At the end

of the year, 258 societies were under liquidation and their particulars are given in Appendix No. 10.

I do not think that in all cases liquidators have made full use of their powers to appoint assistants at the expense of the societies in liquidation but in order to facilitate liquidation proceedings I have applied for a special staff to be put on this work, consisting of 24 Junior Inspectors at the rate of one per district.

#### IX.—AUDIT.

80. With the exception of 12 societies, the accounts of the societies for the year 1925-26 were audited and audit certificates were issued for all societies before the end of the year under report except for 131 societies which have since been issued. Regarding the 12 societies referred to above, it is reported that in the case of two societies, the account books were in court, in three cases the books could not be had in spite of several attempts, in three other cases the accounts were not written up, and in the remaining four cases, the figures were difficult of reconciliation. The delay in the issue of audit certificates in respect of 131 societies mentioned above had occurred in nine districts of which 78 were in South Arcot. The delay in audit and the issue of audit certificates is regrettable but unavoidable unless I have at my disposal an adequate staff for audit. I have applied to Government for the sanction of the full complement of the inspectorate at the rate of one Inspector for every 60 societies but even this I regard as a very high standard considering the size of societies in the Presidency.

The figures furnished in this report are unaudited except in the case of central banks and 3,276 societies. It was possible to furnish audited figures in respect of greater number of societies than last year (1,031) on account of greater pressure brought to bear upon the auditing staff by me. In compiling the figures for the year under review the audited closing balance has been adopted as the opening balance under each head.

The accounts of the Madras Central Urban Bank, the Madras Christian Central Co-operative Bank, and the Salem District Urban Bank were audited by Certified Public Accountants and Auditors. The Madras Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Co-operative Society, the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, and the Trichinopoly South Indian Railway Employees' Co-operative Society had their accounts audited by Public Accountants and Auditors. The

audit of all other societies was done by the departmental staff.

The number of audit unions increased from 8 to 10 during the year. As usual some of the larger societies in Madras are contributing the amount required for three auditors deputed from the department to audit their accounts.

#### X.—ACTS, RULES, AND BY-LAWS.

81. During the year under report, Government supplied a long felt want by issuing Rule VIII (*d*) of the rules under the Act in their G.O. No. 142, Development, dated 31st January 1927, levying audit fees on societies which have not affiliated themselves to any supervising or audit agency or which do not have their accounts audited by a certified Public Accountant and Auditor. They also amended rule VIII (*c*) of the rules in the matter of fluid resources to be maintained when one society gives a cash credit to another (G.O. No. 985, Development, dated 2nd July 1927).

The Government were requested during the year to amend rule XIV of the rules framed under the Act in such a way as to make it legal for a Deputy Registrar to transfer references received by him under the arbitration rules to an Assistant Registrar or Honorary Assistant Registrar and they notified draft rule for receiving objections or suggestions up to a period of two months. The period had not expired by the close of the year but the rule has since been amended.

#### XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. The 15th Provincial Co-operative Conference was held in April 1927 at Madura with Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in the chair. A large number of resolutions were passed on matters affecting the movement and action has been taken on the resolutions wherever necessary.

There were district co-operative conferences in Anantapur, North Arcot, Gōdāvari East, Gōdāvari West, Guntūr, Malabar, Nellore, Salem, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.

Besides these conferences, there were a number of taluk and business conferences at which officers of the Agricultural, Industrial, Veterinary, and the Educational departments gave valuable and instructive lectures. The increased purchase of agricultural requirements is an evidence of the advice being followed up by the members.

Side by side with the Provincial Conference at Madura, a conference of representatives of central banks was held by me.

The need to hold an enquiry into the working of the Co-operative Societies' Act in the Presidency has been felt for sometime past both by non-officials and officials. The Government have since appointed a Committee presided over by Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, C.I.E., I.C.S., from the Punjab Commission and this is now touring through the Presidency taking evidence.

## XII.—ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC.

83. There is no change in the attitude of the public. I am indebted to a very large number of honorary workers who have contributed to the development of the movement in this presidency. I am also indebted to the authorities of the Imperial Bank for their valuable advice on matters of finance affecting the movement. Relationship with other departments principally the Revenue and Agricultural departments continues to be most cordial and I am indebted to the heads and members of these departments for their valuable advice and assistance.

84. Government were pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahab on M.R.Ry. A. Ramunaja Achariyar Avargal, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, during the year. I have received valuable assistance from Rao Sahab M.R.Ry. K. Deivasikharmani Mudaliyar Avargal, the Joint Registrar. I wish to invite the attention of the Government to the unfailing zeal and energy with which the Deputy Registrars have efficiently discharged their arduous duties. The Assistant Registrars and subordinate staff have with very few exceptions worked well and faithfully and are responding loyally to my demand for better progress in audit, a demand which I am aware entails much hard work. The clerical staff is doing its best to facilitate the quick despatch of business, which I consider to be the basis for happy relations with the non-official side of the movement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. M. HOOD,

*Registrar.*



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## APPENDIX No. 1.—General summary of

## I.—WORKING CAPITAL OF ALL

(1)	Provincial Bank (1).	Central Banks (31).	Super- vising unions (388).*	Agricultural	
				Credit (11,000): (5)	Purchase and production (132). (6)
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Share capital ... ..	5,95,770	44,32,588	...	58,37,461	2,76,600
Deposits of members ... ..	83,12,715†	2,95,91,707 †	...	7,14,711	30,638
Loans from other societies ... ..	33,83,938	1,26,74,847	...	3,75,80,132	3,48,955
Loans and deposits of non-members (individuals, etc.) ... ..	...	...	...	12,67,714	68,476
Loans from Government ... ..	...	...	...	8,11,966	23,631
Reserve fund ... ..	6,00,000	10,82,801	...	27,40,156	36,782
Total working capital on 30th June 1927.	1,22,92,418	4,77,81,743	6,34,13,675	4,89,51,740	8,34,482
Total working capital on 30th June 1926.	1,36,74,689	3,95,23,015	5,09,34,870	3,98,23,367	6,87,180
Divisible profit for 1926-27 ... ..	+ 2,05,848	+ 6,68,279	...	+ 9,25,842	+ 14,212
Loss unrecouped ... ..	...	...	...	- 9,51,495	- 44,617
Reserve fund including additions to be made as per audit order of 1926-27...	7,00,000	12,58,851	...	32,77,460	40,632
Value of goods purchased as owner ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,59,905
Value of goods purchased as agent ... ..	...	...	...	1,58,293	6,291
Value of goods sold as owner ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,55,195
Value of goods sold as agent ... ..	...	...	...	1,35,727	3,52,365

\* Includes three propagandist unions,

† Includes non-members' deposits in the

## II.—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF

(1)	Demand.				Collection.	
	Provincial and Central Banks. (2)	Agricultural. (3)	Non-agricultural. (4)	Total. (5)	Provincial and Central Banks. (6)	Agricultural. (7)
Principal including arrears ... ..	RS. 2,68,62,167	RS. 2,81,57,885	RS. 1,76,51,252	RS. 7,26,71,304	RS. (a) 2,14,40,668	RS. (b) 1,58,87,827
Interest due in previous years ... ..	93,763	25,12,443	4,35,669	30,41,875	63,941	11,58,117
Interest due in 1926-27.	32,61,948	40,21,254	17,80,168	90,63,370	31,20,904	23,66,679

(a) Extension granted for Rs. 17,11,927.

## III.—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF

(1)	Demand.				Collection.	
	Provincial and Central Banks. (2)	Agricultural. (3)	Non-agricultural. (4)	Total. (5)	Provincial and Central Banks. (6)	Agricultural. (7)
Principal including arrears ... ..	RS. 2,71,64,874	RS. 2,45,81,162	RS. 1,55,15,758	RS. 6,72,61,794	RS. 2,26,12,080	RS. 137,86,349
Interest due in previous years ... ..	90,853	19,49,530	3,24,292	23,64,705	68,285	8,99,344
Interest due in 1925-26.	32,03,754	37,38,726	15,83,714	85,26,194	31,09,753	23,25,137

APPENDICES

progress of Co-operative Societies in 1926-27.

SOCIETIES ON 30TH JUNE 1927.

societies. Others (304).	Total of Agricultural societies (11,436).	Non-agricultural societies.			Total of Non- agricultural societies (1,501).	Total, 1926-27 (13,357).	Total, 1925-26 (11,973).
		Credit (1,115).	Purchase and production. (206).	Others (180).			
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
RS. 86,170	RS. 61,99,231	RS. 52,47,429	RS. 2,87,878	RS. 7,84,897	RS. 63,20,189	RS. 1,75,47,788	RS. 1,53,31,872
9,121	7,54,470	46,22,584	1,99,805	23,154	48,45,543	4,35,04,435	3,76,61,466
74,412	3,80,53,499	27,33,437	1,16,798	1,42,129	29,92,364	5,71,04,643	4,76,14,492
563	13,36,753	57,29,564	29,175	17,634	57,76,373	71,13,126	60,85,285
1,33,336	9,68,938	792	3,000	13,09,154	13,72,946	23,41,879	17,68,780
10,374	27,87,312	11,54,447	1,45,024	52,802	13,52,273	58,22,186	48,18,341
3,13,976	5,01,00,198	1,94,88,253	7,81,675	23,89,770	2,26,59,698	13,34,34,057	...
2,34,968	4,07,45,515	1,67,60,256	6,65,460	18,81,301	1,93,37,017	...	11,32,80,288
+ 8,203	+ 9,48,257	+ 7,03,149	+ 48,563	+ 52,411	+ 8,04,123	+ 26,26,507	+ 22,09,718
- 7,691	- 10,03,803	- 21,183	- 28,018	- 40,326	- 89,527	- 10,93,330	- 8,54,027
13,092	38,31,184	13,43,448	1,54,708	65,458	15,63,614	68,53,649	56,50,114
...	1,59,906	...	23,52,872	...	23,62,872	25,12,778	25,97,340
...	1,64,584	35	1,678	...	1,713	1,66,297	1,96,387
...	1,55,195	...	23,97,656	...	23,97,656	25,52,848	26,33,843
...	4,88,082	...	6,837	...	6,837	4,94,919	18,33,105

ten audit unions and nineteen federations.  
case of Provincial and Central Banks.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE TO SOCIETIES IN 1926-27.

tion.		Balance.				Percentage of balance to demand.		
Non-agri- cultural.	Total.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Agricul- tural.	Non-agri- cultural.	Total.	Provin- cial and Central Banks.	Agri- cul- tural.	Non- agri- cultural.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS. (c) 1,44,92,339	RS. 5,18,20,834	RS. 54,21,499	RS. 1,22,70,058	RS. 31,58,913	RS. 2,08,50,470	20.18	43.57	17.89
2,25,512	14,47,570	29,322	13,54,326	2,10,757	15,04,375	31.80	53.90	48.23
14,62,288	69,47,691	1,41,044	16,54,573	3,17,880	21,13,499	4.32	41.14	17.85

(b) for Rs. 7,91,328 and (c) for Rs. 3,31,207.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE TO SOCIETIES IN 1925-26.

tion.		Balance.				Percentage of balance to demand.		
Non-agri- cultural.	Total.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Agricul- tural.	Non-agri- cultural.	Total.	Provin- cial and Central Banks.	Agri- cul- tural.	Non- agri- cultural.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS. 1,37,65,443	RS. 4,91,05,872	RS. 45,52,764	RS. 1,08,42,813	RS. 27,60,315	RS. 1,81,55,922	16.78	44.11	17.79
1,84,402	11,52,032	22,568	10,50,215	1,39,890	12,12,673	24.84	53.87	43.14
13,08,100	67,42,990	94,001	14,13,689	2,75,614	17,83,204	2.93	37.81	17.40

## APPENDIX No. 2.—Synopsis of Loans in Agricultural and Non-

Loans.	Agricultural, 1926-27.		Agricultural, 1925-26.		Non-agri- cultural, 1926-27.		Non-agri- cultural, 1925-26.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
<b>A.—LOANS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE AND VALUE.</b>								
(1) PURPOSE.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
For cultivation expenses.	39,50,419	16 70	35,55,979	21 22	11,27,794	6 68	8,71,925	2 62
For purchase of cattle ...	16,18,516	6 84	11,85,425	7 02	1,16,665	0 70	1,03,867	0 73
For payment of kiats ...	13,16,946	5 57	12,84,984	7 67	61,327	0 37	54,328	0 38
For improvement of lands.	13,74,846	5 81	8,82,397	5 15	1,71,897	1 04	1,92,001	1 36
For purchase of raw materials for industries.	1,18,551	0 51	1,08,668	0 66	61,932	0 39	51,923	0 37
For trade ... ..	20,28,515	8 58	16,03,320	9 57	24,44,327	14 67	22,47,301	15 82
For education ... ..	70,888	0 32	43,099	0 26	1,80,498	0 96	1,17,383	0 82
For house building ...	9,78,347	4 14	6,81,524	4 07	13,64,693	8 18	11,36,721	8 00
For manufacture and purchase of country carts.	91,565	0 39	47,928	0 29	26,758	0 16	45,165	0 32
For purchase of lands ...	10,66,693	4 50	6,57,855	3 93	2,76,346	1 66	2,40,237	1 69
For food and necessaries of life ... ..	17,83,928	7 54	14,58,410	8 71	33,36,451	20 04	29,15,588	20 53
Total, productive ...	1,43,98,719	60 90	1,14,83,689	68 55	91,33,688	54 85	74,75,489	52 64
For paying off prior debts.	82,33,932	37 73	49,08,882	29 30	45,98,521	27 62	39,01,517	27 48
For marriages ... ..	2,27,960	0 96	2,68,730	1 61	15,06,642	9 01	14,20,442	10 00
For other ceremonies ...	85,433	0 35	27,365	0 16	2,01,746	1 20	1,86,758	1 32
For litigation ... ..	5,983	0 03	12,561	0 07	17,355	0 10	6,657	0 05
For other non-productive purposes ... ..	55,795	0 23	51,986	0 31	12,04,343	7 23	12,08,589	8 51
Total, non-productive ...	3,25,171	1 37	3,80,644	2 15	29,30,986	17 53	28,22,441	19 88
Grand total ...	2,36,57,822	100 00	1,67,53,213	100 00	1,66,62,295	100 00	1,41,99,447	100 00
<b>(2) VALUE.</b>								
Loans not exceeding Rs. 50 ... ..	33,67,792	14 24	30,87,052	18 42	19,74,328	11 45	17,81,882	12 41
Loans exceeding Rs. 50, but not Rs. 100 ...	39,96,037	16 90	33,18,875	19 78	24,01,123	14 41	21,66,539	15 26
Loans exceeding Rs. 100, but not Rs. 250 ...	55,73,670	23 564	43,88,592	26 18	40,08,152	24 46	34,82,568	24 53
Loans exceeding Rs. 250 ...	1,07,30,323	45 305	59,68,694	35 62	82,78,692	49 68	67,88,460	47 60
Total ...	2,36,57,822	100 00	1,67,53,213	100 00	1,66,62,295	100 00	1,41,99,447	100 00

## APPENDICES

*Agricultural Societies (other than Central Banks) in 1926-27 and 1925-26.*

Loans.	Agricultural, 1926-27.		Agricultural, 1925-26.		Non-agri- cultural, 1926-27.		Non-agri- cultural, 1925-26.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.

**B.—LOANS OUTSTANDING AGAINST THE MEMBERS AT THE END OF THE YEAR CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SECURITY AND PERIOD.**

(1) SECURITY.								
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Loans on security of deposits ... ..	82,884	0·19	1,08,895	0·31	6,11,852	3·25	4,08,571	2·53
Loans on pledge of movables ... ..	7,05,810	1·62	2,52,780	0·72	4,23,163	2·45	2,11,551	1·31
Loans on mortgage of immovable properties ...	2,15,41,113	49·33	1,65,78,183	47·20	66,88,630	35·43	57,81,080	35·70
Loans on joint security of two or more members.	2,11,56,537	48·44	1,80,62,934	51·44	1,05,91,828	56·19	93,88,166	58·13
Loans on simple bond of borrowers ... ..	1,92,534	0·42	1,13,640	0·33	5,33,262	2·68	3,62,343	2·24
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,36,76,910</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>3,51,16,401</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>1,88,48,735</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>1,61,51,610</b>	<b>100·00</b>
(2) PERIOD.								
Loans not exceeding one year ... ..	1,19,42,076	27·34	1,06,98,591	30·47	52,30,806	27·75	46,66,375	28·84
Loans exceeding one year, but not two years ...	52,77,177	12·08	47,28,727	13·47	58,22,576	31·18	50,46,330	31·24
Loans exceeding two years, but not five years ...	1,88,03,877	43·05	1,43,06,372	42·16	52,76,977	27·71	44,74,913	27·71
Loans exceeding five years ... ..	76,53,780	17·53	48,82,711	13·90	25,18,376	13·36	19,68,992	12·16
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,36,76,910</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>3,51,16,401</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>1,88,48,735</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>1,61,51,610</b>	<b>100·00</b>

District.  (1)	At the beginning of the year.  (2)	Admitted during the year.			
		Individuals.			
		New admissions.  (3)	Representatives in interest of deceased members.  (4)	By transfer of shares.  (5)	Total (columns 2 to 4).  (6)
Provincial Bank ... ..	187	...	..	3	3
Central Banks ... ..	2,907	175	21	148	344
<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>					
Anantapur ... ..	23,258	2,956	44	13	3,013
Arcoot, North ... ..	26,717	4,359	28	...	4,387
Do. South ... ..	26,290	4,510	23	5	4,538
Bellary ... ..	8,490	1,495	19	...	1,514
Chingleput ... ..	34,076	7,898	23	3	7,926
Chittoor ... ..	9,533	439	7	1	447
Coimbatore ... ..	20,209	4,549	11	2	4,562
Uddapah ... ..	6,034	961	2	...	963
Ganjām ... ..	10,918	4,004	47	...	4,051
Do. Agency ... ..	3,505	7	...	...	7
Godāvari East ... ..	37,548	8,211	22	2	8,235
Do. Agency ... ..	226	49	...	...	49
Do. West ... ..	17,782	3,610	9	...	3,619
Gautar ... ..	30,436	7,107	82	2	7,191
Kanara, South ... ..	44,065	2,708	7	3	2,716
Kistna ... ..	18,657	4,432	24	7	4,463
Kurnool ... ..	8,773	990	4	...	994
Madura ... ..	25,707	4,053	6	14	4,073
Malabar ... ..	37,617	7,763	2	1	7,766
Nellore ... ..	14,667	2,872	19	2	2,893
Nilgiris, The ... ..	1,797	80	7	...	87
Rāmnād ... ..	13,863	3,713	5	...	3,718
Salem ... ..	18,771	3,423	33	2	3,458
Tanjore ... ..	37,145	5,101	25	17	5,143
Tinnevely ... ..	25,087	8,177	8	1	8,186
Trichinopoly ... ..	21,436	5,485	6	...	5,491
Visagapatam ... ..	12,629	2,253	10	...	2,263
Do. Agency ... ..	2,390	224	...	...	224
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>546,596</b>	<b>101,707</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>102,257</b>
<i>Non-Agricultural Societies.</i>					
Anantapur ... ..	3,532	604	4	2	610
Arcoot North ... ..	7,643	1,140	3	6	1,155
Do. South ... ..	9,033	1,582	4	7	1,593
Bellary ... ..	3,578	745	1	...	746
Chingleput ... ..	11,392	2,490	2	5	2,543
Chittoor ... ..	3,028	654	2	2	658
Uddapah ... ..	3,288	820	3	1	824

APPENDICES

Members, 1926-27.

Removed during the year.						At the end of the year (columns 2 + 6 - 12).	Of the number in column 12.	
Individuals.							Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
Voluntary withdrawals.	Deaths.	Expulsion due to misconduct.	Expulsion due to default.	Transfer of shares.	Total (columns 6 to 10).			
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	3	...	...	3	6	184	...	184
11	42	...	13	78	144	3,107	380	1,830
1,115	332	48	165	22	1,682	24,589	17,249	3,478
2,346	164	3	100	...	2,613	28,491	23,189	2,355
1,103	131	...	89	14	1,337	29,491	25,438	1,061
397	126	24	9	1	557	9,447	8,557	433
1,546	283	137	136	9	2,111	39,891	33,636	3,008
598	110	10	39	49	806	9,174	7,183	635
1,543	327	14	367	81	2,282	11,789	23,215	5,742
240	120	7	6	...	373	6,624	4,458	1,028
241	53	20	292	4	610	14,359	11,143	1,913
9	...	...	...	...	9	3,503	2,804	376
791	256	19	99	4	1,169	44,614	35,037	5,203
...	...	...	...	...	...	275	221	39
615	308	49	103	10	1,085	20,326	16,687	1,982
807	493	12	85	79	1,426	36,201	26,898	2,760
1,455	836	415	1,996	164	4,356	42,425	26,333	11,828
611	204	25	22	7	899	22,181	17,128	1,488
330	40	7	2	2	381	9,387	7,256	785
747	235	122	230	30	1,364	28,416	27,255	772
1,231	456	144	616	522	2,869	42,514	25,375	11,837
560	176	17	100	1	854	16,706	13,560	1,168
66	75	...	21	...	162	1,702	1,058	4
652	132	12	210	...	1,006	16,575	13,697	862
1,128	196	...	195	...	1,519	20,710	17,570	1,697
1,217	200	28	473	35	1,953	40,334	32,909	3,812
1,247	200	15	684	15	2,161	31,112	25,080	2,183
1,639	182	2	323	1	2,147	24,780	21,844	840
388	261	45	112	...	603	14,086	11,907	1,184
93	3	...	...	...	96	2,518	1,623	660
22,745	5,399	1,175	6,324	990	36,633	612,220	479,290	69,026
340	15	85	41	8	434	3,708	428	2,259
608	44	27	265	16	945	7,856	688	4,727
790	37	...	310	42	1,079	9,547	815	7,699
301	16	27	20	11	375	3,947	228	3,187
532	50	7	84	103	776	13,159	926	9,108
110	15	7	124	48	304	3,356	398	2,449
307	7	29	1	4	439	3,674	305	2,672

District.	Of the number in column 12- cont.		Of the number in		
	Mixed. (16)	Total. (17)	Non-cultivating landlords. (18)	Cultivating landlords. (19)	Tenants. (20)
Provincial Bank ... ..	...	184	...	...	...
Central Banks ... ..	867	3,107	229	146	5
<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>					
Anantapur ... ..	3,862	24,589	3,445	11,106	1,751
Arcoot, North ... ..	2,967	28,491	2,783	19,747	486
Do. South ... ..	1,992	29,491	1,802	20,263	1,869
Bellary ... ..	457	8,497	1,755	6,478	177
Chingleput ... ..	3,249	34,891	2,532	27,025	2,183
Chittoor ... ..	1,356	9,174	959	5,811	291
Coimbatore ... ..	2,832	31,789	1,316	18,602	1,990
Cuddapah ... ..	1,138	6,624	1,094	3,132	122
Ganjām ... ..	1,303	14,359	1,743	8,895	379
Do. Agency ... ..	323	3,503	605	1,825	145
Godāvari, East ... ..	4,374	44,614	3,204	13,579	4,113
Do. Agency ... ..	15	275	25	194	2
Do. West ... ..	1,657	29,328	1,400	12,672	2,216
Guntūr ... ..	6,523	36,201	3,625	18,160	3,066
Kanara, South ... ..	4,264	42,425	1,584	8,515	14,848
Kistna ... ..	3,570	22,181	2,010	13,052	410
Kurnool ... ..	1,396	9,387	1,055	5,633	321
Madura ... ..	389	28,416	502	25,870	466
Malabar ... ..	5,302	42,614	1,171	7,634	14,746
Nellore ... ..	1,978	16,768	1,686	10,424	836
Nilgiris, The ... ..	640	1,702	...	1,058	...
Rāmsūd ... ..	2,016	16,575	984	11,450	652
Salem ... ..	1,443	20,710	2,445	14,561	416
Tanjore ... ..	3,613	40,334	3,484	13,328	5,993
Tinnevely ... ..	3,899	31,112	2,633	20,744	1,214
Trichinopoly ... ..	2,096	24,780	1,582	18,933	971
Vizagapatam ... ..	1,045	14,986	831	9,944	450
Do. Agency ... ..	205	2,514	183	897	492
Total ...	63,904	612,220	46,418	329,572	61,879
<i>Non-Agricultural Societies</i>					
Anantapur ... ..	1,021	3,708	191	134	71
Arcoot, North ... ..	2,441	7,856	146	366	55
Do. South ... ..	1,033	9,647	207	476	64
Bellary ... ..	582	8,947	88	69	25
Chingleput ... ..	3,125	18,159	606	227	30
Chittoor ... ..	514	3,856	154	146	87
Cuddapah ... ..	697	3,674	170	75	60



## Members, 1926-27—cont.

column 13.		Of the number in column 12.							
Field labourers.	Total.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Christians.	Muhammadians.	Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.	Other classes.	Total.	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
...	...	140	37	5	2	...	...	184	
...	380	2,045	778	202	29	1	52	8,107	
947	17,249	1,778	18,787	244	1,696	1,830	254	24,589	
201	23,169	2,159	22,584	520	888	2,029	311	28,491	
2,504	26,438	2,384	19,273	967	1,010	5,766	141	29,491	
147	8,557	688	7,657	224	402	334	152	9,447	
1,896	33,638	3,063	28,134	1,315	647	6,564	168	39,891	
122	7,188	758	7,060	192	500	611	53	9,174	
1,307	23,215	1,094	26,939	969	399	1,998	360	31,789	
110	4,458	407	3,442	1,655	593	430	97	6,624	
126	11,148	2,047	11,840	34	31	356	51	14,359	
219	2,804	47	1,849	27	5	...	1,575	3,503	
14,141	35,087	3,440	20,737	962	308	19,019	148	44,614	
...	221	24	232	1	11	7	...	275	
399	16,687	2,074	14,635	874	214	2,488	41	20,326	
1,415	26,898	3,680	16,090	9,490	1,373	4,612	956	36,201	
1,386	26,333	7,431	21,770	5,304	5,568	1,802	540	42,425	
1,626	17,128	2,216	14,130	1,905	505	2,971	454	22,181	
247	7,256	344	5,283	1,750	951	918	141	9,387	
397	27,255	457	25,150	886	186	812	925	28,416	
1,724	25,375	1,127	27,364	1,723	11,953	271	76	42,514	
614	13,560	1,771	10,333	1,120	1,126	2,174	182	16,706	
...	1,058	1	1,687	4	...	...	10	1,702	
581	13,697	667	11,911	1,244	295	1,797	671	16,575	
108	17,570	1,301	16,612	279	629	1,369	630	20,710	
10,104	32,909	5,034	20,263	1,081	1,068	12,751	137	40,334	
489	25,080	1,104	21,089	4,471	618	3,331	499	31,112	
358	21,844	2,412	18,181	1,852	462	1,836	37	24,780	
682	11,907	964	12,524	108	53	435	3	14,086	
71	1,623	251	1,726	16	29	16	480	2,518	
41,921	4,79,280	48,573	407,812	39,217	31,610	76,517	8,991	612,220	
32	428	730	1,434	234	1,033	269	8	3,708	
121	688	1,507	4,257	610	816	551	115	7,856	
68	815	2,220	5,477	492	802	301	255	9,547	
46	328	933	1,477	172	880	274	211	3,947	
63	926	2,303	8,252	756	933	483	432	13,159	
6	393	964	1,634	259	438	42	24	3,356	
...	305	846	1,030	689	786	221	72	3,674	

District.  (1)	At the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.			
	Total.	Individuals.			Total (columns 3 to 5).
		New admissions.	Representatives in inter- est of deceased mem- bers.	By transfer of shares.	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<i>Non-Agricultural Societies—cont.</i>					
Coimbatore ... ..	8,347	1,633	1	24	1,658
Ganjām ... ..	4,677	1,309	5	3	1,317
Godāvari, East ... ..	4,322	1,985	...	3	1,988
Do. West ... ..	1,838	391	...	...	391
Do. Agency ... ..	39	29	...	...	29
Guntūr ... ..	5,713	1,532	1	49	1,582
Kanara, South ... ..	9,915	747	1	32	780
Kistna ... ..	9,159	552	...	...	562
Kurnool ... ..	2,739	407	...	...	407
Madras ... ..	39,433	6,796	2	39	6,837
Madura ... ..	7,702	2,187	7	13	2,207
Malabar ... ..	9,146	1,173	1	7	1,181
Nellore ... ..	2,495	551	3	1	555
Nilgiris, The ... ..	2,292	435	...	1	436
Rāmnād ... ..	4,311	1,067	1	...	1,068
Salem ... ..	6,554	889	...	10	899
Tanjore ... ..	12,407	2,678	9	25	2,712
Tinnevely ... ..	7,358	605	1	37	1,643
Trichinopoly ... ..	14,624	2,706	1	1	2,708
Vizagapatam ... ..	6,750	1,420	...	1	1,421
Do. Agency ... ..	178	43	...	...	43
Total ... ..	196,465	38,179	52	315	38,546
Grand total ... ..	746,155	140,061	548	541	141,150

Members, 1926-27—cont.

Removed during the year.						At the end of the year.	Of the members.	
Individuals.					Total (columns 7 to 11).		In column 12.	
Voluntary withdrawals.	Deaths.	Expulsion due to misconduct.	Expulsion due to default.	Transfer of shares.			Total.	Agriculturists.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
545	45	2	307	60	959	9,046	844	6,642
188	20	63	92	19	382	5,812	301	4,987
347	17	1	28	15	408	5,902	284	4,732
72	22	1	25	16	136	2,093	291	1,694
9	1	...	...	...	10	58	17	41
218	66	43	90	75	492	6,803	1,045	3,980
404	49	8	435	72	968	9,727	1,269	7,537
343	12	...	13	...	373	4,338	384	2,943
291	11	...	30	1	333	2,813	80	1,698
2,323	103	9	97	97	2,629	43,641	...	43,641
241	60	26	203	49	579	9,330	2,850	5,868
426	70	43	263	17	819	9,508	804	8,394
213	28	4	71	29	345	2,705	124	2,380
318	17	...	145	1	481	2,247	118	1,779
303	28	40	378	...	749	4,630	663	3,439
486	65	...	269	27	847	6,606	979	4,316
575	97	36	508	120	1,336	13,783	1,924	8,758
422	50	69	383	71	995	8,006	1,118	5,504
1,831	65	28	84	11	2,019	15,313	875	13,884
482	52	15	150	62	761	7,410	513	6,630
27	1	...	...	...	28	193	4	186
13,142	1,063	520	4,306	969	20,000	215,011	18,270	170,984
35,898*	6,507	1,695	10,643	2,040	56,783	830,522	497,940	242,054

Districts.	Of the				
	In column 12—cont.		In column		
	Mixed. (16)	Total. (17)	Non-cultivating landlords. (18)	Cultivating landlords. (19)	Tenants. (20)
<i>Non-Agricultural Societies—cont.</i>					
Coimbatore ... ..	1,560	9,048	331	372	59
Ganjam ... ..	374	5,612	189	105	16
Godāvāri, East ... ..	886	5,802	132	82	52
Do. West ... ..	108	2,093	6	273	12
Do. Agency ... ..	...	58	13	4	...
Guntūr ... ..	1,778	6,803	340	518	110
Kanara, South ... ..	921	9,727	290	330	476
Kistna ... ..	1,011	4,338	114	155	15
Kurnool ... ..	1,035	2,813	...	80	...
Madras ... ..	...	43,841	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	612	9,330	414	2,359	65
Malabar ... ..	210	9,508	92	121	266
Nellore ... ..	251	2,705	66	48	10
Nilgiris, The ... ..	350	2,247	...	84	5
Rāmnād ... ..	528	4,630	192	351	82
Salem ... ..	1,311	6,606	434	476	45
Tanjore ... ..	3,101	13,783	700	951	141
Tinnevely ... ..	1,394	8,006	541	448	65
Trichinopoly ... ..	554	15,313	356	377	89
Visagapatam ... ..	267	7,410	136	266	94
Do. Agency ... ..	3	183	4	...	...
Total ...	25,757	215,311	6,003	8,893	1,694
Grand total ...	90,528	830,522	52,650	338,611*	68,878

## APPENDICES

Members, 1926-27—cont.

members.

13.		In column 12.						
Field labourers.	Total.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Christians.	Muhammedans.	Adi-Dravides and Adi-Andras.	Other classes.	Total.
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
82	844	2,900	4,292	851	569	371	63	9,046
...	301	1,696	3,191	125	210	372	18	5,612
18	284	1,861	2,423	892	185	421	130	5,903
...	291	503	779	483	129	62	137	2,093
...	17	24	18	11	4	2	1	68
77	1,045	1,818	2,231	1,500	738	444	72	6,903
173	1,269	2,355	3,573	2,710	612	272	205	9,727
...	384	1,030	1,949	723	230	246	110	4,336
...	80	532	771	516	889	74	31	2,318
...	...	11,183	17,932	6,181	3,215	3,109	2,031	45,641
12	2,850	2,342	5,187	411	761	387	439	9,330
325	804	721	6,481	799	731	683	93	9,508
...	124	863	653	460	497	185	97	2,705
29	118	196	914	648	141	281	117	2,247
38	663	1,539	2,455	303	194	32	107	4,650
24	979	1,736	3,624	256	748	239	8	6,606
132	1,924	4,355	7,304	613	585	811	112	13,788
64	1,118	1,877	3,924	1,594	289	124	198	8,006
53	875	3,568	7,087	2,395	1,067	441	775	15,313
17	518	2,857	3,763	277	198	376	10	7,410
...	4	84	109	...	...	...	...	193
1,389	18,270	53,573	102,229	24,950	17,528	10,875	5,856	215,011
43,351	497,840	104,331	510,356	64,374	49,169	87,393	14,899	830,522

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I.—Demand, balance and percentage of loans due by Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Societies to Central Banks and others.

District.	Principal.			Interest.		
	Demand.	Balance.	Per-centage.	Demand.	Balance.	Per-centage.
<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>						
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Anantapur ... ..	3,51,801	1,45,496	41·35	1,31,964	12,659	9·51
Arcot, North ... ..	13,70,254	5,06,580	36·96	2,41,980	1,251	0·51
Do. South ... ..	10,36,179	4,96,233	47·49	1,59,208	8,012	5·03
Bellary ... ..	3,11,795	2,13,331	68·61	51,624	11,001	21·12
Chingleput ... ..	14,83,195	3,92,522	26·47	2,62,217	2,512	0·96
Chittoor ... ..	4,95,325	3,96,339	80·01	81,164	11,561	14·24
Coimbatore ... ..	10,75,404	3,29,092	30·60	1,68,897	5,231	3·10
Cuddapah ... ..	2,49,679	1,96,952	78·88	46,213	16,377	31·11
Ganjām ... ..	3,06,189	25,856	8·44	45,344	2,568	5·06
Do. Agency ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godāvari, East ... ..	9,87,439	1,04,432	10·57	1,33,279	2,349	1·76
Do. Agency ... ..	4,266	22	0·51	358	...	...
Do. West ... ..	9,81,514	79,115	8·06	1,18,544	4,222	3·56
Guntūr ... ..	10,03,090	1,98,287	19·76	1,32,454	10,391	7·85
Kanara, South ... ..	11,93,092	3,48,457	29·20	1,11,851	7,187	6·44
Kistna ... ..	8,69,709	1,84,606	21·22	1,27,791	11,016	8·62
Kurnool ... ..	2,91,587	93,804	31·99	45,127	5,311	11·78
Madura ... ..	4,57,264	2,08,972	45·70	90,964	33,316	36·61
Malabar ... ..	3,83,659	1,57,071	40·94	84,400	15,303	18·13
Nellore ... ..	6,60,133	1,59,237	24·12	66,189	10,552	15·79
Nilgiris, The ... ..	79,806	49,198	61·64	18,335	2,719	16·68
Rāmānād ... ..	5,26,119	2,11,938	40·28	88,484	13,023	14·72
Salem ... ..	9,02,729	5,46,327	60·51	1,24,116	19,065	15·39
Tanjore ... ..	13,68,577	3,40,491	24·87	2,63,144	5,556	2·07
Tinnevely ... ..	8,03,194	98,351	12·24	1,02,338	3,474	3·40
Trichinopoly ... ..	9,29,971	1,18,034	12·69	1,79,841	1,746	0·98
Vizagapatam ... ..	4,66,452	1,29,894	27·84	40,540	1,388	3·43
Do. Agency ... ..	2,980	1,640	55·08	270	109	40·37
<i>Non-Agricultural Societies.</i>						
Anantapur ... ..	11,23,192	3,737	0·33	16,629	73	0·44
Arcot, North .. ...	4,78,628	29,505	6·17	30,879	1,134	3·67
Do. South ... ..	6,64,826	11,663	1·75	54,682	1,222	2·23
Bellary ... ..	60,818	8,652	14·25	7,340	412	5·61
Chingleput ... ..	7,84,877	1,850	0·24	46,232	...	...
Chittoor ... ..	6,99,012	24,296	3·47	27,647	21	0·08
Coimbatore ... ..	10,32,233	2,01,505	19·52	24,338	65	0·27
Cuddapah ... ..	1,06,089	4,072	3·84	9,989	60	0·60
Ganjām ... ..	1,76,414	420	0·24	11,556	160	1·37
Do. Agency ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godāvari, East ... ..	1,98,404	5,539	2·79	10,471	823	7·88
Do. Agency ... ..	125	...	...	14	...	...
Do. West ... ..	26,530	1,500	5·66	3,186	20	0·63
Guntūr ... ..	4,60,964	11,843	2·53	23,326	629	2·19
Kanara, South ... ..	9,06,875	81,492	3·47	61,510	1,749	2·84
Kistna ... ..	2,03,480	7,191	3·53	10,042	1,706	17·06
Kurnool ... ..	47,690	3,227	6·78	5,813	192	2·27
Madras ... ..	22,76,245	29,211	1·28	1,37,110	654	0·48
Madura ... ..	12,92,248	6,725	0·52	30,108	620	2·72

SECTION I.—Demand, balance and percentage of loans due by Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Societies to Central Banks and others—cont.

District.	Principal.			Interest.		
	Demand.	Balance.	Per-centage.	Demand.	Balance.	Per-centage.

Non-Agricultural Societies—cont.

	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Malabar ... ..	1,51,561	3,766	2·48	9,586	433	4·53
Nellore ... ..	1,17,144	3,548	3·03	7,931	47	0·59
Nilgiris, The ... ..	35,559	...	...	4,532	...	...
Ramanūd ... ..	7,36,655	4,902	0·87	17,723	885	4·90
Salem ... ..	14,47,300	1,27,365	8·80	58,134	2,133	3·67
Tanjore ... ..	11,16,072	12,666	1·13	47,039	97	0·21
Tinnevely ... ..	10,82,342	15,053	14·21	33,028	250	0·76
Trichinopoly ... ..	8,66,792	5,910	0·68	70,718	145	0·20
Vizagapatam ... ..	2,40,046	9,120	3·80	9,296	63	0·68
Do. Agency ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...

SECTION II.—Percentages of overdues by primary societies to individual central banks, towards principal, arrear, interest and current interest demands for 1926-27.

Serial number.	Name of Bank.	Percentage of principal overdues to demand.	Percentage of overdue arrear interest to demand.	Percentage of overdue current interest to demand.
1	Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.	21.46	22.93	8.44
2	Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Vellore (North Arcot).	25.91	2.34	0.64
3	South Arcot District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.	36.21	48.38	3.37
4	Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Limited (Bellary District).	59.34	...	18.54
5	Chingleput District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.	16.73	...	...
6	Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.	64.32	24.97	8.96
7	Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Limited ... ..	24.45	10.66	3.49
8	Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.	65.57	56.35	24.46
9	Ganjām District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.	12.71	77.31	7.88
10	Aska Central Co-operative Banking Union, Limited (Ganjām District).	...	...	...
11	Godāvāri District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited (Cocanada).	16.97	0.21	6.98
12	Rajamahendrapuram Co-operative Bank, Limited.	1.57	0.4	0.62
13	Ramachandrapuram Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.	2.45	50.00	0.21
14	Sreekonasema Co-operative Central Bank, Limited (Amalapuram).	10.16	...	...
15	Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.	6.73	...	2.20
16	Guntūr District Co-operative Bank, Limited ... ..	16.96	77.29	2.90
17	South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	19.29	36.53	3.29
18	Krishna Co-operative Bank, Limited (Masulipatam)	10.18	9.34	5.77
19	Visavada Central Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.	22.08	1.51	9.49
20	Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.	25.19	52.87	11.55
21	Madras Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	14.34	46.59	10.57
22	Madura-Rāmnād Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	26.55	28.17	11.06
23	Malabar District Co-operative Bank, Limited ... ..	4.01	72.06	10.62
24	Nellore District Banking Union, Limited ... ..	15.01	24.69	9.92
25	Srivilliputtūr Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.	12.28	...	1.28
26	Salem District Urban Bank, Limited... ..	30.34	37.20	12.77
27	Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited (Kumbakonam).	14.97	0.64	0.01
28	Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited (Tanjore).	22.01	49.22	2.52
29	Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.	8.15	2.41	2.41
30	Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Limited .. ..	11.4	35.06	0.83
31	Visagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited (Visianagram).	22.9	2.68	3.66



APPENDICES

APPENDIX No. 5.—SECTION I.—Demand, balance and percentage of loans due to Agricultural and Non-agricultural Credit Societies, 1926-27.

District.	Out of principal						Out of interest over-due at the end of the previous year.		Out of interest accrued and fallen due during the year.	
	1925-26.			1926-27.			1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Principal re- coverable.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.	Principal re- coverable.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.					
Anantapur ...	10,90,648	6,74,082	61.80	11,33,186	7,00,288	61.78	61.32	60.14	47.16	51
Arcoot, North ...	16,87,999	11,17,488	66.20	18,65,164	11,48,813	62.15	52.65	48.35	49.30	49
Do. South ...	10,52,329	5,72,456	54.30	13,12,615	7,88,973	60.11	52.34	57.38	39.88	47
Bellary ...	4,31,205	2,48,537	57.63	4,62,474	3,11,058	67.26	46.85	53.53	26.17	53
Chingleput ...	17,61,559	8,90,055	50.52	20,07,653	9,33,384	46.49	57.10	60.85	36.48	35
Chittoor ...	5,92,518	4,20,637	70.99	6,30,529	4,64,041	74.93	60.47	61.51	50.55	65
Coimbatore ...	14,30,697	6,30,686	44.08	16,36,826	7,54,256	46.08	47.42	47.91	32.58	35
Cuddapah ...	3,17,495	2,09,719	66.05	3,49,374	2,86,315	81.97	66.52	74.97	50.61	74
Ganjām ...	3,80,422	63,087	16.58	4,04,844	64,555	15.94	44.29	60.30	32.11	14
Do. Agency.	...	...	...	3,612	1,225	34.03	...	...	...	...
Godāvāri, East.	11,93,505	3,39,374	28.69	16,00,475	3,62,508	22.06	36.48	39.33	26.14	16
Do. Agency.	534	...	...	4,399	275	6.25	...	...	...	3
Do. West.	12,47,972	2,23,689	17.90	14,79,697	2,48,652	16.65	36.97	34.32	24.84	23
Guntūr ...	11,13,802	3,36,514	30.21	13,98,685	3,66,466	26.20	48.33	36.17	24.27	19
Kanara, South.	20,34,203	6,35,381	31.23	18,13,865	7,13,423	39.33	37.49	49.04	17.53	26
Kistna ...	9,94,321	3,11,163	31.29	13,05,404	3,68,033	28.12	43.02	38.61	40.53	37
Kurnool ...	3,10,681	2,13,389	68.67	3,54,681	1,59,795	45.08	42.01	55.21	57.67	66
Madura ...	6,28,165	3,34,867	53.22	7,39,253	4,41,127	59.39	60.49	59.56	50.16	44
Malabar ...	10,15,020	5,19,680	51.19	10,63,130	6,16,772	50.80	54.92	60.06	42.56	40
Nellore ...	7,58,331	2,32,136	30.61	8,78,507	2,49,513	28.40	53.92	54.79	43.04	41
Nilgiris, The ...	1,44,666	1,12,523	77.78	1,38,862	1,07,389	77.31	63.77	65.37	67.02	61
Rāmnād ...	5,94,747	2,76,463	46.49	6,93,010	3,46,513	50.00	65.86	66.23	39.08	40
Salem ...	10,43,215	6,73,776	64.59	11,44,721	7,81,375	68.26	52.16	53.76	51.61	61
Tanjore ...	15,30,859	6,85,852	44.80	17,80,021	7,67,837	44.38	48.02	55.57	43.23	41
Tinnevely ...	9,27,582	1,96,082	21.13	12,25,154	2,57,591	21.02	43.46	44.09	21.84	2
Trichinopoly ...	14,59,220	7,10,019	41.80	18,52,921	7,11,919	43.08	54.02	52.68	35.79	3
Visagapatam ...	4,82,582	1,51,108	31.31	5,60,450	1,81,701	32.31	48.53	48.24	16.76	1
Do. Agency.	340	200	58.82	3,524	2,164	61.28	0.00	100.00	60.00	1

SECTION I.—Demand, balance and percentage of loans due to Agricultural and Non-agricultural Credit Societies, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Out of principal						Out of interest overdue at the end of the previous year.		Out of interest accrued and fallen due during the year.	
	1925-26.			1926-27.			1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Principal recoverable.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.	Principal recoverable.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Non-agricultural Societies.</i>	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.					
Anantapur ...	3,38,922	64,936	19.15	3,72,320	43,538	11.72	45.42	54.12	28.49	13.51
Arcot, North ..	5,06,524	1,38,506	27.34	5,76,346	1,56,118	27.09	44.53	45.27	27.74	28.35
Do. South ...	7,14,409	1,79,564	25.13	7,24,710	1,82,614	25.06	42.00	44.22	16.09	20.63
Bellary ...	1,20,174	22,318	18.61	1,67,490	36,275	21.06	53.44	12.45	12.80	19.05
Chingleput ...	5,65,174	95,189	16.84	6,91,247	1,09,576	15.87	35.52	36.30	11.62	8.74
Chittoor ...	3,21,113	1,44,489	44.99	3,68,863	1,47,789	40.06	46.29	38.94	22.03	15.81
Coimbatore ...	7,17,614	1,58,415	22.07	7,39,356	1,80,223	24.37	61.00	46.35	11.64	11.27
Cuddapah ...	2,58,735	61,414	23.73	2,84,304	58,883	20.64	18.63	0.80	23.57	24.95
Ganjām ...	1,72,885	61,124	35.36	2,18,449	69,369	31.34	47.95	63.95	28.93	32.81
Godāvāri, East.	2,11,743	60,657	28.64	2,73,075	59,835	21.76	47.71	33.68	18.44	29.36
Do. Agency.	1,461	1,022	69.95	2,284	699	30.39	20.46	0.58	36.36	39.28
Do. West.	70,702	20,166	28.52	77,286	19,496	25.09	19.12	22.46	33.95	25.20
Guntūr ...	4,01,721	93,524	23.27	4,97,091	1,30,653	26.28	30.84	39.31	12.63	12.57
Kanara, South.	15,49,332	2,53,457	16.35	18,93,802	2,91,881	21.01	29.60	54.21	11.00	20.47
Kistna ...	1,93,567	48,408	25.00	2,68,686	95,447	35.52	42.96	20.46	46.92	52.86
Kurnool ...	1,24,967	46,229	37.07	1,25,992	42,518	33.98	7.88	46.80	43.21	30.93
Madras ...	33,04,868	2,21,805	6.71	39,17,901	3,02,250	7.82	57.38	72.78	10.74	7.79
Madura ...	5,84,115	72,298	12.37	9,27,757	82,174	8.43	38.64	41.81	23.65	21.53
Malabar ...	3,47,792	1,27,379	36.62	3,01,339	1,30,485	43.30	64.55	64.46	33.77	42.43
Nellore ...	1,67,354	46,084	27.53	1,98,994	36,176	18.18	35.00	31.96	19.72	17.07
Nūgiris, The ...	88,018	22,115	26.63	1,25,088	18,958	15.15	16.39	33.20	23.93	16.90
Rāmnād ...	3,44,378	81,048	23.24	4,01,313	1,21,822	30.36	25.64	32.40	20.16	24.16
Salem ...	8,42,402	1,55,648	18.47	10,17,216	1,78,686	17.57	48.75	45.39	18.47	17.85
Tanjore ...	7,39,339	1,73,299	23.42	8,63,344	1,66,905	19.33	41.34	37.04	16.05	16.86
Tinnevely ...	5,72,371	76,955	13.44	6,80,109	94,056	16.21	14.83	55.21	17.87	12.87
Trichinopoly ...	15,31,064	1,76,583	11.53	17,23,480	1,81,689	10.54	46.19	64.31	9.99	9.96
Viasapatam ...	3,89,324	74,516	19.13	4,59,478	99,926	21.74	35.94	54.35	18.03	19.51

## APPENDICES

SECTION II.—*Classification of Agricultural Credit Societies  
affiliated to Supervising Unions.*

Districts.	Number of societies in which overdues by members towards principal were					Dor- mant socie- ties.	Total.
	5%	30%	45%	60%	Above 60%		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
Anantapur ... ..	38	39	40	30	200	71	418
Aroot, North ... ..	48	67	53	67	290	62	590
Do. South ... ..	76	64	33	33	63	421	690
Bellary ... ..	22	21	12	18	112	32	217
Chingleput ... ..	24	119	82	84	290	143	754
Chittoor ... ..	9	20	11	35	176	3	254
Coimbatore ... ..	103	87	43	51	180	1	465
Cuddapah ... ..	20	4	3	3	13	169	212
Ganjām ... ..	151	51	15	10	53	133	413
Godavari, East ... ..	107	87	41	27	48	45	355
Do. West ... ..	106	50	20	15	17	63	271
Guntūr ... ..	122	82	27	20	95	6	352
Kanara, South ... ..	42	78	55	30	45	133	383
Kistna ... ..	116	46	27	10	34	108	341
Kurnool ... ..	13	2	1	4	56	194	270
Madura ... ..	53	40	30	35	202	16	376
Malabar ... ..	42	31	21	38	112	149	393
Nellore ... ..	76	69	28	25	102	14	308
Nilgiris, The ... ..	1	6	2	5	2	42	53
Rāmnād ... ..	56	28	22	27	95	79	307
Salem ... ..	18	25	16	26	40	242	367
Tanjore ... ..	57	100	43	51	33	267	551
Tinnevelly ... ..	166	77	22	18	18	180	481
Trichinopoly ... ..	87	66	39	45	56	86	379
Visagapatam ... ..	124	47	20	21	89	4	305
Total ... ..	1,671	1,306	709	728	2,430	2,671	9,515

## SECTION I.—Demand, balance and percentage of loans due to Agricultural and Non-agricultural Credit Societies, 1925-27—cont.

District.	Out of principal						Out of interest over-due at the end of the previous year.		Out of interest accrued and fallen due during the year.	
	1925-26.			1926-27.			1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Principal recoverable.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.	Principal recoverable.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Non-agricultural Societies.</i>	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.					
Anantapur ....	3,38,922	64,936	19.15	3,72,320	43,538	11.72	45.42	54.12	28.49	12.51
Arcot, North ..	5,06,524	1,38,506	27.34	5,76,346	1,56,118	27.09	44.53	45.27	27.74	28.35
Do. South ...	7,14,409	1,79,564	25.13	7,24,710	1,82,614	25.06	42.00	44.22	16.09	20.63
Bellary . ...	1,20,174	22,318	18.61	1,67,480	36,275	21.06	53.44	12.45	12.80	19.05
Chingleput ...	5,65,174	95,184	16.84	6,91,247	1,09,576	15.87	35.52	36.30	11.62	8.74
Chittoor ...	3,21,113	1,44,439	44.99	3,68,863	1,47,789	40.06	46.29	38.94	22.03	15.81
Coimbatore ...	7,17,614	1,53,415	22.07	7,39,356	1,80,223	24.37	61.00	46.35	11.84	11.27
Cuddapah ...	2,52,735	61,414	23.73	2,81,304	58,683	20.84	18.83	0.80	23.57	24.95
Ganjām ...	1,72,885	61,124	35.35	2,18,449	69,369	31.34	47.95	63.95	28.93	32.81
Godāvāri, East.	2,11,743	60,657	28.64	2,73,075	59,835	21.76	47.71	33.68	18.44	29.36
Do. Agency.	1,461	1,022	59.95	2,264	699	30.39	20.46	0.58	36.36	39.28
Do. West.	70,702	20,166	28.52	77,286	19,496	25.09	19.12	2.46	33.95	25.20
Guntūr ...	4,91,721	93,524	23.27	4,97,091	1,30,653	26.28	30.84	39.31	12.63	12.57
Kanara, South.	15,49,332	2,53,457	16.35	13,93,802	2,91,881	21.01	29.60	54.21	11.00	20.47
Kistna ...	1,93,567	48,408	25.00	2,68,686	95,447	35.52	42.96	20.46	46.92	52.86
Kurnool ...	1,24,967	46,229	37.07	1,25,992	42,818	33.98	7.88	46.80	43.24	30.98
Madras ...	33,04,668	2,21,805	6.71	39,17,901	3,02,250	7.82	57.38	72.78	10.74	7.79
Madura ...	5,84,115	72,298	12.37	9,27,767	82,174	8.43	38.64	41.8	23.68	21.58
Malabar ...	3,47,792	1,27,379	36.62	3,01,339	1,30,485	43.80	64.55	64.46	33.77	42.43
Nellore ...	1,67,354	46,084	27.53	1,98,994	36,176	18.18	35.00	31.96	19.73	17.07
Nilgiris, The ...	83,018	22,115	26.63	1,25,088	18,958	15.15	16.39	33.20	23.93	16.90
Rāmnād ...	3,44,378	81,048	23.24	4,01,813	1,21,822	30.36	25.64	32.46	20.16	24.16
Salem ...	8,42,402	1,55,648	18.47	10,17,216	1,78,686	17.57	48.75	45.39	18.47	17.85
Tanjore ...	7,39,339	1,73,299	23.42	8,63,344	1,66,995	19.33	41.34	37.04	16.06	16.86
Tinnevely ...	5,72,371	76,955	13.44	5,80,109	94,056	16.21	14.83	55.21	17.87	12.87
Trichinopoly ...	15,31,064	1,76,688	11.53	17,23,480	1,81,669	10.54	46.19	64.31	9.99	9.96
Visagapatam ...	3,89,324	74,616	19.13	4,59,478	99,926	21.74	35.94	54.35	18.03	19.51

## APPENDICES

SECTION II.—*Classification of Agricultural Credit Societies affiliated to Supervising Unions.*

Districts.	Number of societies in which overdues by members towards principal were					Dor- mant socie- ties.	Total.
	5%	30%	45%	60%	Above 60%		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
Anantapur ... ..	38	39	50	30	200	71	418
Arcot, North ... ..	48	67	53	67	290	62	590
Do. South ... ..	76	64	33	33	63	421	690
Bellary ... ..	22	21	12	18	112	32	217
Chingleput ... ..	24	119	82	84	299	146	754
Chittoor ... ..	9	20	11	35	176	3	254
Coimbatore ... ..	103	87	43	51	180	1	465
Cuddapah ... ..	20	4	3	3	13	169	212
Ganjām ... ..	151	51	15	10	53	133	413
Gōdavari, East ... ..	107	87	41	27	48	45	355
Do. West ... ..	106	50	20	15	17	63	271
Guntār ... ..	122	82	27	20	95	6	362
Kanara, South ... ..	42	78	55	30	45	188	388
Kistna ... ..	116	46	27	10	34	108	341
Kurnool ... ..	13	2	1	4	56	194	270
Madura ... ..	53	40	30	35	202	16	376
Malabar ... ..	42	31	21	38	112	149	393
Nellore ... ..	70	69	28	25	102	14	308
Nilgiris, The ... ..	1	6	2	5	2	42	58
Rāmpād ... ..	56	28	22	27	95	79	307
Salem ... ..	18	25	16	26	40	242	367
Tanjore ... ..	57	100	43	51	33	267	551
Tinnevelly ... ..	166	77	22	18	18	180	481
Trichinopoly ... ..	87	66	39	45	56	86	379
Visagapatam ... ..	124	47	20	21	89	4	305
Total ... ..	1,671	1,306	709	728	2,430	2,671	9,515

## SECTION I.—PURCHASE, PURCHASE AND SALE SOCIETIES—cont.

District.	(d) Purchase and sale as agent.			Working capital.	Cost of management.	Net profit or loss.	
	Value of domestic or agricultural requirements or raw materials or other necessities purchased for distribution to members during the year.	Value of goods of members sold to the public.	Savings effected to members.			Plus.	Minus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anantapur, un stated ... ..	...	...	...	9,930	75	1	9
Arcot, North ... ..	...	...	...	51,277	253	354	7,836
Do. South ... ..	...	...	...	2,592	37	69	195
Bellary ... ..	...	37,311	1,200	9,368	413	548	55
Chinglepat ... ..	...	...	...	11,990	100	410	76
Chittoor ... ..	...	...	...	720	...	...	56
Coimbatore ... ..	...	...	...	1,20,473	2,094	2,071	666
Cuddapah ... ..	6,291	...	...	483	15	123	...
Ganjām Agency ... ..	...	...	...	11,847	732	325	348
Godāvāri, East ... ..	...	...	...	1,135	27	...	344
Do. Agency ... ..	...	...	...	824	1	23	3
Kanara, South ... ..	...	2,60,148	1,176	2,88,697	6,228	3,881	12,883
Kurnool ... ..	...	3,000	200	16,079	74	170	...
Madura ... ..	...	...	...	850	443	159	...
Malabar ... ..	...	The society did not begin work during the year.			75	...	41
Nellore ... ..	...	...	...	12,294	67	...	3,563
Rāmnād ... ..	...	...	...	1,925	17	110	...
Salem ... ..	...	...	...	75,928	2,590	858	694
Tanjore ... ..	...	...	...	14,867	1,101	486	285
Tinnevely ... ..	...	49,258	1,217	3,895	488	42	46
Trichinopoly ... ..	...	...	...	610	21	...	5
Visagapatam ... ..	...	...	...	26,377	866	1,577	461
Do. Agency ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	6,291	3,49,717	3,923	6,65,296	15,852	11,211	27,567

## SECTION II.—PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION AND SALE SOCIETIES.

District.	Number of societies.	Value of raw materials purchased for use by societies.	Value of raw materials produced for sale or for conversion into finished products.	Value of goods prepared for market and sold to members as owner.	Value of goods prepared for market for commission.	Working capital.	Net profit or loss.	
							Plus.	Minus.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arcot, South ... ..	2	1,133	944	2,046	...	1,48,446	2,018	17,051
Chingleput ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	111	15	...
Coimbatore ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	8,844	686	...
Kanara, South ... ..	1	...	...	7	...	3,457	60	...
Madura ... ..	1	...	1,694	1,713	...	8,828	222	...
Total ... ..	18	1,133	2,638	3,766	...	1,69,188	3,001	17,651

## APPENDIX No. 7—SECTION I.—Particulars of joint purchase made by

District.	Agricultural requisites.		Manure.	
	Monsoon ploughs.	Others.	Fish guano, fish manure, bonemeal, etc.	Oil-cake.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anantapur ... ..	50	...	28	1,144
Aroot, North ... ..	96	16	...	...
Do. South ... ..	68	1,678	...	1,101
Bellary ... ..	64	1,939	...	...
Chingleput ... ..	96	...	...	...
Coimbatore ... ..	...	...	...	...
Caddapah ... ..	64	...	...	3,207
Ganjām ... ..	111	...	...	...
Godāvari, East ... ..	...	1,225	1,468	...
Do. West ... ..	138	3,010	865	...
Guntūr ... ..	27	15	...	...
Kanara, South ... ..	54	414	216	...
Kistna ... ..	...	60)	...	...
Kurnool ... ..	128	...	...	...
Madras ... ..	...	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	...	120	...	...
Malabar ... ..	...	...	...	...
Nellore ... ..	...	...	1,308	...
Nilgiris, The ... ..	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	...	...	6,295	12
Tinnevely ... ..	24	84	...	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	140	183	5,080	...
Vizagapatam ... ..	...	756	52	...
Total ...	1,080	10,038	14,812	5,464

## APPENDIX No. 7—SECTION II.—Particulars of joint sale made by

District.	Paddy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.		
Anantapur ... ..	...	...	...
Chingleput ... ..	...	...	...
Kanara, South ... ..	497	...	...
Kurnool ... ..	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	1,526	...	...
Total ...	2,023	...	...



societies other than those referred to in Appendices Nos. 6 and 8.

Food-stuffs.		Cloths.	Cattle food and miscellaneous articles.	Total.	Estimated savings.	Advances made in the year on the pledge of produce and standing crops.
Rice.	Other articles.					
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
591	2,006	810	...	4,829	67	...
...	...	...	...	112	...	...
...	731	96	...	3,672	...	51,240
2,161	355	1,190	1,648	7,367	500	...
999	...	1,567	...	2,662	55	1,14,480
...	26,040	1,458	984	28,482	...	...
...	...	...	853	4,124	414	...
700	...	223	200	1,234	93	4,686
3,833	278	10	699	7,513	172	1,44,366
...	...	...	...	3,513	382	1,27,529
...	...	...	562	604	...	...
2,510	...	...	...	3,194	237	...
...	...	...	...	600	150	25,101
...	15	180	...	323	...	...
7,071	8,233	15,415	...	30,759	732	...
1,693	270	1,292	54	3,429	131	1,878
2,553	...	...	...	2,553	41	...
168	2,290	123	110	3,999	167	...
3,550	...	...	...	3,550	...	...
7,127	7,265	885	9,300	30,884	1,416	1,63,745
3,352	...	...	...	3,460	50	16,614
235	...	2,011	...	7,649	477	8,211
...	3,153	...	...	3,991	103	...
36,543	50,663	25,300	14,410	1,58,293	5,197	6,62,289

societies other than those referred to in Appendices Nos. 6 and 8.

Mats.	Jaggery.	Lunghis.	Groundnut and coconuts.	Other articles.	Total.	Approximate gain.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	...	...	135	...	135	6
...	500	...	5,350	...	5,850	1,060
...	...	...	...	...	497	6
...	...	...	...	582	582	...
...	...	...	...	1,27,137	1,27,137	3,065
...	...	...	...	...	1,526	95
...	500	...	5,485	1,27,719	1,35,727	4,632

## APPENDIX No. 8.—Non-agricultural

## SECTION I.—PURCHASE, PURCHASE AND SALE SOCIETIES

District.	Number of societies.	(a) Purchase as owner.				(b) Sale as owner.		
		Value of goods on hand at the beginning of the year.	Value of goods bought during the year.	Value of goods sold to members (out of goods in columns 3 and 4) during the year.	Value of goods on hand at the end of the year.	Value of goods on hand at the beginning of the year.	Value of goods purchased from members during the year.	Value of goods sold to outsiders (out of goods in columns 7 and 8) during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>L.—PURCHASE AND SALE.</b>		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anantapur ...	3	...	797	777	69	...	...	...
Arcot, North ...	3	1,066	15,827	14,684	2,209	...	...	...
Do. South ...	9	9,905	95,893	1,05,252	8,451	...	...	...
Bellary ...	5	1,181	5,706	6,330	1,135	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	4	1,269	39,696	37,679	3,286	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	3	2,752	10,790	11,278	3,024	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	3	10,762	1,01,926	99,883	13,335	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām ...	3	2,755	10,880	12,576	1,450	...	...	...
Gōdāvāri, East ...	4	2,805	15,949	13,248	2,590	...	...	...
Do. Agency ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. West ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntūr ...	2	730	2,480	3,439	268	...	...	...
Kavara, South ...	5	1,578	12,692	13,973	1,532	...	...	...
Kistna ...	3	1,725	10,862	13,164	1,784	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	7	43	2,002	1,450	429	...	...	...
Madras ...	4	1,10,794	10,53,445	11,36,503	1,05,190	...	...	...
Madura ...	5	65,548	2,07,579	1,45,321	44,667	...	...	...
Malabar ...	26	15,138	1,04,452	95,075	29,375	...	...	...
Nellore ...	3	88	689	590	168	160	1,529	1,104
Nilgiris, The ...	2	13,275	92,452	97,441	13,128	...	...	...
Rāmnād ...	5	13,879	1,06,424	1,19,593	9,080	...	...	...
Salem ...	2	334	2,916	3,259	227	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	15	11,950	98,393	97,743	10,600	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	5	2,705	53,713	55,194	2,874	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	2	2,840	13,922	14,277	3,088	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	9	85,199	1,09,683	98,344	46,538	...	...	...
Do. Agency ...	3	98	793	713	160	...	...	...
Total ...	143	(a) 8,08,417	21,63,849	21,97,692	2,84,657	180	1,589	1,104

(a) Includes Rs. 175 due to audit.

## Trading Societies, 1926-27.

## EXCLUDING SUCH SOCIETIES FOR WEAVERS.

(c) Advances on produce or finished goods, loans given on the pledge of products or goods.			(d) Purchase and sale as agent.			Net profit or loss.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advanced during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Value of domestic or agricultural requirements or raw materials or other necessaries purchased for distribution to members during the year.	Value of goods of members sold to the public.	Savings effected to members.	Working capital.	Cost of management.	Plus.	Minus.
..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	1,678	1,696	18	602	24	36	528
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,657	685	48	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,680	4,201	4,470	1,869
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,612	707	440	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,199	1,508	454	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,650	542	949	281
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,307	4,172	839	1,270
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	848	..	..	292
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,983	277	295	370
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,268	528	88	2,408
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	35	125	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,162	1,598	554	362
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300	1,446	686	69
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,187	22	58	1,385
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,16,699	61,878	17,319	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,210	9,741	8,065	302
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,034	2,926	2,382	4,797
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,650	36	74	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,807	3,858	721	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,585	5,529	8,053	402
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,797	36	225	441
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,487	3,239	1,296	2,364
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,061	1,761	243	1,570
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,702	* 788	167	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,104	1,644	809	790
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	9	35	..
..	..	..	..	1,678	1,696	18	5,71,396	1,07,224	43,085	19,286

## SECTION II.—PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION AND SALE

District.	Number of societies.	(a) Purchase as owner.				(b) Sale as owner.		
		Value of goods on hand at the beginning of the year.	Value of goods bought during the year.	Value of goods sold to members (out of goods in columns 3 and 4) during the year.	Value of goods on hand at the end of the year.	Value of goods on hand at the beginning of the year.	Value of goods purchased from members during the year.	Value of goods sold to outsiders (out of goods in columns 7 and 8) during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PRODUCTION— PRODUCTION AND SALE.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arcoṭ, South ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	1	840	804	1,558	2,165	...	...	...
Kanara, South ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ... ..	1	258	2,868	3,661	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ... ..	2	...	165	50	100	1,190	1,477	2,935
Ranped ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	11	1,098	3,857	5,267	2,265	1,190	1,477	2,935

APPENDICES

SOCIETIES (STORES) EXCLUDING SUCH SOCIETIES FOR WEAVERS.

(c) Advances on produce or finished goods. Loans given on the pledge of products or goods.				(d) Purchase and sale as agent.			Working capital.	Cost of management.	Net profit or loss.	
Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advanced during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Value of domestic or agricultural requirements or raw materials or other necessities purchased for distribution to members during the year.	Value of goods of members sold to the public.	Savings effected to members.			Plus.	Minus.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,945	Rs. ...	Rs. 371	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,161	Rs. 8	Rs. 80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 307	Rs. 674	Rs. 1,524	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 245	Rs. 11	Rs. 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,260	Rs. 408	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,848	Rs. 5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,008	Rs. 1	Rs. 48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,615	Rs. 992	Rs. 314	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 69	Rs. 18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,188	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 14,041	Rs. 2,107	Rs. 2,293	Rs. 158

## SECTION III-A.—PURCHASE, PURCHASE AND

District.	Number of societies.	Value of raw materials.			
		On hand at the beginning of the year.	Bought during the year.	Sold during the year.	On hand at the end of the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Aroor, North ... ..	4	1,591	7,240	9,160	670
Do. South ... ..	2	...	388	10	325
Bellary ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Chittoor ... ..	2	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ... ..	5	192	...	62	...
Ganjām ... ..	5	1	...	...	1
Godāvāri, East ... ..	3	...	...	...	...
Guntūr ... ..	1	380	...	346	45
Kanara, South ... ..	1	386	593	917	351
Kistna ... ..	4	289	11	59	182
Madras ... ..	1	314	538	652	225
Madura ... ..	4	10,480	1,26,977	1,37,050	1,120
Malabar ... ..	3	...	521	489	48
Nellore ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Rāmnād ... ..	4	12	...	6	6
Salem ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	42	(c) 13,595	1,36,215	1,48,741	2,973

(c) Includes Rs. 2,146 due to audit.

## APPENDICES

## SALE SOCIETIES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR WEAVERS.

Value of finished products.				Working Capital.	Cost of management.	Net profit or loss.	
On hand at the beginning of the year.	Purchased from members during the year.	Sold to the public during the year.	On hand at the end of the year.			Plus.	Minus.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,291	15,088	12,365	4,015	9,275	1,641	49	702
423	2,903	2,623	1,028	2,127	226	55	38
...	223	223	...	1,039	3	...	49
...	...	...	...	1,233	2	80	254
...	...	...	129	5,207	8	37	73
...	...	...	...	7,168	83	543	...
...	...	...	...	8,809	47	20	100
63	...	67	...	47	59	133	...
...	...	...	...	1,898	55	540	...
...	...	...	...	1,428	13	30	260
...	...	...	...	1,691	42	76	150
135	...	93	...	31,358	1,650	1,042	1,438
...	...	...	...	1,258	82	70	12
...	...	...	...	32	...	...	48
...	90	90	...	10,874	99	199	564
...	...	...	...	1,010	11	2	...
1,917	18,304	15,461	5,172	84,452	4,021	2,876	3,688

Excludes Rs. 3,157 due to audit and transfer.

**SECTION III-B.—PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION AND SALE SOCIETIES  
EXCLUSIVELY FOR WEAVERS.**

District.	Number of societies.	Value of raw materials purchased for use by societies.	Value of raw materials produced for sale or for conversion into finished product.	Value of goods prepared for the market and sold to members as owner.	Value of goods prepared for the market for commission.	Loans given on the pledge of goods.	
						Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advanced during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Anantapur... ..	3	Rs. 2,741	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,736	Rs. 2,471	...	...
Chingleput ... ..	1	..	.. 549	.. 905	..	..	..
Godāvāri, West ... ..	5	16,673	..	18,640	..	..	..
Kistna ... ..	1	3,167	..	4,175	..	..	..
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22,581</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>26,456</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

District.	Loans given on the pledge of goods—cont.		Purchase and sale as agent.			Working capital.	Cost of management.		Net profit or loss.	
	Repaid during the year.	Balance outstanding.	Value of domestic or agricultural requirements or raw materials or other necessities purchased for distribution to members during the year.	Value of goods of members sold to the public.	Savings effected to members.		Plus.	Minus.	Rs.	Rs.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Anantapur ... ..	...	...	...	Rs. 2,670	Rs. 199	Rs. 18,827	Rs. 164	...	Rs. 900	...
Chingleput ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8,598	186	...	...	1,635
Godāvāri, West ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	16,690	787	556	...	1,534
Kistna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,755	257	...	...	146
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>47,660</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,206</b>



SECTION II-C.—CREDIT SOCIETIES OF WHICH WEAVERS FORM MORE THAN 60 PER CENT OF THE MEMBERS.

District.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of societies.	Paid-up share capital.	Deposits of members.	Loans from societies and non-members.	Loans from Government.	Reserve fund.	
Arcoot, South ...	2	Rs. 1,110	Rs. 1,059	Rs. 14,987	...	...	Rs. 291
Bellary ...	4	3,993	76	14,952	...	...	550
Chingleput ...	9	10,510	155	1,09,473	...	...	11,004
Chimbarcore ...	10	8,282	...	80,390	...	...	8,948
Cuddapah ...	5	856	...	2,029	...	...	2
Ganjam... ..	1	45	...	410	...	...	...
Guntur ...	6	1,244	...	4,191	...	...	46
Korool ...	5	891	...	6,049	...	...	8
Madure ...	2	1,411	...	9,054	...	...	186
Ramannd ...	2	688	...	4,981	...	...	400
Tinnevely ...	8	2,362	...	10,124	...	...	193
Trichinopoly ...	12	7,212	...	73,541	...	...	6,114
Total ...	66	38,574	1,290	3,30,161	...	...	87,707

District.	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)	(13)
			Plus.	Net profit or loss.			
	Working capital.	Cost of management.	...	...	Minus.	Value of joint purchase of raw materials for members.	Value of joint sale of finished products sold to the public on behalf of the members.
Arcoot, South ...	Rs. 16,368	Rs. 68	Rs. 36	Rs. 54	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Bellary ...	20,554	249	204	187	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	1,31,063	2,357	2,158	350	...	...	35
Chimbarcore ...	98,775	514	1,872	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	2,387	60	...	112	...	...	...
Ganjam... ..	435	32	...	19	...	...	...
Guntur ...	5,481	23	87	168	...	...	...
Korool ...	6,932	74	11	288	...	...	...
Madure ...	10,681	7	...	921	...	...	...
Ramannd ...	8,043	109	34	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	12,649	155	86	418	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	85,867	836	1,809	894	...	...	...
Total ...	3,99,731	4,479	6,397	3,856	...	85	...

## APPENDIX No. 9—SECTION I.—Civil suits and decrees, 1926-27.

District.	Number of suits preferred by societies in civil courts.							Number of decrees obtained by societies in civil courts.						
	Pending disposal at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Claims satisfied before decree.	Decreed during the year.	Pending disposal at the end of the year.		Obtained in previous years and pending execution at the beginning of the year.	Obtained during the year.	Total.	Claims satisfied during the year.	Pending execution at the end of the year.		
						No.	Amount.					No.	Amount.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
							Rs.						Rs.	
Anantapur ...	44	33	77	10	27	40	...	148	27	175	24	151	14,881	
Arcot, North ...	...	95	95	...	74	21	2,299	83	74	157	38	119	33,549	
Arcot, South ...	...	6	6	...	8	...	...	13	6	19	3	16	1,611	
Bellary ...	2	5	7	...	5	2	...	10	5	15	8	7	706	
Chingleput ...	20	94	114	3	76	35	...	63	76	139	10	129	...	
Chittoor ...	2	28	30	1	27	2	373	49	27	76	22	54	4,908	
Coimbatore ...	4	39	43	...	34	9	1,704	40	34	83	16	67	8,546	
Cuddapah ...	3	2	5	...	2	3	590	50	2	52	7	45	5,081	
Ganjām ...	13	8	19	...	19	...	...	77	19	96	18	78	7,946	
Kanara, South ...	59	337	396	30	299	67	1,436	242	299	541	139	402	12,149	
Kistna ...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Karnool ...	9	20	29	2	18	9	855	4	18	22	4	18	1,918	
Madras ...	2	120	122	5	94	23	1,743	71	94	165	26	139	3,388	
Madura ...	1	33	34	1	30	3	...	74	30	104	16	88	7,571	
Malabar ...	61	291	352	27	309	18	247	865	309	1,174	348	826	15,554	
Nellore ...	16	72	88	17	58	13	422	33	58	91	29	62	2,977	
Nilgiris, The ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	7	21	2,448	
Rāmañd ...	21	31	52	...	37	15	260	43	37	80	13	67	1,561	
Salem ...	5	23	28	1	17	10	340	148	17	165	12	153	2,890	
Tanjore ...	...	25	25	...	24	1	47	42	24	66	15	51	4,485	
Tinnevely ...	13	15	28	1	23	4	371	11	23	34	2	32	1,011	
Trichinopoly ...	10	43	53	...	52	1	500	146	52	198	59	139	17,549	
Visagapatam ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	3	
Total ...	(a) 287	1,321	1,608	98	1,233	277	11,087	(b) 2,252	1,233	3,486	818	2,067	1,50,202	

(a) Excludes 20 cases due to liquidation and audit.

(b) Do. 76 do. do.

## APPENDIX No. 9—SECTION II.

APPENDIX No. 9.—SECTION II.—References under Rule XIV of the rules framed under the Act (Arbitration), 1926-27.

District.	(1)	Number of references filed by societies.						Number of decrees obtained by societies.						
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		Pending disposal at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Claims satisfied before decrea.	Decreed during the year.	No.	Amount.	Obtained in previous years and pending execution at the beginning of the year.	Obtained during the year.	Total.	Claims satisfied during the year.	No.	Amount.
Anantapur ...	897	955	1,352	334	265	759	79,964	1,546	265	1,811	401	1,410	1,66,568	
Arcoot, North ...	887	1,267	2,154	284	1,046	824	1,03,424	2,900	1,046	3,846	876	2,970	3,42,086	
Arcoot, South ...	443	1,171	1,614	159	1,023	432	58,457	1,598	1,023	2,621	459	2,432	2,84,080	
Ballyar ...	86	419	505	72	254	179	39,172	192	254	446	106	340	72,307	
Chingleput ...	663	1,008	1,571	108	809	754	Not available.	2,146	809	2,955	535	2,420	Not available.	
Chittoor ...	581	476	1,057	105	712	240	41,158	883	712	1,595	423	1,172	1,54,725	
Coimbatore ...	428	1,864	1,792	185	1,182	475	59,424	1,464	1,182	2,596	544	2,052	2,32,591	
Cuddapah ...	80	310	390	23	244	123	17,504	340	244	584	97	437	88,135	
Ganjam ...	77	219	296	36	187	73	5,196	677	187	864	280	584	34,986	
Ganjam Agency ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	13	3	10	93	
Godavari, East ...	148	433	581	53	290	238	22,357	1,233	290	1,523	49	1,534	Not available.	
Godavari Agency ...	5	3	8	4	4	14	...	3	4	7	3	4	215	
Godavari, West ...	21	178	194	36	144	14	1,235	138	144	280	103	177	13,834	
Guntur ...	244	749	993	135	451	407	43,526	428	451	877	200	617	29,240	
Kanara, South ...	727	4,153	4,880	268	3,429	1,185	67,856	4,868	3,429	8,112	1,255	6,857	3,72,019	
Krishna ...	54	233	337	55	222	60	4,908	139	222	361	86	325	24,200	

Karnool ... ..	162	260	422	55	260	107	12,858	413	260	673	127	548	58,364
Madras ... ..	163	273	436	29	297	110	3,362	290	297	587	79	508	16,460
Madura ... ..	83	274	359	38	229	82	4,143	1,344	228	1,673	226	1,347	95,421
Malabar ... ..	437	1,199	1,636	145	1,117	374	16,677	3,286	1,117	4,403	773	3,630	1,37,887
Nellore ... ..	47	468	515	42	338	135	12,120	587	388	925	245	680	45,580
Nilgiris, The ... ..	11	184	195	4	191	...	...	598	191	789	154	635	Not available.
Bāmnād ... ..	101	1,074	1,175	78	942	155	9,194	1,172	942	2,114	378	1,736	1,17,797
Salem ... ..	298	489	775	72	429	282	20,694	1,431	421	1,852	310	1,542	1,17,582
Tanjore ... ..	202	1,441	1,643	102	1,270	271	54,089	3,456	1,270	4,726	1,006	3,720	3,75,812
Tinnevely ... ..	125	1,040	1,165	191	792	182	10,670	1,674	792	2,366	621	1,745	82,859
Trichinopoly ... ..	198	1,515	1,703	546	915	242	14,730	3,123	915	4,038	753	3,285	3,73,336
Visagapatam. ... ..	240	328	563	77	801	165	20,221	725	301	1,026	282	744	Not available.
Vizagapatam Agency ... ..	2	1	3	2	...	1	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	(a) 6,891	21,524	28,415	3,228	17,286	7,903	7,22,667	86,637	17,286	53,923	10,414	43,509	(available). 32,51,400

(a) Excludes 885 cases due to audit and liquidation.

(b) Do. 684 do. do.

## APPENDIX No. 10.—Societies under liquidation, 1926-27.

Name of society.	Date of liquidation.	Assets remaining uncollected on 30th June 1926 or on the date of liquidation.	Assets accrued during the year.	Assets collected during the year.	Assets.			Liabilities.		
					Remaining uncollected on 30th June 1927.	On hand on 30th June 1927.	Total (columns 6 and 7).	To members.	To non-members.	Total (columns 9 and 10).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>ANANTAPUR.</b>										
1. Somandapalli Weavers' ... 4308	27 Sep. 23	8,575	1,588	10,163	...	597	597	...	...	...
2. Sankepalli ... 1376	23 Oct. 23	3,881	...	268	3,613	624	4,539	240	4,135	4,375
3. Kesapuram ... 432	29 Apr. 25	846	...	194	652	408	1,060	97	611	608
<b>ARCOT, NORTH.</b>										
1. Katpadi ... 851	20 May 16	1,302	165	96	1,271	158	1,529	133	841	974
2. Mangadu ... 823	3 Feb. 17	...	...	...	...	866	866	...	...	...
3. Veagodu ... 1011	10 Jan. 18	103	108	49	168	1,132	1,301	28	54	82
4. Iranamangalam ... 1826	27 Mar. 25	12,128	1,357	950	12,535	898	13,533	381	9,456	9,837
5. Irambedu ... 915	8 Apr. 26	1,481	10	1,453	38	1,453	1,491	14	...	14
6. Conservancy staff, Tiruvannamalai. 2644	9 Sep. 26	15	...	15	...	15	15	1	14	15
7. Vellore Basket makers ... 8059	26 Feb. 27	1,646	...	...	1,646	...	1,646	545	2,219	2,764
<b>ARCOT, SOUTH.</b>										
1. Naukuppam ... 755	17 Dec. 25	137	98	38	247	1,239	1,586	131	...	131
2. Peramathur ... 1053	27 Feb. 21	1,142	2	2	1,142	82	1,225	93	...	93
3. Tittagudi Public... 2992	29 Nov. 21	...	...	...	...	23	23	5	...	5
4. Kandamangalam ... 7195	3 Nov. 24	24	...	...	24	...	24	43	...	43
5. Markanam Public Servants' Stores. 5748	30 June 23	37	1	6	32	60	92	79	8	87
6. Villupuram F.L.O.S. ... 4645	3 Nov. 24	1,042	...	21	1,021	13	1,034	178	564	742
7. Periyanolambai ... 2792	6 Feb. 25	...	3	3	...	114	114	...	...	...
8. Chidambaram Stores, Ltd. ... 3591	20 Aug. 22	...	3	3	...	2	2	25	...	25
9. Vriddhachalam Stores ... 2984	11 Sep. 22	...	2	2	...	1	1	16	...	16
10. Vikravandi ... 2672	6 Apr. 24	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
11. Sholavalli Building ... 982	12 Mar. 27	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...
<b>BELLARY.</b>										
1. Magalam ... 66	23 July 22	1,685	79	90	1,654	38	1,692	234	...	234
<b>CHINGLEPUT.</b>										
1. Nanjipuram ... 153	19 Mar. 19	1,778	144	182	1,738	828	2,566	21	...	21
2. Kavanur Paducheri. 681	26 Mar. 19	10,145	1,430	336	20,239	447	20,686	2,508	7,850	10,358
3. Kamalampundi... 134	Do.	10,341	883	463	10,781	2,593	13,354	698	72	790
4. Manampathu Kandigai ... 153	8 June 19	1,699	166	35	1,830	1,252	3,082	79	...	79
5. Kinnalattur ... 138	19 June 19	3,084	269	1	3,352	7	3,359	249	104	353

APPENDICES

APPENDIX No. 10.—Societies under liquidation, 1926-27—cont.

Name of society.	Date of liquidation.	Assets remaining uncollected on 30th June 1926 or on the date of liquidation.	Assets accrued during the year.	Assets collected during the year.	Assets.			Liabilities.		
					Remaining uncollected on 30th June 1927.	On hand on 30th June 1927.	Total (columns 6 and 7).	To members.	To non-members.	Total (columns 9 and 10).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>CHINGLEPUT—cont.</b>										
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Conjeeveram Weavers' ... 2358	9 Oct. 19	...	...	...	...	7	7	6	...	6
7. Hanumantbandalam ... 163	1 July 20	1,265	138	26	1,377	916	2,293	86	...	86
8. Sunnambockulam. 373	Do.	5,283	19	19	5,283	430	5,713	813	23	836
9. Gummidipundi ... 591	Do.	6,236	1	1	6,288	27	6,313	463	478	941
10. Kinarkaidigai ... 713	Do.	4,436	124	4,382	178	714	892	174	...	174
11. Kodunganni Stores ... 1912	13 Oct. 21	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	3
12. Zamin Valayar ... 1267	8 Nov. 23	296	313	318	296	372	668	15	...	15
13. Ponnericheri ... 5126	29 Jan. 24	3,200	...	...	3,200	535	3,735	177	2,431	2,608
14. Mattur Christian. 2473	16 June 24	2,595	...	712	1,883	...	1,883	78	1,221	1,294
15. Tirupporur Trading Union ... 4196	28 July 24	154	...	...	154	117	271	331	...	331
16. Ozhukarai ... 453	5 Apr. 26	4,373	450	1,077	3,746	1,086	4,832	505	1,255	1,760
17. Chingleput Municipal Menial Employees ... 3508	22 Apr. 25	869	...	116	754	...	754	168	470	638
18. Rendankattalai Adi-Dravida ... 4617	13 May 25	4,861	821	...	5,672	2	5,674	489	3,361	3,850
19. Manampettai Cheri ... 6473	17 June 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Kallapitrampuram Cheri ... 9465	13 June 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Esur Cheri ... 9421	14 June 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Badurcheri ... 6422	4 July 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Pandarwaracheri 6602	9 July 26	...	...	...	...	387	387	344	...	344
24. Palaveducheri ... 6519	29 Oct. 26	4,008	302	67	4,243	84	4,327	218	2,735	2,958
25. Kinar ... 2169	16 Dec. 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Kilpadappaicheri, 8223	23 Dec. 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Kattaricheri ... 13365	1 Mar. 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Puthericheri ... 11329	1 Apr. 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Perumbair ... 744	3 Apr. 27	1,001	7	...	1,008	...	1,008	47	284	331
30. Nelvilicheri ... 9828	23 Apr. 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Musaravakkam-cheri ... 11011	9 June 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Kilkadirpucheri ... G 611	11 June 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Nirvoycheri ... 10932	17 June 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Vedapalagam-cheri ... 11015	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>CHITTOOR.</b>										
1. Goranthapalli ... 11268	5 Dec. 26	...	...	...	...	25	25	25	...	25
2. Maddiapantavallipalli ... 10749	22 Nov. 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ethoor ... 7688	3 Apr. 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tirupathi stores. 4558	23 Apr. 27	879	...	879	...	5	5	5	...	5

Figures not received.

Figures not received.

Figures not received.

Statutory period not expired.

Pending final closing.

Do.





## APPENDIX No. 10.—Societies under liquidation, 1926-27—cont.

Name of society.	Date of liquidation.	Assets remaining uncollected on 30th June 1923 or on the date of liquidation.	Assets accrued during the year.	Assets collected during the year.	Assets.			Liabilities.		
					Remaining uncollected on 30th June 1927.	On hand on 30th June 1927.	Total (columns 6 and 7).	To members.	To non-members.	Total (columns 9 and 10).
<b>GUNTUR.</b>										
1. Davispet Co-operative Building Society ... 2009	17 May 26	549	36	..	585	2,832	3,417	2,621	115	2,736
2. Pandem ... 5436	27 Aug. 26	..	..	..	..	695	595	402	..	402
3. Chandole ... 8599	15 Feb. 27	..	..	..	..	1,464	1,464	..	1,098	1,092
4. Tenali Hand spinning hand loom ... 7998	16 Mar. 27	532	..	..	532	..	532	787	168	955
5. Yerrapalem ... 4225	25 June 27	9,654	..	..	9,654	340	9,994	1,006	..	1,006
<b>KANARA, SOUTH.</b>										
1. Bolar ... 1109	28 Jan. 22	916	..	26	890	23	918	617	237	854
2. Talangeri ... 2232	17 Jan. 23	440	..	..	440	11	451	208	..	208
3. Bels Lady of Dolars ... 972	21 Jan. 23	1,844	570	250	2,164	10	2,174	198	1,016	1,218
4. Uppinangadi ... 1198	15 Feb. 25	7,246	3,718	546	10,418	86	10,504	1,191	7,795	8,986
5. Savanal ... 1812	18 May 25	2,151	50	157	2,044	7	2,051	352	510	862
6. Coondapur Trading Union ... 4586	8 July 25	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Uppinangadi Goud Sarasawathy Building ... 8970	7 Aug. 25	4,948	..	4,939	..	2	2	2	..	2
8. Aryakarthyani ... 7347	10 Aug. 25	3,412	..	449	2,963	4	2,967	352	2,159	2,511
9. Adur Sri Mallevara. 3385	18 Feb. 26	..	5,403	723	4,680	519	5,199	..	11,587	11,587
10. Ramakunja ... 2886	24 Apr. 26	6,505	..	141	6,364	128	6,492	1,078	9,004	10,077
11. Malady ... 2145	30 Apr. 26	1,605	..	183	1,422	19	1,441	359	692	1,051
12. Muliyar ... 2837	16 May 26	11,429	..	1,090	10,339	85	10,424	586	8,828	9,414
13. Coondapur Guano factory owners 4677	14 June 26	4,458	..	4,458	..	..	..	1,453	2,222	3,675
14. Anemba! O.S. ... 1913	24 Nov. 26	4,589	..	28	4,561	7	4,568	513	2,967	3,470
15. Mandekole ... 7470	22 Dec. 26	2,440	..	..	2,440	5	2,445	177	1,547	2,024
16. Yermal Mogers ... 6189	26 Mar. 27	342	..	..	342	..	342	257	..	257
17. Mangalore Guano Factory owners. 2715	5 May 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Patla ... 3376	9 June 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Polipu Mogers ... 5285	9 June 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>KISTNA.</b>										
1. Trumani Vani-gundem ... 698	26 Nov. 20	2,387	..	..	2,387	..	2,387	18	..	18
2. Anamanapudi ... 1750	27 Feb. 21	537	..	..	537	..	537	2	564	566
3. Kommulamudi ... 715	14 Mar. 21	2,234	..	781	1,453	..	1,453	242	529	771
4. Pallavada ... 161	14 July 21	2,333	..	..	2,333	948	3,281	240	250	490
5. Avaniyadda ... 851	5 Mar. 24	87	..	..	87	20	107	..	..	..
6. Rayakuduru Stores ... 2314	9 Jan. 25	202	..	202	..	54	54	54	..	54
7. Venkatapuram ... 84	2 Mar. 25	11,360	..	3,471	7,919	..	7,919	473	4,701	5,174
8. Peddagollapalem. 1832	2 May 25	849	..	..	849	..	849	66	889	936
9. Rakshana Marga. 5628	2 Mar. 26	1,381	..	53	1,328	..	1,328	1,395	85	1,480

Statutory period not expired.

## APPENDIX No. 10.—Societies under liquidation, 1926-27—cont.

Name of society.	Date of liquidation.	Assets remaining uncollected on 30th June 1926 or on the date of liquidation.	Assets accrued during the year.	Assets collected during the year.	Assets.			Liabilities.				
					Remaining uncollected on 30th June 1927.	On hand on 30th June 1927.	Total (columns 6 and 7).	To members.	To non-members.	Total (columns 9 and 10).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
<b>KISTNA—cont.</b>												
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
10. Anjalur Sujana-modini ...	2910	19	May 26	...	6,251	5,076	1,175	...	1,175	2,078	1,240	3,318
11. Gudivada Elementary School Teachers ...	4146	4	June 26	157	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Baptist Stores ...	3766	4	July 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Nandigama Government Servants C.S. ...	7077	10	July 26	...	613	62	551	...	551	205	226	431
14. Puligadda ...	5905	21	July 26	...	6,123	2,122	4,001	...	4,001	1,031	2,970	4,001
15. Nutulapada ...	1819	11	Oct. 26	...	939	37	902	...	902	39	412	451
16. Y. M. C. A. Stores, Masulipatam ...	6577	16	Jan. 27	...	185	...	185	...	185	109	76	185
17. Kalasala Stores, Masulipatam ...	3994	7	Mar. 27	...	196	...	196	...	196	356	...	356
18. Bezwada Muslim Urban Bank ...	9698	12	Mar. 27	...	3,003	...	3,003	...	3,003	2,720	257	2,977
19. Akupamula ...	5898	...	Do.	...	126	...	126	...	126	69	90	159
20. Masulipatam Labourers ...	5269	14	Mar. 27	...	37	...	37	...	37	11	53	64
21. Machavaram ...	7975	16	June 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Statutory period not expired.												
<b>KURNOOL.</b>												
1. Kottaburnsu ...	505	8	July 22	28	32	46	14	250	264	31	...	31
2. Tsanugondla ...	517	16	Nov. 22	1,086	271	747	610	1,098	1,708	112	14	126
<b>MADRAS.</b>												
1. Triplicane Madwa Stores ...	1842	27	Aug. 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Royapetta ...	1687	3	May 22	10,902	143	3,927	6,818	2,395	9,213	1,012	6,660	7,672
3. Madras Leather Goods Factory.	3564	8	May 22	837	...	12	825	...	825	3,837	2,674	6,411
4. Madras Tramway Men's Union ...	4121	23	June 22	4,091	...	1,354	2,737	256	2,993	980	...	990
5. Chintadripet Stores	3432	18	Feb. 23	221	...	55	166	89	255	762	...	762
6. Raysapuram Christian ...	2802	16	June 24	1,353	314	591	1,676	286	1,362	164	...	164
7. Kilpauk Co-operative Society	3701	13	Nov. 26	70	...	...	63	7	70	33	38	71
8. Narasingapuram .. Kareem Mobideen Society ...	8957	12	Feb. 27	...	...	...	...	19	19	24	...	24
9. Telugu Baptists Society ...	...	28	May 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Benzancheri ...	...	Do.	...	780	0	...	786	28	814	295	284	559
Account books and other records not yet taken charge of.												

## APPENDIX No. 10.—Societies under liquidation, 1926-27—cont.

Name of society.	Date of liquidation.	Assets remaining uncollected on 30th June 1926 or on the date of liquidation.			Assets collected during the year.			Assets.			Liabilities.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
<b>MADURA.</b>													
1. Dindigul Purchase and Sale Society. 2306	4 Nov. 22	58	1	1	58	24	82	64	4	68			
2. Dindigul Lock and Safe Manufacturing Co-operative Society ... 3684	8 Jan. 23	...	2	2	...	40	40	549	5	5			
3. Madakulam ... 763	25 Feb. 28	886	167	42	1,011	1,940	2,951	549	85	594			
4. Uttampalaiyam Christian ... 2747	13 Nov. 23	72	176	10	240	...	240	48	...	48			
5. Tevaram Adi-Dravida ... 4674	17 Jan. 24	6	6	...	67	11	78	30	2	82			
6. Kambam Valley Labourers ... 3069	17 Apr. 25	644	2	2	644	59	703	503	13	517			
7. Mayanapuram Christian ... 7323	15 May 25	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	2	5			
8. Vellayagundam ... 7837	30 May 25	58	...	...	58	...	58	70	...	70			
9. Pallapatti Christian ... 7172	17 May 26	68	6	68	6	21	27	...	11	11			
10. Keelamaugalam Panohama ... 5286	10 July 26	516	42	64	494	...	494	71	279	850			
11. Talippatti ... 4870	29 Oct. 26	2,812	104	3	2,920	...	2,920	236	2,166	2,403			
12. B. Kombai ... 631	1 Nov. 26	495	190	111	574	653	1,227	35	6	41			
13. Andersonpet ... A682	21 June 27												
14. Palaya Kannivadi. 1480	Do.												
Statutory period not expired.													
<b>RÄMNAÄ.</b>													
<i>Madura Section</i>													
1. Andukondan ... 725	7 Apr. 21	974	174	35	1,113	1,608	2,721	40	...	40			
2. Balai Inppaikulam ... 881	Do.	125	85	40	170	1,680	1,800	253	...	253			
3. RÄmnaÄ District Public Servants. 2432	14 Dec. 22	...	40	40	...	914	914	80	39	69			
4. Narikkudi ... 1212	28 Nov. 23	...	49	49	...	779	779	...	...	...			
5. Udaiyanampatti ... 1215	19 Feb. 24	5,107	541	...	5,648	...	5,648	111	3,172	3,283			
6. Thiyanur ... 6438	16 May 26	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	3			
7. Pasumbon ... ..	6 Aug. 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8. Uppur ... ..	6 June 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Figures not available.													
Statutory period not expired.													
<i>Tinnevely Section.</i>													
1. Vellaipottal ... 240	29 Nov. 15	702	76	183	595	496	1,091	69	...	69			
2. Avadayapuram ... 653	Do.	250	7	257	...	218	218	196	...	196			
3. Sinnavadi ... 839	1 Feb. 16	5,855	227	142	5,940	679	6,819	134	1,143	1,377			
4. Salvarpatti ... 589	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5. Penavadiyar ... 559	Do.	5,122	534	383	5,273	604	5,877	134	1,005	1,139			
6. Melamattur ... 450	Do.	4,390	192	5	4,577	248	4,825	227	2,250	2,477			
7. Ramalingapuram. 434	Do.	3,300	127	161	3,268	780	4,046	198	2,455	2,653			
8. Kolavarpatti ... 614	Do.	10	8	18	...	352	352	102	...	102			
9. Sattur Pudukottai ... 1085	6 Jan. 21	12,378	288	216	12,448	800	13,248	567	6,561	7,122			

## APPENDIX No. 10.—Societies under liquidation, 1926-27—cont.

Name of society.	Date of liquidation.	Assets remaining uncollected on 30th June 1926 or on the date of liquidation.			Assets collected during the year.			Assets.			Liabilities.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	Total (columns 9 and 10).		
<b>RĀMNĀD—cont.</b>													
<b>Tinnevely Section—cont.</b>													
10. Nattarmangalam . . . . .	6 Sep. 21	247	9	4	252	4	256	...	...	...	...		
11. Sivakasi Reserve Police ... ..	4265	11 Feb. 22	...	...	...	58	58	134	...	134	134		
12. Sattur ... ..	1014	28 Feb. 22	2,658	115	61	2,742	615	3,357	423	423	423		
13. Watrap Purchase and Sale ... ..	3299	16 Apr. 22	43	1	1	43	...	43	28	1,015	1,043	1,043	
14. Injar ... ..	664	30 Nov. 22	1,624	160	80	1,704	1,057	2,761	163	115	278	278	
15. Srivalliputtar Weavers ... ..	...	1 May 27	1,185	2	383	804	397	1,201	1,303	366	1,672	1,672	
16. Veppilaipatti ... ..	...	1 June 27	412	...	...	412	...	412	72	14	86	86	
<b>MALABAR.</b>													
1. Manchappa ... ..	1007	30 Nov. 21	...	1	...	1	145	146	197	...	197	197	
2. Vasumathi Wholesale Trading Society ... ..	4393	21 Apr. 23	4,558	439	798	4,199	698	4,897	1,547	3,588	5,133	5,133	
3. Perintalamanna Conveyance Co-operative Society, Ltd. ... ..	6089	12 Sep. 23	...	6	5	1	169	170	9,409	...	19,409	19,409	
4. Badagara Stores ... ..	5672	30 Nov. 23	Pending final closing.										
5. Melattur ... ..	2102	23 June 24	2,825	356	85	3,146	122	3,268	131	2,520	2,851	2,851	
6. Veliyangode fishermen ... ..	2730	8 Jan. 25	4,770	703	...	5,473	...	5,473	1,429	1,002	2,431	2,431	
7. Melapparamba ... ..	2134	24 June 26	5,015	560	...	5,575	...	5,575	498	3,071	3,569	3,569	
<b>NELLORE.</b>													
1. Talamanohi ... ..	1706	1 Feb. 25	2,024	195	46	2,173	536	2,709	173	2,095	2,268	2,268	
2. Yekolla Adi-Andhra ... ..	7719	19 Feb. 26	1,078	87	67	1,098	...	1,093	100	717	817	817	
3. Survepalli ... ..	982	28 July 26	3,007	325	330	3,002	330	3,332	237	1,765	2,002	2,002	
4. Ubintaladevi Cattle Farm Stores ... ..	10059	16 Jan. 27	19	...	8	11	8	19	17	2	19	19	
5. Pidathalapudi ... ..	1926	25 June 27	Statutory period not expired.										
<b>NILGIRIS, THE.</b>													
1. Bempatti ... ..	3275	26 Sep. 24	2,258	252	884	1,626	...	1,626	80	177	237	237	
2. Honnathalai ... ..	2681	18 Mar. 26	7,299	486	2,188	5,667	3	5,600	229	2,331	2,460	2,460	
3. Melatti Bellicombai ... ..	4825	Do.	6,220	773	...	6,993	1	6,994	65	4,509	4,574	4,574	
4. Tirichigodi ... ..	2431	1 Dec. 25	6,586	983	...	7,569	...	7,569	123	5,253	5,381	5,381	
5. Kundah Kotagiri ... ..	4480	10 Dec. 25	3,266	427	918	2,775	...	2,775	106	1,517	1,823	1,823	
6. Nilgiris Potato Growers Purchase and Sale Society... ..	3882	24 Apr. 26	2,300	21	423	1,898	105	2,003	3,995	1,991	5,986	5,986	
7. Kattabettu ... ..	2930	12 June 26	4,934	542	895	4,581	1	4,582	84	2,908	2,992	2,992	
8. Merknad Mainilal ... ..	2927	13 June 26	371	...	55	316	55	371	...	...	...	...	

## APPENDIX No. 10.—Societies under liquidation, 1926-27—cont.

Name of society.	Date of liquidation.	Assets remaining uncollected on 30th June 1926 or on the date of liquidation.	Assets accrued during the year.	Assets collected during the year.	Assets.			Liabilities.			
					Remaining uncollected on 30th June 1927.	On hand on 30th June 1927.	Total (columns 6 and 7).	To members.	To non-members.	Total (columns 9 and 10).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
<b>SALAM.</b>											
1. Gudalur ...	228	27 Oct. 15	Rs. 6,177	Rs. 584	Rs. 426	Rs. 6,335	...	Rs. 6,335	Rs. 383	Rs. 3,340	Rs. 3,673
2. Ernapuram	232	27 Oct. 15	5,503	518	902	5,119	...	5,119	479	2,381	2,660
3. Zambunguttaipatti.	350	15 Nov. 15	3,524	203	158	3,569	...	3,569	244	1,284	1,478
4. Karuppareddiynr.	332	1 Dec. 15	1,015	96	80	1,081	512	1,593	129	...	129
5. Gonur	331	Do.	3,171	334	...	3,505	...	3,505	298	710	1,008
6. Mecheri	110	14 Apr. 18	429	43	...	472	1,413	1,885	47	...	47
7. M. Pallipatti	168	2 May 16	...	...	...	...	641	641	...	...	...
8. Eddapadi	267	20 May 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kelamangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores ...	3554	31 Jan. 23	1,747	171	383	1,535	333	1,868	1,112	...	1,112
10. Varikavandanur.	750	30 May 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Hosur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores ..	3555	31 July 23	1,190	84	188	1,086	...	1,056	1,308	268	1,571
12. Salem Swadesi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores	2651	29 Aug. 23	138	59	178	21	...	31	2,675	1,472	4,147
13. Kelamangalam	1946	31 Mar. 25	5,436	626	3,118	2,949	1,067	4,016	501	...	601
14. Kambainallur	125	14 May 25	20,846	4,692	6,760	18,778	800	19,378	658	8,699	9,367
15. Kondrampatti	126	Do.	7,587	944	1,813	6,718	300	7,018	155	4,069	4,244
16. Echambadi	127	Do.	8,487	553	3,513	5,527	100	5,627	188	1,270	1,458
17. K. Pallapatti	124	7 June 25	2,135	438	770	1,803	250	2,053	174	115	269
18. Sonnampatti	1505	Do.	4,154	397	1,525	3,026	150	3,176	195	1,189	1,334
19. Sokkanur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adi-Dravida	6750	7 Nov. 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Alagapuram Field	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labourers	6646	28 May 26	1,203	101	...	1,304	38	1,342	119	700	819
21. Kesavampatti	3570	13 July 26	6,705	558	1,720	5,543	269	5,842	462	4,152	4,634
22. Kodaikanallur	9967	10 Aug. 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Kambainallur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trading Union.	4088	17 Aug. 26	900	...	...	900	475	1,375	668	356	1,019
24. Attnr Taluk Co-operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores ...	7552	5 Jan. 27	1,250	81	...	1,281	...	1,281	1,107	...	1,107
<b>TANJORE.</b>											
1. Panohanadik-kulam	325	7 Apr. 16	2,433	184	...	2,617	438	3,055	131	116	247
2. Marudur	421	Do.	1,888	149	32	2,005	440	2,445	252	...	252
3. Mullurpattikadu.	594	14 Apr. 16	776	41	622	195	1,985	2,180	122	...	122
4. Mayavaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Servants' Stores ...	3529	13 Dec. 23	174	1	1	174	46	219	693	96	789
Lower Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinayagapuram (Fishermen)	6129	1 Apr. 24	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
6. Mayavaram Distributive Society.	1485	30 Sep. 25	1,049	...	845	204	...	204	...	164	164
7. T. Mangudi	1024	14 Dec. 25	3,241	371	1,870	1,742	1,941	3,683	...	6,749	6,749

## APPENDIX No. 10.—Societies under liquidation, 1926-27—cont.

Name of society.	Date of liquidation.	Assets remaining uncollected on 30th June 1926 or on the date of liquidation.	Assets accrued during the year.	Assets collected during the year.	Assets.			Liabilities.			
					Remaining uncollected on 30th June 1927.	On hand on 30th June 1927.	Total (columns 6 and 7).	To members.	To non-members.	Total (columns 9 and 10).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
<b>TANJORE—cont.</b>											
8. Shiyali Agricultural and Industrial Society ...	4072	3 Nov. 28	25,772	1,267	24,521	11	24,532	22,946	35,880	53,826	
9. Kumbakonam Taluk Village Officers ...	4058	14 Feb. 27	..	..	..	212	212	164	8	167	
10. Orathanad South Indian Mill-hands ...	..	19 Oct. 26	1,112	67	14	1,165	..	1,165	509	412	921
11. Sathanoor-kakayadi ...	..	16 Feb. 27	5	..	..	5	..	5	28	..	28
<b>TINNEVELLY.</b>											
1. Nambipuram Agricultural Bank ...	13	17 Dec. 15	338	..	160	178	2,509	2,685	228	..	228
2. Pannikulam ...	1476	25 Sep. 21	3	..	3	..	421	421	..	..	..
3. Lingampatti ...	1219	25 Sep. 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Tirumalanayakam Padukudi ...	2157	24 June 25	34	..	..	34	82	116	59	..	59
5. Ambasamudram Elementary Teachers ...	3011	5 Mar. 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Villathikulam Stores ...	4869	18 May 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Devarkulam ...	7002	19 May 27	177	..	..	177	..	177	112	6	118
8. Padur Christian ...	6306	21 May 27	41	..	..	41	..	41	36	3	39
9. Tuticorin St. George Baratham ...	6484	29 May 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Kadambur Stores ...	1095	25 June 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TRICHINOPOLY.</b>											
1. Kokkudi ...	659	29 Nov. 15	1,405	15	210	1,210	887	2,047	188	..	138
2. T. Kalathur ...	265	3 Dec. 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Vayampatti ...	951	1 Feb. 16	348	59	3	404	102	506	45	..	45
4. Kumaravadi ...	600	Do.	172	13	18	172	516	688	71	..	71
5. Mallipadi ...	695	13 Aug. 16	2,447	160	226	2,282	..	2,282	65	1,652	1,717
6. Kilakavattakerohi ...	203	18 Dec. 18	860	279	18	1,121	735	1,856	44	..	44
7. Kodangudi ...	550	22 Nov. 20	3,071	168	42	3,197	..	3,197	12	1,500	1,512
8. Edangauni ...	538	26 Nov. 20	191	..	..	191	3	193	84	..	84
9. Trichinopoly Stores ...	1405	4 Aug. 21	..	2	2	..	68	68	52	..	52
<b>VIZAGAPATAM.</b>											
1. Karasa Salt and Akkari Circle Servants ...	2013	12 June 26	204	..	188	261	14	275	187	..	187

Total number of liquidated societies 258.

APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27.

District.	Kind of society.	Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies registered during the year.	Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	Number of societies dissolved during the year.	Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	Number of societies at the end of the year.	Number of villages affected by societies in column 8.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Anantapur.	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Union ... ..	16	...	...	...	...	16	...	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Unlimited.	407	25	...	1	...	481	...
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...
		Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class IV—Production and sale.	Limited ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class VI—Others...	Limited ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural, total ...		409	29	1	1	1	437	511
	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ..	13	...	...	...	...	13	...
Unlimited.		3	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	
	Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class IV—Production and sale.	Limited ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	
	Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class VI—Others ...	Limited ...	4	1	...	...	...	5	...	
	Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-agricultural, total ...		24	3	...	...	...	27	28	
Arout, North.	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Union ... ..	31	3	...	...	...	34	...	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Unlimited.	535	112	...	...	...	647	...
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	10	3	...	...	...	13	...
		Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural, total ...		546	115	...	...	...	661	1,128
	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ...	48	3	1	...	...	50	...
		Unlimited.	10	...	...	1	1	8	...
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	8	...	...	1	...	7	...
		Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class VI—Others ...	Limited ...	8	1	...	...	...	9	...
Unlimited.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-agricultural, total ...		72	4	1	2	1	74	76	

## APPENDIX NO. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Kind of society.	Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies registered during the year.	Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	Number of societies dissolved during the year.	Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	Number of societies at the end of the year.	Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Aroor, South.	Central ... ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Union ... ..	23	..	..	..	..	23	..	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ...	4	1	..	..	1	4	..
		Unlimited.	629	78	..	..	..	705	..
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	6	3	..	..	..	8	..
	Class IV—Production and sale.	Unlimited.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Limited ...	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Class V—Insurance.	Unlimited.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Limited ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Class VI—Others...	Unlimited.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Limited ...	3	1	..	..	..	4	..
		Unlimited.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agricultural, total ...		644	81	..	..	1	724	1,179
	Non-agricultural—								
Class I—Credit ...	Limited ...	55	2	1	..	..	58	..	
	Unlimited.	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	
Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	10	1	..	..	..	11	..	
Class IV—Production and sale.	Unlimited.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Limited ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Class VI—Others...	Unlimited.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Limited ...	5	1	..	1	..	5	..	
	Unlimited.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Non-agricultural, total ...		80	4	1	1	..	84	85	
Bellary.	Central ... ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Union ... ..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Unlimited.	202	23	..	..	..	225	..
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	1	8	..	..	..	4	..
	Unlimited.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural, total ...		203	26	..	..	..	229	315	







## APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Kind of society.	Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies registered during the year.	Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	Number of societies dissolved during the year.	Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	Number of societies at the end of the year.	Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ganjam Agency.	Central ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Union ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agricultural—							
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 3	..	..	..	..	3	3,077
		Unlimited. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agricultural, total ...	3	..	..	..	..	3	3,077
Godavari, East.	Central ... ..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Union... ..	(a) 15	..	..	..	..	15	..
	Agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Unlimited. 428	61	..	1	1	477	..
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 2	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Unlimited. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class VI—Others ...	Limited ... 1	4	..	..	..	5	..
		Unlimited. 96	1	..	..	..	97	..
		Agricultural, total ...	527	58	..	1	1	581
Godavari Agency.	Non-agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 36	5	..	..	..	41	..
		Unlimited. 3	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 3	1	..	..	..	4	..
		Unlimited. 2	..	1	..	..	3	..
	Class IV—Production and sale.	Limited ... 1	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Unlimited. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class VI—Others ..	Limited ... 6	..	..	..	..	6	..
	Unlimited. 2	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	Non-agricultural, total ...	58	6	1	..	..	60	61
Godavari Agency.	Central ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Union ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Unlimited. 4	1	..	..	..	5	12
Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 2	..	..	..	..	2	608	
	Unlimited. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Agricultural, total ...	6	1	..	..	..	7	616

(a) Includes one due to the transfer of the Andhra Sahakara Sammelanam from Kistna.

## APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Kind of society.	(3) Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	(4) Number of societies registered during the year.	(5) Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	(6) Number of societies dissolved during the year.	(7) Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	(8) Number of societies at the end of the year.	(9) Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).	
Guntur—cont.	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 37	1				38		
		Unlimited. 3							
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 3				1			
		Unlimited. 1							
	Class VI—Others...	Limited ... 2	1					1	
		Unlimited. 2						2	
	Non-agricultural, total ...	48	2		1		47	55	
Kanara, South.	Central	1							
	Union	18					18		
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 18						18	
		Unlimited. 416	4			8		417	
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 4						4	
		Unlimited. ...							
	Class IV—Production and sale.	Limited ... 1						1	
		Unlimited. ...							
	Class V—Others ...	Limited ... ...	1					1	
		Unlimited. ...							
		Agricultural, total ...	439	5		3		441	708
	Non-agricultural—								
Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 47				3		44		
	Unlimited. 13						13		
Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 5	1					6		
	Unlimited. ...								
Class IV—Production and sale.	Limited ... ...			1			1		
	Unlimited. ...								
Class VI—Others...	Limited ... 18					1	12		
	Unlimited. ...								
	Non-agricultural, total ...	78	1	1	3	1	76	101	



## APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Kind of society.	Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies registered during the year.	Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	Number of societies dissolved during the year.	Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	Number of societies at the end of the year.	Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Madras.	Provincial ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	
	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	
	Union ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	5	..	
	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	{ Limited ...	57	9	...	...	...	65	..
		{ Unlimited.	56	9	...	3	...	56	..
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	{ Limited ...	2	2	...	...	...	5	..
		{ Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Class VI—Others.	{ Limited ...	10	5	...	...	...	15	..
		{ Unlimited.	1	...	...	...	...	1	..
Non-agricultural, total ...		126	24	...	4	...	142	9	
Madura.	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	
	Union ... ..	15	...	...	...	...	15	..	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	{ Limited ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		{ Unlimited.	455	35	...	5	1	484	..
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	{ Limited ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	..
		{ Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Class IV—Production and sale.	{ Limited ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..
		{ Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Class VI—Others.	{ Limited ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..
	{ Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Agricultural, total ...		459	35	...	5	1	489	86	
Non-agricultural—									
Class I—Credit ...	{ Limited ...	34	2	1	...	...	37	..	
	{ Unlimited.	5	...	...	...	...	5	..	
Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	{ Limited ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	..	
	{ Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Class IV—Production and sale.	{ Limited ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	
	{ Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Class VI—Others.	{ Limited ...	4	2	...	...	...	6	..	
	{ Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Non-agricultural, total ...		53	4	1	...	...	58	28	

APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—contd.

District.	Kind of society.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	(2)	Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies registered during the year.	Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	Number of societies dissolved during the year.	Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	Number of societies at the end of the year.	Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).	
Malabar.	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Union ... ..	14	3	...	...	...	17	...	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Unlimited. 373	81	...	...	...	454	...	
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
	Class VI—Others.	Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Limited ... 2	2	...	...	...	4	...	
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agricultural, total ...		376	84	...	...	...	460	696
	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 68	...	...	...	...	68	...	
		Unlimited. 8	...	...	...	...	8	...	
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited .. 14	...	13	2	...	29	...	
Class VI—Others.	Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Limited ... 4	...	...	...	2	2	...		
	Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-agricultural, total ...		94	13	2	...	2	107	194	
Nellore.	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Union ... ..	12	3	...	...	...	15	...	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Unlimited. 359	22	...	2	...	379	...	
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agricultural, total ...		361	23	...	2	...	381	460
	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 25	2	...	...	...	27	...	
		Unlimited. 3	...	...	...	...	3	...	
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 3	1	...	1	...	8	...	
	Class IV—Production and sale.	Unlimited. 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Limited ... 2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Class VI—Others ...	Limited ... 1	...	...	...	...	1	...		
	Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-agricultural, total ...		35	3	...	1	...	37	27	

## APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Kind of society.	Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies registered during the year.	Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	Number of societies dissolved during the year.	Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	Number of societies at the end of the year.	Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nalgiris, The.	Central ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Union ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit ... { Limited ... Unlimited.	59	...	...	...	...	59	...
	Agricultural, total ..	59	...	...	...	...	59	21
	Non-agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit ... { Limited ... Unlimited.	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale. { Limited ... Unlimited.	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
	Class VI—Others... { Limited ... Unlimited.	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Non-agricultural, total ...	10	1	...	...	...	11	23
Ramanth.	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Union ... ..	14	...	...	...	...	14	...
	Agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit ... { Limited ... Unlimited.	291	48	...	...	3	336	...
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale. { Limited ... Unlimited.	4	1	...	...	...	5	...
	Agricultural, total ...	295	49	...	...	3	341	506
	Non-agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit .. { Limited ... Unlimited.	25	2	...	...	...	27	...
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale. { Limited ... Unlimited.	6	1	...	...	...	7	...
	Class IV—Production and sale. { Limited ... Unlimited.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Class VI—Others { Limited ... Unlimited.	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	
Non-agricultural, total ...	46	5	...	...	1	50	67	



APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Kind of society.	Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies registered during the year.	Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	Number of societies dissolved during the year.	Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	Number of societies at the end of the year.	Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Salem.	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Union ... ..	14	1	...	...	...	15	...	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	{ Limited ... Unlimited.	1 380	...	...	...	...	1 391	...
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	{ Limited ... Unlimited.	5 ...	...	...	2	...	3	...
	Class VI—Others...	{ Limited ... Unlimited.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Agricultural, total ...		386	14	...	4	...	396	674
	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	{ Limited ... Unlimited.	39 6	1	...	...	...	40 6	...
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	{ Limited ... Unlimited.	2 ...	1	...	...	...	3	...
	Class IV—Production and sale.	{ Limited ... Unlimited.	1 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Class VI—Others...	{ Limited ... Unlimited.	1 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Non-agricultural, total ...		49	2	...	...	...	51	64
	Tanjore.	Central ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Union ... ..		19	2	...	...	...	21	...	
Agricultural—									
Class I—Credit ...		{ Limited ... Unlimited.	1 827	1 87	...	...	...	2 913	...
Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.		{ Limited ... Unlimited.	16 ...	...	...	1	...	16	...
Class VI—Others ...		{ Limited ... Unlimited.	12 20	...	...	...	...	12 20	...
Agricultural, total ...		878	88	...	2	...	962	1,120	

## APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Kind of society.	(3) Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	(4) Number of societies registered during the year.	(5) Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	(6) Number of societies dissolved during the year.	(7) Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	(8) Number of societies at the end of the year.	(9) Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).
Tanjore—cont.	Non-agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit	Limited ... 24	1	..	1	1	28	..
		Unlimited. 19	...	1	1	..	19	..
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 14	1	..	..	..	15	..
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class VI—Others...	Limited ... 14	4	..	..	..	18	..
		Unlimited. ...	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Non-agricultural, total ...	71	7	1	2	1	76	83
	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Union ... ..	15	4	...	...	...	19	...
Tinnevely.	Agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit	Limited ... ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Unlimited. 470	105	..	2	..	573	..
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 8	2	..	..	..	10	..
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class VI—Others...	Limited ... 1	...	..	..	..	1	..
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural, total ...	479	108	..	2	..	585	718
	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Union ... ..	15	4	...	...	...	19	...
Trichinopoly.	Non-agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit	Limited ... 45	1	..	1	..	45	..
		Unlimited. 9	...	..	..	..	9	..
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 5	1	..	1	..	5	..
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class VI—Others ...	Limited ... 3	1	..	..	..	4	..
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-agricultural, total ...	62	3	..	2	..	63	65
	Central ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Union ... ..	16	...	...	...	...	16	...
Trichinopoly.	Agricultural—							
	Class I—Credit	Limited ... ..	1	..	..	..	1	15
		Unlimited. 357	68	..	..	..	405	528
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 3	...	..	..	..	3	61
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class VI—Others ...	Limited ... 5	3	..	..	..	8	12
	Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural, total ...	345	72	..	..	..	417	529	

APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Kind of society.	Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies registered during the year.	Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	Number of societies dissolved during the year.	Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	Number of societies at the end of the year.	Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Trichinopoly—cont.	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 22	...	1	...	...	23	34	
		Unlimited. 8	1	...	...	1	8	10	
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 2	...	...	...	...	2	10	
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class VI—Others ...	Limited ... 8	...	...	...	...	8	70	
	Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Non-agricultural, total ...	40	1	1	...	1	41	124	
Visaṅṅapatam.	Central ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Union ...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Unlimited. 822	57	...	...	...	879	...	
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Agricultural, total ...	324	57	...	...	...	381	640
	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 88	6	...	...	...	44	...	
	Unlimited. 1	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 8	1	...	...	...	9	...		
	Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Class VI—Others ...	Limited ... 5	...	...	...	...	5	...		
	Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Non-agricultural, total ...	52	7	...	...	...	59	81	
Visaṅṅapatam Agency.	Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Union ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ... 2	1	...	...	...	3	5	
		Unlimited. 9	...	...	...	...	9	7,846	
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ... 9	...	...	...	...	9	...	
	Unlimited. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Agricultural, total ...	11	1	...	...	...	12	7,851	

## APPENDIX No. 11.—Number of societies in each district, 1926-27—cont.

District.	Kind of society.	Number of societies at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies registered during the year.	Number of societies brought in by transfer from another class.	Number of societies dissolved during the year.	Number of societies removed by transfer to another class.	Number of societies at the end of the year.	Number of villages affected by societies in column (8).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Vizagapatam Agency—cont.	Non-agricultural—								
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	3	...	...	...	6	...	
		Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Non-agricultural, total ...		3	...	...	...	3	...	
	Provincial ...		1	...	...	...	1	...	
	Central ...		31	...	...	...	31	...	
	Union ...		327	21	...	...	388	...	
	Agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ...	35	13	...	...	2	48	...
		Unlimited.	9,787	1,217	1	44	7	10,954	...
Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	98	18	3	3	...	116	...	
	Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class IV—Production and sale.	Limited ...	5	11	1	...	1	16	...	
	Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class V—Insurance.	Limited ...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	
Class VI—Others ...	Limited ...	40	15	...	...	3	52	...	
	Unlimited.	210	36	3	...	1	248	...	
Agricultural, total ...		10,178	1,311	8	47	14	11,438	...	
Presidency—Total.	Non-agricultural—								
	Class I—Credit ...	Limited ...	815	52	4	8	3	890	...
		Unlimited.	223	5	1	7	2	235	...
	Class II—Purchase and purchase and sale.	Limited ...	137	28	2	7	...	170	...
		Unlimited.	14	...	1	...	...	15	...
	Class III—Production.	Limited ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Unlimited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class IV—Production and sale.	Limited ...	13	2	1	...	...	16	...
		Unlimited.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Class VI—Others ...	Limited ...	146	24	6	2	4	170	...
	Unlimited.	8	2	...	...	...	10	...	
Non-agricultural, total ...		1,306	128	15	24	9	1,501	...	
Grand total of societies of all types ...		11,973	1,455	23	71	23	13,857	...	

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX No. 12.—List of Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1926-27 as on 30th June 1927.

Serial number.	Name of the Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Headquarters.
<i>Anantapur.</i>		
1	M.R.By. Hati Shiva Rao Garu ... ..	Anantapur.
2	" Agali Krishnamurti Rao Garu ... ..	Agali.
3	" N. Bhimasena Rao Garu ... ..	Brahmanapalli.
4	" L. Gangadhara Sastri Garu ... ..	Hindupur.
5	" Reddi Narasappa Garu ... ..	Kadiri.
6	" L. Ramachandra Rao Garu ... ..	Lepakshi.
7	" O Ranga Rao Garu ... ..	Penukonda.
8	" P. Venkata Rao Garu ... ..	Kokkanti.
9	" O. Ranganatha Ayyangar Avargal ... ..	Gooty.
10	" C. Venkata Ramanappa Garu ... ..	Uravakonda.
11	" V. Konda Reddi Garu ... ..	Vemulapad.
<i>Arcot (North).</i>		
12	M.R.By. A. B. Muniswami Reddiyar Avargal ... ..	Arkonam.
13	" K. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Kalavai.
14	" S. Srinivasa Avargal ... ..	Mailpatti.
15	" P. Ayyanna Nayanar Avargal ... ..	Peramanallur.
16	" S. B. Manikka Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Semburayanallur.
17	" V. S. Natesa Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Tandarai.
18	" Vadivelu Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Timiri.
19	" V. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Vadakapakkam.
20	" V. A. Subbarayalu Nayudu Garu ... ..	Vallam.
21	" T. Karia Kavandar Avargal ... ..	Vaniyambadi.
22	" Bai Bahadur V. Murugesu Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Vellore.
<i>Arcot (South).</i>		
23	M.R.By. O. V. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Chidambaram.
24	" P. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Sankarapuram.
25	" M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Vidduhachalam.
26	" B. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Tirukkoyilar.
27	" Rao Sahib M. Kulandaivelu Odayar Avargal ... ..	Mudiyasur.
28	" K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Rishivandiyam.
29	" T. K. Venkatrama Ayya Garu ... ..	Tindivanam.
30	" Kanaka Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Valavanur.
31	" V. Seshadri Ayyangar Avargal ... ..	Kammapuram.
32	" B. A. Sivananda Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Cuddalore.
33	" Swami Sahajananda Avargal ... ..	Chidambaram.
34	" S. Rajanga Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Kattumannargudi.
35	" V. B. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Villupuram.
36	" D. P. Thathachariar Avargal, B.A. ... ..	Kallakurchi.
37	" B. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Alampundi.
38	" T. S. Ramaswami Reddiyar Avargal ... ..	Rettani.
39	" V. Anantaachariar Avargal ... ..	Melmalayanur.
<i>Bellary.</i>		
40	M.R.By. M. Thandavaraya Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Bellary.
41	" B. Venkatappa Garu ... ..	Rayadrug.
42	" B. Mari Gowd Garu ... ..	Alur.
43	" A. D. Thander Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Hospet.
44	" T. Vasupalappa Garu ... ..	Harpanahalli.
45	" V. Thatha Rao Garu ... ..	Kudligi.
46	" G. Gaviayya Garu ... ..	Hadagalli.

APPENDIX No. 12.—List of Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1926-27 as on 30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Headquarters.
<i>Chingleput.</i>		
47	M. B. By. M. K. Chakravarti Ayyangar Avargal ... ..	Mukunthagiri.
48	" M. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal ... ..	Madurantakam.
49	" K. Venugopala Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Padalam.
50	" M. Vedanta Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal ... ..	Maruthuvambadi.
51	" V. Vijayaraghava Achariyar Avargal, B.A. ... ..	Chingleput.
52	" V. Gopala Nayudu Garu ... ..	Walajabad.
53	" C. Sambasiva Chettiyar Avargal ... ..	Conjeeveram.
54	" P. Rayappa Nayudu Garu ... ..	Sriperumbudur.
55	" K. Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Kilcheri.
56	" W. Jivaratnam Pillai Avargal ... ..	Tiruvallur.
57	" K. Raghava Achariyar Avargal ... ..	Tinnanur.
58	" A. Kandappa Reddiyar Avargal ... ..	Uttukottai.
59	" K. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Kannigaiper.
60	" Rao Sahib A. K. Sirkar ... ..	St. Thomas' Mount.
61	" A. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Pallavaram.
62	" K. C. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal ... ..	Manimangalam.
63	" C. B. Duraiswami Pillai Avargal ... ..	Tirukkalkulam.
64	" P. Viraraghavalu Bahadur Avargal ... ..	St. Thomas' Mount.
65	V. S. Mark, Esq. ... ..	Sanaputtur.
<i>Chittoor.</i>		
66	M. B. By. B. S. Seshagiri Rao Garu, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Madanapalle.
67	" A. V. Subba Rao Garu ... ..	Belapalli.
68	" Nallari Narayana Reddi Garu ... ..	Kalikiri.
69	" T. Duraiswami Reddiyar Avargal ... ..	Vediyangada.
70	" M. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Pakala.
<i>Coimbatore.</i>		
71	M. B. By. M. Chinnathambi Kavandar Avargal ... ..	Annur.
72	" V. Venkataramasayya Garu ... ..	Avanashi.
73	" V. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal ... ..	Bhavani.
74	" S. K. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Chennimalai.
75	" P. K. Anantnarayana Ayyangar Avargal ... ..	Coimbatore.
76	" U. V. Visvanatha Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Dharapuram.
77	" T. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Erode.
78	Rev. G. Gnanamuttu, B.A. ... ..	Erode.
79	Suiyid Khadir Sahib Bahadur ... ..	Gobichettipalayam
80	M. B. By. Rao Sahib K. M. Chinnaragayya Kavandar Avargal.	Kambliampatti.
81	M. B. By. K. Kombajja Kavandar Avargal ... ..	Karamadai.
82	" Chikempai Kavandar Avargal ... ..	Kollegal.
83	" S. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Kottur.
84	" S. P. Palaniswami Kavandar Avargal ... ..	Palladam.
85	" M. A. Andamuttu Kavandar Avargal ... ..	Perundurai.
86	" S. K. Krishnaswami Kavandar Avargal ... ..	Satyamangalam.
87	" S. K. Karuppanna Tevar Avargal ... ..	Sulur.
88	" K. B. Ramaswami Kavandar Avargal ... ..	Tirappur.
89	" A. R. Gurusurti Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Udamalpet.
90	" Eppagunta Subbakrishnaya Avargal ... ..	Coimbatore.

## APPENDIX No. 12.—List of Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1926-27 as on 30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Headquarters.
<i>Ouddapah.</i>		
91	Rev. M. Ephraim ... ..	Badvel.
92	Rev. H. W. Whyte ... ..	Jammalamadugu.
93	M.R.By. A. Parasurama Rao Garu, M.L.C. ... ..	Nandatur.
94	" C. Seshagiri Rao Garu ... ..	Mydukur.
95	" Palle Seshachari Garu ... ..	Rayachoti.
96	" M. P. Sura Reddi Garu ... ..	Nidjeevi.
<i>Ganjām.</i>		
97	Sriman Narasinga Padhi Maha Sayo ... ..	Bussellkonda.
98	" Nityananda Das ... ..	Jagannadaprasad.
99	" Una Vignessam Patro... ..	Buguda.
100	" Botto Krishna Mahapatro ... ..	Assa.
101	Janab S. A. Alli Sahib Bahadur ... ..	Kallikote.
102	M.R.By. M. V. Appa Rao Pantulu Garu ... ..	Berhampur.
103	" B. V. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu ... ..	Gopalpur.
104	" P. Virabhadraewami ... ..	Narasannapeta.
105	" D. Akkulu Nayudu ... ..	Chinnalavalasa.
106	" J. Jagannatha Rao Nayudu Garu ... ..	Boyrani.
107	" B. V. Ramayya Chetti Garu, S.A., S.L. ... ..	Chicacole.
108	" R. Jeevan Dass Garu ... ..	Varanasi.
<i>Gōdāvari (East).</i>		
109	M.R.By. C. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, M.B.A.R. ... ..	Kotipalle.
110	" U. S. Ramachandram Garu ... ..	Adurru.
111	" A. Narasimhulu Garu ... ..	Razole.
112	" V. Kameswara Rao Pantulu Garu ... ..	Kolanta.
<i>Gōdāvari (West).</i>		
113	M.R.By. T. B. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu ... ..	Tirupatiparam.
114	Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad Abdul Rahiman Sahib Bahadur.	Ellore.
115	M.R.By. H. Lakshmi Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu ... ..	Kovur.
116	" T. Bhirasena Rao Pantulu Garu ... ..	Tadepalligudem.
117	" N. Venkata Subbarayudu ... ..	Undi.
<i>Guntūr.</i>		
118	M.E.By. Jiaka Ventatasubba Rao Pantulu Garu ... ..	Gurza.
119	" Gade Simhaabalam Pantulu Garu ... ..	Narasaraopet.
120	" Pucala Ananta Rao Garu ... ..	Sattenapalle.
121	" Patri Venkata Hanumantha Rao Pantulu Garu ... ..	Guntūr.
122	" Venkatakrishnayya Chowdari Garu ... ..	Ponnur.
123	" K. Venkata Rao Pantulu Garu ... ..	Ongole.
124	" M. Krishna Raju Garu ... ..	Pittalavanipalem.
125	" G. Premayya Garu, M.L.C. ... ..	Chirala.
126	Rev. G. B. Haaf, M.A. ... ..	Tenali.
127	M.E.By. M. Gopalakrishnayya Pantulu Garu ... ..	Repalle.

APPENDIX No. 12.—List of Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1926-27 as on 30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Headquarters.
<i>Kanara (South).</i>		
128	M.R.Ry. K. L. Bhandari Avargal, B.A. ... ..	Coondapoor.
129	" M. Vittal Nayak Avargal, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Udipi.
130	" M. Ramakrishna Avargal ... ..	Surathkal.
131	" H. Ramanna Shetti Avargal ... ..	Mulki.
132	" G. N. Mudambadithaya Avargal ... ..	Bajathur.
133	" Baburaya Joshi Avargal, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Karkal.
134	" Hosdrug Srinivasa Kamath Avargal ... ..	Kasaragod.
135	" K. R. Guru Avargal ... ..	Mangalpad.
136	" Y. Sarvottama Rao Avargal ... ..	Guruvankere.
137	" M. Aithappa Bai Avargal ... ..	Sullia.
138	" H. Narayana Rao Avargal ... ..	Hiriadka.
139	" N. Venkata Rao Avargal ... ..	Nileswar.
140	" U. Manjappa Avargal, B.A. ... ..	Falnia.
141	" P. R. Punja Avargal, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Mangalore.
142	" B. L. Ahmad Sahib Bahadur ... ..	Buntwal.
143	J. Emmanuel Alexisvas, Esq. ... ..	Hosabettu.
<i>Kistau.</i>		
144	M.R.By. Vemuri Briramulu Pantulu Garu ... ..	Avanigadda.
145	" G. Venkataratnam Pantulu Garu ... ..	Gudlavalluru.
146	" A. Sri Krishnamurti ... ..	Nandigama.
<i>Kurnool.</i>		
147	M.R.By. S. Narasimhalu Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Kurnool.
148	" G. Naga Reddi Garu ... ..	Koilkuntla.
149	" K. Ramayya Garu ... ..	Pattikonda.
150	" T. Thambaswami Pillai Avargal ... ..	Markapur.
151	H. M. D. Mortuzza Sahib Bahadur ... ..	Atmakur.
152	Rev. M. Elias ... ..	Nandikottur.
<i>Madras.</i>		
153	M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai Avargal ... ..	Vepery.
<i>Madura.</i>		
154	M.R.By. P. O. Ayyar Ambalam Avargal ... ..	Meiur.
155	" C. Krishna Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Paini.
156	" N. Ramalinga Avargal ... ..	Periyakulam.
157	" K. Venkaswami Rao Garu ... ..	Uttamapalayam.
158	" Rao Sahib J. A. Vedanayaga Tevar Avargal ... ..	Usilampatti.
<i>Malabar.</i>		
159	M.R.By. M. C. Govindan Avargal ... ..	Cannanore.
160	" A. K. Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal ... ..	Payyanur.
161	" K. Ramai Nambiyar Avargal ... ..	Badagara.
162	" V. V. Komappan Avargal ... ..	Quilandi.
163	" V. K. Menon Avargal ... ..	Calicut.
164	" N. Vesudeva Nambudri Avargal ... ..	Edappal.
165	" K. Appu Nambiyar Avargal ... ..	Chowghat.
166	" B. Kochunni Nayar Avargal ... ..	Valappad.
167	" A. Sankunni Menon Avargal ... ..	Ottapalem.
168	" A. E. Pavitram Avargal ... ..	Calicut.



## APPENDIX No. 12.—List of Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1926-27 as on 30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Headquarters.
<i>Nellore.</i>		
169	M.R.By. P. Venkatekrishnayya Pantulu Garu ... ..	Indukurpet.
170	" O. Viswanatha Rao Garu, B.A., B.L. ... ..	Nellore.
171	" D. Mathavacharlu Garu ... ..	Mathukur.
172	" V. Appa Rao Pantulu Garu ... ..	Peddapavani.
173	" A. Narayana Rao Garu ... ..	Nellore.
174	" K. Viraswami Reddi Garu ... ..	Sulurpet.
175	Eles Khan Sultan Sahib Bahadur ... ..	Ramayapatnur.
178	M.R.By. Daniel Swami Doss Avargal ... ..	Indukurpet.
<i>The Nilgiris.</i>		
177	M.R.By. K. Bellie Gowder Avargal ... ..	Yeddapalli.
178	" K. Chavannah ... ..	Ootacamund.
<i>Ramnad.</i>		
179	M.R.By. S. Nagarathnam Pillai Avargal ... ..	Paramakudi.
180	" N. Vanamamalai Pillai Avargal ... ..	Rameswaram.
181	" P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Tirupattur.
182	Rev. V. G. Ponnayya ... ..	Tiruchali.
183	M.R.By. P. S. Ohinnavenkata Raja Avargal ... ..	Rajapalayam.
184	" B. G. Nallakuttalam Pillai Avargal ... ..	Srivilliputtur.
185	" S. Ganapati Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Sundarapandiyam.
186	" V. Bangaswami Nayudu Garu ... ..	Sengamalanachipuram.
187	" S. Venkateshram Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Vachakarapatti.
<i>Tanjore.</i>		
188	M.R.By. Raj Sahib A. Sethu Rama Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Nidamangalam.
189	" Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.	Mayavaram.
190	" S. Kesinatha Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Meiattur.
191	" V. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal ... ..	Nannilam.
192	" C. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Papanasam.
193	" M. Appavu Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Pattukkottai.
194	" C. S. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Shiyali.
195	" G. Seshadri Ayyangar Avargal ... ..	Tirukkannapuram.
196	" N. Panchapagesa Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Tiraktattupalli.
197	" G. Venkatrasna Achariyar Avargal ... ..	Tirutturaiipundi.
198	Rao Sahib K. V. Tiruvengada Mudaliyar Avargal	Tiravalur.
199	Khan Sahib Raja Muhammad Bowther ... ..	Valam.
200	M.R.By. Rao Bahadur A. A. Velayudham Pillai Avargal.	Tanjore.
<i>Tinnevely.</i>		
201	M.R.By. A. Sankara Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Vanarasemutti.
202	" S. M. Ramalingam Pillai Avargal ... ..	Ambasamudram.
203	" C. S. Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal .. ..	Chintamani.
204	" P. Santara Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal ... ..	Kalugumalai.
205	" V. Ramaswami Nayakar Avargal... ..	Kadambar.
206	" M. Sankarapandiya Reddiyar Avargal ... ..	Kovilpatti.
207	" N. A. Chidambaram Pillai Avargal ... ..	Nanguneri.
208	" A. Virabhadra Pillai Avargal ... ..	Ottapidaram.
209	" M. C. Palaniyandi Chettiyyar Avargal ... ..	Sankaranayinarkoyil.
210	Rev. T. Jemadassan ... ..	Idaiyanguadi.
211	M.R.By. M. Vedanayagam Pillai Avargal ... ..	Srivaikuntam.
212	" S. Bhayyam Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	Tinnevely.
213	" T. S. Subba Rama Sastrigal Avargal ... ..	Tiruchendur.
214	" V. K. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal ... ..	Vilattikulam.

APPENDIX No. 12—List of Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1926-27 as on 30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Headquarters.
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>		
215	M.R.Ry. P. Muttuvenkatachala Reddiyar Avargal ...	Perambalur.
216	" P. Krishnaswami Avargal ...	Peruvalanallur.
217	" L. D. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal ...	Lalgodi.
218	" G. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal ...	Tirumulavadi.
219	" S. Annadurai Ayyar Avargal ...	Nangavaram.
220	" A. K. Chellakutti Mudaliyar Avargal ...	Sengunthapnram.
221	" A. N. K. Siva Chidambara Mudaliyar Avargal ..	Andimadam.
222	" C. V. Balaswami Nayudu Garu ...	Manapparai.
223	" P. Manikkam Chettiyar Avargal ...	T. Palur.
<i>Visagapatam.</i>		
224	M.R.Ry. D. Sambasiva Rao Pantulu Garu ...	Sriramapuram.
225	" G. V. Subba Rao Garu ...	Yellamanchilli.
226	" K. V. Narasimham ...	Chodavaram.
227	" P. Sriramula Nayudu Garu ...	Mulagapaka.
228	" M. Sriramurti Pantulu Garu ...	Polipalli.
229	" M. Musali Nayudu Garu ...	Srungavarapukota.
230	" B. H. Surayanarayana Pantulu Garu ...	Niddam (Chipurupalli).
231	" G. Gowri Nayudu Garu ...	Palakonda (Annavaram).

APPENDIX No. 13.—Contribution paid by individual Central Banks towards Supervision Fund in 1926-27.

Names of Central Banks.	Amount paid.	Names of Central Banks.	Amount paid.
<b>CENTRAL BANKS.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<i>Anantapur District.</i>		<i>Gōdāvāri (East) District—cont.</i>	
Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3231 ... ..	4,009	Rajahmundry Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4200 ... ..	40
<i>Arcot (North) District.</i>		Rāmchandrāpuram Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4201 ... ..	1,200
Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore, No. 2161 ... ..	10,864	Sri Kōnaseema Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Amalapuram, No. 4460 ... ..	1,084
<i>Arcot (South) District.</i>		<i>Gōdāvāri (West) District.</i>	
South Arcot District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1844 ... ..	4,638	Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2965 ... ..	5,862
<i>Bellary District.</i>		<i>Guntūr District.</i>	
Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5398 ... ..	6,563	Guntūr District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 530 ... ..	2,244
<i>Chingleput District.</i>		<i>Kanara (South) District.</i>	
Chingleput District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Conjeeveram, No. 1660 ... ..	7,122	South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113 ... ..	4,254
<i>Chittoor District.</i>		<i>Kistna District.</i>	
Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5230 ... ..	2,449	Krishna Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1422, Masulipatam ... ..	9,001
<i>Coimbatore District.</i>		Viziavada Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., 2967 ... ..	2,025
Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 427 ... ..	8,538	<i>Kurnool District.</i>	
<i>Cuddapah District.</i>		Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank, No. 3232 ... ..	3,291
Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3233 ... ..	988	<i>Madras District.</i>	
<i>Ganjām District.</i>		Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1874 ... ..	1,737
Ganjām District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1928, Berhampur ... ..	2,414	<i>Madura District.</i>	
Aeka Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2519 ... ..	444	Madura Bāmsād Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 975 ... ..	2,308
<i>Gōdāvāri (East) District.</i>		<i>Malabar District.</i>	
Gōdāvāri District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2351, Cocanada ... ..	1,204	Malabar District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 2411 ... ..	2,380
		<i>Nellore District.</i>	
		Nellore District Banking Union, No. 2523 ... ..	2,467

APPENDIX No. 13.—*Contribution paid by individual Central Banks towards Supervision Fund in 1926-27—cont.*

Names of Central Banks.	Amount paid.	Names of Central Banks.	Amount paid.
<b>CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>	<b>RS.</b>
<i>Edmond District.</i>		<i>Tinnevely District.</i>	
Brivilliputtur Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5184.	1,597	Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2660, Trichinopoly ... ..	2,790
<i>Salem District.</i>		<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>	
Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151 ... ..	3,190	Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, No. 178 ... ..	8,055
<i>Tanjore District.</i>		<i>Vizagapatam District.</i>	
Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023, Kumbakonam ... ..	2,782	Vizagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., Vizianagraw, No. 1764 ...	1,462
Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5214, Tanjore ... ..	2,026	Total ...	1,11,009

APPENDIX No. 14—STATEMENT A

## STATEMENT A.—Central

(1)	Number of members.		Number of affiliated societies holding shares in Central Banks.				Loans made during the year to		
	Individuals.	Societies.	Central credit.	Agricultural credit.	Non-agricultural credit.	Others.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<b>A.—PROVINCIAL BANK.</b>								Rs.	Rs.
Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18 ... ..	384	59	31	6	12	10	11,45,475	46,92,000	
Total, previous year ...	187	61	31	8	12	10	4,23,287	20,19,000	
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS.</b>									
Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3231 ...	118	429	...	401	15	13	40,635	8,20,387	
Arcot (North) District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore, No. 2161 ... ..	79	647	...	568	44	35	78,875	9,73,380	
Arcot (South) District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1844 ... ..	112	599	...	511	64	24	46,477	9,98,662	
Bellary District—Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5398 ... ..	131	247	...	203	29	15	15,841	2,36,341	
Chingleput District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1560, Cojjeeveram ... ..	90	716	...	662	24	30	1,83,472	24,17,689	
Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5230 ...	76	372	...	246	16	10	84,375	1,19,600	
Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 427 ... ..	181	544	...	489	25	30	61,083	10,54,069	
Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3233 ...	54	166	...	125	25	6	18,685	1,86,130	
Ganjām District— Ganjām District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., Berhampur, No. 1928 ...	65	255	...	215	21	19	24,300	2,79,810	
Aska Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2569 ... ..	12	205	...	192	5	8	...	4,78,224	
Godāvāri District— Godāvāri District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2351, Coconada ...	118	128	...	112	16	...	82,557	4,23,520	
Rajahmundry Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4200 ...	30	41	...	31	9	1	...	1,15,490	
Rāmachandrapuram Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4201 ... ..	104	103	...	101	4	3	3,900	8,73,336	
Sri Konaseema Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Amalapuram, No. 4460 ... ..	39	105	...	95	4	6	...	7,97,570	

## Banks, 1926-27.

Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by		Loans and deposits received during the year from		
Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Central banks.	Primary societies.	Individuals and other sources.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,84,578	35,90,621	1,12,044	73,62,278	16,65,659		5,68,46,400
4,86,242	43,07,566	1,83,394	61,10,347	16,39,510		5,30,03,247
44,895	5,18,189	25,474	17,75,044	5,67,415	49,745	8,98,791
77,956	9,30,236	3,577	32,77,733	7,85,183	1,96,745	33,48,740
32,418	6,60,326	34,089	24,98,829	5,46,323	3,52,043	31,58,648
5,126	1,53,143	20,517	7,92,841	...	33,473	4,95,070
95,090	14,16,586	1,12,114	40,42,238	17,69,568	4,00,491	46,69,497
23,480	1,91,667	15,825	8,37,409	...	8,23,975	8,23,146
82,355	11,33,332	18,931	25,57,897	2,00,000	2,70,377	69,21,363
9,321	85,087	13,621	5,53,667	1,22,242	86,347	5,73,682
24,000	1,33,821	300	4,05,969	...	4,061	5,79,514
...	1,49,409	...	5,52,812	2,60,000	2,716	1,51,224
1,96,967	2,92,160	23,543	4,52,775	30,000	13,767	15,39,143
325	58,546	...	1,12,831	...	985	98,878
1,305	5,92,964	2,525	9,86,170	1,50,000	12,381	19,67,861
...	2,30,530	...	9,55,998	3,32,000	25,549	9,25,220

## STATEMENT A.—Central

	Sale of goods to members.		Purchase of members' products.	Cost of management.	Share capital paid up.	Loans and deposits held end of the year		
	(17)	(18)				Societies.	Provincial or Central banks.	Government.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
<b>A.—PROVINCIAL BANK.</b>								
Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18 ... ..	...	...	62,428	5,95,770	1,66,235	32,17,538	...	
Total, previous year ..	...	...	53,190	5,92,470	1,94,145	31,26,867	...	
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS.</b>								
Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3231 ..	...	...	7,315	2,08,528	1,76,522	11,09,328	...	
Arcot, North District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore, No. 2161 ... ..	...	...	9,252	3,75,713	3,17,471	12,99,200	...	
Arcot, South District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1844 ... ..	...	...	9,563	2,83,111	2,41,095	2,83,584	...	
Bellary District—Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5398 ... ..	...	...	5,183	1,51,427	44,595	1,90,681	...	
Chingleput District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1560, Conjeeveram ... ..	...	...	12,097	3,50,746	4,69,949	12,63,290	...	
Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5230 ...	...	...	6,098	1,45,017	1,26,812	1,71,270	...	
Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 427 ... ..	...	...	11,264	2,31,378	2,36,362	...	...	
Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3233 ...	...	...	2,257	63,220	35,121	1,23,925	...	
Gaujām District—								
Gaujām District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., Berhampur, No. 1923 ...	...	...	1,678	35,584	42,872	...	...	
Aska Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2569 ... ..	...	...	1,026	55,314	15,992	3,55,700	...	
Gōdāvāri District—								
Gōdāvāri District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2351, Cocanada ... ..	...	...	3,480	70,800	32,631	...	...	
Rajshundry Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4200 ...	...	...	484	16,250	4,930	...	...	
Rāmachandrapuram Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4201 ... ..	...	...	2,920	93,910	35,151	...	...	
Sree Konaseema Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Amalapuram, No. 4460 ... ..	...	...	3,067	88,050	45,925	4,95,268	...	



## Banks, 1926-27—cont.

at the from	Reserve funds and other funds.	Working capital.	Profit and loss for the year			Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest paid on		Uncalled and subscribed share capital.
			Book profit.	Divisible profit.	Loss (excluding overdue interest).		On borrowings.	On lendings.	
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	Rs.
92,12,715	7,60,942	1,30,53,360	2,06,895	2,05,848	...	9	...	...	...
92,61,207	6,30,453	1,38,05,142	1,91,833	1,89,661	...	9	...	...	...
8,50,736	38,993	13,81,105	41,159	21,339	...	9	2 to 7½ per cent. 7 to 8½ per cent.	...	5,523
12,77,862	1,02,395	33,71,141	55,889	54,183	...	9			5,367
17,38,895	53,333	25,99,018	51,656	42,490	...	9			1,31,389
4,58,566	15,690	8,60,959	18,098	3,557	...	8			14,973
20,53,848	85,932	42,23,765	70,671	70,672	...	9			2,58,664
5,07,848	16,196	9,65,649	27,267	15,750	...	9			11,323
28,32,700	1,19,784	34,70,224	58,050	47,863	...	9			17,123
3,82,654	10,838	6,15,558	18,458	2,099	...	9			1,690
2,36,402	9,048	4,24,401	8,194	4,890	...	9			24,596
1,27,678	4,077	5,58,761	4,598	4,598	...	9			11,436
7,03,240	15,893	8,23,564	10,649	7,289	...	9			...
95,330	2,273	1,18,798	1,852	1,797	...	8			...
9,85,678	16,476	11,31,316	20,096	19,879	...	9			...
3,46,309	6,776	9,72,328	10,189	10,189	...	9			...

## STATEMENT A.—Central

(1)	Number of members.		Number of affiliated societies holding shares in Central Banks.				Loans made during the year to	
	Individuals.	Societies.	Central credit.	Agricultural credit.	Non-agricultural credit.	Others.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>							<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Godāvari, West—Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2965 ... ..	43	182	...	168	11	3	19,795	9,09,415
Guntūr District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 530 ... ..	116	325	...	294	20	11	1,36,905	12,65,019
Kanara, South District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113 ... ..	252	418	...	336	50	32	89,907	9,67,321
Kistna District—								
Kistna District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1423, Masulipatam ... ..	152	379	...	347	21	11	3,51,647	12,30,080
Viziavada Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2967.	31	139	...	128	6	5	51,525	3,12,520
Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3232 ...	73	238	...	192	27	19	9,185	1,37,312
Madrās District—Christian Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1874 ... ..	134	1,059	...	895	164	...	9,384	15,13,437
Madura District—Madura-Rāmūd Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975 ... ..	99	494	...	428	31	37	11,620	10,68,512
Malabar District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 2411 ... ..	146	477	...	409	51	17	53,395	5,62,009
Nellore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2523 ...	66	343	...	306	20	17	1,92,474	8,13,453
Rāmūd District—Srivilliputtur Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5184 ... ..	76	185	...	169	2	14	200	6,48,926
Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151 ... ..	100	418	...	360	43	15	1,11,346	7,82,782
Tanjore District—								
Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023, Kumbakonam ... ..	123	307	...	271	24	12	29,227	9,35,557
Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5214.	213	543	...	207	14	22	20,310	6,66,017
Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2890...	121	516	...	455	43	18	67,275	14,38,308
Trichinopoly District Urban Bank Ltd., No. 178 ... ..	95	406	...	351	29	26	84,015	15,98,912
Vizagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1764, Visianagram ... ..	58	387	...	341	37	9	66,000	5,36,641
<b>Total, Central Banks ...</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>10,978</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9,613</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>18,94,370</b>	<b>2,57,50,674</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>9,367</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,639</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>15,71,861</b>	<b>1,80,87,977</b>

## Banks, 1926-27—cont.

Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by		Loans and deposits received during the year from		
Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Central banks.	Primary societies.	Individuals and other sources.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	RS.	Rs.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,810	6,18,995	16,025	9,98,551	3,05,000	8,576	12,16,550
1,08,725	7,59,050	55,730	18,20,655	7,03,397	95,271	20,60,359
93,897	11,35,025	22,493	11,30,749	97,420	4,85,969	28,98,361
3,62,691	9,77,755	86,017	16,17,589	2,45,000	1,11,845	38,54,802
32,102	1,96,544	20,620	4,90,215	20,000	1,225	7,50,788
10,836	83,634	9,799	6,09,880	...	6,860	5,24,664
6,979	14,29,343	9,385	11,10,167	1,17,811	24,19,412	52,17,514
9,177	7,81,840	4,918	14,05,244	4,75,458	4,30,257	16,78,507
46,819	2,53,268	26,864	11,39,717	1,71,518	1,23,615	16,80,647
1,74,177	5,84,322	65,654	12,07,084	...	14,768	28,44,869
...	2,86,537	200	10,32,261	6,85,958	17,888	3,38,511
1,19,218	5,14,754	30,313	18,15,239	3,84,153	6,89,364	23,63,762
22,936	8,23,166	16,367	11,23,581	22,842	1,94,562	17,94,899
36,756	5,95,142	10,059	9,48,489	...	1,67,699	10,85,941
37,441	10,11,171	35,413	17,53,642	3,20,783	4,86,733	26,09,413
1,26,240	9,71,570	49,199	26,17,308	5,08,487	2,54,810	49,22,678
19,555	4,55,830	64,612	5,62,390	1,178	1,10,457	8,39,512
17,18,080	1,80,14,294	7,42,483	4,13,61,174	87,71,735	73,21,576	6,26,55,868
14,62,791	1,52,01,984	5,54,108	3,86,26,878	44,58,430	55,77,168	4,53,75,586

## STATEMENT A.—Central

	Sales of goods to mem- bers.		Purchase of members products.	Cost of management.	Share capital paid up.	Loans and deposits held end of the year		
	(17)	(18)				Societies.	Provincial or Central banks.	Government.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>								
Gōdāvari, West -- Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2965 ... ..	...	...	3,698	87,241	29,360	2,48,200	...	
Guntūr District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 530 ... ..	...	...	7,441	1,66,017	84,285	3,11,175	...	
Kanara, South District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113 ... ..	...	...	10,395	1,58,632	4,05,139	...	...	
Kistna District—								
Kishna District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1422, Masulipatam ... ..	...	...	7,636	1,72,432	1,36,358	50,000	...	
Vizianāda Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2967 ... ..	...	...	2,485	55,188	6,230	...	...	
Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3232 ... ..	...	...	3,298	88,944	18,780	...	...	
Madras District—Christian Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1874 ... ..	...	...	16,152	1,51,138	4,93,093	23,785	...	
Madura District—Madura-Rāmnād Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975 ... ..	...	...	10,832	2,02,874	4,00,107	40,742	...	
Malabar District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 2411 ... ..	...	...	5,301	1,06,238	1,11,015	1,55,541	...	
Nellore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2523 ... ..	...	...	5,672	1,23,846	50,038	4,288	...	
Rāmnād District—Srivilliputtūr Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5184 ... ..	...	...	3,323	88,955	66,082	6,72,603	...	
Salem District Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151 ... ..	...	...	8,669	1,77,918	6,26,147	3,44,003	...	
Tanjore District—								
Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023, Kumbakōnam ... ..	...	...	8,931	1,15,179	1,88,890	5,144	...	
Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5214 ... ..	...	...	9,538	1,38,555	1,41,689	...	...	
Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2690 ... ..	...	...	7,425	1,79,706	2,68,505	1,95,552	...	
Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 173 ... ..	...	...	15,611	1,71,361	3,50,928	669	...	
Vizagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1764, Vizianagram ... ..	...	...	1,780	80,725	77,499	306	...	
<b>Total, Central Banks</b> ... ..	...	...	<b>2,03,811</b>	<b>44,32,588</b>	<b>53,31,583</b>	<b>73,43,264</b>	...	
<b>Total, previous year</b> ... ..	...	...	<b>1,70,914</b>	<b>40,23,256</b>	<b>45,14,665</b>	<b>63,90,061</b>	...	

Banks, 1926-27—cont.

at the from	Individuals and other sources.	Reserve funds and other funds.	Working capital.	Profit and loss for the year			Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest paid on		Uncalled and subscribed share capital.
				Book profit.	Divisible profit.	Loss (excluding overdue interest).		On borrowings.	On lendings.	
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PER CENT.			Rs.	
6,48,938	26,190	10,37,927	20,594	19,189	...	9	2 to 7½ per cent.	7 to 8½ per cent.	96,660	
13,25,883	54,070	19,41,380	44,482	32,489	...	9			19,888	
9,52,478	39,777	15,56,026	24,588	17,336	...	7½			2,178	
15,28,986	49,166	19,39,941	42,690	34,089	...	9			...	
4,81,808	6,664	5,49,888	11,636	8,257	...	9			40,114	
6,20,726	20,178	7,48,627	16,464	7,589	...	9			9,356	
7,82,324	87,612	14,87,962	32,285	19,155	...	9			...	
11,81,697	98,655	19,24,075	39,480	24,362	...	9			49,526	
8,67,982	19,809	12,60,670	25,859	13,814	...	9			22,616	
11,86,124	27,298	13,90,904	32,189	20,695	...	9			7,204	
2,56,217	13,013	10,98,870	12,966	11,808	...	9			18,445	
8,77,592	1,09,873	21,35,533	47,528	28,491	...	9			...	
10,62,072	48,231	14,19,516	18,029	18,007	...	9			...	
9,79,598	24,130	12,83,572	20,055	16,935	...	9			21,295	
13,25,440	33,910	20,03,113	31,449	27,909	...	9			34,544	
25,79,432	2,56,871	33,59,261	57,397	51,799	...	9	459			
7,39,717	21,646	9,19,893	12,185	10,670	...	9	69,175			
2,95,91,707	13,83,681	4,60,82,823	8,86,602	6,68,279	...	...	...	9,59,838		
2,36,92,808	11,26,186	3,97,46,976	7,23,111	6,02,829	...	...	...	7,75,685		

NOTE.—Particulars of outside capital brought into the movement excluding the amount invested by one society in another.

	Provincial Bank.	Central Banks.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Share capital of individuals ... ..	18,400	14,20,268	14,38,668
Loans and deposits by individuals and other societies ... ..	83,12,715	2,95,91,707	3,79,04,422
Reserve Fund ... ..	6,00,000	10,82,801	16,82,801
Total ... ..	89,31,115	3,20,94,571	4,10,25,686

## APPENDIX No. 14—STATEMENT B

## STATEMENT B.—Operations of

District.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.</b>			<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>
<b>CLASS I.—CREDIT.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	1	44	48	...	47	...
Arcot, North ... ..	1	26	3,500	...	...	...
Do. South ... ..	4	147	5,193	...	5,283	...
Chingleput ... ..	5	413	55,339	...	4,594	...
Coimbatore ... ..	7	105	7,615	...	7,455	...
Cuddapah ... ..	1	17	...	...	...	...
Kanara, South ... ..	18	546	6,087	...	6,186	...
Kistna ... ..	1	136	94,380	...	2,579	...
Malabar ... ..	1	96	85	...	154	...
Nellore ... ..	1	13	...	...	...	...
Salem ... ..	1	20	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	2	330	79,520	...	90,538	...
Tinnevely ... ..	1	13	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	1	27	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam ... ..	1	16	...	...	...	...
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>2,51,767</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,16,816</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	431	24,408	6,96,751	...	3,94,337	...
Arcot, North ... ..	647	28,054	9,25,628	544	7,63,915	7,590
Do. South ... ..	705	26,824	8,58,740	...	4,54,196	...
Bellary ... ..	225	9,228	2,90,769	...	1,55,051	...
Chingleput ... ..	846	38,761	20,06,145	...	9,66,948	115
Chittoor ... ..	274	9,174	1,10,219	...	1,65,438	...
Coimbatore ... ..	492	31,313	13,40,941	...	8,62,532	...
Cuddapah ... ..	249	6,567	1,76,019	...	63,109	...
Ganjām ... ..	458	14,859	7,28,480	...	8,01,179	...
Godavari, East ... ..	477	39,668	23,75,941	...	12,37,967	...
Do. Agency ... ..	5	121	3,170	...	3,524	...
Do. West ... ..	286	18,960	16,71,082	...	12,18,568	...
Guntūr ... ..	408	28,516	15,24,788	211	9,75,308	42
Kanara, South ... ..	417	40,925	8,76,104	6,621	10,55,481	185
Kistna ... ..	378	20,012	11,90,503	...	9,16,815	...
Kurnool ... ..	287	9,287	1,46,666	...	74,222	...
Madura ... ..	484	28,53	4,23,959	369	2,95,308	2,818
Malabar ... ..	454	42,346	7,34,758	6,846	4,41,968	3,822
Nellore ... ..	379	16,690	8,62,208	...	5,74,790	...
Nilgiris, The ... ..	59	1,702	15,994	...	31,473	...
Rāmnād ... ..	336	16,390	7,48,742	...	3,34,237	...
Salem ... ..	391	20,634	5,61,945	...	3,30,866	...
Tanjore ... ..	913	38,422	12,22,107	...	8,50,583	...



## APPENDICES

## Agricultural Societies, 1926-27.

Loans due by			Loans and deposits received during the year from				Sale of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.
Individuals.	Of which overdue.	Rents and societies.	Individuals.	Central banks.	Primary societies.	Government.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
223	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88,589	48	...	44,797	1,830	...	18,000	...	...
160	...	...	...	5,690	...	...	...	...
426	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,344	791	...	454	300	...	...	...	...
1,18,941	...	...	44,000	...	...	24,000	...	...
2,002	1,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,198	1,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73,218	1,482	...	81,174	11,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
851	851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,88,974	6,882	...	1,20,425	19,320	...	42,000	...	...
17,26,121	7,00,056	...	23,667	5,11,818	...	...	...	...
32,87,890	11,48,618	35,113	17,614	8,27,286	6,700	849	...	...
24,29,342	7,88,946	...	9,538	7,98,585	4,700	19,885	...	...
7,78,410	3,07,423	...	11,889	1,88,645	300	...	...	...
48,55,407	9,33,341	200	1,09,231	19,54,336	831	2,544	...	...
8,34,401	4,64,941	...	10,751	64,650	...	...	...	...
24,74,993	7,54,255	...	20,994	12,85,502	...	...	...	...
5,98,885	2,85,889	...	2,749	1,55,480	...	...	...	...
9,42,998	64,554	...	23,431	7,03,695	...	...	...	...
26,49,143	8,62,508	...	1,12,566	20,88,066	...	...	...	...
4,035	275	...	1	3,000	...	...	...	...
19,46,540	2,48,852	...	31,516	14,20,465	...	...	...	...
20,19,123	3,66,446	169	71,082	12,23,104	...	...	...	...
14,27,413	7,12,632	10,706	1,85,180	3,14,573	2,100	...	...	...
16,98,402	3,66,468	...	28,002	9,57,165	...	...	...	...
6,13,107	1,59,795	...	88	1,26,430	...	...	...	...
11,76,526	4,41,127	4,450	9,468	2,43,418	369	1,86,992	...	...
13,09,089	6,14,855	5,373	43,272	4,38,514	5,811	...	...	...
12,41,591	2,49,518	...	11,133	7,55,610	...	...	...	...
1,63,679	1,07,389	...	2,345	11,820	...	...	...	...
13,99,448	3,46,518	...	24,990	7,11,163	1,676	1,575	...	...
16,86,118	7,60,182	...	20,571	5,36,860	...	...	...	...
25,38,584	7,66,409	...	1,69,487	10,32,968	8,000	1,19,872	...	...

## STATEMENT B.—Operations of

District.	Cost of management	Paid up share capital.	Loans and deposits held at the end of year from			
			Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central banks.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>
<b>CLASS I.—CREDIT.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	1	66	101	...	...	...
Arcoot, North ... ..	59	1,050	2,700	300	...	...
Do. South ... ..	15	5,410	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ... ..	658	12,304	431	43,355	...	5,800
Coimbatore ... ..	92	2,680	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ... ..	...	242	...	...	...	159
Kanara, South ... ..	87	3,261	999	975	...	473
Kistna ... ..	1,004	12,010	...	69,000	...	...
Malabar ... ..	21	743	...	...	...	100
Nellore ... ..	...	32	...	...	...	...
Salem ... ..	...	97	...	1,025	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	454	19,085	36,728	7,601	...	11,500
Tinnevelly ... ..	48	2,500	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	74	3,760	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ... ..	...	280	...	...	...	...
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>68,520</b>	<b>40,959</b>	<b>1,22,256</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18,082</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	11,348	1,77,291	36,198	21,923	...	16,82,085
Arcoot, North ... ..	21,925	4,83,333	9,123	29,688	6,478	31,19,714
Do. South ... ..	14,127	2,59,058	10,378	9,067	754	22,68,763
Bellary ... ..	2,978	1,42,027	12,632	14,242	...	7,32,861
Chingleput ... ..	29,699	3,83,382	39,686	1,84,456	409	39,43,579
Chittoor ... ..	3,502	1,36,996	2,591	6,188	666	8,28,917
Coimbatore ... ..	19,524	3,14,466	6,244	11,767	...	22,08,767
Cuddapah ... ..	2,392	81,525	8,352	1,645	...	5,75,710
Ganjām ... ..	7,779	1,36,613	13,720	18,545	...	9,08,547
Godāvari, East ... ..	14,308	3,46,708	20,439	62,858	...	24,18,544
Do. Agency ... ..	47	988	23	...	...	3,788
Do. West ... ..	9,676	2,68,262	6,793	55,154	...	17,34,042
Guntūr ... ..	12,225	2,89,590	37,691	49,696	...	18,21,825
Kanara, South ... ..	23,901	3,44,145	1,94,384	1,52,893	2,159	8,05,612
Kistna ... ..	8,083	2,58,470	3,786	32,448	...	14,99,435
Kurnool ... ..	2,018	93,998	401	823	...	5,96,985
Madura ... ..	5,366	1,90,010	8,218	3,159	972	6,16,488
Malabar ... ..	15,729	2,41,262	44,024	37,640	2,986	10,64,845
Nellore ... ..	9,058	1,81,074	1,399	7,198	...	11,55,961
Nilgiris, The ... ..	2,019	11,880	1,181	2,901	...	1,39,122
Rāmnād ... ..	10,278	1,41,824	7,764	31,476	...	13,12,819
Salem ... ..	11,778	1,70,772	20,019	5,450	1,010	16,33,858
Tanjore ... ..	16,521	4,16,588	64,395	1,28,631	4,181	17,73,238

Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

the	Government.	Reserve fund.	Working capital.	Profit and loss for the year.				Usual rate of dividend on shares.	Most usual rate of interest.	
				Book profit.	Divisible profit.	Loss (excluding over-due interest from profits).	Loss (including over-due interest in profits).		On borrowing.	On lending.
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	81	248	161	64	...	...				
...	...	4,060	...	64	...	168				
...	998	8,438	716	709	19	10				
28,000	3,080	92,970	1,416	1,319	11	11				
...	...	2,630	125	125	...	...				
...	23	424	79	...	41	...				
...	2,469	8,177	1,273	729	101	83				
84,000	...	1,15,010	287	287	...	...				
...	784	1,927	892	97	...	...				
...	...	32	...	...	13	13				
...	473	1,595	843	...	...	...				
...	6,399	30,313	2,373	2,177	...	...				
...	...	2,500	18	18	...	...				
...	...	3,780	40	40	...	...				
...	39	319	113	4	...	...				
62,000	13,346	3,20,113	7,836	5,569	344	285				
...	1,33,430	20,50,937	1,76,006	33,093	80,929	1,376	4½ per cent.	7½ to 8½ per cent.	9½ to 10 ½ per cent.	
2,885	1,60,422	39,11,589	3,58,748	78,173	92,862	1,288				
74,428	1,62,463	27,64,806	1,78,193	31,612	59,341	995				
...	38,714	9,88,476	45,302	12,247	22,698	689				
7,297	3,78,906	49,37,715	3,07,881	75,518	35,998	1,824				
...	36,559	10,11,917	1,04,931	12,143	59,183	475				
...	1,92,877	27,84,121	1,99,627	57,872	39,833	512				
...	18,207	6,85,439	50,834	4,421	44,437	530				
...	34,128	11,11,553	31,307	15,751	4,376	857				
...	1,07,220	29,56,799	1,36,179	48,852	15,874	712				
...	9	4,758	54	48	9	...				
...	1,11,488	21,75,679	91,205	48,515	9,637	220				
...	74,492	22,67,294	1,03,500	39,792	39,963	1,556				
...	1,29,761	16,28,924	143,342	36,658	52,572	6,462				
...	96,896	18,91,307	98,042	35,638	23,901	1,079				
273	21,062	7,13,169	54,294	6,763	27,795	592				
4,31,103	1,01,868	13,41,813	1,18,517	24,857	45,390	566				
...	76,283	14,66,960	1,55,402	29,563	34,141	1,174				
...	55,415	14,01,077	80,778	24,373	22,750	1,493				
...	16,419	1,71,503	51,408	5,634	14,815	89				
3,944	94,562	15,92,389	94,316	18,658	45,366	2,724				
...	1,70,339	20,01,446	1,74,115	28,912	81,745	760				
2,40,041	1,83,684	28,10,788	2,75,366	70,559	40,642	864				

## STATEMENT B.—Operations of

District.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>CLASS I.—CREDIT—cont.</b>						
<b>(b) Unlimited—cont.</b>						
Tinnevely ... ..	573	30,408	14,30,432	50	9,56,265	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	405	21,395	17,32,100	4,400	9,17,430	2,100
Vizagapatam ... ..	379	14,063	4,51,276	...	3,56,844	...
Vizagapatam Agency ...	3	61	1,093	...	1,360	...
Total, Unlimited ...	10,954	5,81,366	2,30,35,465	19,041	1,46,99,789	16,422
Total, Class I ...	11,000	5,83,815	2,32,87,232	19,041	1,48,16,605	16,422
Total, previous year ...	9,822	5,23,564	1,63,87,250	34,803	1,28,40,837	65,776
<b>CLASS II.—PURCHASE, PURCHASE AND SALE.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	4	142	1,655	...	577	...
Arcot, North ... ..	13	411	8,139	...	1,357	...
Do. South ... ..	8	74	1,640	5,717	2,400	5,268
Bellary ... ..	4	219	16,391	...	17,107	...
Chingleput ... ..	12	537	...	...	...	...
Chittoor ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ... ..	9	315	3,020	...	9,640	...
Cuddapah ... ..	3	40	80	...	80	...
Ganjām Agency ... ..	3	3,503	1,112	...	1,047	...
Godāvari, East ... ..	2	38	...	...	...	...
Do. Agency ... ..	2	154	...	...	73	...
Kanara, South ... ..	4	730	1,03,807	...	1,00,641	...
Kurnool ... ..	1	100	...	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	2	88	...	...	...	...
Malabar ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ... ..	1	3	...	...	...	...
Rāmpād ... ..	5	185	...	...	...	...
Salem ... ..	3	7	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	15	502	73,259	...	35,313	...
Tinnevely ... ..	10	658	37,580	...	22,280	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	3	6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ... ..	1	7	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Agency ...	9	2,457	27,284	...	22,682	...
Total, Limited ...	116	10,176	2,68,967	5,717	2,13,147	5,268
<b>(b) Unlimited—Nil.</b>						
Total, Class II ...	116	10,176	2,68,967	5,717	2,13,147	5,268
Total, previous year ...	98	8,948	2,56,673	...	2,20,296	160

## APPENDICES

## Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

Loans due by			Loans and deposits received during the year from				Sale of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.
Individuals.	Of which overdue.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Central banks.	Primary societies.	Government.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,13,067	2,57,591	50	65,980	13,28,190	...	...	...	...
30,90,208	7,11,919	3,500	3,43,642	14,24,631	7,300	...	...	...
5,88,243	1,80,720	...	2,827	4,06,171	...	...	...	...
3,204	2,164	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
1,28,78,880	1,21,23,141	59,561	13,46,992	1,94,98,145	31,499	2,81,517	...	...
4,31,67,854	1,21,29,503	59,561	14,67,417	1,95,07,465	31,499	3,23,517	...	...
3,47,24,291	1,07,79,319	74,119	10,72,097	1,30,97,706	37,095	2,36,165	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,078	...	...	178	7,000	...	...	...	...
6,782	...	...	2,000	5,000	...	2,300	1,990	...
1,640	...	449	...	1,200	...	...	466	...
6,855	2,635	...	...	13,780	...	...	...	...
25	25	...	...	500	...	...	2,897	...
...	...	666	...	...	...	...	...	...
855	...	...	1,000	1,27,588	...	...	25,329	...
50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,337	1,126	...	96	...	...	...	7,345	...
...	...	...	160	...	...	...	501	...
302	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,06,115	93,335	...	96,535	2,54,994	...	1,000	5,514	...
...	...	...	768	10,000	...	...	9,339	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	400	...	...	12,987	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
57,307	276	...	1,450	96,948	...	2,500	43,905	...
5,510	210	...	8,395	11,704	...	...	16,986	...
...	...	...	...	8,459	...	...	9,039	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,836	8,345	...	720	2,000	...	...	9,165	...
8,11,692	1,07,304	1,115	1,11,297	5,43,553	...	5,800	1,51,429	...
8,11,692	1,07,304	1,115	1,11,297	5,43,553	...	5,800	1,51,429	(1)
3,55,673	40,290	...	1,07,738	4,61,989	769	...	1,74,869	3,691

## STATEMENT B.—Operations of

District.	Cost of management.	Paid-up share capital.	Loans and deposits held at the end of year from			
			Members.	Non-members.	Primary societies.	Provincial or Central banks.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>CLASS I.—CREDIT—cont.</b>						
<b>(b) Unlimited—cont.</b>						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevely ... ..	16,876	2,64,728	24,401	34,970	600	17,23,636
Trichinopoly ... ..	28,079	3,31,631	99,830	2,39,275	4,425	24,53,099
Vizagapatam ... ..	4,959	1,12,235	195	3,360	...	5,11,702
Vizagapatam Agency ...	19	795	...	...	...	2,640
Total, Unlimited ...	3,04,704	57,73,541	6,73,752	11,45,458	24,570	3,75,37,630
Total, Class I ...	8,07,217	58,87,061	7,14,711	12,67,714	24,570	3,75,55,562
Total, previous year ...	2,64,405	48,91,325	6,59,797	10,11,463	37,812	3,03,24,901
<b>CLASS II.—PURCHASE, PURCHASE AND SALE.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	75	2,990	...	...	...	7,000
Aroot, North ... ..	253	12,417	...	2,000	29,429	5,000
Do. South ... ..	37	2,467	...	...	...	...
Bellary ... ..	413	4,514	...	...	...	4,720
Chingleput ... ..	100	10,987	...	...	...	393
Chittoor ... ..	...	635	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ... ..	2,094	22,051	1,000	2	...	93,693
Cuddapah ... ..	15	480	...	...	...	...
Ganjām Agency ... ..	722	8,305	...	200	...	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	27	855	...	...	...	273
Do. Agency ... ..	1	764	...	...	...	...
Kanara, South ... ..	6,228	64,310	24,328	57,003	...	1,36,188
Kurnool ... ..	74	2,566	...	...	...	12,504
Madura ... ..	443	648	1	92	...	...
Malabar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ... ..	...	75	...	...	...	...
Bāmnād ... ..	67	3,534	708	79	...	7,470
Salem ... ..	17	1,729	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	2,590	14,800	702	890	...	53,708
Tinnevely ... ..	1,101	6,635	304	...	...	7,505
Trichinopoly ... ..	488	2,705	...	...	...	10
Vizagapatam ... ..	21	610	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Agency ...	886	19,351	3,095	533	...	2,000
Total, Limited ...	15,652	1,83,428	30,638	60,801	29,429	3,37,464
<b>(b) Unlimited—Nil.</b>						
Total, Class II ...	15,652	1,83,428	30,638	60,801	29,429	3,30,464
Total, previous year ...	16,450	1,70,425	49,936	41,415	30,202	2,24,791

APPENDICES

Agricultural Societies, 1926-27.—cont.

the	Government.	Reserve fund.	Working capital.	Profit and loss for the year.			Usual rate of dividend on shares.	Most usual rate of interest.	
				Book profit.	Divisible profit.	Loss (excluding over-due interest from profits).		Loss (including over-due interest in profits).	On borrowings.
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
...	78,344	21,26,679	74,480	31,133	21,688	2,183			
...	2,26,100	33,54,410	2,53,399	75,808	23,166	271			
...	29,109	6,56,801	39,341	14,833	12,565	1,310			
...	33	3,488	155	47	86	6			
7,49,966	27,26,810	4,86,31,627	33,96,635	9,20,273	9,51,151	80,597			
6,11,966	27,40,156	4,89,51,740	34,04,471	9,25,842	9,51,495	30,882			
6,13,939	22,84,130	3,98,23,367	27,66,483	6,67,688	8,23,745	26,580			
...	...	9,990	1	1	9	9			
2,300	3,131	54,277	358	358	7,836	7,836			
...	125	2,592	69	69	195	195			
...	184	9,363	850	848	55	54			
...	610	11,990	406	410	76	76			
...	85	720	46	...	56	...			
...	3,727	1,20,473	2,071	2,071	666	666			
...	3	483	127	123	...	...			
...	3,342	11,347	550	325	348	208			
...	7	1,135	...	...	344	344			
...	60	824	90	23	3	3			
...	6,368	2,88,607	7,953	3,881	12,883	5,660			
1,000	9	16,079	170	170	...	...			
...	109	850	159	159	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	75	...	...	41	41			
...	503	12,294	...	...	3,563	1,200			
...	196	1,925	110	110	...	...			
2,500	3,323	75,928	858	858	694	694			
...	423	14,867	603	486	285	105			
...	1,180	3,895	42	42	46	46			
...	...	610	...	...	5	5			
...	1,398	26,377	2,303	1,577	461	452			
5,800	24,736	6,65,296	16,826	11,211	27,566	17,594			
5,800	24,736	6,65,296	16,826	11,211	27,566	17,594			
...	21,844	5,38,613	12,597	10,536	58,561	54,248			

6 1/2 per cent.

7 1/4 to 8 1/2 per cent.

9 1/4 to 10 1/4 per cent.

## STATEMENT B.—Operations of

District.	(1)	(2) Number of societies.	(3) Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by	
				(4) Individuals.	(5) Banks and societies.	(6) Individuals.	(7) Banks and societies.
<b>Class III.—PRODUCTION—NIL.</b>							
<b>Class IV.—PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION AND SALE.</b>							
<b>(a) Limited.</b>							
Arcoot, South	2	284	Rs. 6,736	Rs. 8,815	Rs. 8,810	Rs. 2,020	
Chingleput ..	11	71	..	..	..	..	
Coimbatore	1	29	..	..	..	..	
Kanara, South	1	234	..	..	..	..	
Madara ..	1	52	..	..	..	..	
Total, Limited	16	680	Rs. 5,736	Rs. 3,815	Rs. 8,810	Rs. 2,020	
<b>(b) Unlimited—Nil.</b>							
Total, Class IV	16	680	Rs. 5,736	Rs. 8,815	Rs. 8,810	Rs. 2,020	
Total, previous year	5	468	Rs. 14,858	Rs. 1,002	Rs. 11,763	Rs. 900	
<b>Class V.—INSURANCE.</b>							
<b>(a) Limited.</b>							
Arcoot, South	1	13	..	..	..	..	
Chingleput	3	28	..	..	..	..	
Total, Limited	4	41	..	..	..	..	
<b>(b) Unlimited—Nil.</b>							
Total, Class V	4	41	..	..	..	..	
Total, previous year	8	41	..	..	..	..	
<b>Class VI.—OTHERS.</b>							
<b>(a) Limited.</b>							
Aunatapur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Arcoot, South	4	149	..	..	..	..	
Chingleput	2	66	..	..	..	..	





## STATEMENT B.—Operations of

District.	Cost of management.	Paid up share capital.	Loans and deposits held at the end of year from			
			Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Central Provincial banks.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>CLASS III.—PRODUCTION—NIL.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>CLASS IV.—PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION AND SALE.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Arcot, South ... ..	5,236	73,258	...	7,675	6,948	31,114
Chingleput ... ..	4	111	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ... ..	3,284	7,328	...	...	...	1,000
Kanara, South ... ..	47	3,129	...	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	72	8,746	...	...	...	...
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>8,643</b>	<b>92,572</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,675</b>	<b>6,948</b>	<b>32,114</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited—Nil.</b>						
<b>Total, Class IV ...</b>	<b>8,643</b>	<b>92,572</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,675</b>	<b>6,948</b>	<b>32,114</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>84,202</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,147</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>33,579</b>
<b>CLASS V.—INSURANCE.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Arcot, South ... ..	...	14	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ... ..	8	29	...	...	...	...
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited—Nil.</b>						
<b>Total, Class V ...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>CLASS VI.—OTHERS.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arcot, South ... ..	11	813	...	...	...	817
Chingleput ... ..	316	920	...	...	...	...



## STATEMENT B.—Operations of

District.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>CLASS VI.—OTHERS—cont.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited—cont.</b>			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coimbatore ... ..	1	27	...	...	...	...
Godāvari, East ... ..	5	46	100	...	40	...
Guntūr ... ..	11	2,252	10,096	...	7,039	...
Kanara, South ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	1	123	10	...	581	...
Malabar ... ..	4	72	...	...	...	...
Salem ... ..	1	19	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	12	526	11,423	...	3,641	...
Tinnevely ... ..	1	33	...	...	91	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	8	352	44,788	...	2,057	...
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>66,417</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13,440</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited.</b>						
Chingleput ... ..	1	15	...	...	...	...
Godāvari, East ... ..	97	4,962	9,560	...	7,969	...
Do. West ... ..	14	1,366	1,085	...	814	...
Guntūr ... ..	78	5,433	15,285	...	6,687	...
Kiatna ... ..	38	2,033	967	...	202	...
Tanjore ... ..	20	554	2,573	...	3,115	...
<b>Total, Unlimited ...</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>14,363</b>	<b>29,470</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18,778</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total, Class VI ...</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>16,029</b>	<b>95,887</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>32,227</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>16,547</b>	<b>99,932</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23,827</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Grand total of all classes of Agricultural Societies.</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>6,12,220</b>	<b>2,36,57,816</b>	<b>26,573</b>	<b>1,50,70,786</b>	<b>22,710</b>
<b>Grand total of all classes of Agricultural Societies, previous year.</b>	<b>10,178</b>	<b>5,48,568</b>	<b>1,67,58,213</b>	<b>25,806</b>	<b>1,30,96,723</b>	<b>66,836</b>

## APPENDICES

## Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

Loans due by			Loans and deposits received during the year from				Sale of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.
Individuals.	Of which overdue.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Central banks.	Primary societies.	Government.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,032	7,867	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	105	...	58	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,080	3,000	200	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,100	...	...	...	...
42,961	738	...	570	35,024	...	19,950	...	...
...	...	...	...	839	...	...	...	...
86,041	...	...	5,550	8,300	...	28,533	...	...
1,24,439	8,910	...	9,285	46,823	200	48,488	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
451	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,685	7,176	...	844	6,650	...	...	...	...
1,616	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,062	9,237	...	3,080	7,650	...	...	...	...
2,799	1,565	...	...	544	...	...	...	...
9,885	4,582	...	...	2,350	...	294	...	...
64,498	23,572	...	2,874	17,194	...	294	...	...
1,88,937	32,482	...	11,910	64,017	200	48,777	...	...
1,25,509	23,205	19	2,353	59,878	500	89,370	...	...
(a)		(b)						
4,86,76,244	1,22,69,289	62,573	16,11,272	2,01,38,162	34,825	3,78,094	1,55,195	...
2,51,16,401	1,08,42,813	74,240	12,01,599	1,36,63,818	35,039	3,44,185	1,95,527	8,801

(a) Excludes Rs. 27,190 due to audit, transfer and liquidation.  
 (b) Excludes Rs. 16,630 Do. do.

## STATEMENT B.—Operations of

District.	Cost of management.	Paid up share capital.	Loans and deposits held at the end of year from			
			Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Central Provincial banks.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>CLASS VI.—OTHERS—cont.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>
(a) <i>Limited—cont.</i>						
Coimbatore ... ..	981	230	...	...	...	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	17	610	...	...	...	...
Guntūr ... ..	124	12,685	799	...	...	5,770
Kanara, South ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	121	850	...	...	...	...
Malabar ... ..	262	2,805	3,060	...	...	4,390
Salem ... ..	4	1,030	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	4,998	3,566	570	...	...	23,236
Tinnevelly ... ..	338	265	...	...	...	150
Trichinopoly ... ..	340	5,068	1,090	...	...	2,300
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>29,440</b>	<b>5,519</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>36,668</b>
(b) <i>Unlimited.</i>						
Chingleput ... ..	103	37	...	...	...	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	264	9,878	1,278	28	...	9,862
Do. West ... ..	32	12,156	56	...	...	...
Guntūr ... ..	1,197	20,424	1,387	535	...	90,840
Kistna ... ..	75	12,035	...	...	...	552
Tanjore ... ..	52	3,172	881	...	...	6,495
<b>Total, Unlimited ...</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>57,702</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>97,749</b>
<b>Total, Class VI ...</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>86,142</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>74,412</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>68,445</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>63,746</b>
<b>Grand total of all classes of Agricultural Societies.</b>	<b>3,40,733</b>	<b>(c) 61,99,246</b>	<b>(d) 7,54,470</b>	<b>(e) 18,36,753</b>	<b>(f) 60,947</b>	<b>(g) 3,79,92,552</b>
<b>Grand total of all classes of Agricultural Societies, previous year.</b>	<b>2,01,311</b>	<b>52,14,438</b>	<b>7,12,348</b>	<b>10,61,280</b>	<b>69,495</b>	<b>3,08,47,017</b>

(c) excludes Rs. 23,548, due to audit, transfer and liquidation.

(d)	Rs. 15,610	do.	do.
(e)	Rs. 10,960	do.	do.
(f)	Rs. 10,297	do.	do.
(g)	Rs. 68,728	do.	do.

APPENDICES

Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

the			Profit and loss for the year.				Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest.	
Government.	Reserve fund.	Working capital.	Book profit.	Divisible profit.	Loss (excluding overdue interest from profits).	Loss (including overdue interest in profits).		On borrowings.	On lendings.
(28)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	230	51	51	...	...			
...	82	692	40	18	14	14			
5,000	917	25,171	1,960	162	604	20			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	118	968	191	131	...	...			
...	2,298	12,543	...	...	2,201	2,201			
...	...	1,030	1	1	...	...			
51,409	2,140	82,021	1,472	1,850	644	237			
...	225	640	2,024	2,024	...	...			
75,546	63	84,065	1,444	1,444	22	22			
1,21,955	6,918	2,09,495	7,296	5,379	3,641	2,650			
...	620	657	114	...	40	...	64 per cent.		
...	1,072	22,119	2,176	885	1,220	549			
...	312	12,524	1,132	837	32	...			
...	682	43,868	2,370	688	2,302	797			
938	472	18,997	896	688	187	75			
443	294	11,285	706	246	317	70			
1,861	3,453	1,04,450	7,394	2,824	4,048	1,491			
1,39,336	10,371	3,13,945	14,790	8,208	7,689	4,141			
93,416	6,198	2,34,968	10,891	6,642	2,633	1,311			
(A)									
9,06,933	27,87,313	5,01,00,713	34,89,666	9,48,257	10,03,603	69,870			
7,25,955	28,14,964	4,07,45,495	27,94,288	6,89,203	8,98,844	93,044			

(A) includes Rs. 9,206, due to audit, transfer and liquidation.

## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

Districts.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.</b>						
<b>CLASS I.—CREDIT.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	18	2,743	3,72,528	...	3,15,104	...
Arcoot, North ... ..	50	6,238	4,00,807	...	3,93,014	...
Do. South ... ..	58	7,764	5,93,117	2,967	5,33,502	2,258
Bellary ... ..	28	2,983	1,60,882	...	1,13,429	1,112
Chingleput ... ..	28	10,469	6,88,486	...	5,88,230	1,150
Chittoor ... ..	18	3,006	3,74,291	...	2,20,448	...
Coimbatore ... ..	27	6,843	6,48,877	850	5,27,009	6,958
Cuddapah ... ..	33	3,272	2,46,685	...	2,21,594	...
Ganjām ... ..	27	4,727	2,15,011	...	1,48,615	...
Godāvari, East ... ..	41	4,833	3,15,123	...	2,12,878	...
Do. Agency ... ..	1	38	1,990	...	1,565	...
Do. West ... ..	19	1,595	72,805	...	58,575	...
Guntur ... ..	33	6,489	4,95,498	...	3,61,323	...
Kanara, South ... ..	44	7,209	7,76,896	1,01,110	8,70,852	66,613
Kistna ... ..	27	2,760	1,77,581	...	1,69,955	...
Kurnool ... ..	33	2,375	74,061	...	72,153	...
Madras ... ..	65	30,719	37,79,210	11,908	36,20,620	16,663
Madura ... ..	37	6,464	12,62,394	...	8,89,636	...
Malabar ... ..	68	7,098	1,74,416	...	1,58,037	100
Nellore ... ..	27	2,397	1,73,534	100	1,47,085	300
Nilgiris, The ... ..	6	1,633	1,36,373	...	1,05,988	...
Hāmnaḍ ... ..	27	3,437	3,06,641	3,700	2,49,716	2,905
Salem ... ..	40	5,997	6,94,644	...	6,02,525	...
Tanjore ... ..	23	3,850	6,63,874	...	6,16,190	...
Tinnevely ... ..	45	6,919	5,17,407	...	4,78,033	150
Trichinopoly ... ..	23	12,897	16,31,179	...	14,72,365	...
Visagapatam ... ..	44	5,934	4,32,376	...	3,69,551	...
<b>Total, Limited ... ..</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,65,109</b>	<b>1,52,98,541</b>	<b>1,80,632</b>	<b>1,32,95,992</b>	<b>28,392</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	3	604	12,116	...	8,099	...
Arcoot, North ... ..	8	888	37,316	...	37,214	...
Do. South ... ..	8	557	6,828	...	5,749	...
Bellary ... ..	5	405	23,700	...	16,664	...
Chingleput ... ..	16	1,446	45,768	...	42,141	...
Chittoor ... ..	2	78	360	...	328	...
Coimbatore ... ..	13	659	18,758	...	18,190	...
Cuddapah ... ..	2	85	4,419	...	4,027	...
Ganjām ... ..	3	163	6,325	...	465	...



APPENDICES

Non-Agricultural Societies, 1926-27.

Loans due by			Loans and deposits received during the year from				Sale of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.
Individuals.	Of which overdue.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Central banks.	Primary societies.	Government.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
2,86,266	81,145	...	6,29,371	5,15,795	...	...	...	...
5,69,680	1,49,582	975	3,32,886	1,20,466	...	...	...	...
8,07,696	1,77,523	2,046	5,66,021	1,91,076	...	...	...	...
2,07,621	35,975	1,018	46,801	39,199	...	...	...	...
8,92,832	87,011	...	5,88,606	3,66,775	1,750	...	...	...
5,91,101	1,45,950	...	7,67,647	57,640	...	...	...	...
6,58,158	1,77,583	1,664	7,63,678	1,23,526	3,000	...	...	...
2,60,145	58,468	...	73,580	46,094	...	...	...	...
2,83,885	68,872	...	1,88,040	41,460	...	...	...	...
2,91,600	59,138	...	1,52,462	1,18,810	...	...	...	...
1,847	699	...	...	500	...	...	...	...
73,839	19,168	...	29,222	15,250	...	...	...	...
6,07,801	1,29,999	...	4,68,036	89,263	...	...	...	...
7,83,307	2,41,581	1,75,562	6,09,056	1,05,398	...	...	...	...
1,31,994	84,251	...	1,55,554	51,899	...	...	...	...
1,23,878	40,842	...	22,569	10,200	...	...	...	...
31,72,865	2,29,887	4,509	14,64,459	8,72,555	...	...	...	...
8,06,432	81,207	...	12,36,535	6,01,323	10,000	...	...	...
2,46,065	1,18,526	...	1,20,320	19,560	7,207	...	...	...
1,75,802	24,764	...	61,208	60,270	...	...	...	...
1,23,264	18,958	...	42,968	18,426	...	...	...	...
3,61,974	61,008	1,055	3,58,974	94,543	...	...	...	...
8,90,906	1,73,627	...	12,22,015	2,13,633	1,600	...	...	...
7,28,487	1,24,106	...	8,31,468	2,52,843	...	...	...	...
6,61,403	90,229	600	10,22,218	85,394	...	...	...	...
17,46,884	1,50,124	...	8,33,185	1,52,154	...	...	...	...
8,96,114	97,694	...	1,93,271	1,01,120	...	...	...	...
<b>1,58,52,918</b>	<b>27,27,600</b>	<b>1,87,420</b>	<b>1,27,85,141</b>	<b>43,65,972</b>	<b>22,967</b>	...	...	...
24,191	12,393	...	18,700	4,739	...	...	...	...
65,618	6,888	...	21,314	14,559	...	...	...	...
11,662	5,088	...	100	4,635	...	...	...	...
18,115	300	...	...	4,250	...	...	...	...
1,00,590	22,665	...	35,274	11,350	...	...	...	...
2,189	1,833	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
16,204	2,640	...	2,019	5,882	...	...	...	...
2,444	315	...	100	275	...	...	...	...
6,992	697	...	...	5,420	...	...	...	...

## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

Districts.	Cost of management.	Share capital paid up.	Loans and deposits held at the end of year from			
			Members.	Non-members.	Primary societies.	Provincial or Central banks.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>
<b>CLASS I.—CREDIT.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	4,379	1,12,314	99,047	74,632	...	75,510
Arcot, North ... ..	8,729	2,20,125	1,35,275	1,42,522	...	1,04,931
Do. South ... ..	10,962	2,16,270	1,83,653	3,74,442	...	2,00,788
Bollary ... ..	2,789	81,260	39,230	38,286	150	61,321
Chinglepat ... ..	9,293	2,17,668	2,32,374	3,12,354	94,448	1,50,241
Chittoor ... ..	5,147	1,24,322	1,42,238	3,89,128	...	34,476
Coimbatore ... ..	10,338	2,53,278	1,83,993	1,73,857	3,000	70,882
Cuddapah ... ..	3,541	1,02,368	65,410	33,474	...	57,266
Ganjām ... ..	4,072	70,359	1,06,327	74,173	...	32,066
Godāvāri, East ... ..	3,571	87,313	38,478	90,533	...	72,018
Do. Agency ... ..	3	970	...	...	...	360
Do. West ... ..	1,004	24,206	8,917	28,853	...	14,029
Guntur ... ..	5,236	1,42,715	1,45,460	2,49,331	...	85,564
Kanara, South ... ..	12,476	2,07,523	3,62,018	3,42,644	600	64,735
Kistna ... ..	3,385	55,550	49,712	56,599	...	22,069
Kurnool ... ..	1,764	41,803	85,078	9,953	...	30,362
Madras ... ..	56,638	10,44,533	8,74,199	10,63,798	450	2,89,011
Madura ... ..	12,912	2,33,205	2,59,095	94,594	53	2,63,825
Malabar ... ..	4,897	1,24,652	31,731	66,536	...	24,509
Neelore ... ..	2,896	61,460	48,381	14,821	...	58,180
Nilgiris, The ... ..	2,259	46,307	39,447	23,097	...	12,016
Rāmnād ... ..	5,780	1,30,225	1,42,755	97,978	371	77,720
Salem ... ..	12,651	2,22,408	3,59,077	4,80,328	177	1,54,386
Tanjore ... ..	13,358	1,70,558	3,71,322	2,22,026	...	76,802
Tinnevelly ... ..	9,662	1,33,838	2,08,350	3,10,250	...	64,374
Trichinopoly ... ..	18,215	5,66,079	2,57,151	7,24,976	...	1,30,644
Visagapatam ... ..	6,137	2,14,171	69,070	72,093	...	40,594
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>2,31,894</b>	<b>50,15,510</b>	<b>44,87,786</b>	<b>55,41,328</b>	<b>99,249</b>	<b>22,70,474</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	568	3,437	16,206	1,605	...	1,375
Arcot, North ... ..	951	13,581	2,965	13,284	...	38,189
Do. South ... ..	112	2,893	100	...	...	8,599
Bellary ... ..	91	12,878	...	...	...	3,831
Chingleput ... ..	1,356	17,170	11,730	38,868	...	40,346
Chittoor ... ..	3	1,208	...	33	...	646
Coimbatore ... ..	297	6,438	2,404	129	...	7,393
Cuddapah ... ..	149	1,778	...	100	...	847
Ganjām ... ..	185	1,668	2	...	...	5,817

APPENDICES

Non-Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

the	Profit and loss for the year.						Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest paid.	
	Government.	Reserve funds.	Working capital.	Book profit.	Divisible profit.	Loss (excluding over-due interest from profits).		Loss (including over-due interest in profits).	On borrowings.
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	16,848	3,78,351	24,917	16,561	133	...	6 to 9 per cent.	5 to 7½ per cent.	7½ to 9½ per cent.
...	43,408	6,46,261	57,886	28,785	485	37			
...	56,136	10,31,289	60,648	26,290	345	15			
...	12,177	2,32,324	13,382	9,101	211	13			
...	55,606	10,62,691	37,559	28,970	268	...			
...	26,496	6,93,660	40,992	24,044	127	21			
...	53,072	7,36,082	54,358	39,217	...	...			
...	13,121	2,71,639	20,175	13,712	288	134			
...	33,250	8,17,075	24,292	8,930	12	12			
...	13,344	3,11,709	20,684	10,817	237	22			
...	411	1,741	348	303	...	...			
...	4,054	80,959	4,620	2,533	99	38			
...	22,013	6,45,083	35,913	16,527	1,354	68			
...	57,374	10,34,894	55,208	22,401	4,694	555			
...	8,108	1,92,034	16,407	7,410	154	21			
...	10,736	1,28,232	13,791	6,592	87	17			
...	1,84,919	34,56,910	1,69,355	1,22,178	172	111			
...	59,737	9,59,509	54,272	37,290	204	174			
...	23,504	2,71,232	40,568	14,134	593	27			
...	8,934	1,91,778	14,078	9,459	221	18			
...	6,680	1,27,546	9,067	5,964	...	...			
...	23,068	4,72,117	31,082	20,532	13	13			
...	65,472	13,01,907	68,580	40,922	2,060	...			
...	51,537	8,92,415	46,152	30,227	30	...			
...	54,842	8,01,655	39,308	28,581	1,827	42			
...	83,147	17,51,957	1,06,375	76,778	44	9			
...	34,302	4,30,330	37,858	22,409	459	47			
...	10,22,091	1,84,36,148	10,87,870	6,68,667	13,916	1,389			
...	6,100	29,223	4,569	1,444	828	...			
...	7,086	75,105	5,735	2,028	210	...			
...	1,555	13,147	953	156	352	60			
...	601	17,210	1,263	1,254	26	25			
...	9,828	1,17,842	7,399	3,817	72	5			
...	347	2,232	1,191	410	3	...			
...	2,030	18,454	2,740	809	143	...			
...	143	2,268	131	114	1	...			
...	56	7,243	1,156	348	24	19			

## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

Districts.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>CLASS I.—CREDIT—cont.</b>			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>(b) Unlimited—cont.</b>						
Godāvari, East ... ..	8	254	...	...	362	...
Do. West ... ..	1	18	429	...	331	...
Guntūr ... ..	8	125	2,101	...	2,106	...
Kanara, South ... ..	13	1,631	1,29,081	160	1,52,245	160
Kistna ... ..	13	740	8,827	...	11,021	...
Kurnool ... ..	8	172	50	...	879	...
Madras ... ..	56	4,614	93,977	...	78,368	...
Madura ... ..	5	538	5,857	...	5,947	...
Malabar ... ..	8	941	10,454	...	9,274	...
Nellore ... ..	3	110	4,015	...	6,714	...
Rāmnād ... ..	9	556	35,961	...	25,232	...
Salem ... ..	6	242	10,744	...	10,595	...
Tanjore ... ..	19	2,220	80,621	...	77,480	...
Tinnevely ... ..	9	495	19,919	...	7,770	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	8	1,783	53,888	...	53,016	...
Visagapatam ... ..	1	292	..	...	...	...
Total, Unlimited ...	225	19,621	6,16,970	160	5,64,555	160
Total, Class I ...	1,115	1,84,730	1,60,02,611	1,80,792	1,38,60,547	98,457
Total, previous year ...	1,073	1,70,592	1,37,17,347	2,43,582	1,19,96,013	3,94,308
<b>CLASS II.—PURCHASE AND PURCHASE AND SALE.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Anantapur ... ..	3	58	390	...	199	...
Arcot, North ... ..	7	390	...	...	...	...
Do. South ... ..	11	978	...	...	...	...
Bellary ... ..	5	452	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ... ..	4	303	...	...	...	...
Chittoor ... ..	5	239	2,168	...	3,084	...
Coimbatore ... ..	8	1,051	5,411	...	4,478	...
Cuddapah ... ..	1	43	...	...	...	...
Ganjām ... ..	10	475	...	...	...	...
Godāvari, East ... ..	4	238	...	...	...	...
Do. Agency ... ..	1	20	...	...	...	...
Do. West ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Guntūr ... ..	2	55	...	...	...	...
Kanara, South ... ..	6	491	1,315	...	1,692	...
Kistna ... ..	4	369	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ... ..	6	133	...	...	...	...
Madras ... ..	5	5,194	71,949	...	48,664	530
Madura ... ..	9	2,070	...	...	12	...



## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

Districts.	Cost of management.	Share capital paid up.	Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from			
			Members.	Non-members.	Primary societies.	Provincial or Central banks.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>CLASS I.—CREDIT—cont.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(b) <i>Unlimited—cont.</i>						
Godāvāri, East ... ..	7	581	...	...	...	560
Do. West ... ..	5	165	...	...	...	300
Guntār ... ..	9	673	...	88	...	2,635
Kanara, South ... ..	2,979	31,377	17,585	56,999	160	80,043
Kistna ... ..	299	6,599	1,706	3,884	...	7,789
Kurnool ... ..	83	978	...	...	...	6,439
Madras ... ..	1,992	59,056	7,176	644	3,946	45,405
Madura ... ..	90	2,617	...	...	...	1,448
Malabar ... ..	360	8,984	3,168	405	...	6,809
Nellore ... ..	241	2,112	...	...	...	13,675
Rāmnād ... ..	933	8,374	2,194	2,947	...	48,482
Salem ... ..	331	2,071	...	...	...	1,902
Tanjore ... ..	2,672	24,180	34,155	28,086	55	41,165
Tinnevely ... ..	236	2,700	1,473	213	...	22,797
Trichinopoly ... ..	1,814	18,994	33,929	42,256	...	23,173
Vizagapatam ... ..	...	1,257	5	106	...	959
<b>Total, Unlimited ...</b>	<b>16,766</b>	<b>2,31,919</b>	<b>1,34,798</b>	<b>1,88,228</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>3,59,553</b>
<b>Total, Class I ...</b>	<b>2,48,660</b>	<b>52,47,423</b>	<b>46,22,584</b>	<b>57,29,564</b>	<b>1,03,410</b>	<b>23,30,027</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>2,16,599</b>	<b>46,07,808</b>	<b>38,24,895</b>	<b>49,85,294</b>	<b>84,072</b>	<b>24,04,917</b>
<b>CLASS II.—PURCHASE AND PURCHASE AND SALE.</b>						
(a) <i>Limited.</i>						
Anantapur ... ..	24	680	12	...	...	...
Arcot, North ... ..	2,886	4,165	325	1	...	5,989
Do. South ... ..	3,427	7,870	75	...	100	2,734
Bellary ... ..	707	836	285	...	...	300
Chingleput ... ..	1,506	4,055	1,182	...	...	...
Chittoor ... ..	544	3,171	1,967	1,935	...	1,890
Coimbatore ... ..	4,180	8,949	17,990	6,887	...	1,887
Cuddapah ... ..	...	679	...	...	...	...
Ganjām ... ..	277	2,733	820	800	...	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	527	3,258	...	...	...	870
Do. Agency ... ..	1	20	...	...	...	...
Do. West ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntār ... ..	35	196	...	...	...	...
Kanara, South ... ..	1,848	3,552	60	400	1,240	1,422
Kistna ... ..	1,456	8,048	150	30	...	...
Kurnool ... ..	17	1,297	26	815	...	154
Madras ... ..	61,924	94,203	1,41,214	...	...	638
Madura ... ..	11,391	60,857	2,410	317	...	990

Non-Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

the	Profit and loss for the year.						Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest paid.	
	Government.	Reserve funds.	Working capital.	Book profit.	Divisible profit.	Loss (excluding over- due interest from profits).		Loss (including over- due interest in profits).	On borrowings.
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	44	1,185	109	50	167	...	6 to 9 per cent.	5 to 7½ per cent.	7½ to 8½ per cent.
...	12	477	19	...	24	...			
...	160	3,556	262	140	...	...			
...	21,505	1,67,669	14,749	3,317	637	...			
...	1,615	21,043	2,766	702	143	124			
...	8	7,420	149	13	329	2			
...	10,444	1,26,671	17,248	5,741	3,084	148			
...	1,112	5,177	538	294	36	...			
...	4,341	23,457	4,883	916	91	...			
...	815	16,502	448	181	...	...			
...	5,859	66,966	4,742	2,436	456	...			
...	20,065	24,058	1,729	498	129	36			
792	19,933	1,48,396	10,794	5,100	437	...			
...	439	27,672	979	202	229	18			
...	18,071	1,36,423	16,504	4,512	411	...			
...	232	2,609	1,150	...	131	...			
792	1,32,356	10,51,805	1,01,706	34,452	7,267	437			
792	11,54,447	1,94,88,253	11,89,576	7,03,149	21,183	1,826			
910	9,31,365	1,07,80,250	10,27,459	6,21,726	16,140	1,877			
...	...	692	36	36	223	223			
...	352	10,832	97	97	702	702			
...	7,223	17,807	4,807	4,725	1,397	1,359			
...	91	1,512	440	440	...	...			
...	1,012	6,199	454	454	231	231			
...	1,920	10,883	482	339	1,524	1,125			
...	3,531	39,514	1,084	376	1,482	1,266			
...	169	848	...	...	292	292			
...	1,582	4,935	358	249	370	369			
...	135	4,263	88	88	2,403	2,403			
...	...	20	...	...	1	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	196	392	125	125	...	...			
...	2,334	9,058	1,272	1,094	252	106			
...	595	3,823	719	697	815	132			
...	67	1,859	43	43	1,335	1,335			
...	81,345	3,17,390	18,496	17,395	158	158			
...	18,594	82,568	10,676	9,107	1,740	1,740			

## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

Districts.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>CLASS II.—PURCHASE AND PURCHASE AND SALE—cont.</b>			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>(a) Limited—cont.</b>						
Malabar ... ..	29	1,430	1,710	...	934	...
Nellore ... ..	3	83	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris, The ... ..	2	480	...	...	...	...
Rāmnād ... ..	7	464	...	...	653	...
Salem ... ..	3	254	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	15	1,269	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ... ..	5	487	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	2	128	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam ... ..	9	1,122	...	...	...	...
Do. Agency ... ..	3	193	...	...	...	...
Total, Limited ...	170	18,469	82,941	...	59,716	580
<b>(b) Unlimited.</b>						
Bellary ... ..	1	25	47	...	104	...
Ganjām ... ..	3	157	3,100	...	5,446	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	3	121	4,370	...	5,189	...
Guntūr ... ..	1	91	8,330	...	799	...
Kistna ... ..	3	104	208	...	740	...
Kurnool ... ..	1	18	...	...	...	...
Nellore ... ..	1	28	...	...	...	...
Rāmnād ... ..	2	69	1,870	...	2,409	...
Total, Unlimited ...	15	611	17,923	...	14,087	...
Total, Class II ...	185	19,080	1,00,864	...	73,753	580
Total, previous year ...	151	16,990	74,954	...	75,957	467
<b>CLASS III.—PRODUCTION.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Chingleput ... ..	1	532	...	...	20	...
Total, Limited ...	1	532	...	...	20	...
<b>(b) Unlimited—Nil.</b>						
Total, Class III ...	1	532	...	...	20	..
Total, previous year ...	1	539	...	...	48	...



APPENDICES

Non-Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

Loans due by			Loans and deposits received during the year from				Sale of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.
Individuals.	Of which overdue.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Central banks.	Primary societies.	Government.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,982	783	...	3,190	45,629	615	8,000	95,564	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	590	1,589
...	...	...	10	5,000	...	...	97,414	...
2,789	2,789	...	44,308	2,200	1,500	...	1,19,599	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,259	...
...	...	...	3,925	6,442	14,333	...	97,743	...
...	...	...	832	2,369	...	...	55,194	...
...	...	...	1,350	...	800	...	14,277	...
...	...	...	52,800	18,800	...	...	98,344	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	718	...
88,433	21,475	4,114	6,24,559	1,56,850	18,171	3,000	23,45,500	19,863
1,043	846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,794	167	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...
5,875	817	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...
7,581	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	346	...
534	328	...	...	200	...	...	59	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,993	1,574	...	...	1,882	...	...	...	...
24,770	8,782	...	...	17,082	...	...	873	...
1,13,203	25,207	4,114	6,24,559	1,73,932	18,171	8,000	23,46,483	19,863
86,403	21,750	4,694	4,42,330	1,81,788	55,611	...	24,17,984	42,206
272	272	...	7	1,800	...	...	905	...
272	272	...	7	1,800	...	...	905	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
272	272	...	7	1,800	...	...	905	...
292	199	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...

## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

Districts.	Cost of management.	Share capital paid up.	Loans and deposits held at the end of year from			
			Members.	Non-members.	Primary societies.	Provincial or Central banks.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>CLASS II.—PURCHASE AND PURCHASE AND SALE—cont.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>
<b>(a) Limited—cont.</b>						
Malabar ... ..	3,008	10,838	2,249	480	515	25,959
Nellore ... ..	36	419	...	...	...	1,048
Nilgiris, The ... ..	3,853	7,726	230	...	...	6,500
Rāmnād ... ..	5,561	8,954	1,400	4,677	1,615	2,108
Salem ... ..	47	2,633	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	3,339	10,004	648	111	...	1,002
Tinnevely ... ..	1,761	3,720	312	100	...	1,635
Trichinopoly ... ..	738	1,962	250	1,350	...	...
Vizagapatam ... ..	1,644	6,453	27,400	9,143	...	11,745
Do. Agency ... ..	9	155	50	...	...	...
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>1,10,992</b>	<b>2,51,573</b>	<b>1,98,505</b>	<b>25,946</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>66,839</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited.</b>						
Bellary ... ..	8	141	...	...	...	883
Ganjām ... ..	83	1,353	...	175	...	3,000
Godāvāri, East ... ..	48	1,101	...	...	...	7,638
Guntūr ... ..	59	854	...	...	...	7,130
Kistna ... ..	3	171	...	...	484	...
Kurnool ... ..	5	19	...	...	...	...
Nellore ... ..	...	32	...	...	...	118
Rāmnād ... ..	66	1,213	6	225	...	5,022
<b>Total, Unlimited ...</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>23,791</b>
<b>Total, Class II ...</b>	<b>1,11,250</b>	<b>2,56,457</b>	<b>1,98,511</b>	<b>26,346</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>90,630</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>97,657</b>	<b>2,28,459</b>	<b>1,57,224</b>	<b>17,128</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>77,582</b>
<b>CLASS III.—PRODUCTION.</b>						
<b>(a) Limited.</b>						
Chingleput ... ..	186	3,452	31	1,823	...	1,895
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,895</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited—Nil.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total, Class III ...</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,895</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>740</b>

## Non-Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

the	Profit and loss for the year.							(30) Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest paid.	
	(23) Government.	(24) Reserve funds.	(25) Working capital.	(26) Book profit.	(27) Divisible profit.	(28) Loss (excluding over- due interest from profits).	(29) Loss (including over- due interest in profits).		(31) On borrowings.	(32) On lendings.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
8,000	1,451 80	44,292 1,525	2,505 74	2,422 74	4,809	4,796				
...	8,651	18,107	721	721	...	...				
...	6,611	25,435	4,010	3,242	681	394				
...	174	2,807	227	227	441	441				
...	4,702	16,467	1,896	1,896	2,364	2,364				
...	294	6,061	248	243	1,570	1,570				
...	1,150	4,702	167	167	58	58				
...	1,353	66,104	908	908	790	790				
...	22	257	35	35	...	...				
3,000	1,38,949	6,88,322	49,914	45,200	23,138	21,895				
...	2,197	31,762	1,504	571	496	196				
3,000	1,41,146	7,20,084	51,418	45,771	23,634	22,091				
...	1,26,879	6,09,322	71,443	68,126	21,917	20,945				
...	1,107	8,308	...	...	1,635	1,609				
...	1,117	8,308	...	...	1,685	1,609				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	1,107	8,308	...	...	1,635	1,609				
...	1,107	8,308	...	...	1,635	1,609				
...	1,107	7,271	...	...	1,238	1,111				
							6 to 9 per cent.			
							6 to 7½ per cent.			
							7½ to 9½ per cent.			

## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

Districts.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>CLASS IV.—PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION AND SALE.</b>			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(a) <i>Limited.</i>						
Anantapur ... ..	3	196	3,960	...	3,679	...
Arcot, South ... ..	1	23	...	...	...	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	1	83	...	...	...	...
Do. West ... ..	5	480	...	...	...	...
Kanara, South ... ..	1	35	...	...	...	...
Kistna ... ..	1	67	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ... ..	1	34	...	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	1	22	...	...	...	...
Bāmnād ... ..	1	12	...	...	...	...
Salem ... ..	1	28	...	...	...	...
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>...</b>
(b) <i>Unlimited.</i>						
Ganjām ... ..	1	60	2,560	...	1,192	...
Kistna ... ..	1	18	1,290	...	20	...
Nellore ... ..	2	65	140	...	197	...
<b>Total, Unlimited ...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total, Class IV ...</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>7,821</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>CLASS V.—INSURANCE—NIL</b>						
<b>CLASS VI.—OTHERS.</b>						
(a) <i>Limited.</i>						
Anantapur ... ..	5	107	2,520	...	1,236	...
Arcot, North ... ..	9	340	22,436	...	24,224	...
Do. South ... ..	5	189	...	...	4,470	...
Bellary ... ..	4	82	10,850	...	6,595	...
Chingleput ... ..	10	416	6,892	...	2,572	...
Chittoor ... ..	2	33	2,080	...	14	...
Coimbatore ... ..	13	658	61,521	...	18,723	...
Cuddspah ... ..	16	266	16,680	...	1,733	...
Ganjām ... ..	2	40	12,445	...	...	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	6	377	18,713	...	1,253	...
Guntūr ... ..	3	42	13,650	...	79	...
Kanara, South ... ..	12	361	3,625	...	3,936	2,425

## Non-Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

Loans due by			Loans and deposits received during the year from				Sale of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.
Individuals.	Of which overdue.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Central banks.	Primary societies.	Government.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,728	7,768	...	490	3,031	...	..	2,736	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	200	900	...	...	1,556	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	18,640	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	900	...	...	...	3,661	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,526	1,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,254	9,294	...	1,590	4,381	...	...	26,593	...
2,810	250	...	...	2,630	...	...	...	...
1,270	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	4,175	...
809	749	...	619	180	...	...	50	1,477
4,889	2,269	...	619	2,810	...	...	4,225	1,477
18,143	11,583	...	2,209	7,141	...	...	30,818	1,477
15,710	8,258	...	730	7,151	...	...	35,587	1,313
5,604	279	...	...	1,000	...	2,700	...	...
1,28,319	11,378	...	1,500	...	...	3,000	...	...
43,400	3,274	...	...	...	...	6,900	...	...
1,48,907	20,019	...	...	...	...	8,150	...	...
40,270	1,180	...	...	900	...	6,565	...	...
2,068	6	...	...	...	...	825	...	...
1,70,380	12,474	...	6,050	77,316	...	37,310	...	...
46,805	2,913	...	200	2,760	...	14,270	...	...
13,445	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	...	...
63,593	1,955	...	...	1,600	...	12,540	...	...
18,151	168	...	...	...	...	11,030	...	...
68,616	2,716	...	5,855	43,516	...	2,765	...	...

## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

Districts.	Cost of management.	Share capital paid up.	Loans and deposits held at the end of year from			
			Members.	Non-members.	Primary societies.	Provincial or Central banks.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>CLASS IV.—PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION AND SALE.</b>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(a) <i>Limited.</i>						
Anantapur ... ..	164	5,227	216	206	...	12,772
Arcot, South ... ..	...	1,635	...	...	...	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	674	165	75	...	...	...
Do. West ... ..	787	14,320	101	800	...	1,000
Kanara South ... ..	11	245	...	...	...	...
Kistna ... ..	257	2,800	...	...	...	900
Kurnool ... ..	5	1,290	...	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	1	925	...	...	...	...
Rāmnād ... ..	13	69	...	...	...	...
Salem ... ..	...	533	47	...	...	471
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>27,209</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>15,143</b>
(b) <i>Unlimited.</i>						
Ganjām ... ..	8	411	...	...	...	2,630
Kistna ... ..	403	280	...	...	...	1,000
Nellore ... ..	992	84	824	...	...	1,506
<b>Total, Unlimited ...</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5,136</b>
<b>Total, Class IV ...</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>27,964</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20,279</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>26,731</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>16,750</b>
<b>CLASS V.—INSURANCE— Nil.</b>						
<b>CLASS VI.—OTHERS.</b>						
(a) <i>Limited.</i>						
Anantapur ... ..	98	7,243	...	...	...	...
Arcot, North ... ..	2,818	42,285	...	1,500	574	623
Do. South ... ..	92	18,767	...	...	...	...
Bellary ... ..	369	44,770	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ... ..	230	28,132	...	...	...	900
Chittoor ... ..	6	1,573	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ... ..	801	49,143	200	11,850	...	26,868
Cuddapah ... ..	712	15,429	170	100	...	5,445
Ganjām ... ..	22	4,785	...	...	...	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	318	21,859	...	...	...	840
Quntar ... ..	85	16,210	...	...	...	...
Kanara South ... ..	9,476	23,997	7,924	3,684	...	34,903

APPENDICES

Non-Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

the	Profit and loss for the year.						Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest paid.	
	Government.	Reserve fund.	Working capital.	Book profit.	Divisible profit.	Loss (excluding over-due interest from profits).		Loss (including over-due interest in profits).	On borrowings.
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	406	18,527	332	...	900	49	6 to 9 per cent.	5 to 7½ per cent.	7½ to 9½ per cent.
...	1,310	3,945	271	...	271	...			
...	67	307	1,524	...	1,524	...			
...	439	16,660	556	...	556	1,524			
...	...	245	1	...	1	...			
...	55	3,755	...	...	146	146			
...	58	1,348	...	...	97	97			
...	83	1,008	43	...	43	...			
...	...	69	...	...	11	11			
...	182	1,183	455	...	88	...			
...	2,550	46,347	3,182	2,395	2,716	1,827			
...	120	3,161	156	80	...	...			
...	...	1,260	38	3	...	...			
...	101	2,515	739	314	33	33			
...	221	6,936	928	397	33	33			
...	2,771	53,283	4,110	2,792	2,749	1,860			
...	2,713	43,867	1,331	738	3,128	1,816			
2,900	81	10,224	327	295	24	24			
87,746	2,568	1,45,206	7,315	4,595	1,939	1,001			
43,688	1,096	63,548	4,996	18	3,818	67			
1,02,724	543	1,48,037	9,901	2,407	...	...			
23,225	3,479	60,736	2,936	2,414	78	...			
825	1	2,399	78	78	...	...			
83,407	6,581	1,78,049	6,731	3,852	420	7			
33,626	530	55,300	2,331	726	1,876	1,091			
9,600	3	14,288	241	235	2	2			
44,389	344	67,282	2,960	853	284	284			
11,020	432	26,662	159	111	89	...			
44,816	4,874	1,20,198	1,201	275	14,440	11,525			

## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

District.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from loans and deposits repaid during the year by	
			Individuals.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Banks and societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>CLASS VI.—OTHERS—cont.</b>			<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>	<b>RS.</b>
<b>(a) Limited—cont.</b>						
Kistna ... ..	11	260	72,970	...	7,788	...
Kurnool ... ..	4	81	...	...	...	...
Madras ... ..	15	8,089	66,119	...	13,617	...
Madura ... ..	6	283	14,437	...	1,781	...
Malabar ... ..	2	89	1,325	...	1,139	...
Nellore ... ..	1	24	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris, The ... ..	3	134	9,500	...	4,284	...
Rācunād ... ..	4	92	...	...	...	...
Salem ... ..	1	85	19,389	...	5,716	...
Tanjore ... ..	18	1,887	34,180	...	4,929	...
Tinnevely ... ..	4	105	5,360	...	4,554	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	8	505	5,000	...	821	...
Vizagapatam ... ..	5	162	1,43,875	...	4,150	...
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>9,062</b>	<b>5,44,517</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,13,414</b>	<b>2,425</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited.</b>						
Arcot, South ... ..	1	41	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ... ..	5	335	5	...	68	...
Godāvāri, East ... ..	2	46	...	...	414	...
Madras ... ..	1	75	6,447	...	6,376	...
Tanjore ... ..	1	57	...	...	...	...
<b>Total, Unlimited ...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>6,452</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,868</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total, Class VI ...</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>9,616</b>	<b>5,50,969</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,20,272</b>	<b>2,425</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>8,088</b>	<b>4,25,555</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>69,461</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Grand total of all non-agricultural societies ...</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>2,15,011</b>	<b>1,66,62,294</b>	<b>1,50,792</b>	<b>1,40,59,680</b>	<b>1,01,462</b>
<b>Grand total of all non-agricultural societies of previous year ...</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,97,131</b>	<b>1,42,26,677</b>	<b>2,43,552</b>	<b>1,21,47,710</b>	<b>3,94,795</b>



## Non-Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

Loans due by			Loans and deposits received during the year from				Sale of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.
Individuals.	Of which overdue.	Banks and societies.	Individuals.	Central banks.	Primary societies.	Government.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,34,734	14,357	...	...	...	...	64,580	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,36,649	...	...	1,128	412	...	40,075	...	...
1,45,168	1,438	...	50	...	...	10,705	...	...
83,774	550	...	...	...	825	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...
64,646	664	...	...	...	...	3,850	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,14,963	1,297	...	...	...	...	8,425	...	...
44,249	1,560	...	12,180	57,088	5,625	26,730	...	...
50,137	...	...	...	700	...	5,190	...	...
7,033	1,304	...	285	4,945	1,500	...	...	...
1,76,510	110	...	4,150	...	...	1,07,305	...	...
19,56,407	77,652	...	33,596	1,90,177	7,950	3,82,405	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,370	2,723	...	1,850	400	...	...	...	...
2,082	1,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,766	...	...	...	351	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...
11,218	4,098	...	4,950	751	...	...	...	...
19,67,625	81,750	...	88,548	1,90,928	7,950	3,82,405	...	...
14,40,673	52,908	...	49,984	1,00,897	54,102	3,09,069	...	...
(a)	(b)							
1,86,48,755	31,18,912	2,28,634	1,86,79,806	48,54,785	49,278	3,85,405	23,78,153	21,240
1,81,51,900	27,60,815	1,49,733	1,15,65,672	42,30,101	1,23,824	3,09,060	24,54,680	43,516

(a) + 94,512 due to audit, transfer, liquidation.

(b) - 37,429 do.

## STATEMENT C.—Operations of

Districts	Cost of management.	Share capital paid-up.	Loans and deposits held at the end of year from			
			Members.	Non-members.	Primary societies.	Provincial or Central banks.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>CLASS VI.—OTHERS—cont.</b>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>(a) Limited—cont.</b>						
Kistna ... ..	405	93,444	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ... ..	2	360	...	...	...	199
Madras ... ..	8,927	1,99,117	3,680	...	...	1,059
Madura ... ..	646	39,198	...	50	...	500
Kalabar ... ..	148	8,974	...	...	...	...
Nellore ... ..	17	201	2,700	...	...	...
Nilgiris, The ... ..	134	25,026	500	...	...	...
Kāmnād ... ..	599	2,035	...	390	...	1,500
Salem ... ..	727	32,197	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ... ..	10,951	24,452	4,844	250	839	47,256
Tinnevely ... ..	641	20,196	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ... ..	8,195	18,470	30	...	...	15,944
Vizagapatam ... ..	215	45,261	1	...	...	...
<b>Total, Limited ...</b>	<b>46,583</b>	<b>7,81,924</b>	<b>20,049</b>	<b>17,684</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,38,037</b>
<b>(b) Unlimited.</b>						
Arcot, South ... ..	159	142	5	...	...	191
Coimbatore ... ..	104	1,933	...	...	688	300
Gōdāvari, East ... ..	...	229	...	...	...	2,650
Madras ... ..	18,512	344	...	...	...	850
Tanjore ... ..	13	825	8,100	...	...	...
<b>Total, Unlimited ...</b>	<b>18,788</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>3,991</b>
<b>Total, Class VI ...</b>	<b>65,371</b>	<b>7,84,897</b>	<b>23,154</b>	<b>17,634</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>1,40,028</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>60,335</b>	<b>6,35,178</b>	<b>16,586</b>	<b>17,403</b>	<b>32,773</b>	<b>98,358</b>
<b>Grand total of all non-agricultural societies ...</b>	<b>4,28,791</b>	<b>(c) 83,20,199</b>	<b>(d) 48,45,543</b>	<b>(e) 57,76,372</b>	<b>(f) 1,09,505</b>	<b>(g) 28,83,859</b>
<b>Grand total of all non-agricultural societies of previous year ...</b>	<b>3,76,657</b>	<b>55,01,688</b>	<b>40,95,106</b>	<b>50,24,005</b>	<b>73,895</b>	<b>25,98,347</b>

(c) - 17,612 due to audit, liquidation and transfer.

(d) + 91,473 do. do.

(e) - 91,191 do. do.

(f) + 50,598 do. do.

(g) - 37,011 do. do.

## Non-Agricultural Societies, 1926-27—cont.

the	Profit and loss for the year.										Most usual rate of interest paid.
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	
Government.	Reserve fund.	Working capital.	Book profit.	Divisible profit.	Loss (excluding overdue interest from profits).	Loss (including overdue interest in profit).	Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	On borrowings.	On lendings.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
2,45,610	553	3,38,607	4,046	62	9,035	35					
1,06,359	495	1,054	253	253	15	15					
1,09,191	12,931	3,81,846	20,971	20,971	2	2					
24,886	1,490	1,50,429	6,598	1,434	10	10					
44,715	288	34,107	753	638	...	...					
...	438	2,901	222	222	...	...					
78,272	9	70,679	2,418	1,370	147	147					
28,790	185	3,744	36	36	1,089	1,089					
46,055	8,834	1,10,654	4,609	6,737	2,148	18					
1,27,762	365	1,16,055	7,107	4,07	123	123					
...	8,471	66,608	451	2,436	2,456	2,456					
13,63,512	219	1,73,243	2,582	2,319	...	...					
...	50,250	23,70,819	91,748	52,844	35,022	17,905					
...	564	902	608	66	228	228					
5,642	339	8,902	110	...	903	192					
...	374	8,153	...	...	246	...					
...	1,375	2,669	11	11	982	982					
5,642	2,552	18,951	629	67	2,304	1,347					
13,69,154	52,802	23,89,770	92,372	52,411	40,326	19,292					
10,41,915	39,086	18,81,301	67,781	37,435	12,760	6,822					
(A)											
13,72,948	18,52,272	2,29,59,098	13,37,476	8,04,123	89,527	46,538					
10,42,825	11,91,152	1,93,37,017	11,68,064	7,29,025	55,183	31,571					
8 to 9 per cent.											
5 to 7½ per cent.											
7½ to 9½ per cent.											

(A) — 8,032 due to audit.

## STATEMENT D.—Operation of Unions, 1926-27.

District.	Number of unions.	Number of societies affiliated to unions.	Total number of individual members in societies affiliated to union.	Total working capital of affiliated societies.	Expenditure in the year.	Percentage of expenditure to working capital.	Number of supervising staff maintained by unions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Rs.	Rs.		
Anantapur ... ..	15	437	24,403	20,50,937	11,318	0.55	20
Arcot, North ... ..	33	785	34,559	44,78,460	26,982	0.60	22
Arcot, South ... ..	22	663	39,038	40,73,062	15,254	0.37	22
Bellary ... ..	8	254	13,071	11,90,345	6,494	0.55	6
Chingleput ... ..	26	827	51,343	61,52,707	23,975	0.39	26
Chittoor ... ..	10	271	11,050	14,86,450	6,797	0.46	12
Coimbatore ... ..	19	516	38,772	35,30,498	20,791	0.59	25
Cuddapah ... ..	7	235	7,203	7,40,035	4,418	0.60	7
Ganjām ... ..	16	440	17,576	12,65,987	4,959	0.39	10
Godāvāri, East ... ..	13	418	25,837	29,37,010	18,872	0.48	18
Do. West ... ..	8	301	21,656	22,66,157	5,882	0.26	9
Guntūr ... ..	10	433	36,791	28,41,142	17,187	0.60	9
Kanara, South ... ..	17	454	49,181	25,92,508	12,643	0.49	20
Kistna ... ..	9	384	19,230	18,50,929	9,477	0.51	12
Kurnool ... ..	10	274	10,102	7,74,678	6,140	0.79	10
Madras ... ..	4	60	4,845	1,67,024	3,552	2.13	1
Madura ... ..	14	425	29,446	32,01,218	8,320	0.38	16
Malabar ... ..	16	466	38,932	16,42,086	7,652	0.47	16
Nellore ... ..	14	335	17,443	15,31,062	6,252	0.41	14
Nilgiris, The ... ..	3	58	1,643	1,68,658	2,800	1.54	3
Rāmnād ... ..	14	352	20,524	21,21,393	9,122	0.44	14
Salem ... ..	14	403	25,717	32,19,371	13,075	0.40	18
Tanjore ... ..	20	628	42,582	38,40,602	15,001	0.39	22
Tinnevely ... ..	19	542	36,823	49,18,617	9,666	0.20	19
Trichinopoly ... ..	15	415	32,295	42,84,515	20,576	0.48	34
Visagapatam ... ..	10	333	14,707	11,00,224	5,504	0.50	9
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>10,709</b>	<b>664,653</b>	<b>6,34,13,675</b>	<b>2,87,519</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>Dt. Federations ... ..</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Propagandist Unions ... ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>10,709</b>	<b>664,653</b>	<b>6,34,13,675</b>	<b>2,87,519</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>Total of previous year ... ..</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>9,617</b>	<b>612,645</b>	<b>5,09,84,870</b>	<b>2,45,070</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>372</b>

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX No. III.—STATEMENT E.

## STATEMENT E.—Operations of

District.	Name of the society.	Number of members.	Amount of risk insured.	Premia collected.	Supplementary contributions collected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arcot, South ... ..	1. Mudiyanur Cattle Insurance C.S., Ltd., No. E. 1096 ... ..	13	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Chingleput ... ..	2. Kilacheri Cattle Insurance C.S., Ltd., No. G. 829... ..	15	...	...	...
	3. Mukundagiri Cattle Insurance C.S., Ltd., No. G. 631... ..	13	105	6	...
	4. Mappedu Cattle Insurance Society, Ltd., No. G. 806 ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ...		41	105	6	...

STATEMENT

## Insurance Societies, 1926-27.

Number of animals.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(7)	(8)						
Insured.	Lost.	Claims paid.	Cost of management.	Funds in hand at the end of the year.	Amount of risk re-insured.	Amount of premia paid for re-insurance.	
Rd.	M.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	8	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	8	42	...	...	...

F.—VII.

## STATEMENT G.—Central Banks—

(1)	Share payments. (2)	Receipts by loans and deposits from			
		Non-members and members in an individual capi- tality. (3)	Provincial and Central Banks. (4)	Societies. (5)	Government. (6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
<b>A.—PROVINCIAL BANK.</b>					
Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18 ... ..	3,600	5,68,46,498	...	16,65,859	...
Total, previous year ...	2,070	5,83,08,247	...	15,89,510	...
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS.</b>					
Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3231 ...	27,140	6,98,791	5,87,415	40,745	...
Arcot, North, District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore, No. 2161 ... ..	21,312	88,48,740	7,85,182	1,98,745	...
Arcot, South, District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1844 ... ..	85,825	31,68,643	5,16,823	3,52,043	..
Bellary District—Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5398.	19,417	4,95,070	...	33,478	...
Chingleput District—Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1580 Conjeeveram ... ..	24,880	46,09,497	17,69,568	4,00,491	...
Ohittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5230 ..	8,377	8,23,146	...	3,22,975	...
Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 427 ... ..	11,123	69,21,362	2,00,000	2,70,377	...
Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 8233 ...	6,480	5,76,682	1,22,242	86,347	...
<b>Ganjām District—</b>					
Ganjām District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1928, Berhampur ... ..	3,597	5,79,514	...	4,051	...
Aska Central Co-operative Bank- ing Union, Ltd., No. 2569 ...	25,187	1,51,324	2,60,000	2,716	...
<b>Godāvāri District—</b>					
Godāvāri District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2351, Cocanada ... ..	13,500	15,89,148	30,000	13,767	..
Rajahmundry Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4200 ... ..	3,750	98,878	...	985	...
Ramachandrapuram Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4201 ..	23,550	19,67,851	1,50,000	12,381	...
Sree Konaseema Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4460, Amalapuram ... ..	44,900	9,25,220	3,32,000	25,649	...



## Receipts and Disbursements, 1926-27.

Loans and deposits recovered from			Income realized.				Opening balance.	Grand total including the opening balance (columns 2 to 9, 13 and 14).
Individual mem- bers.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Societies.	Interest received.	Sale of goods to members.	Other items.	Total income of the year (columns 10 to 12).		
(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,84,578	35,79,313	1,308	4,06,971	...	68,61,313	72,68,284	87,323	7,06,86,406
4,86,242	43,01,816	5,750	5,61,610	...	81,66,912	87,28,522	92,322	6,81,09,479
44,395	...	5,19,189	1,24,323	...	39,210	1,56,583	87,350	21,00,494
77,066	...	9,86,236	2,54,202	...	1,08,853	3,58,055	17,197	87,87,423
82,418	...	6,60,326	1,73,736	...	75,852	2,49,588	10,356	50,45,523
5,126	...	1,53,143	47,512	...	5,77,428	6,25,000	27,987	18,69,216
96,090	...	14,16,586	2,52,564	...	5,07,365	7,59,929	34,065	91,70,126
23,480	...	1,91,567	75,901	...	5,12,570	5,88,471	30,984	19,89,606
82,355	...	11,38,232	1,97,151	...	13,54,485	17,51,636	75,302	1,04,45,287
9,821	...	85,087	32,160	...	5,78,720	6,08,880	18,226	15,13,773
24,000	...	1,32,821	23,078	...	50,757	73,880	15,009	8,55,623
...	...	1,49,409	31,249	...	31,180	43,429	2,265	6,33,120
1,06,987	...	2,92,160	35,117	...	10,42,009	10,77,126	1,79,708	22,52,371
225	...	58,548	5,292	...	75,655	89,947	630 (a)	2,42,951
1,395	...	5,92,934	58,304	...	14,148	72,350	15,501	29,36,008
...	...	2,20,530	37,919	...	67,664	1,05,583	32,340	16,86,221

(a) Rs. 9,012 due to transfer of heads.

## STATEMENT G.—Central Banks—

	Share capital withdrawn.	Loans and deposits repaid to				Loans Individual mem- bers.
		Non-members and members in an individual capa- city.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Societies.	Government.	
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
<b>A.—PROVINCIAL BANK.</b>						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18 ... ..	800	5,65,05,571	13,50,685	79,200	...	11,45,475
Total, previous year ...	4,800	5,20,55,052	6,77,360	...	...	4,23,287
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS.</b>						
Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3231 ...	3,200	6,13,143	3,94,935	42,938	...	40,695
Arcot, North, District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore, No. 2161 ... ..	12,850	27,07,326	14,84,308	1,28,632	...	76,375
Arcot, South, District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1844 ... ..	715	26,66,210	7,79,087	2,06,907	...	46,477
Bellary District—Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5898.	350	3,66,371	94,158	23,826	...	15,841
Chingleput District—Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1580, Conjeeveram ... ..	1,200	40,40,171	13,96,123	3,69,916	...	1,63,472
Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5230 ...	180	6,58,435	2,45,872	2,61,298	...	34,375
Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 427 ... ..	4,854	64,06,938	3,00,000	2,66,273	...	61,063
Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3233 ...	870	5,01,437	79,070	84,808	...	18,685
<b>Ganjām District—</b>						
Ganjām District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1928, Berhampur ... ..	110	4,35,771	30,000	1,459	...	24,366
Aska Central Co-operative Bank- ing Union, Ltd., No. 2569 ...	...	64,601	43,900	...	...	...
<b>Godāvāri District—</b>						
Godāvāri District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2351, Gocanada ... ..	2,350	14,26,363	30,000	4,909	...	82,357
Rajahmundry Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4200 ...	50	54,129	...	...	...	...
Ramaohandrapuram Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4201.	2,250	12,23,432	4,23,323	301	...	3,260
Bree Konaseema Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4460, Amalapuram ... ..	700	6,93,373	66,017	6,061	...	...



## STATEMENT G.—Central Banks—

(1)	Share payments.	Receipts by loans and deposits from				Government.
		Non-members and members in an individual capacity.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Societies.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>						
Godāvari, West, District—Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2965. ...	11,058	12,16,550	3,05,000	8,576	...	
Guntūr District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 530 ...	20,055	20,63,359	7,03,397	95,271	...	
Kanara, South, District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113 ...	160	28,98,361	97,420	4,86,989	...	
Kistna District— Kistna District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1422, Masulipatam ...	15,518	38,54,802	2,45,000	1,11,845	...	
Vizavada Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2967.	9,230	7,50,788	20,000	1,225	...	
Kornool District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3232 ...	5,997	5,24,664	...	5,360	...	
Madras District—Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1874 ...	23,830	52,17,514	1,17,811	24,19,412	...	
Madura District—Madura-Rāmnād Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975 ...	20,690	16,76,507	4,75,458	4,30,257	...	
Malabar District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 2411 ...	8,542	16,90,647	1,71,518	1,23,615	...	
Nellore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2523 ...	7,432	28,44,669	...	14,768	...	
Rāmnād District—Srivillipattūr Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5184 ...	14,153	3,38,511	6,35,958	17,888	...	
Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151 ...	1,928	23,83,762	3,84,153	5,89,364	...	
Tanjore District— Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023, Kumbakonam ...	10,097	17,94,899	22,842	1,94,563	...	
Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5214. Tanjore ...	23,546	10,85,941	...	1,67,699	...	
Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2890 ...	20,988	26,09,413	3,20,783	4,86,733	...	
Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 178 ...	9,190	49,22,673	5,08,487	2,84,810	...	
Visagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., Vizianagaram, No. 1764, Vizianagaram.	11,269	8,39,512	1,178	1,10,457	...	
<b>Total, Central Banks ...</b>	<b>4,82,664</b>	<b>6,26,55,363</b>	<b>87,71,735</b>	<b>73,21,676</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>4,17,653</b>	<b>4,53,75,833</b>	<b>44,56,450</b>	<b>55,77,168</b>	<b>...</b>	

## Receipts and Disbursements, 1926-27—cont.

Loans and deposits recovered from			Income realized.				Opening balance.	Grand total including the opening balance (columns 2 to 9, 13 and 14).
Individual members.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Societies.	Interest received.	Sale of goods to members.	Other items.	Total income of the year (columns 10 to 12).		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,810	...	6,18,995	61,288	...	23,366	84,634	6,074	22,68,695
1,08,725	...	7,59,050	1,19,761	...	4,79,062	5,98,823	34,744	43,80,424
93,897	...	11,35,025	1,03,474	...	30,95,291	31,98,765	15,397	79,24,514
3,62,891	...	9,77,755	1,86,715	...	8,32,708	9,69,423	50,949	65,87,978
32,102	...	1,96,544	34,378	...	1,28,347	1,62,725	8,008	11,80,622
10,836	...	83,634	40,789	...	1,98,778	2,39,577	18,976	8,89,044
6,972	...	14,29,343	78,873	...	14,38,358	15,17,231	14,970	1,07,47,023
9,177	15,000	7,66,340	87,810	...	19,29,530	20,17,340	23,470	54,86,239
46,819	...	2,53,268	72,869	...	3,07,691	3,80,560	23,253	28,98,322
1,74,177	...	5,84,322	65,693	...	21,77,975	22,43,668	8,735	68,77,771
...	...	2,86,537	52,775	...	85,821	1,38,596	24,411	14,56,054
1,19,318	...	5,14,754	1,12,551	...	75,896	1,88,447	7,548	41,89,194
22,936	..	8,23,166	80,553	...	11,09,288	11,89,821	8,182	40,66,505
36,756	...	5,95,142	66,889	...	6,71,398	7,37,287	9,442	26,56,813
37,441	...	10,11,171	1,03,875	...	5,34,512	6,38,387	1,72,874	52,97,790
1,26,340	...	9,71,570	1,78,520	...	21,26,383	23,04,908	91,402	92,19,275
19,555	...	4,55,880	45,380	...	6,49,425	6,94,805	11,816	21,44,472
17,18,080	15,000	1,79,99,294	27,80,586	...	2,10,75,763	2,38,55,349	(a)10,27,037	2,38,47,098
14,62,791	25,000	1,51,76,984	26,40,241	...	1,44,15,471	1,70,55,712	8,34,730	9,03,52,851

(a) Rs. 9,043 due to transfer of heads.

## STATEMENT G.—Central Banks—

	Share capital withdrawn.	Loans and deposits repaid to				Loans mem- bers.
		Non-members and members in an individual capa- city.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Societies.	Government.	
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Gōdāvāri, West, District—Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2965 ... ..	130	11,47,586	91,815	2,019	..	19,795
Guntūr District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 530 ... ..	2,371	19,08,189	4,15,055	85,532	...	1,86,905
Kanara, South, District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113 ... ..	150	29,06,944	1,20,761	4,14,320	...	89,907
Kistna District— Kistna District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1422, Masuli- patam ... ..	1,180	38,38,515	1,95,000	98,240	...	3,51,647
Visiavada Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2967.	1,510	6,41,929	20,000	84	...	51,525
Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3232 ...	10	4,48,683	...	1,000	...	9,185
Madras District—Christian Cen- tral Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1874 ... ..	14,595	53,35,297	94,026	23,21,748	...	9,384
Madura District — Madura- Rāmānāth Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975 ... ..	4,750	16,27,925	4,35,671	3,65,982	...	11,620
Malabar District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 2411 ... ..	1,250	14,68,691	70,310	95,765	...	58,395
Nellore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2523.	2,150	26,96,521	6,233	168	...	1,92,474
Rāmānāth District — Srivilliputtūr Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5184 ... ..	569	8,79,600	2,40,755	9,806	...	200
Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151 ... ..	450	21,53,767	1,50,629	5,87,517	...	1,11,346
Tanjore District— Tanjore District Central Co- operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023, Kumbakonam ... ..	4,240	16,02,326	17,698	1,50,098	...	29,227
Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5214, Tanjore ... ..	639	8,55,455	10,565	1,29,606	...	20,310
Tinnevely District Co-oper- ative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2690 ... ..	3,550	25,12,130	1,75,283	4,34,860	...	67,275
Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 178 ... ..	4,860	47,27,793	5,59,456	1,94,492	...	84,015
Visagapatam District Co-oper- ative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1764, Visianagram ... ..	2,000	6,45,903	1,060	55,068	...	68,000
<b>Total, Central Banks ...</b>	<b>78,333</b>	<b>5,67,55,008</b>	<b>78,61,021</b>	<b>64,63,624</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18,54,370</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>86,875</b>	<b>3,94,74,197</b>	<b>66,40,846</b>	<b>47,57,663</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>15,71,865</b>

Receipts and Disbursements, 1926-27—cont.

60		Expenses.						Closing balance.	Grand total of disbursements including closing balance (columns 16 to 28, 29 and 30).
Provincial and Central Banks.	Societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other items.	Total expenditure (columns 24 to 28).		
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	9,09,415	41,412	6,149	...	3,698	31,630	82,839	5,052	23,58,635
...	12,65,019	80,060	11,935	...	7,440	4,97,8.1	5,27,256	42,097	43,80,424
...	9,67,821	74,071	11,863	...	11,881	33,01,521	38,97,336	27,275	79,24,514
..	12,30,089	77,157	13,6.9	..	7,239	7,49,900	8,17,995	25,321	65,87,978
..	8,12,520	23,212	3,684	...	2,485	1,22,770	1,51,161	1,943	11,80,622
...	1,37,212	33,607	6,992	..	3,143	2,39,16.	2,82,904	10,050	8,89,044
...	15,13,437	75,877	12,677	...	15,917	13,49,384	14,54,355	4,181	1,07,47,028
...	10,68,512	80,670	16,435	...	11,113	18,01,057	19,03,305	13,074	54,56,239
...	5,62,009	45,141	9,233	..	5,238	3,62,081	4,21,693	25,109	26,98,222
..	8,13,453	59,422	10,345	...	5,892	20,79,911	21,55,570	11,204	58,77,771
..	6,43,928	45,794	6,407	..	3,323	84,858	1,40,374	35,816	14,56,054
..	7,82,782	81,508	15,8.2	..	8,659	2,73,303	3,78,300	24,403	41,59,194
..	9,35,557	65,210	9,344	...	8,264	12,40,194	13,23,032	3,327	40,66,505
...	6,66,017	52,178	9,005	...	9,534	8,74,628	9,45,395	28,826	26,56,813
...	14,38,303	83,985	14,049	..	7,391	4,21,021	5,26,416	1,40,943	52,97,790
..	15,98,912	1,59,773	14,800	...	15,211	17,81,964	19,71,548	78,199	92,19,375
..	5,26,841	34,402	6,088	...	1,709	8,50,028	8,92,225	25,576	21,44,472
..	2,57,60,874	10,85,075	3,40,757	...	2,03,658	2,16,91,139	2,43,10,631	8,28,439	12,38,47,098
...	1,80,47,927	19,85,142	3,10,040	...	1,68,776	1,62,62,891	1,37,36,340	10,38,079	9,03,82,351

## STATEMENT H.—Central Banks—

(1)	Cash in hand and bank.	Market value of in- vestments.	Loans due by mem- bers (individuals).
	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>A.—PROVINCIAL BANK.</b>			
Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18 ... ..	78,600	58,62,138	1,12,044
Total, previous year ...	16,57,795	61,32,125	1,83,394
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS.</b>			
Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3231 ... ..	41,965	58,040	25,474
Arcot, North, District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore, No. 2161 ... ..	12,988	1,28,225	3,577
Arcot, South, District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1844 ... ..	15,102	72,671	34,089
Bellary District—Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5398 ... ..	32,675	27,304	20,517
Chingleput District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1580, Conjeeveram ... ..	17,553	96,283	1,12,114
Ghittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5230 ... ..	27,405	37,570	15,825
Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 427 ...	4,17,693	5,36,722	18,931
Ouddapah District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3233 ... ..	13,891	42,235	12,621
Ganjām District—			
Ganjām District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1928, Berhampur ... ..	10,401	19,242	800
Aska Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2569 ... ..	1,726	8,302	...
Godāvāri, East—			
Godāvāri District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2351, Cocanada ... ..	39,401	3,18,827	23,542
Rajahmundry Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4200 ... ..	239	7,570	...
Rāmachandrapuram Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4201 ... ..	39,623	1,21,649	2,525
Śri Konaseema Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4460, Amalāpuram ... ..	20,265	14,158	...
Godāvāri, West, Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2965 ... ..	5,052	37,764	16,025
Guntūr District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 530 ... ..	42,007	59,421	55,730
Kanara, South, District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113 ... ..	1,23,870	2,76,092	22,493
Kistna District—			
Krishna District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1422, Masulipatam ... ..	25,322	1,29,504	36,017
Vizaviada Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2967 ... ..	1,943	48,008	20,620
Karnool District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3232 ... ..	23,050	1,17,009	9,799



## Balance Sheet, 1926-27.

Assets.				Liabilities.			
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans due by banks and societies.	Interest accrued to the bank.	Present value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total.	Loans and deposits from members and non-members in an individual capacity.	Loans and deposits from Provincial and Central Banks.	Loans and deposits from societies.
73,62,278	2,00,926	...	63,990	1,34,79,966	83,12,715	32,17,688	1,66,295
61,10,347	1,34,697	...	63,346	1,42,81,704	92,61,207	31,26,867	1,94,145
17,75,044	70,368	...	3,462	16,74,353	3,50,736	11,09,338	1,76,522
32,77,733	63,738	...	2,656	34,88,917	12,77,362	12,98,200	3,17,471
24,98,829	54,519	...	25,959	27,01,119	17,36,895	2,83,584	2,41,095
7,92,841	25,985	...	2,651	9,01,973	4,58,566	1,90,681	44,595
40,42,238	72,065	...	13,641	43,53,894	20,53,848	12,63,290	4,69,949
8,37,409	25,482	...	69,083	10,12,774	5,07,348	1,71,270	1,26,912
25,57,997	58,174	...	16,279	36,05,986	28,32,700	...	2,83,362
6,53,867	22,464	...	1,381	6,46,459	3,82,654	1,23,925	35,121
4,05,960	9,733	...	764	4,46,409	3,36,402	...	42,872
5,52,812	7,910	...	612	5,71,362	1,27,673	3,55,700	15,992
4,52,775	11,310	...	5,043	8,50,901	7,03,240	...	32,631
1,12,831	1,984	...	387	1,23,011	95,330	...	4,940
9,96,170	21,061	...	1,279	11,73,307	9,85,678	...	35,151
9,55,999	17,290	...	1,159	10,08,870	3,46,309	4,96,288	46,925
9,93,651	20,778	...	2,210	10,75,383	6,46,936	2,43,200	29,360
18,20,655	46,565	...	9,085	20,33,553	13,25,833	3,11,175	84,285
11,30,749	85,130	...	1,45,940	17,33,964	9,52,478	...	4,05,139
18,17,689	40,814	...	4,259	30,52,905	15,29,986	50,000	1,38,358
4,90,216	11,933	...	1,113	5,73,822	4,81,808	...	6,230
6,09,880	25,908	...	3,706	7,36,352	6,20,726	...	18,780

## STATEMENT II.—Central Banks—

	Loans from Govern-	Share capital paid	Interest due by the
	ment.	up.	bank.
	(13)	(14)	(15)
<b>A.—PROVINCIAL BANK.</b>			
		RS.	RS.
Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18...	...	5,95,770	1,46,800
Total, previous year ...	...	5,92,470	2,14,278
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS.</b>			
Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3231 ...	...	2,08,526	27,209
Arcot, North, District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore, No. 2161 ...	...	3,75,713	46,436
Arcot, South, District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1844 ...	...	2,83,111	32,064
Bellary District—Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5398 ...	...	1,51,427	18,724
Chingleput District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1560, Conjeeveram ...	...	3,59,746	50,517
Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5230 ...	...	1,45,017	16,348
Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 427 ...	...	2,31,378	67,658
Cuddiappah District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3233 ...	...	63,220	10,426
Ganjām District—			
Ganjām District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1928, Berhanpur ...	...	35,564	8,681
Aska Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2569 ...	...	55,314	6,735
Godāvāri District—			
Godāvāri District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2351, Cocanada ...	...	70,800	11,823
Rajahmundry Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4200 ...	...	16,250	1,516
Rāmachandrapuram Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4201 ...	...	93,910	14,116
Sree Konaseema Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4430, Amalāpuram ...	...	83,050	13,718
Godāvāri West Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2965 ...	...	87,241	10,084
Guntūr District Co-operative Bank Ltd., No. 530 ...	...	1,66,017	39,048
Kanara, South, District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113 ...	...	1,53,632	32,907
Kistna District—			
Krishna District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1422, Masulipatam ...	...	1,73,432	47,942
Vizaviada Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2067 ...	...	55,136	6,371
Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3232 ...	...	88,944	17,934



Balance Sheet, 1926-27—cont.

Liabilities—cont.

Cost of management dne.	Other items.	Reserve fund under section 33.	Other funds, i.e., building funds, etc.	Other undistributed profits carried forward.	Total.	Profit + or loss - (column 14, profit and loss statement).
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	54,058	6,00,000	1,80,942	19,053	1,32,73,071	+ 2,06,895
...	56,763	5,00,000	1,30,453	13,683	1,40,89,866	+ 1,91,838
233	20,743	31,322	7,671	854	19,33,194	+ 41,159
105	15,316	92,945	9,450	...	34,33,028	+ 55,859
24	10,449	45,000	8,833	7,958	26,49,513	+ 51,658
...	8,615	14,369	1,321	577	8,83,575	+ 18,098
74	8,867	62,501	23,431	...	42,83,223	+ 70,671
13	3,503	14,770	426	...	9,85,507	+ 27,267
...	9,764	79,722	40,062	...	35,47,646	+ 58,050
133	1,484	8,678	1,930	400	6,28,001	+ 18,458
...	5,633	8,657	386	...	4,38,215	+ 8,194
18	1,250	3,507	570	...	5,63,764	+ 4,568
...	6,295	13,188	2,705	...	8,40,252	+ 10,649
...	850	2,257	16	...	1,21,159	+ 1,852
...	7,430	12,000	4,476	450	11,53,211	+ 20,096
155	2,485	6,309	467	...	9,98,681	+ 10,169
...	6,775	21,583	4,607	...	10,54,786	+ 20,594
...	8,648	30,672	23,398	...	19,89,071	+ 44,482
800	1,19,643	38,465	1,312	...	17,09,376	+ 24,588
403	20,414	38,929	10,236	1,513	20,10,215	+ 42,690
...	5,927	5,630	1,034	...	5,62,186	+ 11,636
153	2,643	15,325	4,853	523	7,69,888	+ 16,464

## STATEMENT H.—Central Banks—

(1)	Cash in hand and at bank.	Market value of investments.	Loans due by members (individuals).
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>H.—CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>			
Madras District—Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1874 ... ..	38,928	3,40,397	9,335
Madura District—Madura-Rāmnād Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975 ... ..	33,864	4,84,034	4,918
Malabar District—Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 2411 ... ..	25,109	90,658	26,864
Nellore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2523 ... ..	11,294	1,55,203	65,554
Rāmnād District—Srivilliputtur Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5184 ... ..	35,816	29,824	200
Salem District—Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151 ...	24,403	3,08,656	30,313
Tanjore District—			
Tanjore District—Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023, Kumbakonam ... ..	23,561	2,67,651	16,367
Tanjore District—Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5214, Tanjore ... ..	40,553	2,65,113	10,059
Tinnevely District—Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2690 ... ..	1,40,943	56,100	35,413
Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 178 ... ..	1,07,352	6,92,892	49,199
Vizagapatam District—Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1764, Vizianagram ... ..	43,075	2,45,783	64,012
Total, Central Banks ...	14,34,069	50,92,937	7,42,483
Total, previous year ...	20,81,328	39,43,551	5,64,108

## Balance Sheet, 1926-27—Cont.

Assets.					Liabilities.		
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans due by banks and societies.	Interest accrued to the bank.	Present value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total.	Loans and deposits from non-members and from members in an individual capacity.	Loans and deposits from Provincial and Central Banks.	Loans and deposits from societies.
11,10,167	21,826	...	18,094	15,48,487	7,32,324	28,785	4,98,098
14,05,244	61,477	...	38,007	20,17,574	11,81,697	40,742	4,00,107
11,28,717	30,989	...	18,773	13,22,110	8,67,982	1,55,541	1,11,015
12,07,084	47,058	...	1,140	14,89,148	11,86,124	4,398	50,039
10,22,261	43,067	...	1,312	11,32,470	2,56,217	6,72,803	66,082
18,15,239	43,960	...	10,673	22,83,244	8,77,592	3,44,003	6,25,147
11,23,691	24,382	...	5,189	14,58,961	10,22,072	5,144	1,89,890
9,48,489	20,645	...	84,911	13,20,070	9,78,598	...	1,41,889
17,53,642	79,535	...	7,495	20,73,128	13,25,440	1,56,552	2,68,505
28,17,308	46,992	...	15,310	35,29,058	25,79,482	669	3,50,928
5,68,990	23,773	...	10,898	9,50,981	7,39,717	306	77,499
4,13,61,174	10,96,125	...	4,72,154	5,01,98,942	2,95,91,707	73,43,264	58,31,583
3,89,26,878	8,36,952	...	5,72,817	4,16,75,634	2,38,32,808	63,80,061	45,14,565

## STATEMENT H.—Central Banks—

	Loans from Govern- ment.	Share capital paid up.	Interest due by the bank.
	(13)	(14)	(15)
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>			
Madras District—Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1874 ... ..	...	1,51,138	17,820
Madura District—Madura-Rāmnād Central Co- operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975 ... ..	...	2,02,874	44,561
Malabar District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 2411 ... ..	...	1,36,233	25,353
Nellore District Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2523 ...	...	1,23,846	22,566
Rāmnād District—Srivillipattūr Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5184 ... ..	...	88,955	20,253
Salem District—Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151 ...	...	1,77,918	31,039
Tanjore District— Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023, Kumbakonam ... ..	...	1,15,179	14,313
Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5214 ... ..	...	1,38,155	10,762
Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2690 ... ..	...	1,79,706	21,769
Trichinopoly District—Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 178 ... ..	...	1,71,361	79,912
Vizagapatam District—Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1784, Vizianagram ... ..	...	80,725	15,429
<b>Total, Central Banks ...</b>	...	<b>44,92,588</b>	<b>7,78,614</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	...	<b>40,23,256</b>	<b>6,81,668</b>

## Balance Sheet, 1926-27—cont.

## Liabilities—cont.

	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	Cost of management due.	Other items.	Reserve fund under section 33.	Other funds, i.e., building funds, etc.	Other undistributed profits carried forward.	Total.	Profit + or loss — (column 14, profit and loss statement).
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
735	9,666	26,994	8,618	...	15,16,202	+ 32,265	
82	9,366	78,464	35,191	...	19,78,094	+ 39,480	
282	9,946	18,110	1,789	...	12,96,251	+ 26,859	
60	42,497	23,808	3,462	227	14,56,354	+ 82,189	
...	2,881	12,324	689	...	11,19,505	+ 12,966	
35	19,109	83,368	27,505	...	21,85,716	+ 47,528	
1,528	4,239	36,775	11,456	986	14,40,632	+ 18,029	
302	5,189	20,314	9,816	250	13,00,015	+ 20,055	
58	16,739	28,500	5,410	...	20,41,679	+ 31,449	
400	39,183	1,93,433	63,438	...	84,71,756	+ 57,297	
125	3,041	18,684	2,962	258	9,88,746	+ 12,185	
5,785	4,21,122	10,52,601	8,01,080	13,996	4,89,02,840	+ 8,86,902	
5,785	5,13,513	9,03,225	2,23,961	4,591	4,09,52,533	+ 7,23,111	

## STATEMENT I.—Central Banks—

(1)	Profit brought forward from last year.	Profit.				
		Interest accrued.	By sale of goods to members.	By purchase and sale of members' products.	Other items.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>A.—PROVINCIAL BANK.</b>						
	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18 ... ..	19,053	4,17,519	...	...	3,84,488	8,02,007
Total, previous year ...	13,683	5,36,554	...	...	2,88,544	8,25,098
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS.</b>						
Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3231 ... ..	854	1,25,712	..	...	4,495	1,30,207
Arcot, North, District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore, No. 2161.	...	2,44,794	..	...	8,480	2,53,274
Arcot, South, District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1844 ...	...	1,68,025	...	...	8,002	1,76,027
Bellary District—Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5898 ... ..	..	47,276	...	...	2,993	50,269
Chingleput District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1560, Conjeeveram ...	...	2,58,376	...	...	7,389	2,65,665
Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5230 ... ..	...	74,178	...	...	4,015	78,193
Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 427 ... ..	...	1,95,455	...	...	26,214	2,21,669
Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3233 ... ..	...	31,504	...	...	1,799	33,303
<b>Ganjām District—</b>						
Ganjām District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1928, Berhampur ... ..	...	24,965	...	...	1,680	26,645
Aska Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2569 ... ..	...	25,670	...	...	979	26,649
<b>Godāvāri District—</b>						
Godāvāri District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2351, Cocanada.	..	37,483	...	...	9,788	47,271
Rajahmundry Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4200 ... ..	...	5,317	...	...	441	6,258
Rāmachandrapuram Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4201 ... ..	450	64,715	...	...	1,929	66,644
Sree Kouaseema Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 4460, Amalāpuram ... ..	150	47,728	...	...	1,504	49,232
Godāvāri, West, Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2985.	...	65,417	...	...	2,831	68,248
Guntūr District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 530 ... ..	...	1,30,176	...	...	6,513	1,36,689
South Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113 ... ..	...	95,852	...	...	13,968	1,09,820
<b>Kistna District—</b>						
Krishna Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1422, Masulipatam ... ..	1,513	1,42,842	...	...	7,914	1,50,756
Viziavada Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2967 ... ..	...	34,931	...	...	2,536	37,467
Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3232 ... ..	528	28,992	...	...	5,422	44,414



## APPENDICES

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## Profit and Loss, 1926-27.

		Loss.								
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(16)	
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest due.	Cost of management paid and due.	Provision for bad and doubtful debts.	Depreciation of stock and buildings.	Other items.	Total.	Net profit + or loss - of (column 22 of balance sheet).	Amount of column 7 actually received.	Amount of column 18 actually disbursed.		
5,32,631	62,428	...	...	909	5,96,159	+ 2,05,843	7,34,648	6,62,987		
5,81,445	53,190	...	...	802	6,28,437	+ 1,89,861	8,43,985	9,05,470		
1,00,863	7,315	610	...	80	1,08,868	+ 21,339	1,28,819	1,01,204		
1,89,460	9,262	...	...	389	1,99,091	+ 54,182	2,62,682	1,90,189		
1,23,152	9,563	...	...	822	1,33,537	+ 43,490	1,81,187	1,34,926		
41,477	5,183	...	...	52	46,712	+ 3,567	60,505	46,028		
1,83,753	12,007	...	...	137	1,94,933	+ 70,672	2,60,834	1,82,386		
53,975	6,088	...	...	2,870	63,443	+ 18,750	79,228	58,504		
1,56,815	11,264	...	...	12,227	1,73,806	+ 47,863	2,19,561	1,64,618		
27,978	2,257	...	...	69	30,304	+ 2,999	33,812	29,800		
20,060	1,678	...	...	17	21,755	+ 4,890	24,468	19,625		
21,003	1,026	...	...	22	22,051	+ 4,698	23,280	18,988		
36,432	8,490	...	...	70	39,992	+ 7,289	44,023	39,867		
3,985	434	...	...	42	4,461	+ 1,787	5,725	4,108		
43,704	2,920	...	...	141	45,765	+ 13,879	60,132	43,076		
35,517	3,057	...	...	69	39,043	+ 10,189	39,423	30,443		
39,633	2,698	...	...	6,728	46,059	+ 19,189	63,775	45,110		
66,324	7,441	...	...	425	1,04,200	+ 32,489	1,26,273	87,501		
76,676	10,395	...	...	5,413	92,484	+ 17,386	1,15,287	83,953		
98,612	7,536	...	...	12,419	1,16,567	+ 84,099	1,45,912	96,715		
23,508	2,485	...	...	3,222	29,210	+ 8,257	36,724	24,697		
33,440	3,293	...	...	67	36,925	+ 7,589	44,092	36,750		

## STATEMENT I.—Central Banks—

(1)	Profit brought forward from last year.	Profit—cont.				Total.
		Interest accrued.	By sale of goods to members.	By purchase and sale of members' products.	Other items.	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
<b>B.—CENTRAL BANKS—cont.</b>						
	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Madras District Christian Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1874 ... ..	...	81,224	...	...	26,119	1,07,343
Madura District—Madura-Rāmnād Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975.	...	90,572	...	...	30,354	1,20,926
Malabar District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 2411 ... ..	...	63,341	...	...	4,581	67,922
Nellore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2523 ... ..	...	82,347	...	...	9,167	91,514
Rāmnād District—Srivilliputtar Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5184 ... ..	...	61,943	...	...	3,234	65,177
Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151 ... ..	...	1,15,280	...	...	10,498	1,25,778
<b>Tanjore District—</b>						
Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023, Kumbakonam.	986	82,277	...	...	13,895	96,172
Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5214 ... ..	...	68,282	...	...	15,298	83,575
Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2690 ... ..	...	1,15,554	...	...	7,199	1,22,753
Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 178 ... ..	...	1,88,899	...	...	48,141	2,36,540
Vizagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1784, Visianagram ... ..	258	47,051	...	...	6,994	54,045
<b>Total, Central Banks ...</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>28,56,078</b>	...	...	<b>2,94,362</b>	<b>31,50,440</b>
<b>Total, previous year ...</b>	<b>4,578</b>	<b>26,90,777</b>	...	...	<b>2,22,962</b>	<b>29,13,739</b>

## Profit and Loss, 1926-27—cont.

Loss—cont.						Net profit + or loss — of (column 22 of balance sheet).	Amount of column 7 actually received.	Amount of column 13 actually disbursed.
Interest due.	Cost of manage- ment paid and due.	Provision for bad and doubt- ful debts.	Depreciation of stock and buildings.	Other items.	Total.			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
68,916	16,152	...	...	3,120	88,188	+ 19,155	97,343	94,530
84,521	10,832	...	...	1,221	96,574	+ 24,352	1,20,650	91,783
48,350	5,301	...	...	457	54,108	+ 13,814	77,122	50,378
62,754	6,672	...	...	2,193	70,819	+ 30,895	78,399	67,780
49,977	3,323	...	...	69	53,369	+ 11,808	55,984	49,117
89,305	8,689	...	...	4,308	1,02,282	+ 23,491	1,16,741	92,355
65,085	8,931	4,000	...	199	78,165	+ 18,007	98,899	73,494
55,004	9,538	...	...	2,098	66,640	+ 16,935	76,975	61,762
86,748	7,425	...	...	671	94,844	+ 27,909	1,13,330	91,876
1,54,641	15,611	...	...	11,489	1,81,741	+ 54,799	2,27,008	1,74,984
41,116	1,780	...	...	479	43,375	+ 10,870	50,031	36,111
22,03,655	2,03,811	4,610	...	70,085	24,82,161	+ 6,68,379	30,52,219	22,99,032
20,60,108	1,70,914	6,355	...	73,533	23,10,910	+ 6,02,829	28,52,509	22,12,021



MIS. NO. 501/21.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
FOR HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS,  
ROYAPETTA POST, MADRAS,  
*Dated 24th December 1927.*

From °

M.R.RY. R. SURYA RAO GARU, B.A., B.L.,  
*Acting President, Hindu Religious  
Endowments Board,  
Madras,*

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT,  
*Fort St. George, Madras.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the second Administration Report of the Board for the fasli year ending with 30th June 1927 on the lines of the previous report.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
R. SURYA RAO,  
*Acting President.*



LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

(Local and Municipal.)

G.O. No. 1588, 4th April 1928.

Administration Report—Hindu Religious Endowments Board—  
1926-27—Published.

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READ—*Letter from the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, dated 24th December 1927/25th January 1928, No. 507 Mis./27.*

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Order—No. 1588, L.S.G. (L. and M.), dated 4th April 1928.

The Administration Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board for the fasli year ending with 30th June 1927 is published for general information.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,  
*Secretary to Government.*

Editors' Table.





SECOND ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE  
MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS  
BOARD (1ST JULY 1926 TO 30TH JUNE 1927).

The period under review is an epoch-making one in the history of the Board inasmuch as it was during this period that the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act was re-enacted as Madras Act II of 1927 with a validating section to remove the doubts entertained in certain quarters as to the legality of the actions taken and things done under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923 (Madras Act I of 1925). Most of the rules framed by the Government under this Act have to be assigned to this period and further the by-laws framed by the Board under section 19 of the Act were confirmed by the Government in January 1927. The by-laws were finally published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 1st March 1927 and thereafter had the force of law. In the light of experience gained by the Board in the application of the by-laws, the Board found it necessary to amend the by-laws, so as to authorize the Divisional Commissioner himself to issue miscellaneous orders in virtue of the powers of general superintendence conferred on the Board by section 18 of the Act. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to introduce some minor amendments also. The amendments were confirmed by Government on 6th September 1927.

Act, rules  
and by-laws.

The names of committees who have submitted the Regulations which have been approved by the Board.

- |   |          |        |
|---|----------|--------|
| 1. The Kistna District Temple Committee.    | District | Temple |
| 2. The Guntur District Temple Committee.    | District | Temple |
| 3. The Nellore District Temple Committee.   | District | Temple |
| 4. The Bellary District Temple Committee.   | District | Temple |
| 5. The Chittoor District Temple Committee.  | District | Temple |
| 6. The Ariyalur Hindu Temple Committee.     | Hindu    | Temple |
| 7. The Thuraiyur Hindu Temple Committee.    | Hindu    | Temple |
| 8. The Trichinopoly Hindu Temple Committee. | Hindu    | Temple |

2. The Board, after examining various criticisms and remarks of the committees on the draft Regulations prepared by the Kumbakōnam Devasthanam Committee, framed a common set of Regulations and forwarded them to the various committees for adoption with suitable modifications wherever necessary,

Regulations  
of Temple  
Committees.

9. The Negapatam Circle Temple Committee.
10. The Tanjore Circle Temple Committee.
11. The Tiruvettipuram Circle Temple Committee.
12. The Ganjam District Temple Committee.
13. The Vizagapatam District Temple Committee.
14. The East Gōdāvāri District Temple Committee.
15. The West Gōdāvāri District Temple Committee.
16. The Kumbakōnam Circle Temple Committee.
17. The Vellore Circle Temple Committee.
18. The Erode Circle Temple Committee.
19. The Tinnevely Circle Siva Temple Committee.
20. The Rāmnād District Temple Committee.

having regard to the local conditions. The committees named in the margin have adopted them though some have introduced slight modifications. The draft Regulations are sent to every committee as soon as it is constituted. Such of the committees as have not adopted the Regulations are being reminded to do so.

Personnel  
of the  
Board.

3. The personnel of the Board and the jurisdiction of each of the Commissioners continued without change during the period under report. Subsequently during the month of November, the country in general and the Board in particular received a rude shock in the death of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar Avargal, the revered first President of the Board. His sudden death has given a stunning blow to the Board. It is not possible for the Board to describe adequately the extent of loss which it has, in its infancy, sustained in losing the inspiring and able guidance of one who sanctified everything that he touched and inspired every one who came into contact with him with a high sense of duty and a feeling of the presence of the Creator, not to speak of his eminent learning and legal attainments and experience of men and affairs. Would that Providence had spared him to remain at his work of stabilising the position of the Board and laying the foundations of its activities for a few more years !

Meetings.

4. The Board held 9 meetings during the period under report. The business transacted at the meetings of the Board is indicated in statement I of the statements appended to this report, while the number of sittings (1,301) of the committees of the Board constituted for the conduct of enquiries and of the enquiries (810) held by the Commissioners singly is shown in statement II appended.

5. The strength of the Board's staff as it stood at the end of June 1926 and at the end of June 1927 is shown in statements III-A and III-B. The work of the Board is ever on the increase and the existing establishment is by no means adequate to cope with the work. But for the whole hearted devotion of the staff in the matter of working the Act to success, the activities of the Board could not have gone on as well as they have done. The situation arising out of the staff being undermanned is well-nigh hopeless to tackle sometimes. The Board is anxiously looking forward to the time when its finances would improve so as to permit of the employment of the requisite staff to enable it not only to carry on its present lines of work quite fully and satisfactorily but also to expand its activities in certain directions which have been allowed to lie over for the present. Staff

*Attitude towards the Act and the Board.*

6. During the year under report there appeared to be marked improvement in the attitude of the public towards the Act and the Board. The people seem to realize more and more that many benefits can be derived by the successful working of the Act. The Commissioners and inspecting officers of the Board tried to dispel during their tours misconceptions partly due to the artificial agitation and mischievous opposition mainly set up by influential trustees who view the new legislation as a death-blow to their regime of unbridled spoliation of trust properties, and fomented by that section of politicians which is always opposed to all Governmental measures. The passing of the re-enacting measure by a new Council towards the end of 1926, the schemes settled by the Board, the re-organization of Temple Committees on a satisfactory basis, the enquiries and inspections conducted by the Commissioners as well as by the inspecting officers of the Board and the issue of orders for the removal of defects brought to the notice of the Board appear to have impressed the people that the machinery introduced by the new Act is really a power for good in the administration of religious endowments. There can be no better index as to this attitude of people interested in the welfare of religious institutions than the

eagerness with which they have sought the help of the Board or the Temple Committees and their willingness to have their grievances redressed with such help. The new Act, with the validating section, removed much of the obstruction met with in the previous year. Some trustees have withdrawn the suits filed by them questioning the validity of the Act, though a number of obstructionists still persist in their opposition and litigation of the above character. But it must be admitted that there has been a considerable change in the attitude of trustees of several important institutions mainly in consequence of the withdrawal of the suit instituted by the Mahant of Tirupathi and his acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Board by the payment of the contribution for the period from 15th April 1925 up to the end of the fasli year 1926-27. The Board was somewhat more free to devote its attention in improving the internal machinery of many of the institutions as will be seen from the succeeding paragraphs and the details given in the appendices concerned.

7. The attitude of organized opposition assumed by the trustees of Malabar temples and maths from the very commencement of the Board's activities continued during the year under report with little or no change. Temples were and are being indiscriminately claimed as private and the work of the Board in the district has, therefore, been largely confined to enquiries and decisions on those claims though the state of management of most temples is such as to warrant interference by the settlement of schemes or the adoption of other remedial measures. The Board has, however, been able to do something even in this direction as will be seen from the succeeding paragraphs and the statements appended.

8. One of the important and difficult questions, that have been engaging the attention of the Board since it began to function, is the question of the right of the archakas of temples in the Northern Circars, including Guntūr, to hold the lands granted to, and standing in the name of, the deity. The Board has had the benefit of the guidance afforded by the decisions of courts that had to deal with individual temples in which, upon materials more or less similar

to all the temples, it was decided that the lands form the general endowments of the temple and not service inams as contended by the archakas. Every attempt has been made to explain to the archakas their true position under the law and to induce them to arrive at a reasonable settlement on the lines suggested by the cases disposed of by the courts. The archakas appear in a way to have realized the desirability of arriving at some settlement, but they have not shown sufficient earnestness and have been postponing their replies from time to time. This attitude has been considerably encouraged by the discussions, in and outside the Legislative Council, regarding the validity of Madras Act I of 1925 and now of the validity of section 7 of Madras Act II of 1927 and the chances of amending Bills being introduced. The Board is of opinion that, but for these contingencies, the archakas would by this time have settled down to a reasonable attitude. In the first instance, the archakas contended that they were trustees as well as archakas of the temples concerned. But since the service of the demands for contribution, they have materially changed the contention and disclaimed all rights to the trusteeship and urged that the demands served upon them were not legal demands as they were not trustees. The Commissioner in charge of the districts concerned has had several interviews with the archakas and at the last interview held in Rajahmundry on 28th October 1927, the archakas after considerable discussion expressed a desire to pay the contribution under protest on the understanding that as soon as the question of the apportionment of lands was satisfactorily decided in a few typical cases, they would withdraw all their contentions and bring themselves under the full control of the Board. Time was granted for this purpose up to the 2nd December 1927 and has since been extended to 21st January 1928. With a view to remove all doubts as to the legality and the binding character of any settlement between the archaka and the trustee in this behalf, the Board has suggested an amendment of section 40 of the Act so as to empower the trustee of a temple under proper safeguards to settle with any servant of the temple to whom no service inams have been granted, for the payment of suitable remuneration by apportioning a part of the general endowments of the temple.

9. In the matter of the enquiries by the Board regarding the character and the conditions of Kan-yakaparameswari temples in several districts and of temples generally under the management of the Vaisya community referred to in the previous Administration Report, the Board has been able to complete the enquiries and decide upon the nature of control suitable to the special features of these institutions. The managing trustees rendered no help to the Board to enable it to understand the several points that they had been urging in their applications for exceptional treatment. The first question that had to be decided was whether the claim for exemption on the ground of the temples being private institutions could be sustained. The matter was fully gone into in respect of the temple at Proddatur, which was held to be a public temple. The contentions raised by trustees of the several temples on this point being similar, the Board has followed that decision in such other cases as came up for disposal.

The trustees of these temples have since been memorializing Government and applying to the Board for the exemption of the said temples. The result of such enquiries as the Board has been able to make is that there are sufficient grounds to believe that the institutions under the management of the Vaisya community are, on the whole, well-managed and instances of mismanagement or misappropriation of funds are very rare. In several places, however, the trustees have, with a view to obstruct the operation of the Act and to create evidence in support of exemption, set up the theory that the funds hitherto raised by collection of rusums for, and in the name of, the temples belonged in the first place to the community and that it was left to that community to allot for the temple such portion of the funds as it chose.

In reporting to the Government on the memorials forwarded to the Board for its remarks, the Board in its letter No. 1958 D/27-1, dated 28th September 1927, intimated that having regard to the history of these institutions and their good management as a rule, subject to the lapses abovementioned, there were sufficient grounds to support the application for special treatment, which should, however, not be granted except on the condition that the trustees should not persist in their attitude of obstruction or the tendency

to divert funds in the manner stated above, and that whatever has been done to create evidence in support of the theory abovementioned, should be undone and should not be repeated. The Board accordingly recommended the exemption of these temples from certain important provisions of the Act on the footing of their being treated for practical purposes as excepted temples with the observation that if the Government should be pleased to accept such recommendation, the application of the policy to individual temples should be left to be decided after the receipt of a report from the Board regarding each of them separately.

10. The efforts of the Board in the direction of improving the incomes of religious institutions have been crowned with success in a certain number of cases as indicated in Statement IV. It will be seen therefrom that in the case of eight temples the annual incomes were very substantially increased (in two cases 400 per cent). The statement is not exhaustive of what all the Board has done in this direction as information regarding the exact increase in income cannot be given in the absence of details as to the incomes of previous years in the case of many institutions in which actual improvement has been effected.

#### *Preliminary work.*

11. Further investigation on the part of the local officers of the Board and of the new committees has improved the information available as to the number of religious institutions coming under the scope of the Act. Further strenuous work on the part of the Board's officers and the committees is necessary before the list of temples and maths in each district could be made quite complete and accurate. So far as is known at present, the number of maths and temples coming under the Act is about 460 and 11,400, respectively, as shown in Statement V-A.

The Board has not so far arrived at a final classification of temples into excepted and non-excepted ones. As already explained to Government it has proceeded on the assumption that all the temples to which the Act applies are non-excepted until they are proved to be excepted, except in the case of temples

Lists of  
temples and  
maths.

whose history is taken to warrant the presumption the other way, such as temples in Malabar and temples under the management of the heads of maths and Zamindars and Rajas. These are deemed to be excepted temples subject, of course, to the result of further investigation. So far 104 temples have been declared to be excepted after due enquiry under section 84 of the Act, and about 2,500 temples are provisionally treated as excepted ones.

### *Exemptions.*

12. During the period under report the Government and the Board received 13 applications from religious institutions for exemption from the operation of the Act and the Board made its recommendation with due regard to the merits of each case. A list of such applications showing the orders of Government thereon will be found in Statement V-B appended to this report.

After satisfying itself about the correctness of the representations of the trustees of the religious institutions concerned, the Board without holding a regular enquiry under section 84 of the Act, dropped 537 institutions as being outside the scope of the Act on the score of their income being below the minimum laid down in section 4. The number of those institutions is shown talukwar in Statement VI-A appended. In Statement VI-B are indicated formal orders passed under section 84 after enquiries on the allegations that the income is too low or that the institutions are either private or fall under the category of excepted temples rather than non-excepted temples.

In this connection special mention may be made about certain Hindu temples under Jain management.

Soon after the constitution of the Board, the following temples were claimed by their respective trustees to be Jain institutions and the Board did not assume jurisdiction over them :—

- (1) Pejamangur Mahalingeswar temple, Pejamangur, Udipi taluk.
- (2) Mahalingeswar temple, Nadisal, Udipi taluk.
- (3) Janardhana temple, Tenka, Udipi taluk.



(4) Subbaraya Devasthanam, Padabettu, Udipi taluk.

(5) Janardhana temple, Yellere, Karkal taluk.

On further investigation by the Board's Inspector in South Kanara, it was found that these institutions though managed by Jains were really Hindu religious institutions which, excepting for the trusteeship being in Jain hands, were exactly on a par with other institutions which come within the scope of the Act. Thereupon, the Board reconsidered their previous proceedings and declared the temples in question to be institutions which came under the scope of the Act and which were subject to the jurisdiction of the Board.

Most of these institutions were observed to belong to the class of "non-excepted" temples having been under the control of committees constituted under Act XX of 1863. Nevertheless, in submitting its proposals to the Government for the reconstitution of committees in the South Kanara District, the Board recommended that these temples might be exempted from the control of the new committees and placed directly under the control of the Board as if they were excepted temples. The reason for such exceptional treatment is that under the provisions of sections 25 and 26 of the present Act, Jains cannot serve on temple committees and the Jain trustees of the Hindu temples in question feel strongly that their temples will suffer if they are to be controlled by committees with no Jain representation. The Board in deference to this sentiment recommended the above arrangement which would be quite suitable for practical purposes.

#### *Special extension of the Act.*

14. During the period under report the Local Government on the recommendation of the Board, extended the provisions of the Act to 458 temples getting an income of less than Rs. 250 thus bringing up the total number of such institutions to which the Act was specially applied, to 571 at the end of the last fasli. The distribution of these figures among the various taluks will be found in Statement VII appended. In this connection mention may be made of various applications from trustees of small temples requesting

the Board to take their temples also under the jurisdiction of the Board and of many cases in which the residents of the villages concerned expressed a desire to have the temples brought under control, as a condition of their spending money to renovate the buildings and managing the institutions. It is such spontaneous applications and the fact that mismanagement in a large number of such small temples came to the notice of the Board that prompted the Board to suggest an amendment to the Act making its provisions applicable to all religious institutions irrespective of income, though they might be exempted from payment of contribution and expenses of audit of accounts, etc.

*Registers of religious endowments.*

15. The Board on the representation of many trustees considered the question whether the form originally adopted for registers to be submitted under section 38 of the Act (Board's memorandum 105/25) might not be simplified and a revised form (copy enclosed) was then prepared both in English and in the Vernacular languages of the Presidency and copies supplied to all trustees. Still the trustees in most cases have not taken care to prepare and submit the registers. The chief difficulties are the absence of proper records and accounts relating to past periods, the reluctance on the part of many trustees to face the trouble of collecting the information required and writing up the entries and the tendency to defer the task as long as possible. The Board's inspecting officers have been directed to urge the preparation and submission of the registers during their tours and to instruct trustees how to fill in the various entries and help in their preparation as far as possible. But having to attend to other work of a more pressing character they have not yet been able to do much in this direction. Before the Board could accept and record the registers, they have to be scrutinized by the Board's inspecting staff in the case of maths and excepted temples and by the committees in the case of non-excepted temples. In very many cases the registers had to be sent back to the trustees concerned to be re-submitted after proper revision. Again the newly

formed committees having to do a great deal of spade work of other kinds and not having yet employed adequate staff owing to want of funds were naturally obliged to put off this work connected with getting and verifying the registers required under Section 38 of the Act. Up to the end of the year under report 2,340 registers had been received and 266 registers have been received since, including those that have been sent to the Inspecting officers and the committees for verification.

The progress made in connexion with these registers is shown in statement VIII appended. It will be seen that some advance has been made in the scrutiny by the Board's Inspecting officers in the case of registers of maths and excepted temples and by the committees in the case of the registers of non-excepted temples, though owing to the reasons mentioned above, progress in this branch of the Board's administration has not been quite satisfactory. During the year 284 registers were accepted after scrutiny against 229 in the period covered by the first report.

#### *Budgets of temples and maths.*

16. Now that the newly-constituted Temple Committees have been given jurisdiction over all the non-excepted temples in the areas for which they have been constituted, the budgets of non-excepted temples have to be obtained and scrutinized by them. Only the budgets of maths and excepted temples are due for submission to the Board. As regards the three great Saivite maths in the Tanjore District and the important maths in South Kanara, their opposition to the Act continues and suits against the Board are still pending in the High Court. In regard to minor maths and most of the excepted temples, the difficulties in the way of the preparation and submission of the budgets are much the same as in the case of the registers required under Section 38 of the Act—vide paragraph 15 supra. The President of the Siva Devasthanam Committee of Tinnevely (now abolished) suggested the advisability of exempting temples getting an income of less than Rs. 200 (to which the Act had been specially applied) from submitting a budget. Though the Board did not completely agree with this view, the Board considered that a simpler

form of budget with less details would be enough in the case of small temples. In connexion, however, with the Amending Bill under contemplation, the Board has suggested that it might be given the discretion to dispense with budgets in the case of temples and maths with an annual income of less than Rs. 500 as there will not be much room for abuse in these cases and as the trustees will be put to inconvenience in preparing and submitting them without clerical help. A statement (IX) showing the number of budget estimates of receipts and disbursements for 1927-28, received from maths and excepted temples under section 61 of the Act, is appended.

*General superintendence.*

Inams.

17. The question of the resumption of temple inams continued to receive the anxious consideration of the Board, and more and more of cases of the kind referred to in paragraph 22 of the first Administration Report of the Board are coming to its notice. The Revenue authorities are being addressed not to pass orders of resumption wherever possible as that would affect the services in the temples. When inam lands are resumed, ryotwari patta is granted in favour of the inamdar and the assessment even when assigned in favour of the temples, would not be enough to maintain the services by other agencies. In the case of inams granted in the name of the deity, resumptions necessitated by alienations or other causes also help trustees in several cases to escape the jurisdiction of the Act, because institutions which would otherwise come under the Act have gone outside its purview in consequence of the reduction of income due to loss of the lands by resumption.

18. Trustees were advised in many cases to obtain legal advice to take steps to set aside alienations of inams (as well as of other temple lands) wherever possible. But it is only in rare cases that temples can afford to launch into litigation of doubtful results. In a few instances the efforts of the trustees in this direction have proved unavailing. In some cases suits filed by trustees are pending.

In the case of Sri Malleswaraswami temple, Singanamala, Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah District, the efforts of

the Board have been to some extent fruitful in securing the inams to the temple on patta if not on inam tenure. Assignment on the latter tenure has been prayed for and the result is awaited. In one or two other instances, the Revenue authorities have been addressed to resume the inams and regrant them to a different institution. In several cases resumptions have been averted by amicable settlement or otherwise. But this is no index to the difficult nature of the work to be done in such cases. There are cases where resumptions have been made without any notice to the Board. In some districts (Guntūr may be especially mentioned for instance) the Revenue authorities are pleased to bring such matters to the notice of the Board and give opportunity to the Board to make suitable arrangements so as to avert resumptions. In such cases, the best possible steps are being taken to prevent resumption either by renewal of services discontinued or by negotiations with the alienees for the discharge of their claims without much inconvenience to the services to be rendered. All this involves a good deal of time and the Board is unable in several cases to finish its work within the time fixed by the Revenue authorities. The Board would therefore request the Government to instruct the Revenue authorities to be more liberal in the matter of giving time to the Board which is keenly interested in putting the affairs of religious institutions on a sound basis and may be trusted to do all it can to see that the inams endowed in favour of temples are appropriated for the legitimate purposes of the institutions concerned. The Board begs to point out that while the resumption of inams and the payment of net assessment to the temples (which is all that happens under the present policy) makes no difference to Government in the matter of revenue, hasty resumptions will benefit those very persons who are responsible for the misapplication of the endowments. A list showing cases of resumption brought to the notice of the Board will be found in Statement X appended.

19. The Board has given special directions to its local officers to be on the look-out for any sale of properties belonging to the temples or proceedings in respect of such properties under the Land Acquisition Act. The Land Acquisition Officers are also, at the

Acquisition  
of lands  
belonging  
religious  
institution  
by Govern-  
ment.

request of the Board, furnishing to it statements specifying particulars about the acquisitions concerned. On receipt of the information, as for instance in the case of acquisition proceedings for the construction of the Pollachi-Palni-Dindigul Railway line, the Board issues instructions to the trustees of temples involved in the transactions to take necessary precautions with a view to obtain adequate compensation and to treat the amounts awarded as part of the corpus of the temples investing the same in accordance with the by-laws framed by the Board. The Board is thankful to the Revenue Department for their co-operation in the above direction. The local officers of the Board and the committees exercising jurisdiction over the temples are instructed to keep a strict watch and to see that the Board's instructions are obeyed.

Enquiries  
about  
manage-  
ment.

20. During the period under report over 680 specific applications relating to the management of religious institutions were received and dealt with by the Board which besides had to take further proceedings relating to matters that were pending at the end of the preceding fasli. Information in regard to cases disposed of in exercise of the specific powers given in the various sections of the Act is given in subsequent paragraphs. The further stages in respect of cases dealt with in exercise of the general powers of superintendence vested in it under Section 18 of the Act and specified in the first Administration Report and other fresh important cases similarly dealt with by the Board during the period under report are specially mentioned below, while information as to the nature and number of orders in other cases issued under that section is given in statement XI.

(A) *Further stages of the various cases mentioned in the first Administration Report.*

(1) The recalcitrant attitude of Malabar trustees being practically as strong as before, no action could be taken by the Board to renovate the temples destroyed by the Mappilla rebels as its attention was absorbed by work connected with the disputes raised under Section 84 and the settlement of schemes, etc.

(2) The trustee of Sri Kanteswar temple did not carry out the suggestion of the Board for the constitu-

tion of a sinking fund to repay the loan which might be raised on the security of the temple properties for the purpose of repairing the temple and representations were also received as to the mismanagement of the institution. The Board considered that in the interests of the proper administration of the temple a scheme of administration should be settled. Due enquiries were made and final orders settling a scheme are about to issue.

(3) The major portion of the repairs to Sri Chennakesavaswami and Koteswaraswami temples, Kodur, Nellore taluk, covered by the Board's sanction has been finished.

(4) The settlement of a scheme for Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple at Sholinghur which was considered to be the best remedy was deferred as the Rajah of Karvetinagar constituted (to the satisfaction of the worshippers) a committee called "The Rajah's temple committee" for the better management of the temple. The personnel of the committee had to undergo a change and as things were not then going on as smoothly as expected, the scheme matter had to be taken up. It has been posted for consultation as to terms of the scheme.

(5) The working of the Palni Devasthanam scheme showed that some changes were necessary and the scheme was suitably modified. The budget for this institution was sanctioned by the Board and an honorary visitor appointed. It may be said that the affairs of the Devasthanam have been placed on a satisfactory basis.

(B) *Fresh cases.*

(i) During the period under report the Board had to issue orders to its inspecting staff to supervise festivals in respect of the undermentioned temples and secure Hundi collections, if any, with the assistance of the Revenue and Police authorities, wherever necessary, to prevent breach of peace and to safeguard the interests of the temples :—

(1) Sri Koteswaraswami temple, Kottapakonda,  
Guntūr District.

(2) Balakoteswaraswami temple, Aravapalle,  
Guntūr District.

- (3) Virupaksheswaraswami temple, Hampi, Bellary District.
- (4) Mylar Lingeswaraswami temple, Mylar, Bellary District.
- (5) Sri Sailam temple, Kurnool District.
- (6) Duvvuramma temple, Duvvur, Nellore District.
- (7) Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Antervedi, East Gōdāvāri District.
- (8) Sri Venkateswaraswami temple, Vadapalli, Razole Taluk, East Gōdāvāri District.
- (9) Sri Puthumariamman temple, Kurinjipadikuppam, South Arcot District.
- (10) Sri Ellammal temple, Vettuvanam, North Arcot District.
- (11) Sri Renugambal Amman temple, Padavedu, North Arcot District.

(ii) The trustee of Sri Agasteswarar, etc., temples, Dhārāpuram, had not for a long time past submitted any sort of accounts to the old Dhārāpuram Taluk Hindu Devasthanam Committee which had control over those temples. The accounts of the temples were not properly kept, nor had there been any regular audit of their accounts for over 15 years. The temple buildings had been allowed to get into a state of disrepair, though there was a surplus of about Rs. 9,000 in the hands of the trustee. Serious allegations of misappropriation of temple funds to the extent of about Rs. 75,000 were made against the trustee. Due enquiries were made by the Board and with a view to decide whether any and, if so, what amounts had been misappropriated by the trustee, the Board directed the audit of the accounts of the temples. The auditor has since the close of the period under report submitted his report and the trustee, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, has filed his statement of objections which is under examination. Pending further inquiries, two additional trustees were appointed by the Board of whom one was to be the managing trustee and treasurer. The surplus funds of the temples were invested in the Imperial Bank at Tiruppur under the orders of the Board and the trustees have been directed expeditiously to carry out the repairs and renovation of the temples.



(iii) The affairs of Sri Subrahmanyaswami and Sri Kailasanathar temples at Sennimalai in the Coimbatore District were in a chaotic condition due to the disharmony among the trustees on the one hand and between the trustees and the old Erode Taluk Hindu Devasthanam committee on the other. In the absence of proper hundials, the offerings made by the worshippers (roughly estimated at about Rs. 8,000) were being misappropriated by the Gurukkals. Costly jewels used on festival occasions were kept in an underground cellar underneath the moolasthanam and were allowed to be in the custody of the Gurukkals. The Board after making detailed enquiries framed a scheme for the better management of the temples incorporating therein special provisions regarding the maintenance of proper hundials for the deposit of offerings and the custody of costly jewels.

(iv) The longstanding disputes between the several matathipathies over the distribution of theertham and honours in the Athinatha Alwar temple at Alwartirunagari in the Tinnevely District came up for consideration before the Board during the latter half of the last fasli. After an exhaustive enquiry into the matter, the Board issued an order, dated 12th May 1927, settling the claims and priority of the several matathipathies to the said honours. Subsequent to the order, the Inspector of the Board for the Tinnevely District was appointed as the Superintendent of the temple during the festival that ensued and the Divisional Commissioner himself attended the festival to see to the enforcement of the directions of the Board. The festival went off smoothly; thanks to the whole-hearted support given to the Board's officers by the Police and the Magistracy in the district.

(v) The right over the market site that formed the bone of contention between the trustees of Sri Alanthurayarswami temple at Kilpalavūr, Trichinopoly District, and the Kilpalavūr Union for a long time was amicably settled. Mention should here be made of the strenuous efforts made by M.R.Ry. S. Balakrishna Pillai Avargal, the President of the Udaiyārpālaiyam Taluk Board, in bringing about the compromise by which the interests of the temple were safeguarded.

Appoint-  
ment of  
interim  
trustees  
under sec-  
tion 18.

21. (1) Towards the end of January 1927, the Board received a petition from the villagers of Vakattippa in Rāmachandrapuram Taluk, East Gōdāvāri District, alleging that the four local temples of Sri Venkateswaraswami, Sri Kesavaswami, Sri Sitaramaswami and Vanavulambika were not properly managed and requesting the Board to settle a scheme of administration for the institutions. While the inspecting officer of the Board was holding a local enquiry in respect of the petition, the trustee of the temple of the village goddess, deposited all the funds in his custody in the nearest co-operative bank and tendered his resignation of trusteeship of the institution. Pending the framing of a scheme of management, the Board appointed Edara Veera Raju as its interim trustee.

(2) In the last week of January 1927, the Board received a petition from Devulapalli Ramamurthi Sastri, managing trustee of Sri Neelakanteswaraswami temple, Korumilli Agraharam, Tadepalligudem Taluk, West Gōdāvāri District, stating that about 3 acres of land belonging to the deity were in the unlawful enjoyment of the son of a dismissed archaka of the temple, that no effective steps could be taken to recover possession of the said land in a Court of law in the absence of a *de jure* trustee and that the Board should appoint him as such. The Board appointed the petitioner as an interim trustee, pending the settlement of a scheme of administration for the temple with a direction to institute a suit for the recovery of the temple property.

(3) On the death of the trustee of Sri Thatheeswaraswami temple, Kalathur, Arkōnam Taluk, North Arcot District, one of his sons was appointed as an interim trustee of the temple and as various persons set up claims of hereditary right to the trusteeship of the temple, the Board cancelled the order of appointment of the interim trustee and directed the parties to settle their claim in the District Court.

22. (1) Pending disposal of the dispute regarding succession to the trusteeship of Subrahmanya Ayyar's charities attached to Sri Natarajaswami temple, Chidambaram, an interim trustee was appointed by the Board. The religious portion of the charities was also allocated by the Board under section 77 of the Act.

Appoint-  
ment of  
interim  
trustees,  
under sec-  
tion 42.

(2) In the last week of August 1926, the villagers of Kaddupada in Gumsur Taluk of the Ganjām District petitioned to the Deputy Superintendent of Police alleging that the Mahant of the local math of Sri Balaji Mahaprobho was a minor and that Sitarama Das who had been looking after the math as the guardian of the minor was mismanaging the affairs of the institution and misappropriating its funds and requested the authorities to place the affairs of the math and the two subordinate mathas attached thereto on a proper basis. The petition was forwarded to the Board for necessary action. After local enquiry by the Divisional Commissioner, the Board decided to allow Sitarama Das to continue as guardian of the minor Mahant while the administration of the secular affairs of the institutions was vested in a paid manager who was directed to lease out the lands of the math at public auction to the highest bidder and to pay to the guardian such moneys as would suffice for the customary expenditure of the math and to submit to the Board budget and accounts in the prescribed form. As guardian, Sitarama Das was also enjoined to maintain regular accounts of receipts and disbursements, but he expressed his unwillingness to continue as guardian. His resignation was accepted and Sri Padmanabha Bhunj Deo was appointed as interim trustee for the period of the minority of the Mahant.

(3) At the enquiry held by the Board's Inspecting officer, East Gōdāvari District, on a petition relating to the mismanagement of Sri Janardhanaswami and Agasteswaraswami temples, Mandapeta, Rāmachandrapuram Taluk, it was found that the hereditary trustee had filed an insolvency petition in the District Court and deposited therein a sum of Rs. 3,900 belonging to the temples. The District Court refused to recognize the trustee's elder brother as his successor and to allow him to withdraw the amount until he established his claim to the trusteeship in a civil court. As there was a dispute respecting the right of succession and as the temple was losing the interest on the sum lying in deposit in the court, the Board appointed one Susarla Parvatesam of the same village as interim trustee pending the decision of the dispute and directed him to withdraw the amount and to deposit the same in accordance with the by-laws framed by the Board in this behalf.

(4) In November 1926 the Board received a petition from Kallapalli Krishnamurti and his brother alleging that the Mahant of the temple of Sri Krishna-chandra Mahaprabho situated in Senkarapur (Berhampur) Ganjām District, died on 18th September 1926, that the brother of the deceased Mahant put forward his own minor son as the rightful claimant to the vacant office on the ground that he had been duly nominated by the deceased mahant as his chela in his testament, that they (the petitioners) were the real heirs of the founder and trustees of the temple and that the last incumbent was only a poojari who had been employed by their family for performing worship under their directions and superintendence and who had therefore no claim to the hereditary headship of the institution, nor right to nominate a successor to the office of trustee. There being several claimants to that office and the institution being an important one with an annual income of Rs. 2,000 the Board appointed M.R.Ry. V. Balaramayya Garu as interim trustee pending the settlement of the dispute in a Court of law. Subsequently one Kanto Patro was appointed in the place of M.R.Ry. V. Balaramayya Garu who resigned.

(5) During the course of the enquiry held by the Board regarding the management of Sri Chennakesava-swami temple at Gūdūr with a view to settle a scheme therefor, it was observed that the trustee of the temple was a minor. An interim trustee had to be appointed to manage the affairs of the temple during the minority of the trustee and the Board after consulting the parties interested appointed Vallatur Venkatasub-bayya Nayudu Garu as an interim trustee.

(6) One Chinnammal applied to the Board for the recognition of her minor son as the specific trustee of an endowment for the maintenance of a water pandal during the Krithigai festival of Sri Chengalvaroya-swami temple at Tiruttani, Chittoor District, and for her being appointed as an interim trustee therefor during the minority of her son. The Board passed orders accordingly after consulting the general trustee.

(7) On the death of the trustee of Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami temple at Santhapet, Nellore, an interim trustee had to be appointed as the trustee of the temple for the period of the minority of the heir. His mother was so-appointed by the Board.

23. During the period under report the Board dealt with 147 cases involving the settlement of schemes (a) either on receipt of regular and formal applications from private parties (72) or (b) as the result of the investigations directed by itself (75). On the conclusion of the enquiries that ensued, the Board settled under sections 57 and 63 of the Act schemes of administration for 147 temples against 85 temples and 2 maths, in the previous period. A list of these schemes is appended in Statement XII.

Settlement  
of schemes.

24. Generally speaking schemes settled by the Board may be said to be working satisfactorily. In several cases interested parties have filed suits to get the schemes settled by the Board cancelled. So far, there is no instance of the Board's order having been set aside. Decisions of the District Courts have confirmed the Board's schemes in the following cases :—

(1) Madhavaswami and Anjaneyaswami temples, Narnur, Kurnool District.

(2) Kasi Visvanathaswami and Sri Dattatreya-swami temples at Komaralingam, Coimbatore District.

(3) Periyapalayam math, Chingleput District.

25. But there were cases in which the Board had to modify the schemes framed by it, on the representations made by the trustee or the committee or persons having interest with reference to practical difficulties found in the working of the schemes. During the period under report the Board modified 8 schemes and a list of such cases is shown at the end of Statement XII.

Modification  
of schemes  
settled by  
the Board.

26. Various petitions regarding mismanagement of temples for which schemes have been settled by Courts are received by the Board. But the Board is not able in most cases to take any action without getting the schemes modified. The worshippers considering the expenses and the delay that will be involved in the litigation, do not take any initiative especially as under sections 57 and 65 of the Act, it is necessary to institute suits in District Courts. The same difficulty stands in the way of the Board undertaking the task in its present financial condition. Further, the Board's attention and time are absorbed by matters relating to management of other temples whose affairs require urgent intervention. The Board hopes that if

Modification  
of old  
schemes.

its suggestions made for incorporation in the amending Bill under contemplation are carried out, there will be facilities for speedy legal action in the above direction.

Notwithstanding the difficulties specified above, the Board has so far filed applications before the District Courts for the modification of old schemes settled by Courts in respect of the following temples, and they are all pending :—

(1) Seetharamaswami temple, Buttayyapeta, Masulipatam.

(2) Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Antervedi, East Gōdāvāri District.

(3) Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Ketavaram Agraharam, Guntūr District.

(4) Chennakesavaswami and Bhøemeswaraswami temples, Nidamanur, Guntūr District.

The question of filing similar applications in the case of Sri Talpagiri Ranganathaswami temple, Ranganayakulupet and Sri Moolasthaneswaraswami temple, Moolapet, in the Nellore District is under correspondence with the Board's Vakil in the Nellore District. Similar proceedings contemplated in respect of Sri Kalahasteswaraswami temple, Kalahasti, had to be stopped on the trustee filing a suit in the High Court questioning the validity of the Act and the jurisdiction of the Board.

27. There were altogether 19 applications to the Board from trustees and persons having interest for sanction to file suits under section 73 of the Act. The Board examined these cases, conducting enquiries where absolutely necessary, and decided to accord sanction required in 12 cases. A statement (XIII) showing the cases which were dealt with under this head is appended.

*Appeals against orders of punishments of temple servants.*

28. Three cases of appeal from temple servants against the orders of trustees came up before the Board during the period under report and they were disposed of as shown below :—

(1) The Devadasi of Sri Venugopalaswami temple at Karvetinagar appealed against the order of the

trustee dispensing with her services as Kumbaharathi dasi of the temple. The appeal was dismissed.

(2) The gurukkal of Nadadeswaraswami temple at Karimbedu, Tiruttani Taluk, Chittoor District, appealed against the order of the trustee suspending him indefinitely from his office. The indefinite order was modified to one of 3 weeks' suspension and the gurukkal was restored to his office thereafter.

(3) One hereditary gurukkal attached to the Palni Devasthanam appealed against the order of suspension passed by the trustee on the ground that the trustee had passed the order without due enquiry. The Board held an enquiry into the matter and was satisfied that the gurukkal had been guilty of insubordination to his superior officers and had also insulted the general public. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

*Appeals by trustees against the orders of temple committees.*

29. The following three appeals presented by the trustees of temples from the orders of committees were disposed of under the provisions of Section 53 (3) :—

Name of temple whose trustee preferred the appeal.	Nature of the Board's orders.
(a) <i>Against suspension</i> — Sangameswaraswami and other temples, Animela, Kamalapuram Taluk, Cuddapah District.	The Committee's order was set aside.
(b) <i>Against dismissal</i> — Venugopaldaswami and Anjaneyaswami temple, Puttapurthi, Penukonda Taluk, Anantapur District.	The Committee's order was upheld.
Rajagopaldaswami temple, Veerasikamani, Sankarankoil Taluk, Tinnevely District.	The Committee's order was upheld.

*Application of the doctrine of cypres.*

30. Before the rendition by the Court of Wards of the Zamorin's Estate in Malabar, an application under Section 67 of Madras Act II of 1927 was filed before the Board by the Estate Collector for sanction to the appropriation of Rs. 5,000 every year from out of the surplus

funds of the Guruvayur temple of the Estate towards the maintenance of the Zamorin's College, Calicut, an institution maintained by the Ayan section of the Zamorin's Estate. After holding an enquiry in accordance with the Act and rules, the Board sanctioned the application with effect from fasli 1337 subject to the condition "that this amount should be dealt with as a distinct endowment to be spent on some branch or branches or classes for promotion of education in some special subjects and not merged in the general revenues of the College to be spent indiscriminately for general purposes".

It may be stated that the application was opposed by some of the worshippers of the temple. But the Board was satisfied that their contentions were irrelevant and they even admitted that the temple had ample surplus.

#### *Disputes under Section 84.*

31. The conduct of enquiries with reference to disputes raised under Section 84 of the Act took up a considerable time of the Board. A statement (VI-B) showing the names of institutions whose trustees raised such disputes is appended.

Of the 264 such disputes 205 related to the claims of trustees that their institutions were private. The Board after due enquiry declared 169 institutions to be public of which 14 were declared to be excepted temples. Six institutions were declared private and the rest declared to be outside the scope of the Act. The trustees of 32 temples raised the claim that their institutions were excepted temples. On enquiry only 20 of these were found to be excepted and the Board passed orders accordingly. The remaining 27 disputes raised the contention that the Act did not apply to the institutions at all chiefly on the ground that the income was too low. This contention was found to be valid only in 11 cases and in the remaining 16 cases the institutions were declared to be within the scope of the Act. The trustees of Malabar took advantage of the rules framed by Government for the issue of commission and submitted several applications for the taking of evidence by commission in connexion with enquiries under Section 84 of the Act. They are shown in appended statement XVI.



32. The provision in sub-section (2) of section 84 regarding the submission of applications to the District Court against the Board's orders on these disputes has been largely resorted to especially in Malabar. As many as 14 applications were filed in the South Malabar District Court, 5 in the North Malabar District Court and 9 in other District Courts during the year under report, making up a total of 28 against two in the period covered by the Board's first Administration Report. All these applications except one which was dismissed by the District Judge of South Malabar with costs (O.P. 93/26) are pending.

*Suits and applications to courts.*

33. The only suit filed by the Board was the one referred to in paragraph 35 of the first Administration Report, in respect of the Tiruvengad temple, Telli-cherry. It has just been decreed in favour of the Board. The Court has removed the hereditary trustees of the temple from management and has settled a scheme for its better administration.

34. A number of suits have been filed against the Board both in the High Court of Judicature at Madras and in some of the District Courts. One set of suits mainly deal with the contention that the Act is *ultra vires* of the Madras Legislature though in one or two cases other contentions are also mixed up. The second class of suits are those filed in the various District Courts relating to several matters, the chief of them being—

- (1) to set aside the decisions of the Board under section 84 of the Act,
- (2) to cancel the schemes settled by the Board under sections 57 and 63, and
- (3) to set aside the appointment of interim trustees made by the Board under section 42.

A list of suits and petitions filed during the period under report against the Board is appended in Statement XIV.

Besides these, there are some petitions filed in the High Court for the issue of writs of certiorari and prohibition against the Board. This class of petitions and the main suits filed in the High Court have not been taken up and they are still pending. Two of the

suits which had been filed for a declaration that the Act was *ultra vires* were however finally disposed of after the period covered by this report—C.S. 569/26 was dismissed for default and C.S. 722/26 was withdrawn by the plaintiffs.

In the following cases the District Courts have finally disposed of the suits filed against the Board :—

Name of institution.	Nature of the suit.	Result.
(1) Sri Madhavaswami and Sri Anjaneyaswami temples, Narnoor, Kurnool district.	To set aside the scheme settled by the Board.	Dismissed with costs.
(2) Periyapalayam math, Chingleput district	Do.	Do.
(3) Kasi Visvanathaswami and Dattatreyaswami temples, Komaralingam, Coimbatore district.	Do.	Do.
(4) Radhakrishnaswami math at Adhivi Raghunathapur and Raghunathaswami math, Berhampore, Ganjam district.	To set aside the order of the Board under section 42.	Order of the Board was upheld both in the District Court and High Court.
(5) Sri Ramaswami temple, Karimpuzha, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district.	Under section 80 (2) of Act I of 1925.	Dismissed with costs.
(6) Sri Anandeswarar temple, Ezhou amsom, Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district.	For a declaration that the temple is private.	Dismissed.
(7) Sri Anandeswarar temple, Ezhou amsom, Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district.	Under section 80 (2) of Act I of 1925.	Board's order set aside.
(8) Thirumaniyur temple, Kaladi, Ponnani taluk, Malabar district.	Do.	The matter has been referred back to the Board for further enquiry.
(9) Sri Ramaswami temple, Karimpuzha, Walluvanad taluk, South Malabar.	Under section 80 (2) of Act I of 1925.	Dismissed with costs.

35. From the details given above and in statement XIV, it is clear that though since the passing of the re-enacting measure, the trustees and other persons connected with religious institutions have been showing a willingness to adjust themselves to the requirements of the Act, many of those that had already filed suits in the High Court and in the mufassal courts questioning the validity of the previous Act and the jurisdiction of the Board, have been delaying the disposal of the said suits. This is due to a large extent to the proposals made from time

to time for an amendment of the Act and the hope generated by the discussions in the Council and outside in the minds of the matathipathies that the maths would either be excluded from the operation of the Act or be accorded special treatment. Very few new suits were filed merely questioning the validity of the Act, etc. But there has been considerable rise in the file of suits and petitions by trustees of temples in Malabar where the bone of contention is whether the temples are private or public. The only change clearly noticeable in the general attitude of the Malabar trustees is that they have abandoned their policy of filing suits and petitions in the High Court in favour of the less costly procedure of litigating in the District Courts.

The Board is making every endeavour to secure the early disposal of the pending suits and applications by engaging the best legal talent available in each place and by furnishing its legal advisers with all the materials available with as much promptitude as possible. It is expected that some of the common preliminary points will be taken up and disposed of by the High Court in January or February next.

#### *Finance.*

36. The rules regarding assessment of income prescribed by Government came into force on 11th January 1927 and the Board sent a circular memorandum to the trustees of all religious institutions directing the submission of the statement of income for the fasli year 1925-26 (in the form annexed to the circular) as that income, subject to certain deductions, was to serve as the basis for assessing the contribution due to the Board for 2 years and 2½ months from 15th April 1925. In response to the above memorandum several trustees furnished the details of the income and also remitted the contributions even in anticipation of formal demands which were to be issued on receipt of the statements called for. The majority of trustees did not readily respond. The Board after giving reasonable time to the trustees to submit the statement of income began to issue their legal demands for contribution on the basis of the statements of income where they had been received and on the best available information regarding incomes in other cases

Contribu-  
tion.

—vide rule VIII of the rules in G.O. No. 23, L & M., dated 4th January 1927. In the majority of cases of the latter class, the incomes reported by the inspecting officers of the Board or Temple Committees had to be taken as the basis. In other such cases, figures furnished in the Collectors' lists of temples had to be adopted in the absence of reports from inspecting officers and the Temple Committees. In issuing the final demands care was taken to allow credit for the amounts provisionally remitted by the trustees prior to the issue of the rules by the Government. For practical purposes, these demands, though formally issued in accordance with the rules, have not been actually treated as so very final after-all. Very many trustees who failed to respond to the call for returns of income woke up after the receipt of the demands and then submitted the returns giving excuses for the delay. The Board, of course, leniently dealt with such cases and revised its demands though it was not bound to do so. Many trustees submit in reply to the final demands that their institutions are not within the scope of the Act on the score of income being below the minimum laid down in the Act and action is being taken in some cases under section 84 of the Act to settle such disputes, while in others where the disparity between the incomes as taken by the Board and the incomes as reported by the trustees is not much, the Board again calls for returns to see whether the figures regularly furnished under the several heads would appear *bona fide* so that enquiries under section 84 may be dispensed with. Some trustees also contend that the Board's demands were illegal on the ground that their institutions were private. Such cases had to be taken up for enquiry under section 84. In spite of all these handicaps there was some progress in the realization of contributions in the year under report and the response to the demands has been more encouraging during the current fasli. But the bulk of the contributions due for the period up to the end of the last fasli has yet to be realized. The majority of the trustees appear to have a tendency to put off the payments as long as possible. Resort to District Courts for realization of contributions under section 70 (2) of the Act is inevitable and as the Board did not want hastily to adopt this course in respect of the first series of its demands it has only just now started the filing

of applications in District Courts, after giving wide publicity by means of newspapers to a warning that this enforcement of contributions through District Courts ought to be avoided by trustees who have the good of their institutions really at their hearts as that would mean waste of trust funds in needless legal proceedings. A statement (XV-A) showing the progress in the issue of final demands for contribution under section 70 of the Act is appended.

37. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Board decided as a rule to forego its contribution for the 2½ months in the year 1925 in respect of temples getting an income of less than Rs. 1,000. In the marginally-noted cases, the Board either on being

1. Somanathaswami temple, Banadurai, Kumbakonam, contribution reduced to Re. 1 for 1925.
2. Sivaganga Perumal temple, contribution fixed at 1% from 1926 until further orders.
3. Hathiramji Math, Chittoor District, contribution reduced to 1% for period up to 30th June 1927.

satisfied that the institutions are too poor to bear the burden of 1½ per cent contribution; or for other sufficient cause was content to accept a reduced rate of contribution. The Board has invariably

recommended the exemption from payment of contribution towards its expenses by temples with an income of less than Rs. 250 per annum specially brought under the control of the Act.

The appended statement XV-B shows the amounts of contributions received from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927 which aggregated to Rs. 60,950-9-9.

38. The offer of the 5 per cent commission made by the Board to the committees for the collection of contributions due to the Board has been taken advantage of by various committees. The Board is thankful to them for their hearty co-operation in this regard.

39. Once again the Board would like to suggest for the consideration of Government the advisability of abolishing the contribution payable to the Board. If the Board's expenses are met from Provincial Funds much of the prejudices against the Act will be removed and it will go a great way in making the Act and the Board's activities more popular.

In paragraph 8 of the review of the Government on the first Administration Report of the Board, they expressed that it was difficult to accept the suggestion

of the Board and added that "they hope that in course of time the smooth working of the Act will make it possible for the Board to reduce its expenses and that the contributions realized will in consequence be in excess of requirements. It will then be open to the Board to reduce the rate of contribution leviable." Judging from the existing state of affairs, the Board cannot conceive that the abovementioned turn in the affairs of the Board will take place for at least a decade to come. As has already been pointed out, the limited staff of the Board is not able to do all that is necessary under the Act and all that the Board is anxiously planning to do in order to overhaul the affairs of religious institutions. Attention is at present confined to the more important matters such as settlement of disputes under section 84, enquiries on petitions about the management of endowments, the framing of schemes wherever necessary, the obtaining of returns of incomes of institutions and the issue of demands of contributions thereon. The giving of help in the preparation of registers required under section 38, verification and proper maintenance of the same, examination of the conditions of temple buildings, recovery of alienated properties wherever possible, improvement in the lease arrangements in force in respect of properties belonging to religious institutions, modification of old schemes settled by Courts and several similar measures have to be attended to. They are now taking a very secondary place in the Board's activities and will, as time goes on, have to be properly handled. The Board, therefore, considers that there will be no possibility of reducing its expenses in the near future. Under these circumstances, the Board would request the Government to reconsider the question and undertake to bear the cost of the Board's administration. By thus removing the sentimental objection of the people to the levy of contribution from the religious institutions and putting an end to the necessity that now exists for the Board devoting a considerable portion of its time and energy to the task of levying and collecting contributions the Government will be pushing forward the Board's work in vital directions.

rt fees.

The Court-fees on applications filed before the Board during the period under report amounted to Rs. 708-15-0.

40. During the year under report also as in the previous year the Board was not able to realize the contributions payable by maths and temples to any appreciable extent. The Board had therefore mostly to depend upon the pecuniary aid from the Government for carrying on its work. The Government were pleased to grant the following advances as loans to be repaid in due course with interest at  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent per annum :—

Loans from Government.

(1) Rs. 60,000 in September 1926 (G.O. No. 4028, L. & M., dated 15th September 1926).

(2) Rs. 12,500 in February 1927 (G.O. Mis. No. 490, L. & M., dated 7th February 1927).

(3) Rs. 65,000 in March 1927 (G.O. Mis. No. 943, L. & M., dated 11th March 1927).

The Board not having been able to repay the instalments due to the Government on the advances made during the previous period, the Government have been pleased to give extension of time as follows :—

Serial number.	Date of advance.	Amount of advance.	Number of instalment.	Date on which originally due.	Deferred date of repayment.	Date to which the repayment is further postponed.
1	1st May 1925.	Rs. 50,000	1st	1st May 1926.	1st Nov. 1927.	1st May 1928.
...	...	...	2nd	1st May 1927.	Do.	Do.
2	30th Nov. 1925.	50,000	1st	1st Nov. 1926.	Do.	Do.
3	10th Mar. 1926.	63,000	1st	1st Mar. 1927.	1st Mar. 1928.	...

41. The total number of copy applications received and complied with in the Office of the Board during the period under report was 371 and the amount received therefor amounted to Rs. 1,849-4-0.

Copying charges.

42. The total ordinary receipts (excluding loan) amounted to Rs. 65,561-3-6 while the expenditure, excluding loans and advances, came to Rs. 1,61,824-3-5. A statement (XVII) of receipts and expenditure of the Board during the period in question is appended.

Receipts and expenditure.

43. During the period under report new committees were constituted in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvāri East, Gōdāvāri West, Kistna, Guntūr, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Chittoor, Coimbatore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Rāmnād and Tinnevely and the Kumbakonam Circle Temple

Temple Committees.

Committee in the Tanjore district was also reconstituted by the Government.

One special feature in the case of the Tinnevely district was that there were two distinct committees for the supervision of the Siva and Vishnu temples, constituted under Act XX of 1863 and the temples in the Sattur and Srivilliputhur taluks of the Rāmnād district continued to be under the control of the committees in the Tinnevely district even after those taluks had been included in the revenue district of Rāmnād. The Board's proposals for reconstitution were that there should be three new committees in the Tinnevely district one exercising jurisdiction over all the non-excepted Vishnu temples in the district and the two others over non-excepted Siva temples in the district, the non-excepted temples in the taluks of Sattur and Srivilliputhur being transferred to the jurisdiction of the newly constituted Rāmnād District Temple Committee. These proposals were accepted by the Government.

The Committees in the districts of Chingleput and Madura and the Erode and the Kollegal Circle Temple Committees in the Coimbatore district have been reconstituted in the current fasli. The Government have under consideration proposals in regard to the constitution of new committees for the Cuddapah, Anantapur and South Kanara districts and in place of the Negapatam and Tanjore Circle Temple Committees and the Madura Minakshi Sundareswarar, etc., Devasthanam Committee that were abolished with effect from 1st December 1927. On the passing of orders on these proposals the work of reconstitution of committees in the whole Presidency would have been over.

A statement (XVIII) showing the names of committees, their sanctioned strength, and actual strength as it stood on 24th December 1927 is appended. Statement XVIII-A refers to pending proposals.

44. As soon as a new committee was constituted and the election of the President and the Vice-President took place, the Board took care to give instructions as to what it should do to begin with and the list of temples available with the Board was supplied to it.



45. Some of the committees were not in a position to run on their day to day administration for want of funds. Pending receipt of contributions due to them under the Act, they applied to the Board for help. Though the financial position of the Board itself is far from satisfactory, the Board had to advance small loans

*During fasli under report—*

1. Vizagapatam District Temple Committee.
2. Kurnool District Temple Committee.
3. Guntūr District Temple Committee.

*During current fasli—*

4. Kistna District Temple Committee.
5. West Gōdāvari District Temple Committee.

private loan of Rs. 1,000 on its own liability. The Board approved the proposal.

Name of committee and nature of Board's Order.

1. Ganjām District Temple Committee—Approved.
2. Vizagapatam District Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.
3. East Gōdāvari District Temple Committee—Approved.
4. West Gōdāvari District Temple Committee—Approved.
5. Kistna District Temple Committee—Approved.
6. Tanjore Circle Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.
7. Kumbakōnam Circle Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.
8. Negapatam Circle Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.
9. Trichinopoly Hindu Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.
10. Thuraiyur Hindu Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.
11. Rāmnād District Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.
12. Ariyalur Hindu Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.
13. Coimbatore Circle Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.

46. The next step that the Board had to take in regard to these newly-constituted committees was to make them expedite their proposals for the division of their electoral area into circles and determine the number of members that each circle shall return with reference to the provisions of section 23 of Madras Act II of 1927. Except in a few cases the Board accepted the proposals as they were received. The names of committees which sent their proposals in this regard and the Board's orders thereon are shown in the margin. The preparation and publication of the electoral rolls of these Temple Committees were beyond the resources of many of the

14. Pollachi Circle Temple Committee—Approved with modifications.
15. Kurnool District Temple Committee—Approved.
16. Guntūr District Temple Committee—Approved.
17. Nellore District Temple Committee—Approved.
18. Chittoor District Temple Committee—Approved.
19. Bellary District Temple Committee—Approved.

committees. The Board had to advance loans for this purpose to the under-mentioned committees :—

Name of committee.	Amount of loan granted during current fasli.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Pollachi Circle Temple Committee ...	191	12	6
Kurnool District Temple Committee ...	500	0	0
Nellore do. ...	650	0	0
Guntūr do. ...	560	0	0
Kistna do. ...	769	6	6

47. During the period under report, the Government in consultation with the Board made the following appointments to fill up the vacancies that occurred in some of the committees under the transitory provisions of the Act to enable them to carry on their work properly :—

Name of committee	Name of gentleman appointed.
Tanjore Temple Committee ...	M.R.Ry. E. M. Viswanathan Chettiyar Avargal.
Negapatam Circle Temple Committee.	„ S. Vanmikalingam Pillai Avargal.

48. With reference to sub-section (2) of section 69 of the Act the following committees obtained the approval of the Board for the levy of contributions due to them at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the annual income of the temples under their control :—

The Ganjām District Temple Committee.	
The Vizagapatam	do.
The East Gōdāvāri	do.
The West Gōdāvāri	do.
The Kistna	do.
The Guntūr	do.
The Nellore	do.
The Kurnool	do.
The Chittoor	do.
The Bellary	do.
The Rāmnād	do.

49. During the period under report 2 applications were presented to the Board under the rules framed by the Government under section 71 (2) (d) of the Act relating to the conduct of enquiries and decision of disputes relating to elections to Temple Committees. Election  
disputes.

One of them was by a member of the Vellore Circle Temple Committee against the election of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, as the President of the committee. The application was admitted and the date fixed for the enquiry to be conducted by the President of the Board as the election Commissioner. But in the meanwhile the applicant put in a petition to the Board for the withdrawal of his original application. As the respondent consented to the withdrawal the election Commissioner passed orders allowing the withdrawal of the application.

The second case was one in which a member whose nomination as a candidate for the Vice-Presidentship of the Villupuram Circle Temple Committee was rejected by the presiding member at the time of the election on technical grounds applied to the Board for setting aside the election of the Vice-President of the committee. M.R.Ry. E. S. Chidambaram Pillai Avl., who was appointed as the election Commissioner conducted an enquiry at Tindivanam and declared the election of Vice-President void and ordered a re-election.

#### *Tours of Commissioners.*

50. The Commissioners continued during their tours to enlist public support and co-operation for the working of the Act and to remove misconceptions as to the objects of the Act and to discuss with trustees and committee members matters connected with the management of religious institutions. The personal interviews with the leading Zamindars and Rajahs who are trustees of religious institutions have brought about a real change in the administration of the religious institutions. Many Zamindars like the Rajah of Ramnad have agreed to keep the accounts of the Devasthanams separate from their general accounts. Special mention may here be made of the zeal which the Zamindars of Punganur and Kangundi have been evincing in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

But it is a matter for regret however to see that some enlightened Maharajas as that of Venkatagiri have chosen to be quite indifferent in the matter. The tours of Commissioners afforded facilities for the rural people to appear before them and plead their grievances. The tours also gave an opportunity to persons having interest to give their evidence before the Commissioners during the conduct of the preliminary enquiries, minimising the need for their going to the headquarters of the Board. The inspections of temples and the committee offices were recorded by the Commissioners in their notes of inspection together with their suggestion for improvement which were at once communicated to the trustees or the President of the committee as the case may be. It is gratifying to note that generally the trustees and the committees take up the suggestions in the spirit in which they are offered and are only glad to adopt the same. The large number of orders issued under section 18 in regard to general up-keep of the temples, repairs and renovations and in respect of proper maintenance of accounts, especially to the trustees in the Telugu districts, bespeak the careful nature of the inspections made by the respective Commissioners. The number of larger temples visited by the Commissioners during the period under report is given below :—

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar Avargal	10
M.R.Ry. R. Surya Rao Garu ... ..	110
M.R.Ry. E. S. Chidambaram Pillai Avargal ... ..	58
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Chengayya Pantulu Garu ... ..	203
M.R.Ry. P. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar Avargal ... ..	65

Concluding  
remarks.

51. In bringing this report to a close, the Board ventures to express the hope that the work done during the year will be found to show a marked advance towards the fulfilment of the objects of the Act. Three features may be prominently mentioned :—

(i) the growth of a sense of responsibility among the trustees of religious institutions generally ;

(ii) an awakening in the residents of the villages concerned to a knowledge of their duty to secure an efficient management of the temples by helping the Board and the Committees by timely intimation of the conditions and requirements of the institutions ; and

(iii) the willingness of the leading men in the villages to accept the position of honorary trustees to carry out the directions of the Board or the committees.

In the matter of the maintenance and the audit of accounts, it is observed that the trustees of several temples have begun to keep accounts, while those that had already been keeping them have shown their readiness to submit the accounts for scrutiny.

In the report for the previous year, the Board suggested that the result of the working of the Act during that year showed abundant justification for a measure like the Act in question. The Board is now in a position to state that the experience gained in the year under report has further strengthened the belief that the Act was not at all too early in coming and that it should be given a full trial. Such of the defects in the Act as the Board has been able to find in the course of the working of the Act were brought to the notice of the Government from time to time. The Board has proposed to the Government such amendments of the Act as the Board deemed to be necessary to remove the said defects and to meet as far as possible the objections raised by the various interests affected by the Act. The Board expresses the hope that the question of the amendment of the Act will be taken up as early as possible, so that the uncertainty that still exists and that is impeding the progress of the Board's work may be removed, and the working of the Act placed on a straight road leading to an end of all the abuses, that the Government and the public are aware of, in connexion with the management of religious institutions in this Presidency.

52. The Board cannot conclude this report without again inviting the special attention of the Government to the continued excellent work of its Secretary M.R.Ry. C. S. Swaminatha Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., and the invaluable assistance derived by the Board from his high zeal, industry and capacity.

## STATEMENT I.

(Vide paragraph 4 of the report.)

Statement showing the business transacted at the meetings of the Board from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Date of the meeting.	Subject matter.
17-7-1926	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrangement for the defence of O.S. No. 20/26 on the file of the District Court of Guntūr.</li> <li>2. Appointment of a temporary clerk under the Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Ganjām.</li> </ol>
17-9-1926	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrangement for the defence of certain suits in the District Courts at Guntūr, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool and West Gōdāvari (Ellore).</li> <li>2. Opening of a separate account in the Madras Central Urban Bank on behalf of Padavedu temple, North Arcot district.</li> <li>3. Question of increment to clerks under Inspectors.</li> <li>4. Modifications in draft by-laws to be forwarded to Government.</li> <li>5. Question of retrenchment in the Board's staff.</li> </ol>
17-11-1926	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recommendations to Government as to the appointment of auditors for the several districts.</li> <li>2. Exemption of a certain number of employees from the prescribed general educational qualifications.</li> <li>3. Adoption of forms for summoning witnesses, etc.</li> <li>4. Adoption of scale of travelling allowances for witnesses.</li> <li>5. Publication of notice in regard to the attendance of witnesses.</li> <li>6. Extension of the period of the temporary clerk under the Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Ganjām.</li> <li>7. Arrangement for the defence of certain suits in Sub-Courts at Guntūr and Bapatla.</li> <li>8. Suggestions for the modification of the draft rule regarding the assessment of income.</li> </ol>
12-1-1927	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrangement for the defence of the original suit No. 66 of 1926 on the file of the District Court of Nellore.</li> <li>2. Consideration of the first Administration Report of the Board.</li> </ol>

## STATEMENT I—contd.

Date of the meeting.	Subject matter.
9-2-1927	1. Extension of the period of the temporary clerk under the Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Ganjām. 2. Approving of the draft Financial Rules of the Board.
16-3-1927	1. Approving of the draft Account Rules of the Board. 2. Suggesting the need for the amendment of by-laws 4 and 7. 3. Exempting temples getting an income of less than Rs. 1,000 from payment of contribution due to the Board for the 2½ months in the year 1925 and ignoring fractions of a rupee in fixing the income of religious endowments. 4. Advance of a loan of Rs. 100 to the newly constituted committees. 5. Approving of the draft form of monthly abstract of receipts and expenditure. 6. Modification of the form of summons to produce documents. 7. Re-constitution of temple committees in the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. 8. Approving of the form of the final demand for contribution.
25-3-1927	1. Approving of the replies to the audit notes and the audit report on the accounts of the Board for the period ending 31st March 1926. 2. Approving of the abstract of Board's receipts and expenditure for the month of February 1927. 3. Opening of a separate account in the Madras Central Urban Bank on behalf of Sri Vilvanatheeswaraswami temple, Tiruvalam, North Arcot district.
27-3-1927	1. Arrangement for the defence of the original petition No. 5 of 1927 on the file of the District Court, Bellary. 2. Sanctioning the employment of 3 copyists on Rs. 30 per mensem. 3. Sanctioning the appointment of an Assistant Inspector for the Cuddapah district on an enhanced salary. 4. Granting enhanced allowance to the Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Ganjām. 5. Approving of the Budget Estimate of the Board for 1927-28.

## STATEMENT I—cont.

Date of the meeting.	Subject matter.
2-5-1927	6. Approving of the abstract of the Board's receipts and expenditure for the month of March 1927. 7. Extension of the period of the temporary clerk under the Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Ganjam.
17-6-1927	1. Sanctioning the appointment of 10 additional temporary clerks for 2 months and two additional attenders. 2. Granting an enhanced allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem to the Honorary Assistant Commissioner, North Arcot, so long as he is in sole charge of the district. 3. Approving of the abstract of the Board's receipts and expenditure for the months of April and May 1927. 4. Addressing the Government to advance loans to such of the temple committees as are not in a position to meet the expenditure incurred in connexion with the preparation and publication of the electoral roll. 5. Sanctioning the appointment of M. R. Ry. J. Satyanarayana Garu as Assistant Inspector for East Gōdāvari on an enhanced salary.



## STATEMENT H.

(Vide paragraph 4 of the report.)

Statement showing the number of enquiries made by the Board whether by a single Commissioner or by a committee of the Board from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Serial number.	District.	By a single Commissioner.		By a committee of the Board.	
		At Madras.	At mufassal stations.	At Madras.	At mufassal stations.
1	Ganjām ...	6	83	50	Nil.
2	Vizagapatam ...	1	13	20	Do.
3	East Gōdāvāri ...	2	7	38	Do.
4	West Gōdāvāri ...	4	10	50	Do.
5	Kistna ...	1	21	28	Do.
6	Guntūr ...	Nil.	208	145	5
7	Nellore ...	2	105	70	Nil.
8	Kurnool ...	Nil.	45	19	Do.
9	Chittoor ...	4	35	29	4
10	Bellary ...	Nil.	59	28	Nil.
11	Cuddapah ...	5	53	20	7
12	Anantapur ...	Nil.	40	18	Nil.
13	Chingleput ...	7	Nil.	67	Do.
14	South Arcot ...	1	1	27	Do.
15	North Arcot ...	6	Nil.	24	Do.
16	Salem ...	Nil.	Do.	12	Do.
17	Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.	1	Do.	11	Do.
18	Tanjore ...	1	5	143	Do.
19	Trichinopoly ...	6	12	106	Do.
20	Madura ...	3	5	37	3
21	Rāmnād ...	4	Nil.	99	Nil.
22	Tinnevelly ...	Nil.	8	79	1
23	Malabar ...	Do.	38	147	Nil.
24	South Kanara ...	Do.	8	16	Do.
		54	756	1,281	20

## STATEMENT III-A.

(Vide paragraph 5 of the report.)

Statement showing the strength of the establishment in the Office of the Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments as it stood at the end of June 1926 and at the end of June 1927.

Number of item.	Description of appointment.	Scale of pay per mensem.	As it stood on 30th June 1926.	As it stood on 30th June 1927.
		Rs.		
1	Secretary ...	400-40-600	1	1
2	Manager ...	200-10-250	1	1
3	Superintendents ...	125-7½-200	2	3
4	Examiner * ...	100-4-120	1	1
5	Upper Division Clerks ...	60-5-120	8	8
6	Lower Division Clerks ...	40-4-60 3-75	14	15†
7	Temporary Clerks for 2 months.	35 & 40		10
8	Shorthand Typists ...	50-5-100 70-5-100 (in the case of Graduates).	3	3
9	Copyists ...	30	2	3
10	Attenders ...	25-1-30	8	8
11	Sergeant ...	30-1-40	1	1
12	Duffadar ...	25-1-35	1	1
13	Chobdars ...	20-1-25	5	1
14	Peons ...	15-1-20	15	17
15	Watchman ...	12-1/3-15	...	1

\* This appointment was included in the cadre of Upper Division Clerks in the previous report.

† Includes one Cashkeeper on lower division scale employed against the post of Cashier in the scale of Rs. 80-5-120

## STATEMENT III-B.

(Vide paragraph 5 of the report.)

Statement showing the strength of mufassal establishment as it stood at the end of June 1926 and at the end of June 1927.

Number of item.	Description of appointment.	Scale of pay per mensem.	As it stood on 30th June 1926.	As it stood on 30th June 1927.
		rs.		
1	Honorary Assistant Commissioners.	Maximum allowance 75 and 50.	5	5
2	Inspectors	120-5-150	10	10
3	Assistant Inspectors	50-5-75	12	11
4	Clerks under Inspectors	25-1-35	10	9
5	Temporary clerks under Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Ganjam.	30	1	1
6	Peons under Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.	12	28	26

## STATEMENT IV.

(Vide paragraph 10 of the report.)

Statement showing the religious institutions the income of which has been increased by the interference of the Board for the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Serial number.	Name of institution.	Nature of the orders issued by the Board.	Amount of original income.	Amount of increased income.
			RS.	RS.
1	Sri Venugopalaswami and Sri Rajeswaraswami temples, Areyapuram, Razole Taluk, East Godavari District	Lease of temple lands at a public auction by trustees appointed by the Board under a scheme settled by it.	500	1,700
2	Koteeswaraswami temple, Duvvur, Kovur Taluk, Nellore District.	Scheme settled and trustee directed to auction lands.	290	461
3	Chandramowleswaraswami temple, Chiramana, Atmakur Taluk, Nellore District.	Scheme settled and lands auctioned to the highest bidder.	200	360
4	Vanneswaraswami temple, Kolanakuduru, Nellore Taluk and District.	Lands ordered to be auctioned to the highest bidder.	450	1,800
5	Chennakesavaswami temple, Vanala, Nandikotkur Taluk, Kurnool District.	Trustees ordered to lease out the temple lands in open auction.	300	540
6	Penhobilam Narasimhaswami temple, Amidala, Gooty Taluk, Anantapur District.	Scheme settled ... ..	1,500	2,000
7	Ledotamma temple, Tangatur, Ongole Taluk, Guntur District.	Trustees directed to auction the lands.	80	325
8	Sri Renukambalamman temple, Padavedu, North Arcot District.	Hundi collections were supervised and certain items were auctioned publicly under the supervision of Board's Officers.	3,123	3,500

## STATEMENT V-A.

(Vide paragraph 11 of the report.)

Statement showing the number of religious institutions coming under the Act up to 30th June 1927.

Name of district.	Number of institutions ordinarily coming under the Act.			Institutions specially brought under the Act though having income less than the minimum laid down in the Act.	Grand Total.
	Maths.	Temples.	Total.		
1. Ganjām ...	175	635	810	...	810
2. Vizagapatam ...	4	256	260	...	260
3. East Godāvāri ...	4	515	519	...	519
4. West Godāvāri ...	2	518	520	...	520
5. Kistna ...	3	333	336	...	336
6. Guntūr ...	8	867	875	...	875
7. Nellore ...	2	295	297	9	306
8. Kurnool ...	1	490	491	...	491
9. Chittoor ...	20	136	156	...	156
10. Bellary ...	11	272	283	2	285
11. Cuddapah ...	3	142	145	1	146
12. Anantapur ...	4	88	92	...	92
13. Chingleput ...	7	215	222	...	222
14. South Arcot ...	26	461	487	...	487
15. North Arcot ...	20	243	263	...	263
16. Salem ...	6	155	161	...	161
17. Coimbatore ...	15	592	607	...	607
18. The Nilgiris ...	1	12	13	...	13
19. Tanjore ...	28	1,087	1,115	439	1,554
20. Trichinopoly ...	10	472	482	7	489
21. Madura ...	10	177	187	...	187
22. Rāmnād ...	17	371	388	3	391
23. Tinnevelly ...	21	438	459	110	569
24. Malabar ...	27	1,778	1,805	...	1,805
25. South Kanara ...	37	259	296	...	296
Total ...	462	10,807	11,269	571	11,840

## STATEMENT V-B.

(Vide paragraph 12 of the report.)

Statement showing the names of institutions which applied for exemption from the operation of the Act under section 3 of the Act and the orders thereon, during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Name of district.	Serial number.	Name of institution.	Action taken.			Remarks.
			Wholly or partially exempted.	Exemption refused.	Pending.	
Kistna	1	Kanyaka Parameswari temple, Jaggayyapetta, Nandigama Taluk.	...	...	Pending.	Proposals made for partial exemption to Government.
Cuddapah.	2	Kanyaka Parameswari temple, Proddatur.	}	}	}	
	3	Kanyaka Parameswari temple, Bajampet.				
	4	Kanyaka Parameswari temple, Kamalapuram.				
	5	Kanyaka Parameswari temple, Cuddapah.				
	6	Kanyaka Parameswari temple, Jammalamadugu.				
Chittoor	7	Hathiramji math, Tirupati.	...	...	Do.	
Tanjore	8	Ahobilam math, Kumbakonam.	Partially	...	...	This was included in the last report.
Bamnd	9	Kovilar math, Kovilar.	Do.	...	...	Do.
	10	Bugandavana Perumal temple, Kaliyarkovil.	Do.	...	...	
Tinnevely.	11	Vanamamalai math, Nanguneri.	Do.	...	...	The question of reconsidering the exemption is under the consideration of the Board.
	12	Thirukkurugudi math, Nanguneri.	...	...	Pending.	
South Kanara.	13	Manjunath temple, Dharmastala.	Wholly exempted.	...	...	This was mentioned in the last report.

## STATEMENT VI-A.

(Vide paragraph 12 of the report.)

Statement showing the number of temples and maths which the Board held without any formal enquiry to be outside the scope of the Act on the ground that they get an income of less than Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 respectively per annum (during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927).

Name of district.	Name of taluk.	Number of temples.	Number of maths.
Ganjām	Goomsur	1	...
	Aaka	2	...
	Berhampur	1	...
	Parlakimedi	1	...
Vizagapatam	Sarvasiddhi	1	...
	Bobbili	2	...
	Salur	1	...
	Srungavarapukota	1	...
	Bimlipatam	1	...
East Godāvāri	Razole	2	...
Kistna	Gudivada	1	...
	Tiruvur division	1	...
Guntūr	Bapatla	26	...
	Guntūr	5	...
	Tenali	5	...
	Narasaraopet	18	...
	Ongole	6	...
Nellore	Kandukur	6	...
	Darsi	1	...
	Rapur	1	...
	Gudur	2	...
	Kanigiri	2	...
	Udayagiri	1	...
Cuddapah	Kamalapuram	8	...
	Rajampet	8	...
	Proddatur	7	...
Bellary	Bellary	2	...
	Rayadrug	8	...
	Hospet	6	...
	Alur	3	...
Chittoor	Kalahasti	1	...
	Madanapalle	2	...
	Vayalpad	5	...
	Chittoor	5	...
Anantapur	Dharmavaram	7	...
	Gooty	16	...
	Madakaairā	2	...
	Tadpatri	10	...
	Penukonda	5	...
	Hindupur	1	...

## STATEMENT VI-A—cont.

Statement showing the number of temples and matha which the Board held without any formal enquiry to be outside the scope of the Act on the ground that they get an income of less than Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 respectively per annum (during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927)—cont.

Name of district.	Name of taluk.	Number of temples.	Number of matha.
Kurnool	Kurnool	5	...
	Cumbum	7	...
	Nandikotkur	1	...
	Sirvel	2	...
Chingleput	Ponneri	2	...
South Arcot	Vridhachalam	12	...
	Chidambaram	5	...
	Gingee	2	...
	Villupuram	10	...
	Cuddalore	5	...
	Tirukkoyilur	8	...
North Arcot	Tirupattur	3	...
	Tiruvannamalai	2	...
Salem	Attur	1	...
	Dharmapuri	2	...
	Omalur	1	...
	Rasipur	2	...
	Tiruchengode	1	...
Coimbatore	Kollegal	1	...
	Palladam	3	...
	Pollachi	1	...
Tanjore	Mannargudi	8	...
	Nannilam	10	...
	Negapatam	4	1
	Tirutturaippam	1	...
	Papanasam	1	...
	Pattukkottai	4	...
	Mayavaram	4	...
	Tanjore	7	...
Kumbakonam	5	...	
Trichinopoly	Perambalur	27	...
	Lalgudi	11	...
	Mnsiri	7	...
	Kulittalai	10	...
	Karur	7	...
	Trichinopoly	17	...
Madura	Periyakulam	3	...
	Tirumangalam	2	...
	Madura	1	...
	Palni	1	...
	Melur	1	...
Nilakkottai	1	...	



## STATEMENT VI-A—cont.

Statement showing the number of temples and maths which the Board held without any formal enquiry to be outside the scope of the Act on the ground that they get an income of less than Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 respectively per annum (during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927)—cont.

Name of district.	Name of taluk.	Number of temples.	Number of maths.
Ramnad	Tiruppattur	12	...
	Sivaganga	12	...
	Ramnad	...	1
	Srivilliputhur	2	...
	Tiruvadana	1	...
	Aruppukottai	1	...
	Sattur	1	...
Tinnevely	Paramakudi	3	...
	Tiruchendur	13	...
	Tinnevely	22	...
	Tenkasi	10	...
	Srivaikuntam	10	...
	Nanguneri	1	...
Malabar	Ambasamudram	19	...
	Ponnani	1	...
	Palghat	2	...
	Walluvanad	2	...
	Chirakkal	6	...
South Kanara	Kottayam	2	...
	Uppinangadi	1	...
	Mangalore	3	...
	Karkal	1	...
	Kasaragod	3	...
	Coondapoor	2	...
	Udipi	3	...
	Total	529	8

## STATEMENT VI-B.

(Vide paragraphs 12 and 31 of the report.)

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Ganjam ...	1. Lakshminarayanawami temple, Subbannapeta, Tekkali Taluk.	Private	Public.
	2. Gopinadhaswami and the minor deities at Tekkali.	Do.	Do.
Vizagapatam ...	1. Pedda Anjaneyaswami temple, Vizianagram.	Do.	Do.
West Godavari ...	1. Seetharamaswami temple, Chilakalapadu, Tanuku Taluk.	Do.	Private.
Guntur ...	1. Chennakesavaswami and Bhimeswaraswami temples, Koppolu, Ongole Taluk.	Excepted	Non-excepted.
	2. Baghunayakaswami temple, Chadalavada, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	Do.
	3. Kasivisweswaraswami temple, Kornepad.	Do.	Do.
	4. Venkateswaraswami temple, Kornepad.	Do.	Do.
	5. Sankara Vidyalayam, Bapatla Taluk.	Outside the scope of the Act.	Outside the scope of the Act.
	6. Chandrasekharaswami temple, Poondla, Bapatla Taluk.	Excepted	Excepted.
	7. Venugopalaswami temple, Mukkamala, Guntur Taluk.	Act does not apply.	Act applies.
	8. Seetharamaswami temple, Muthupalli Agraharam, Tenali Taluk.	Excepted	Excepted.
	9. Chandrasekharaswami temple, Varahapuram Agraharam, Tenali Taluk.	Do.	Do.
	10. Ranganayakaswami temple, Peddavaram Agraharam, Repalle Taluk.	Do.	Do.

STATEMENT VI B—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Guntur—cont.	11. Mallikarjunaswami and Kethareswaraswami temples, Tadikonda; Gireswaraswami temple, Tadikonda.	Excepted	Non-excepted.
Nellore.	12. Agastheeswaraswami temple, Old Guntur.	Act does not apply.	Act applies.
	1. Janardhanaswami temple, Gudali.	Excepted	Non-excepted.
	2. Venugopalswami temple, Moolapet.	Do.	Do.
	3. Prasannavisweswaraswami temple, Mypaud, Nellore Taluk.	Act does not apply or excepted.	Act applies. Excepted.
	4. Neelakanteswaraswami temple, Venkanapalem, Nellore Taluk.	Excepted.	Excepted.
	5. Udayavarlu Sannidi, Nellore.	Act does not apply or excepted.	Do.
Bellary	1. Kampi math, Hospet Taluk.	Private	Public.
	2. Kotturuswami math, Brucepet, Bellary Taluk.	Do.	Do.
	3. Chimmanasani Anjaneyaswami temple, Brucepet.	Act does not apply.	Act applies.
	4. Nagareswaraswami temple, Hospet	Private	Public.
	5. Ranganadhaswami temple, Hospet.	Do.	Do.
	6. Kodandaramaswami and Venkataramanaswami temples, Brucepet.	Do.	Do.
	7. Kanyakaparameswari temple, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary.	Act does not apply.	Act applies.
	8. Venkateswaraswami temple, Kudatini, Bellary Taluk.	Excepted	Non-excepted.
Cuddapah	1. Anjaneyaswami temple, Nukanenipalli, Rajampet Taluk.	Private	Public and excepted.
	2. Kanyakaparameswari temple, Jammalamadugu.	Do.	Public.

## STATEMENT VI-B—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Cuddapah—cont. ...	3. Kanyakaparameswari temple, Kamalapuram.	Private ...	Public.
	4. Do. Cuddapah.	Do. ...	Do.
	5. Do. Proddatur.	Do. ...	Do.
	6. Do. Rajampet.	Do. ...	Do.
	7. Kodandaramaswami temple, Maidukur, Proddatur Taluk.	Do. ...	Private.
Chittoor ...	1. Venkateswaraswami temple, Ghattu, Madanapalle Taluk.	Do. ...	Excepted.
	2. Prasannavenkateswaraswami temple, Madanapalle, Madanapalle Taluk.	Do. ...	Non-excepted.
	3. Seetharamanjeyaswami temple, Damalcheruvu, Chandragiri Taluk.	Excepted ...	Do.
Kurnool ...	1. Rangaswami temple, Tarturu, Nandikotkur Taluk.	Private ...	Public.
	2. Chennakesavaswami temple, Velugodu, Nandikotkur Taluk.	Do. ...	Public and excepted.
Chingleput ...	1. Sri Kandappar Devasthanam, Ayyampet, Conjeeveram Taluk.	(a) Income less than Rs. 250. (b) Excepted.	Excepted.
South Arcot ...	1. Shanmugaswami math, Kumarakuppam, Valavanur.	Private ...	Public.
	2. Gurunamasivoysa math, Chidambaram.	Income less than Rs. 500.	Income above Rs. 500.
	3. Sri Moolanathaswami temple at Tirumoolasthanam, Chidambaram Taluk.	Excepted ...	Excepted.
North Arcot ...	1. Sri Mariamman, etc., temples at Se Agaram, Tiruvannamalai Taluk.	Income less than Rs. 250.	Income above Rs. 250.
	2. Sri Kotai Abhaya Varadarajaperumal temple, Kaveripakkam, Arkonam Taluk.	Excepted ...	Excepted.
Tanjore ...	1. Kumarar Kovil, Manjakkollai, Negapatam Taluk.	Private ...	Excepted.

## STATEMENT VI-B—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which dis-  
 puts under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the  
 period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of con- tention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted; (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Tanjore—cont. ...	2. Ramalingaswami math, Siyathamangai, Nanni- lam Taluk. 3. Viswanathaswami temple, Tillayadi, Mayavaram Taluk. 4. Venkatesaperumal temple, Sithakkadu, Maya- varam Taluk. 5. Kalahastiswarar temple, Kalathur, Nannilam Taluk. 6. Sundareswaraswami tem- ple, Malakkudi, Maya- varam Taluk. 7. Venugopalaswami and Ramaswamiperumal temples, Madapuram, Negapatam Taluk. 8. Viswanathaswami temple, Kulikarai, Nannilam Taluk, Kailasanatha- swami and Kadamba- vananathar temples at Papakovil, Negapatam Taluk. 9. Sri Rama math, Tirut- turaippundi. 10. Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Murthiambal- puram, Tanjore Taluk. 11. Pannagabaraneswarar temple, Pannatheru, Tirutturaippundi Taluk. 12. Abhishtavaradarajaperu- mal temple, Thittani- muttam. 13. Viswanathaswami and Ramaswamiperumal temples, Ramagai, Negapatam Taluk. 14. Virakothandaramaswami temple, Tillavilagam, Tirutturaippundi Taluk.	Act does not apply. Do. Do. Do. Income below Rs. 250. Excepted ... Do. Income below Rs. 500. Excepted ... Do. ... Private ... Do. ... Excepted ...	Outside the scope of the Act. Act applies. Outside the scope of the Act. Act applies. Do. Excepted. Do. Outside the scope of the Act. Act applies and non- excepted. Excepted. Do. Do. Do.

## STATEMENT VI-B—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Tanjore—cont. ...	15. Kailasanathaswami temple, Kidamangalam, Nannilam Taluk.	Private ...	Excepted.
	16. Kothandaramaswami temple, Sithinakudi, Mannargudi Taluk.	Do. ...	Do.
	17. Kasi Viswanathaswami temple, Karunthattangudi, Tanjore Taluk.	Do ...	Outside the scope of the Act.
	18. Thirumenialagar temple, Vadagudi, Negapatam Taluk.	Do. ...	Public and non-excepted.
Trichinopoly ...	1. Konganatchiamman, etc., temples, Ottakudi, Trichinopoly Taluk.	Income less than Rs. 250.	Outside the scope of the Act.
	2. Swayamprakasaswami math, Tirumalavadi.	Private ...	Neither a math nor a temple.
	3. Pattanakarai Pilliar temple, Marudur.	Excepted ...	Excepted.
	4. Chokkandiamman temple, Ammangudi, Trichinopoly Taluk.	Private ...	Public.
	5. Subrahmanyaswami temple, Pachiyur, Lalgudi Taluk.	Excepted ...	Excepted.
	6. Sundareswaraswami temple, Mummudi Shelamangalam, Lalgudi Taluk.	Do. ...	Non-excepted.
	7. Pavaranesarar and Venkatesaperumal temples, Udayarpalaiyam.	Private ...	Excepted.
	8. Kaliyagaradarajarperumal temple, Kallankurichi.	Do. ...	Do.
	9. Kamakshiamman temple, Kammala Street, Trichinopoly.	Act does not apply.	Act applies.
	10. Tirumugateswaraaswami temple, Ayan Peraiyur.	Do.	Act does not apply.
Madura ...	1. Muthalamman temple, Agaram.	Private ...	Act applies.
	2. Chokkanathaswami and Mayapandiswarar temples, Melmangalam, Periyakulam Taluk.	Do. ...	Do.

## STATEMENT VI-B—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Madura—cont. ...	3. Saniswara Bhagavan temple, Kujjanur.	Excepted ...	Excepted.
Ramnad ... ..	1. Erukangudi Mariamman temple, Melmadai.	Do. ...	Do.
	2. Meenakshiammal math, Manamadura.	No math ...	Outside the scope of the Act.
	3. Siva and Perumal temples, Karaikudi.	Act does not apply.	Act applies and excepted.
	4. Mariamman temple, Satur.	Excepted ...	Excepted.
	5. Somanathaswami temple, Sivaganga.	Private ...	Act applies.
	6. Thiruvengadamudayar temple, Ariyakudi.	Do. ...	Excepted.
	7. Muthalamman temple, Karaikudi.	Act does not apply.	Act applies.
	8. Sugandavanaperumal temple, Kaliarkoil, Sivaganga Taluk.	Do.	Do.
Tinnevely ...	1. Navaneethakrishnaswami temple, Veerakeralam-pudur.	Private ...	Public.
	2. Kulasekharāmudayar temple, Kondanagarām.	Income less than Rs. 250.	Do.
	3. Therkuthiruvengadamudayar temple, Alwartirunagari.	Private ...	Public and excepted.
	4. Purnakripeswarar temple, Munnirpallam.	Do. ...	Excepted.
	5. Santanagopalaswami temple, Kilapattam.	Do. ...	Non-excepted.
	6. Lakshminarayana-perumal temple, Munnirpallam.	Do. ...	Excepted.
	7. Vadakkuthirumaligai Athinam, Tiruchendur.	Act does not apply.	Outside the scope of the Act.
	8. Alaganachiamman temple, Kuthukalvalasai.	Private ...	Act applies.
	9. Emberumanar Jeer temple, Alwartirunagari.	Excepted ...	Excepted.
	10. Muthumalai Amman temple, Kurangani.	Private ...	Act applies

## STATEMENT VI (B)—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Tinnevely—cont.	11. Balasakthi Vinayagar temple, Padappakurichi. 12. Navaneethakrishnaswami temple, Keelathattapara. 13. Vedamoorthy temple, Thachanallur.  14. Theppakulam Lakshminarayanaperumal temple, Munnirpallam. 15. Narasimhaswami temple, Tenkasi.	Private ...  Act does not apply.  Excepted ...  Private ...  Do. ...	Act applies.  Excepted.  Non-excepted and a sub-temple to Nelliappar Devasthanam. Public.  Public and outside the scope of the Act.
Malabar ...	1. Chengathur Ayyappan temple, Palghat. 2. Cheruvathur Bhagavathi temple, Chittalancheri, Palghat. 3. Chimba temple, Chambrakulam, Palghat. 4. Kandathar Kavu, Kottaya, Palghat. 5. Kizhakkancheri temple, Palghat. 6. Kunnappalli temple, Ezhakkad, Palghat. 7. Kuruthiraman temple, Bammanur, Palghat. 8. Madappulli Kavu temple, Yakkara, Palghat. 9. Mannathur temple, Kuthanur, Palghat. 10. Mukkai Siva temple, Puthur, Palghat. 11. Thevarkulam temple, Elavancherry, Palghat.  12. Thirupuraikkal Bhagavathi temple, Vadakanthara, Palghat.	Private ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Do. ...  Income less than Rs. 250.	Public.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Income above Rs. 250.





## STATEMENT VI-B—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Malabar—cont. ...	34. Thripuranthakan temple, Vylathur, Ponnani.	Private ...	Public.
	35. Vaikkattur temple, Kattiparuthi, Ponnani.	Do. ...	Do.
	36. Valiyakunnu temple, Valiyakunnu, Ponnani.	Do. ...	Do.
	37. Valamaruthoore temple, Chennara, Ponnani.	Do. ...	Do.
	38. Vellamasseri temple, Talakad, Ponnani.	Do. ...	Do.
	39. Anthimahakalan temple, Kothakurissi, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	40. Arakurissi temple, Arakurissi, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	41. Chenganikottukavu temple, Vellinezhi, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	42. Kolluvazhi temple, Kalluvazhi, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	43. Karimpuzha temple, Karimpuzha, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	44. Killikulangara temple, Kanniamprom, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	45. Kodurmanna temple, Srikrishnapuram, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	46. Kothakurissi temple, Kothakurissi, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	47. Pachayil temple, Srikrishnapuram, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	48. Nallusseri temple, Elampulasseri, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	49. Pallikurup temple, Thachampura, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	50. Panayurkavu temple, Vadakumbram, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.
	51. Parriyanampatta and Anthimahakalan temples, Moothedath Madamba, Walluvanad.	Do. ...	Do.



## STATEMENT VI-B—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Malabar—cont. ...	69. Kutteri temple, Puthur, Kottayam Taluk.	Private .. ..	Public.
	70. Menaprom temple, Menaprom, Kottayam Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	71. Manatheri temple, Manatheri, Kottayam.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	72. Muriat Kavu, Manatheri, Kottayam.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	73. Muzhakunnu temple, Muzhakunnu, Kottayam.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	74. Panoli Kavu, Eranjoli, Kottayam.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	75. Sankaramangalam temple, Vadakkumbad, Kottayam.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	76. Sivapuram temple, Sivapuram, Kottayam.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	77. Trikkakunnu temple, Muzhakunnu, Kottayam.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	78. Mannur temple, Mannur, Ernad Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	79. Pazbachannur temple, Kadalundi, Ernad Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	80. Vyragi Math, Nagaram, Calicut Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	81. Thirumana Subramania temple, Villiapalli, Kurumbranad Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	82. Karimbantodiyl temple, Manjeri, Ernad Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Outside the scope of the Act.
	83. Chenbottikottam temple, Thaliparamba, Chirakkal Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	84. Bhattiyil Siva temple, Elamblasser, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	85. Chammanur Ayyappan temple, Vellinezhi, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	86. Cherumittan Viahnu temple, Vellinezhi, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
		Do. ... ..	Do.

## STATEMENT VI-B—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Malabar—cont.	87. Cheruvalluore Siva temple, Walluvanad.	Private .. ..	Outside the scope of the Act.
	88. Kandamangalam Narasimhamruthi temple, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	89. Kanthalur Vishnu temple, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	90. Koduvelli Siva temple, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	91. Payyaruli Siva temple, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	92. Kuruvakkad temple, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	93. Kunnappalli Siva temple, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	94. Puzhikunnath Vishnu temple, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	95. Sankaramangalam temple, Walluvanad.	Do. ... ..	Private.
	96. Chelapra Kavu, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Outside the scope of the Act.
	97. Cherankulangariam temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	98. Ezhakkat Siva temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	99. Kuttaswaram temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	100. Kuvithrikkovil temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	101. Moolanthara Siva temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	102. Naduvasseri Bhagavathi temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	103. Neelakattesseri Siva temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	104. Pishareswar Thevar temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	105. Puthukod Vishnu temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	106. Thanthram Kavu temple, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	107. Trikkai Kulangara temple, Palghat.	Do. ... ..	Do.
	108. Lingapattar Madhom Siva temple, Sultanpet, Palghat Taluk.	Do. ... ..	Private.





## STATEMENT VI-B—cont.

Statement showing the names of institutions in respect of which disputes under section 84 were disposed of by the Board during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number and name of institution.	Nature of contention. (1) Private. (2) Income. (3) Excepted. (4) Math or temple. (5) Charitable or religious.	Nature of disposal.
Malabar—cont. ....	147. Naduvath Siva temple, Trikkalangode, Ernad.	Private	Public
	148. Vandur Siva temple, Vandur, Ernad.	Do.	Do.
	149. Karikkat temple, Trikkalangode, Ernad.	Do.	Do.
	150. Kalikavu temple, Karuvambrom, Ernad.	Do.	Do.
	151. Punnappala Siva temple, Punnappala, Ernad.	Do.	Do.
	152. Kandamangalam temple and Easwaramangalam temple, Ernad.	Do.	Do.
	153. Kannatiparamba temple, Kannatiparamba, Chirakkal.	Do.	Do.
	154. Pisharikavu temple, Viyyur, Kurumbarnad.	Do.	Do.
	155. Parasurama temple, Chittari paramba, Kottayam.	Do.	Do.
	156. Pulpalli temple, Pulpalli, Wynaad.	Do.	Do.
South Kanara ....	1. Padukkai Sadasiva temple, Pudukkai, Kasargod Taluk	Do.	Do.
	2. Venkataramana temple, Puthur, Uppinangadi Taluk.	Do.	Do.
	3. Bhdhakrishnamandir, Uppinangadi.	Math or temple.	Neither
	4. Vishnumoorthi temple, Kasargod.	Private	Public.
	5. Meleripu temple, Kasargod.	Do.	Do.
	6. Cheruvattur Veerabhadra temple, Cheruvattur, Kasargod.	Do.	Do.
	7. Mahakali temple, Thara, Coondapur.	Do.	Do.



STATEMENT VII.

(Vide paragraph 14 of the report.)

Statement showing the number of temples specially brought under the Act, though the income is less than Rs. 250, during the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Name of district.	Name of taluk.	Number of temples.
Nellore	Kandukur	5
	Kovvur	1
	Gudur	3
Bellary	Hospet	1
	Alur	1
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	1
Tanjore	Nannilam	58
	Negapatam	83
	Mannargudi	56
	Tanjore	54
	Pattukottai	40
	Tirathuraipundi	38
Trichinopoly	Karur	5
	Trichinopoly	2
Ramnad	Srivilliputhur	3
Tinnevely	Sankarankoil	3
	Koilpatti	2
	Ambasamudram	15
	Tenkaasi	22
	Nanguneri	3
	Srivaikuntam	38
	Tiruchendur	11
	Tinnevely	8
		458

## STATEMENT VIII.

(Vide paragraph 15 of the report.)

Statement showing the progress made in respect of the maintenance of registers of properties, etc., of temples and maths as required by section 38 of the Act from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Serial number.	Name of district.	Number of returns received excluding those submitted during the previous fasli and re-submitted after revision in accordance with further instructions.		Total number examined and accepted during the fasli.		Total number returned for revision or completion.	
		Temples.	Maths.	Temples.	Maths.	Temples.	Maths.
1	Ganjām ... ..	7	2	12	2	4	...
2	Vizagapatam ... ..	7	1	8	...	2	...
3	East Gōdāvāri ... ..	18	...	6	...	12	...
4	West Gōdāvāri ... ..	13	...	4	...	9	...
5	Kistna ... ..	15	...	4	...	11	...
6	Guntūr ... ..	114	1	15	...	22	...
7	Nellore ... ..	61	3	12	...	17	...
8	Bellary ... ..	63	2	14	...	22	...
9	Chittoor ... ..	27	5	3	...	16	...
10	Kurnool ... ..	76	1	5	...	27	...
11	Cuddapah ... ..	61	...	3	...	29	...
12	Anantapur ... ..	37	...	14	...	12	...
13	Chingleput ... ..	8	...	...	...	4	...
14	South Arcot ... ..	83	1	5	...	8	...
15	North Arcot ... ..	6	...	...	...	4	...
16	Salem ... ..	3	...	1	...	...	...
17	Coimbatore ... ..	19	...	6	...	6	...
18	The Nilgiris ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Tanjore ... ..	75	...	30	...	20	...
20	Trichinopoly ... ..	22	2	18	...	...	...
21	Madura ... ..	7	...	1	...	6	...
22	Tinnevely ... ..	15	1	10	...	3	...
23	Rāmnād ... ..	5	...	2	...	2	...
24	Malabar ... ..	39	3	35	1	3	2
25	South Kanara ... ..	86	1	72	1	14	1
		866	23	280	4	253	8

## STATEMENT IX.

(Vide paragraph 16 of the report.)

Statement showing the number of budget estimates of receipts and disbursements for 1927-28, received from maths and excepted temples under section 61 of the Act from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Serial number.	Name of district.	Number of institutions from which budgets have been received.		Remarks.
		Temples.	Maths.	
1	Visagapatam ... ..	2	...	
2	East Godavari ... ..	8	...	
3	West Godavari ... ..	4	...	
4	Kistna ... ..	9	...	
5	Nellore ... ..	2	...	
6	Bellary ... ..	3	...	
7	Guntur ... ..	2	...	
8	South Arcot ... ..	...	1	
9	Tanjore ... ..	1	...	
10	Madura ... ..	11	2	
11	Tinnevely ... ..	5	1	
		47	4	

## STATEMENT X.

(Vide paragraph 18 of the report.)

Statement showing resumption of inam lands by Government from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Serial number and district.	Name of temple.	Proposals for resumption by Revenue Department pending.	Cases of actual resumption by Revenue Department.	Remarks as to the action taken by the Board.
1. East Gōdāvari.	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami and Sri Agasteswaraswami temple, Kajuluru, Cocanada.	...	Resumed by Government.	The Collector was addressed to have the assessment re-assigned in favour of the institutions.
2. Anantapur.	Venugopalaswami and Anjaneyaswami temples, Putaparthi, Penukonda Taluk.	...	Do.	The Board of Revenue having observed that nothing could be done in the matter in the absence of proof that the land also constituted the inam, the President of the Committee has been requested to take necessary steps.
3. Do.	Suddalu inam, Kristipadu village, Gooty Taluk.	Pending ...	...	The Revenue authorities requested to assign net assessment in favour of Ramaswami temple in the village. Reply awaited.
4. Do.	Subramanyaswamy temple, Turukapalle, Gooty Taluk.	Do. ...	...	The archaka directed to reinstal deity.
5. Cuddapah.	Malleswaraswami temple, Singanama, Rajampet Taluk.	...	Resumed by Government.	Application made for transfer of land to Inam tenure is pending with the Revenue Department.
Do.	Anjaneyaswami temple, Chinnaocrampadu, Rajampet Taluk.	...	Do.	The Assistant Inspector reports that no such temple exists. Further investigation pending.

## STATEMENT X—cont.

Statement showing resumption of inam lands by Government  
from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number and district.	Name of temple.	Proposals for resumption by Revenue Department pending.	Cases of actual resumption by Revenue Department.	Remarks as to the action taken by the Board.
7. Cuddapah.	Bhavanisankaraswami temple, Chinnacheppalli, Kamalapuram Taluk.	..	Resumed by Government.	President of the Committee addressed to take necessary steps.
8. Do.	Madanagopalswami temple, Peddanapad, Kamalapuram Taluk.	...	Do.	President of the Committee addressed to appoint trustee and take necessary steps.
9. Do.	Bhogadi Gangamma temple, Animela, Kamalapuram Taluk.	Pending ...	Do.	Trustee given permission to file suit after taking legal advice.
10. Do.	Venkateswaraswami temple, Alidena, Kamalapuram Taluk.	Do. ...	...	Committee having expressed its inability to take action, the local officer of the Board directed to report further in the matter.
11. Do.	Sowmyanadhaswami temple, Nandalur, Rajampet Taluk.	Do. ...	...	Inams relate to a different temple in the village now in ruins. Revenue authorities addressed to transfer the same to the temple in question. Reply awaited.
12. Do.	Chennakesavaswami temple, Alavalapad, Puliwendla Taluk.	Do. ...	...	The Committee and trustee requested to take action as suggested by the Board (pending).
13. Chittoor ..	Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Tarigonda, Vayalpad Taluk.	Do. ...	...	Trustee has filed suit for recovery.

## STATEMENT X—cont.

Statement showing resumption of inam lands by Government  
from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number and district.	Name of temple.	Proposals for resumption by Revenue Department pending.	Cases of actual resumption by Revenue Department.	Remarks as to the action taken by the Board.
14. Nellore ...	Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Tiruvidhipad, Kovur Taluk.	Pending ...	...	Samprokshana performed by trustee and installation of Dhvajasthambam under progress. Service now regular.
15. Do. ...	Pattanadeswaraswami temple, Koruturu, Nellore Taluk.	Do. ...	...	President of the Committee addressed in the matter.
16. Do. ...	Vanneswaraswami temple, Kaluvoy, Atmakur Taluk.	Do. ...	...	Do.
17. Do. ...	Chennakesavaswami temple and Malleswaraswami temple, Bitragunta, Kandukur Taluk.	Do. ...	...	Do.
18. Do. ...	Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Singaroyakonda, Kandukur Taluk.	Do. ...	...	Do.
19. Do. ...	Chennakesavaswami temple, Pelleru, Atmakur Taluk.	Do. ...	..	Do.
20. Bellary ...	Chatragudi Anjaneyaswami temple, Halaharivi, Alur Taluk.	Do. ...	...	Do.
21. Kurnool .	Anjaneyaswami temple, Bodducherla, Markapur Taluk.	Do. ..	...	Tahsildar addressed.
22. Do. ...	Asadi inam, Thummalapenta, Koilkuntla Taluk.	Do. ....	...	President of the Committee addressed.
23. Do. ...	Inam at Pyapali, Dhone Taluk, relating to Pushpagiri Math, Cuddapah.	...	...	Assistant Inspector addressed to enquire and report.

## STATEMENT X—cont.

Statement showing the further stages, if any, of cases mentioned in Statement X of the First Administration Report.

Serial number in the First Administration Report.	District.	Name of temple.	Remarks.
1	Vizagapatam.	Sri Bheemeswaraswami and Tripurasundaramma temples, Rayavaram, Sarvasiddhi Taluk.	Scheme has been settled and the trustees appointed thereunder have been directed to take measures for the recovery of the lands.
2	Do.	Sri Mallitarjunaswami temples, Garbham, Gajapathinagaram Taluk.	The Board of Revenue has expressed its willingness to reassign the net assessment if a proper trustee is appointed and the Vizagapatam District Temple Committee which was asked to select a proper person has done so.
3	Do.	Sri Kothandaramaswami temple, Kota uratala, Golingonda Taluk.	Still pending.
4	Guntur ...	Malleswaraswami temple, Kutchellapad, Tenali Taluk.	Scheme settled and trustee directed to take action.
5	Do. ...	Nageswaraswami temple, Duggirala.	Still pending.
6	Nellore ...	Indukurpet temples ...	Suits filed by trustees.
7	Do. ...	Kylasanadhaswami temple, Gangapatnam.	Compromise between the alienee and trustees having fallen through the President of the Nellore District Temple Committee has been addressed to settle matters.
8	Do. ...	Varakavipudi temples ...	Still pending.
9	Do. ...	Moolasthaneswaraswami temple, Moolapet.	The President of the Committee addressed.
10	Do. ..	Alaghanadhaswami temple, Nidimusal.	Services renewed and repairs being undertaken and the revenue authorities were requested to close the resumption proposals.
11	Do. ...	Vemulamma temple, Viroor.	This is a case of completed resumption and not one of pending resumption as stated in the previous report.
12	Do. ...	Muthukur temples ...	Still pending.
13	Kurnool ...	Sri Amruteswaraswami temple, Kurnool.	Trustees appointed by Committee and directions given.
14	Do. ...	Eudravaram village temples.	Do.
15	Do. ...	Sri Chennakesavaswami and Anjaneyaswami temples, Orvakal.	Trustee appointed and inamdars warned.

## STATEMENT X—cont.

Statement showing the further stages, if any, of cases mentioned in Statement X of the First Administration Report—cont.

Serial number in the First Administration Report.	District.	Name of temple.	Remarks.
16	Kurnool ...	Sri Lingamayya Devatha, Pudur.	Trustee appointed ; progress awaited.
17	Do. . ...	Eswaraswami temple, Bolavaram.	Do.
18	Do. ...	Eswaraswami temple, Gollur.	Committee addressed.
19	Do. ...	Anjaneyaswami temple, Bujanuru.	Do.
20	Do. ...	Anjaneyaswami temple, Guttapad.	Do. Trustee appointed.
21	Do. ...	Siddhi Nandeswaraswami temple, Gangavaram.	Still pending.
22	Do. ...	Siddheswaraswami and Chennakesavaswami temples, Gundumallam, Koilkuntla Taluk.	Committee addressed.
23	Chittoor ...	Sri Ellamma Deity, Kangundi.	
24	Do. ...	Kalamma temple, Kangundi.	
25	Cuddapah	Chennakesavaswami and Anjaneyaswami temples, Gollalagudur, Pulivendla Taluk.	} Still pending.
26	Anantapur.	Munimadugu temples, Penukonda Taluk.	Lands recovered in one case. Others pending.
27	Malabar ...	Puthur temple, Walluvanad Taluk.	Still pending.



STATEMENT XI.

STATEMENT XI.

(Vide paragraph 20 of the report.)

Administrative orders passed by the Board under Section 18 of the Act from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Serial number.	Name of district.	General upkeep of the temple, repairs and renovations.	Maintenance and audit of accounts.	Allocation of income.	Investment of funds.	Recovery of temple lands.	Separation of archakaship from trusteeship.	Auction of temple lands to the highest bidder.	Advice regarding imprudent transactions.	Conduct of temple affairs during extraordinary occasions.	Appointment of trustees.	Miscellaneous.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Ganjām ... ..	33	25	...	15	...	15	16	...	...	65	...
2	Vizagapatam ... ..	4	4	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	4	...
3	East Gōdāvari ... ..	58	2	...	5	3	2	2	3	3	2	...
4	West Gōdāvari ... ..	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
5	Kistna ... ..	9	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
6	Guntūr ... ..	128	16	48	2	62	2	15	15	5	30	27
7	Nellore ... ..	38	24	30	6	24	1	25	13	2	10	8
8	Chittoor ... ..	18	10	3	3	5	1	3	6	4	6	2

9	Cuddapah...	...	...	27	10	10	2	19	5	11	6	1	8	3
10	Bellary ...	...	...	17	20	10	5	11	2	15	8	2	15	4
11	Anantapur ...	...	...	17	8	12	5	14	3	7	5	3	9	4
12	Kurnool ...	...	...	37	10	4	2	44	21	21	23	3	29	6
13	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
14	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	5	1
15	Chinglepet ...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
16	Coimbatore ...	...	...	3	2	...	1	9	...	1	...	...	1	...
17	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Tanjore ...	...	...	6	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	21	...
20	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	...
21	Madura ...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	Sale 1	...	...	1	...
22	Rāmnād ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2 of which 1 is removal.	...
24	Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25	South Kanara ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	Total ...			408	141	121	61	205	53	123	83	29	233	64

STATEMENT XII.

(Vide paragraph 25 of the report.)

Statement of schemes of administration settled by the Board for temples and maths under sections 57 and 63 of the Act for the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Name of district.	Serial number	Name of institution.	Initiative for action.		Remarks.
			<i>Suo motu.</i>	On receipt of petition.	
Ganjām ...	1	Sri Gopinadha Mahaprabho temple, Gondala Village, Chatrapur Taluk	<i>Suo motu</i>	...	Scheme since cancelled.
	*2	Sri Neelakanteswaraswami temple, Pathapatnam, Parlākimedi Taluk	...	Petition.	
	3	Sri Seetharamaswami temple alias Kothandaramaswami temple, Sompeta, Ganjām District	...	Do.	
	4	Modono Mohonoswami temple at Serankuda, Aska Taluk	...	Do.	
	5	Sree Narayanaswami temple at Vishnuchakram, Gumsur Taluk	...	Do.	
	6	Sree Dadivahanaswami temple at Gogu, Gumsur Taluk	...	Do.	
	7	Sree Radha Damodara Math and others, Padmanabhapuram, Berhampur Taluk	...	Do.	
	8	Sree Gopinahaswami temple, Nuvagam, Gumsur Taluk	...	Do.	
	9	Sree Jagannadhaswami Math, Varanasi Village, Parlākimedi Taluk	...	Do.	
	10	Sree Gopaljee alias Radha Krishnaswami temple, Narayanapur Village, Berhampur Taluk	<i>Suo motu</i>	...	
	11	Gopinadha Mahaprabho Math at Bhavanipur Village, Aska Taluk, Ganjām District	...	Petition.	
	12	Sree Chaitanya Mahaprabho Math, Ganjām Village, Chatrapur Taluk	...	Do.	

	13	Sree Brundavanchandra and Gopinatha temple, Nimmakandipentho, Berhampur Taluk	Suo motu ...	...
	14	Sree Esaneswaraswami temple, Golantra, Ganjam District	...	Petition.
	15	Sree Hatakeswaraswami temple, Bairisingapuram, Chicacole Taluk.	...	Do.
Vizagapatam	1	Butchi Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Vizagapatam	...	Do.
	2	Sitharamaswami temple, Palakonda, Palakonda Taluk	...	Do.
	1	Sree Bheemeswaraswami temple, Draksharama, Ramachandrapuram Taluk	...	Do.
	2	Sri Venugopalswami temple, Government-Ragampeta, Peddapuram	...	Do.
	3	Do. Kolanka, Pithapuram.	...	Do.
East Godavari	4	Sree Kotilingeswaraswami temple, Kotilingalu, Rajahmundry	...	Do.
	5	Sree Markandeyaswami temple, Rajahmundry	...	Do.
	6	Sree Seetharamaswami temple, Kapulapalem, Cocanada	...	Do.
	7	Sree Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Veeravaram, Razole Taluk	...	Do.
	8	Sri Janardanaswami, Sri Malleswaraswami and Vanumulammavaru temples, Kadam	...	Do.
	9	Sri Seetharamaswami temple, Suryaropet, Cocanada Taluk	...	Do.
	1	Sri Venugopalswami temple, Dandagarra Village, Kovur Taluk	Suo motu (Reference from District Munsif, Kovur).	...
	2	Sri Someswaraswami temple, Kalla village, Bhimavaram Taluk	...	Petition.
	3	Sri Venugopalswami temple, Vendra Agraharam, Bhimavaram Taluk	...	Do.
West Godavari	4	Sri Varadaraja Gopalswami temple alias Madanagopalswami temple, Kovur	Suo motu	...
	5	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Gollagudem, Thadepalligudem Taluk	...	Petition.
	6	Sri Someswaraswami temple, Kathavapadu, Tanuku Taluk	...	Do.
	7	Sri Malleswaraswami temple, Iytumpudi Agraharam, Tanuku Taluk	...	Do.
	8	Sri Malleswaraswami, Andalur, Bhimavaram Taluk	...	Do.
	9	Sri Gopalswami temple, Andalur, Bhimavaram Taluk	Suo motu	...

\* Indicates schemes settled under section 63. Rest settled under section 57.

STATEMENT XII—cont.

Statement of schemes of administration settled by the Board for temples and maths under sections 57 and 63 of the Act for the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number.	Name of institution.	Initiative for action.		Remarks.
			<i>Suo motu.</i>	On receipt of petition.	
West Godavari— cont.	10	Sri Sivadevaswami temple, Sivadevuni, Chikkala, Narasapur Taluk ...	...	Petition.	
	11	Sri Rameswaraswami temple, Kaidhari village, Nidadavole Taluk ...	...	Do.	
	12	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Kaikaram village, Ellore Taluk ...	...	Do.	
	13	Sri Kesavaswami and Sri Mahalakshmiamma Varu temples, Tanuku, Tanuku Taluk.	...	Do.	
	14	Sri Jagannadhaswami and Visweswaraswami temples, Rustambada village, Narasapur Taluk.	...	Do.	
	15	Sri Chodeswaraswami temple, Kakula Ilindalapurru, Tanuku Taluk.	...	Do.	
Kistna ... ..	1	Sri Malleswaraswami temple, Pedamaddali, Gudivada Taluk ...	...	Do.	
	2	Sri Uddandarayaswami temple, Pedamaddali, Gudivada Taluk ...	...	Do.	
	3	Sri Bhavanarayanawami temple, Bhavadevarapalli village, Divi Taluk.	<i>Suo motu</i> ...	...	
	4	Sri Venkatachalaswami temple, Gudur, Bandar Taluk .. ..	...	Petition.	
	5	Sri Kodandaramaswami temple, Nandivada, Gudivada Taluk ...	...	Do.	
	6	Sri Gopalaawami temple, Allinagaram, Gudivada Taluk ...	...	Do.	
	1	Sri Kasi Visweswaraswami temple, Kornepad, Guntur Taluk ..	...	Do.	... Trustee has filed a suit against the order of the Board.
	2	Sri Venkataswaraswami temple, Kornepad, Guntur Taluk ... ..	...	Do.	

Guntūr ... ..

3	Sri Kasi Visweswaraswami temple, Ongole, Ongole Taluk ... ..	<i>Suo motu</i> ... ..	...	A suit has been filed against the Board's Order.
4	Sri Rajarajeswari temple, Thoorpupallem, Ongole Taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
5	Sri Chennakesavaswami temple, Koppole, Ongole Taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
6	Sri Bheemeswaraswami temple, Koppole, Ongole Taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
7	Sri Raghunayakaswami temple, Chadalavada, Ongole Taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
8	Sri Anjaneyaswami temple, Old Ponnur, Bapatla Taluk ... ..	...	Petition.	A suit has been filed against the Board's Order.
9	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Pondur, Ongole Taluk ... ..	...	Do.	
10	Sri Chennakesavaswami temple, Mulukuduru, Repalle Taluk ... ..	...	Do.	
11	Sri Agasteswaraswami temple, Old Guntūr, Guntūr Taluk ... ..	...	Do.	
12	Sri Malleswaraswami temple, Ipur, Tenali Taluk ... ..	<i>Suo motu</i> ... ..	...	
13	Sri Bandamma temple, Chandole, Repalle Taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
14	Sri Malleswaraswami temple, Kuchellapad ... ..	...	Petition.	
*15	Sri Seetharamaswami temple, Muthupalli Agraharam, Repalle Taluk.	<i>Suo motu</i> ... ..	...	
16	Sri Venugopalswami temple, Old Guntūr, Guntūr Taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
*17	Sri Chandrasekharaswami temple, Varahapuram Agraharam, Tenali Taluk.	...	Petition.	
18	Sri Veereswaraswami temple, Enamadala, Guntūr Taluk ... ..	...	Do.	
19	Sri Malleswaraswami temple, Balijepalli Agraharam, Tenali Taluk ...	<i>Suo motu</i> ... ..	...	
20	Sri Venugopalswami and Sri Rajiyalakshmi temples at Kuchipudi, Tenali Taluk.	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
21	Sri Neelakesavaswami temple, Mulpuru, Tenali Taluk .. ..	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
22	Sri Agasteswaraswami, etc., temples, Mulpuru, Tenali Taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
23	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Kuchipudi, Tenali Taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ... ..	...	
*24	Sri Sadasivaswami temple with the shrine of Sri Ramalingeswaraswami at Kunchavaram Agraharam, Tenali Taluk.	...	Petition.	
25	Sri Anjaneyaswami and Chennakesavaswami temples, Katevaram, Tenali taluk.	<i>Suo motu</i> .. ..	...	

\* Indicates schemes settled under section 63. Rest settled under section 57.

STATEMENT XII—cont.

Statement of schemes of administration settled by the Board for temples and maths under sections 57 and 63 of the Act for the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Serial number.	Name of institution.	Initiative for action.		Remarks.
			<i>Suo motu.</i>	On receipt of petition.	
Guntur—cont.	26	Sri Chennakesavaswamy temple, Machavaram, Ongole taluk ... ..	<i>Suo motu</i> ...	...	
	27	Sri Someswaraswamy temple, Katevaram, Tenali taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	28	Sri Amruteswaraswamy temple, Amrutralur, Tenali taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	29	Sri Bhavanarayanaswamy, etc., temples, Amrutralur, Tenali taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	30	Sri Malleswaraswamy temple, Katevaram, Tenali taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	31	Sri Nageswaraswamy temple, Chebrole, Bapatla taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	32	Sri Bhimeswaraswamy temple including the shrine of Balatripurasundari, Chebrole, Bapatla taluk.	<i>Do.</i> ...	..	
	33	Sri Audikesavaswamy temple, Chebrole, Bapatla taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	34	Sri Chaturmukha Brahmalingeswaraswami and other temples, Chebrole, Bapatla taluk.	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	35	Sri Malleswaraswami with the shrines of Madavaswami, etc., temples, Karanchedu, Bapatla taluk.	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	36	Sri Venugopalaswamy temple, Tadikonda, Guntur taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	37	Sri Mallikarjunaswami and Kedareswaraswami temples, Tadikonda, Guntur taluk.	...	Petition.	
	38	Sri Moolasthaneswaraswamy temple, Tadikonda, Guntur taluk ... ..	<i>Suo motu</i> ...	...	
	39	Sri Chennakesavaswamy and other temples, Throvagunta, Ongole taluk.	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	40	Sri Gireswaraswamy temple, Tadikonda, Guntur taluk ... ..	...	Petition.	
	41	Sri Chennakesavaswamy temple, Munepalli, Bapatla taluk ... ..	<i>Suo motu</i> ...	...	
	42	Sri Lingodbhavaswami temple, Chandole, Repalli taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
43	Sri Chennakesavaswamy temple, Chandole, Repalli taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...		
44	Sri Amareswaraswami, etc., temples, Uppatur, Bapatla taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...		
45	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Tenali town, Tenali taluk ... ..	<i>Do.</i> ...	...		



Nellore ...

Kurnool ...

Cuddapah ...

Anantapur ...

46	Sri Govardhanaswami temple, Tenali town, Tenali Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
47	Sri Venugopaldaswami temple, Tenali town, Tenali Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
1	Sri Anjaneyaswami temple, Lebur, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
2	Sri Valeswaraswami temple, Lebur, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
3	Sri Kunkalamma temple, Lebur, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	Petition.
4	Sri Chennakesavaswami temple, Guruvajipet, Kanigiri Taluk	...	Do.	...	Do.
5	Sri Amruteswaraswami temple, Pedur, Nellore Taluk	...	Suo motu	...	...
6	Sri Venugopaldaswami temple, Pedur, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
7	Sri Janardhanaswami temple, Kandukur, Kandukur Taluk	...	Do.	...	Petition.
8	Sri Tarakeswaraswami temple, Jonnavada, Kovur Taluk	...	Suo motu	...	...
9	Sri Chokkanadaswami temple, Edur, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
10	Sri Janardanaswami temple, Varigonda, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
11	Sri Eathamukkalamma temple, Varigonda, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
12	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Varakavipudi, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
13	Sri Visweswaraswami temple, Varakavipudi, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
14	Sri Janardhanaswami temple, Gudali	...	Do.	...	...
15	Sri Venugopaldaswami temple, Mulapet, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
16	Sri Virabhadraswami temple, Vidavaloor, Kovur Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
17	Sri Varadarajaswami temple, Jonnavada, Kovur Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
18	Sri Vanneswaraswami temple, Kolanakuduru, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
19	Sri Chennakesavaswami temple, Gudur, Gudur Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
*20	Sri Udayavarla Sannidhi temple, Nellore, Nellore Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
21	Sri Chennakesavaswami temple, Kalkivoyi, Kandukur Taluk	...	Do.	...	Petition.
1	Sri Narasimhaswami temple, Ramathirthakrishnapuram, Sirvel Taluk	...	Do.	...	Do.
1	Sri Venkateswaraswami temple, Alidena, Kamalapuram Taluk	...	Suo motu	...	...
2	Sri Treteswaraswami temple, Attirala, Rajampet	...	Do.	...	...
3	Sri Gadhadharaswami temple, Attirala, Rajampet	...	Do.	...	...
4	Sri Veerabhadraswami temple, Royachoti, Royachoti Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
5	Sri Chennakesavaswami temple, Sambatur, Kamalapuram Taluk	...	Do.	...	...
6	Sri Madhavaswami temples, Mydukur, Proddatur Taluk	...	Do.	...	Petition.
7	Sri Veerabhadraswami temples, Alladapalli, Proddatur Taluk	...	Do.	...	Do.
8	Sri Madhavaswami temple, Chapadu, Proddatur Taluk	...	Suo motu	...	...
1	Sri Pennahobilam Narasimhaswami temple, Amidala, Gooty Taluk	...	Do.	...	Petition.
2	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami group of Vishnu temples, Bukkapatnam, Penukonda Taluk.	...	Suo motu	...	...

Indicates schemes settled under section 63. Rest settled under section 57.

STATEMENT XII--cont.

Statement of schemes of administration settled by the Board for temples and maths under sections 57 and 63 of the Act for the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927--cont.

Name of district.	Serial number.	Name of institution.	Initiative for action.		Remarks.
			<i>Suo motu.</i>	On receipt of petition.	
Bellary ...	*1	Sri Mylarlingaswami temple, Mylar, Hadagalli Taluk ...	...	Petition.	Suit filed against the Board's Order.
	2	Sri Chakrathethertha Kodandaramaswami temple, Hampi, Hospet Taluk.	...	Do.	
	3	Sri Kanyakaparameswari temple, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary Town and Taluk.	...	Do.	
	4	Sri Vadakaraya and Ranganathaswami temple, Hospet, Hospet Taluk.	...	Do.	
Chittoor ...	5	Sri Anjaneyaswami temple, Chittawadigi, Hospet Taluk ...	...	Do.	
	*1	Sri Dharmaraja and Drowpathi temple, Tavanampalli, Chittoor Taluk.	...	Do.	
Chingleput ...	1	Sri Varamoortheswarar temple at Ariathurai, Ponneri Taluk ...	...	Do.	
	2	Sri Vsikunta Perumal temple at Conjeeveram ...	...	Do.	
Coimbatore ...	1	Sri Subramaniaswami and Sri Kailasanathaswami Devasthanams at Senniamalai, Erode Taluk.	...	Do.	
	1	Sri Agastheeswaraswami temple at Diwalur, Vriddachalam Taluk ...	<i>Suo motu</i> ...	...	
South Arcot ...	2	Sri Varadarajaperumal temple at Diwalur, Vriddhachalam Taluk ...	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	
	1	Dandayuthapani Devasthanam, Palni ...	<i>Do.</i> ...	...	Scheme has since been modified and is working satisfactorily.

Tanjore ...	{	*1	Venkatachalapathy temple, Senganur ... ..	...	...	...	Petition.
		2	Navaneethakrishnaswami temple, Thittai, Tanjore Taluk ... ..	...	...	<i>Suo motu</i>	...
Malabar ...	{	*1	Puttur temple, Elampulaseeri amsom, Walluvanad ... ..	...	...	...	Petition.
		*2	Alamanna, Pookattiyoor and Kulangara temples, Ponnani ... ..	...	...	<i>Suo motu</i>	...
		*3	Thirumaniyoor temple, Kaladi, Ponnani ... ..	...	...	...	Petition.
		*4	Kaipa Siva temple, Perur, Walluvanad Taluk ... ..	...	...	<i>Suo motu</i>	...
		*5	Killikurissimangalam Siva temple, Walluvanad ... ..	...	...	<i>Do.</i>	...
South Kanara ...	{	1	Lakshmi Venkataramana temple, Padabadri, Udipi ... ..	...	...	<i>Do.</i>	...
		2	Mallada Durgaparameswari temple, Muliya Kasargod Taluk ... ..	...	...	<i>Do.</i>	...

\* Indicates schemes settled under section 63. Rest settled under section 57.

STATEMENT XII—*cont.*

List of schemes which were modified by the Board from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Name of district.	Serial No.	Name of the institution.
Nellore ... ..	1	Sri Chennakesavaswami temple, Dachur, Rapur Taluk.
	2	Sri Venugopaldaswami temple, Mulapet.
Anantapur ... ..	3	Sri Chennakesavaswami and Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temples, Guruvajipet.
	4	Sri Pennahobilam Narasimhaswami temple at Amidala, Gooty Taluk.
Kurnool ... ..	5	Sri Veerabhadraswami and Nageswaraswami temples, Narnur.
Bellary ... ..	6	Sri Bhimalingeswaraswami temple, Kurukundi, Alur Taluk.
Malabar ... ..	7	Sri Pillayar Koil, Cannanore.
	8	Sri Alamanna, Pookathiyur and Kulankara temples, Ponnani Taluk.

STATEMENT XIII.

(Vide paragraph 27 of the report.)

Statement of institutions in connection with which applications under section 73 of the Act for sanction to file suits were received and the nature of orders thereon for the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Serial number and name of district.	Name of temple.	Person applying for sanction.	Relief sought.	Board's decision.		
				Sanction accorded or refused.	Administrative action.	No action considered necessary.
1. Ganjām ..	Sri Kothandaramaswamy temple, Chica-cole.	M.R.Ry. C. V. S. V. Gopalaswamy Avargal.	For the removal of the present trustee.	..	Pending enquiry.	
2. Do. ..	Sri Gopinatha Mahaprabho of Ballidi, Gumsur taluk.	M.R.Ry. Anand Doss Garu.	For recovering possession of temple properties.	Sanction accorded.	..	
3. Visagapatam ..	Sri Emberumanarswamy temple, Visagapatam.	M.R.Ry. S. P. V. Ranganatha Acharyulu Ayyavarlu garu.	For recovery of certain properties of the temple from persons who are setting up adverse claims.	Do.	..	
4. Do. ..	Venkateswaraswami temple, Vaddadi, Veeravalli taluk.	M.R.Ry. K. Appanna Avargal and others.	For the removal of the present trustees.	..	Pending enquiry.	
5. East Godāvāri.	Sri Anjaneyaswami temple Velampalem, Ramachandrapuram taluk.	M.R.By. Angara Seshagiri Rao.	Do.	..	..	No action considered necessary as it does not come under the purview of the Act.

STATEMENT XIII—cont.

Statement of institutions in connection with which applications under section 73 of the Act for sanction to file suits were received and the nature of orders thereon for the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number and name of district.	Name of temple.	Person applying for sanction.	Relief sought.	Board's decision.		
				Sanction accorded or refused.	Administrative action.	No action considered necessary.
6. East Godavari,	Sri Venugopalaswami temple Kullamalla-varam, Ramachandraparam taluk.	M.R.Ry. Chithuri Venkatanarasimham Garu.	For recovering the temple lands from the possession of the archakas thereof.	Sanction accorded.	...	
7. West Godavari.	Nattarameswaraswami temple, Nattarameswararam, Tanuku taluk.	M.R.Ry. P. Sitharama Rao Avargal.	For the recovery of the properties of the temple from persons who are setting up adverse claims.	Do.	...	
8. Kistna ...	Sri Brahmananda swamiyati math, Jagayyapeta, Nandigam taluk.	Sri Subramanyeswaraswamulu Varu.	For the removal of trustee and settlement of a scheme.	Do.	...	
9. Guntur ...	Lakshminarasimhaswami temple Keta-varam Agraharam, Sattenapalli taluk.	M.R.Ry. Rajasekharuni Tirumala Rao Avargal alias Sankarayya.	For removal of trustees, etc.	Sanction refused.	Board will shortly apply for modification of scheme.	
10. Nellore ...	Sri Nbolakanteswaraswami temple, Venkannapalem, Nellore taluk.	M.R.Ry. Alathur Baghava Reddy Garu and others.	For the recovery of lands alleged to belong to the temple from the trustee.	Sanction accorded.	...	
11. Bellary ...	Mylarlingaswamy temple, Mylar, Hada-galli taluk.	M.R.Ry. Honappa Avargal and others.	Do.	Sanction refused.	...	

12. Chingleput	...	Sri Vaikunta Perumal temple, Conjeeveram.	M.R.Ry. T. E. Srinivasaraghavachariar Avargal, one of the trustees of the temple.	For the recovery of the dues of the temple.	Sanction refused as the application was not within the purview of Section 73.	
13. Do.	...	Sri Varamoortheswarar temple, Ariathurai, Ponneri taluk.	M.R.Ry. N. R. Veda chala Chetti Avargal and another.	For the removal of a trustee and for setting aside alienation of temple properties.	Sanction accorded.	
14. N. Arcot	...	Sri Sundararaja Perumal temple, Kangayanallur, Gudiyattam taluk.	M.R.Ry. Amruthalinga Mudaliyar Avargal and another.	For the removal of the trustee from the management of the temple.	Do.	
15. Tanjore...	...	Ganesamurthi and other temples, Akkinathapuram.	M.R.Ry. Chinna-swami Moopan Avargal and M.R.Ry. Mallayya Moopan Avargal.	For the removal of trustees and the settlement of a scheme.	Sanction refused.	The petition was forwarded to the Tanjore Temple Committee.
16. Trichinopoly	...	Mamundiswari and Perumal temple, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. Govindaswami Pillai Avargal.	For removal of trustee.	Sanction accorded.	
17. Do.	...	Kamakshi Amman temple, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. Govinda Asari Avargal.	Do.	Do.	
18. Rammad	...	Sri Agastiswarar temple, Kottur.	M.R.Ry. V. A. A. R. Mayandi Chettiyar Avargal and 2 others.	Do.	Do.	
19. Tinnevely	...	Therku Thiruvengadamudayar temple, Alwarthirunagari.	M.R.Ry. Mattappa Ranga Ayyangar Avargal.	Do.	Do.	

## STATEMENT XIV.

(Vide paragraph 34 of the report.)

List of suits filed against the Board from 1st July 1926  
up to 30th June 1927.

Serial number.	Suit number.	Name of Court.	Name of plaintiff or petitioner.	Nature of the suits or the sections of the Act under which filed.
1	C.M.A. 199/26.	High Court, Madras.	Mahant Raghunath Das by his guardian Sarathi Sahu.	...
2	C.S. 372/26.	Do.	Rama Varma Valia Raja of Chirakkal, trustee of Cherukunnu and several temples in N. Malabar.	Act <i>ultra vires</i> .
3	O.S. 12/26 ...	District Court, Kurnool;	Poojari Chinnuswami and another, trustees of Sri Madhavaswami and Anjaneyaswami temple, Narnoor, Kurnool.	Sec. 57.
...	C.S. 16/26 ...	Sub-Court Kurnool.		
4	O.S. 2/26 ...	District Court, Guntur.	Jampala Pitchayya and another, trustees of Chennakesavaswami temple, Duggirala, Tenali Taluk, Guntur District.	Act <i>ultra vires</i> and Secs. 53 & 59 of Act I of 1925.
5	C.S. 383/26.	High Court, Madras.	Udyamangalath Methala Kovilagath Udy Varma Valiya Raja Avargal, trustee of Ramapuram temple, Chirakkal Taluk, North Malabar.	Act <i>ultra vires</i> .
6	C.S. 384/26 ...	Do.	Kadathanad Poorlatheri Kunhikrishna Varma Valiya Raja, trustee of several temples in Kurumbranad Taluk, North Malabar.	Do.
7	C.S. 424/26 ...	Do.	Bugmini alias Kunhikavu alias K. K. Puthukulangara Amma Nathiar, trustee of Kottamala temple, Palghat.	Do.
8	C.S. 376/26 ...	Do.	Kuthiravattath Appu Thampun, trustee of Nallakavu temple, Palghat.	Do.
9	C.S. 412/26...	Do.	P. S. Palaniappa Chettiyar and another, trustees of Vairavan Kevil, Tiruppathur, Ramnad District.	Do.
10	C.S. 390/26 ...	Do.	Godasankara Valiya Raja of Punnathur, trustee of Perumdisseri and other temples, Ponnani, South Malabar.	Do.
11	...	Do.	Thirumanaseeri Kottayath Manakkal Narayans Namboodiri, trustee of Trikkannapuram temple, Ponnani, South Malabar.	Writs of prohibition and certiorari.
12	C.S. 569/26 ...	Do.	Azhavancheri Manakkal Raman alias Valia Thamburakkal and 5 others, trustees of Sakapuram Dakshinamoorthi temple, Ponnani, South Malabar.	Act <i>ultra vires</i> .



STATEMENT XIV—cont.

List of suits filed against the Board from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Suit number.	Name of Court.	Name of plaintiff or petitioner.	Nature of the suits or the sections of the Act under which filed.
13	O.S. 409/26	High Court, Madras.	Narachan Veetil Kunhambu Moolacheri Nayar and 2 others, trustees of Kshetrapala temple, Ajanur Village, Kasaragod Taluk, South Kanara.	Act <i>ultra vires.</i>
14	G.E.P. 599/26	Do.	V. Kotalinga Mudaliyar, trustee of Viswanathaswami varu, Santhapet, Nellore.	For stay of proceedings in O.P. 24/26 on the file of the Nellore District Court.
15	O.S. 119/26	District Court, West Gōdāvāri.	Narayanam Venkatachari and another, Sri Singarappaswami temple, Ellore, West Gōdāvāri District.	Act <i>ultra vires.</i>
16	O.S. 500/26	High Court, Madras.	Sri Raju Raja Malaraju Venkatanarasimha Rao Bahadur, trustee of Koteeswaraswami temple, Kottappakonda, Narasaraopet Taluk, Guntūr District.	Do.
17	O.P. 24/26	District Court, Nellore.	V. Kotilinga Mudaliyar, trustee of Sri Viswanathaswami Varu temple, Santhapet, Nellore.	Sec. 84 (2).
18	O.S. 515/26	District Munsiff Court, Vellore.	M.R. By Ratna Mudaliyar, trustee of Sri Renugambal Amman temple, Padavedu, Polur Taluk, North Arcot District.	Act <i>ultra vires.</i>
19	O.P. 93/26	District Court, South Malabar.	C. M. K. Elaya Raja alias Eralpad Raja of Calicut, trustee, Sri Ramaswami temple, Karimpuzha, Wallivanad.	Sec. 84 (2).
20	O.S. 5/26	District Court, Guntūr.	Sankaramanchi Nagabhushanam, hereditary archaka of Sri Someswaraswami Varu temple, Seethanagaram, hamlet of Tadepalli, Guntūr Taluk, Guntūr District.	Act <i>ultra vires</i> and other reliefs.
21	O.S. 21/26	District Court, Chingleput.	P. Tiruvengada Nayadu, trustee of Sri Vaikuntaperumal temple, Big Conjeeveram.	Section 57 (3).
22	O.S. 28/26	District Court, North Malabar.	Chirakkal Thevanamkot Udayavarma Valia Raja, trustee of Anandeswaram temple, North Malabar.	Section 84 (2).
23	O.P. 62/26	Do.	Do. do.	Do.

## STATEMENT XIV—cont.

List of suits filed against the Board from 1st July 1926 up to  
30th June 1927—cont.

Serial num-ber.	Suit number.	Name of Court.	Name of plaintiff or petitioner.	Nature of the suits or the sections of the Act under which filed.
24	O.P. 63/26 ...	District Court, North Malabar.	Kenoth Raman Onichappa Gurrakkal and 5 others, trustees of Akklyyath temple, North Malabar.	Section 84 (2).
25	O.P. 117/26 ...	District Court, South Malabar.	Punnasseri Nambi Narayana Sarma, trustee of Thirumaniyoor temple, Ponnani, South Malabar.	Do.
26	C.S. 722/26 ...	High Court, Madras.	Moothamala Manakkal Neelakantan Namboodri, trustee of Pookattiyoor and other temples, Ponnani, South Malabar.	Act <i>ultra-vires</i> .
27	O.P. 131/26 ...	District Court, South Malabar.	Manjeri Karnamulpad, trustee of Muthrakunnu and other temples, Ernad.	Section 84 (2).
28	O.P. 79/26 ...	District Court, North Malabar.	Pooniyath Akathutt Parameswaran Thirumumpu and 2 others, trustees of Thiruvangatt temple, Tellicherry, North Malabar.	Do.
29	C.R.P. 774/26.	High Court, Madras.	Do. do.	To set aside the order of the District Judge, North Malabar, on the preliminary objection in O.S. 8/25 on the file of the District Court, North Malabar.
30	O.S. 1/26 ...	District Court, Coimbatore.	Parvathi Ammal and others, trustees of Sri Kasiviswanathaswami and Sri Dattatreyaswami temples at Komaralingam, Udamalpet, Taluk, Coimbatore District.	Section 57 (3).
31	O.P. 1/27 ...	District Court, Trichinopoly.	Ramaswami Ayyangar, trustee of Narasinguperumal temple, Allithurai, Trichinopoly District.	Section 84 (2).
32	O.P. 126/26 ...	District Court, East Tanjore.	Subramania Gurakkal, trustee of Sri Kalahasteeswaraswami temple, Kalathur, Nannilam Taluk, Tanjore District.	Do.
33	O.S. 1/27 ...	District Court, Guntur.	Bavuri Lakshmayya, archaka of Sri Yeleswaraswami temple, Kanuparti, Ongole Taluk, Guntur District.	Section 57 (3).
34	O.S. 2/27 ...	Do.	Archaka of Sri Seetharamaswami temple, Kanuparti, Ongole Taluk, Guntur District.	Do.

## STATEMENT XIV—cont.

List of suits filed against the Board from 1st July 1926 up to  
30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Suit number.	Name of Court.	Name of plaintiff or petitioner.	Nature of the suits or the sections of the Act under which filed.
35	O.S. 6/26 ...	District Court, Guntūr.	Vakani Seetharamacharu, archaka of Sri Chennakesavswami temple, Nidamalur, Ongole Taluk, Guntūr District.	Section 57 (3).
36	O.S. 7/26 ...	Do.	Chekuri Lingayya, trustee of Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple, Nidamalur, Ongole Taluk, Guntūr District.	Do.
37	O.S. 66/26 ...	District Court, Nellore.	Karampudi Appayya, trustee of Sri Neelekanteswaraswami temple, Chejerla, Nellore District.	Do
38	C.P. 10/27 ...	District Court, Trichinopoly.	Swaminatha Pillai, ex-trustee of Kazhugumalainathaswami and other temples, Jayankondasholapuram, Trichinopoly District.	Section 84 (2).
39	C.P. 24/27 ...	District Court, South Malabar.	Ramanvaliya Thambakkal, trustee of Parambanthali temple, Ponuāni Taluk.	Do.
40	O.S. 3/27 ...	District Court, Chingleput.	T. Natesa Mudali, trustee of Thathaguruswami Math, Periyapalayam, Tiruvallur Taluk, Chingleput District.	Section 63 (4).
41	O.P. 37/27 ...	District Court, South Malabar.	T. K. Narayanan Nambudri, trustee of Tirukkannapuram temple, Ponnāni, South Malabar.	Section 84 (2).
42	O.P. 38/27 ...	Do.	E. V. Chittran Somayajipad and others, trustees of Trikoil temple, Ponnāni, South Malabar.	Do.
43	O.P. 30/27 ...	District Court, North Malabar.	Kappinnaputhiyedath Krishna Menon, trustee of Kadirur temple, North Malabar.	Do.
44	O.P. 53/27 ...	District Court, South Malabar.	V. M. Purushothaman Nambudri and others, trustee of Thiruvegapra temple, Walluvanad Taluk, South Malabar.	Do.
45	O.P. 65/27 ...	District Court, West Tanjore.	His Holiness Kasi Vasi Chokkalinga, Thampiran of Kasi Math, Thirupanandal.	Do
46	O.P. 5/27 ...	District Court, Bellary.	C. V. Chalapathi Rao by his agent Gosi Kydigappa, trustee of Sri Ranganathaswami Varu temple, Hospet, Bellary District.	Do.

## STATEMENT XIV—cont.

List of suits filed against the Board from 1st July 1926 up to  
30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Suit number.	Name of Court.	Name of plaintiff or petitioner.	Nature of the suits or the sections of the Act, under which filed.
47	C.S. 338/26 ...	High Court, Madras.	Rajah of Palghat, trustee of several temples in Palghat Taluk, South Malabar.	Act <i>ultra vires</i> and claiming the temples as private and for <i>interim</i> in junction.
48	O.P. 40/27 ...	District Court, South Malabar.	Godasankara Valiya Raja of Punnattur, trustee of Perumudisseri temple, Ponnāni, South Malabar.	Section 84 (2).
49	O.P. 41/27 ...	Do.	Godasankara Valiya Rajah of Punnattur, trustee of Alkal temple, Ponnāni Taluk, South Malabar.	Do.
50	O.P. 42/27 ...	Do.	P. S. Sundara Ayyar, President of the Puthugramam Village, committee representing the Sri Puthugramam Viswanathaswami temple, Palghat, South Malabar.	Do.
51	O.P. 55/27 ...	Do.	M. Neelakandhan - Nambudri, trustee of Alamama and other temples, Ponnāni, South Malabar.	Do.
52	O.P. 59/27 ...	Do.	T. M. C. Bhanu Nambudri, trustee of Malloor temple, Ponnāni, South Malabar.	Do.
53	O.P. 65/27 ...	Do.	T. Bhanu Nambudri, trustee of Anthimahakalan and other temples, Ponnāni, South Malabar.	Do.
54	O.P. 64/27 ...	Do.	K. Raman Nambudripad and 12 others, trustees of Mahadevamangalam temple, Walluvanad Taluk.	Do.
55	O.P. 62/27 ...	District Court, Ganjān.	Sri Mahant Raghunatha Doss Bavaji by his guardian Saradi Sahu, Mahant of Sri Ranganathaswami Math, Berhampore, Ganjān District.	For a declaration that the plaintiff is the Mahant and to direct the 4th defend-
			ant to place the petitioner in possession of the math.	ment of
56	O.S. 17/27 ...	District Court, East Godāvāri.	P. Satyanarayanacharlu and another, hereditary archakas and dharmakarthis of Sri Venugopalaswami temple, Madanapalle, East Godāvāri District.	Section 57 (3).

## STATEMENT XIV—cont.

List of suits filed against the Board from 1st July 1926 up to  
30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Suit number.	Name of Court.	Name of plaintiff or petitioner.	Nature of the suits or the sections of the Act under which filed.
57	O.P. 58/27 ...	District Court, Ganjam.	Kolli <i>alias</i> Narayana Panda, hereditary trustee and pujari, Sri Lakshminarayanawami temple, Berhampur, Ganjam District.	Section 84 (2).
58	O.S. 55/27 ...	Do.	Gunda Narayana Nayudu, Trustee of Sri Hatakeswaraswami temple, Chicacole, Ganjam District.	Section 57 (3).
59	O.S. 4/27 ...	District Court, Guntur.	M. Viraraghava Ayyar and another, regarding Sri Kasi Visweswaraswami temple, Ongole, Guntur District.	Do. (3)
60	C.S. 305/27 ...	High Court Madras.	Perian Thiru Srinivasa Ayyangar and three others, regarding Sri Athinatha Alwar temple, Alwartirunagari, Tinnevely District.	For a declaration that the order of the Board, <i>re.</i> the distribution of
			Theerthams and honors is without jurisdiction and to restrain the permanent injunction.	Board by a
61	C.S. 306/27 ...	Do.	His Holiness Vanamamalai Ramanuja Jeer Swamigal, Head of Vanamamalai Math at Nanguneri, Tinnevely District.	For a declaration that the Board's order, dated 12th May 1927, is <i>ultra vires</i> and to restrain defendants 2 to 8 by a permanent injunction from enforcing the above order.
62	C.S. 208/27 ...	Do.	His Holiness Kasivasi Chokkalinga Thambiran, trustee of Thirupanandal Math, Tanjore District.	Claiming the math as private.
63	O.P. 75/27 ...	District Court, West Tanjore.	Jagadambal Anni, widow of the late manager of the Arthajama Kattalai of Sri Nageswaraswami temple, Kumbakonam, Tanjore District.	Section 57 (3).

## STATEMENT XIV—cont.

List of suits filed against the Board from 1st July 1926 up to  
30th June 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Suit number.	Name of Court.	Name of plaintiff or petitioner.	Nature of the suits or the sections of the Act under which filed.
54	O.P. 63/27 ...	District Court, Trichinopoly.	N. K. Venkatesa Ayyar, trustee of Sri Sundareswaraswami temple, Mummidi sholamangalam, Lalgudi Taluk, Trichinopoly District.	Section 84 (2).
55	O.P. 25/26 ...	District Court, Rāmnād.	Devanaiammal, manager of Somanathaswami temple, Sivaganga, Rāmnād District.	Do.
66	O.P. 35/27 ...	District Court, Ganjām.	Ramachandra Panda, archaka of Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Ichchapuram, Ganjām District.	Section 57 (3).
57	O.S. 64/27 ...	High Court, Madras.	Madathil Mallisseri Narayanan Nambudiri and others, trustees of Taliparamba temple, North Malabar.	For a declaration that the Act is <i>ultra vires</i> and that the Board has no jurisdiction under section 84 to decide whether a temple is public or private.

## STATEMENT K V-A

(Vide paragraph 36 of the report)

Statement showing the progress in the issue of final demands for contribution (for the period from 15th April 1925 to 30th June 1927) under Section 70 of the Act up to 24th December 1927.

Serial number.	Name of district.	Number of institutions to which final demands have been prepared and issued.	Number of demands acknowledged.	Number of demands refused.
1	Ganjām ... ..	800	436	15
2	Vizagapatam ... ..	180	172	4
3	East Gōdāvāri ... ..	481	450	20
4	West Gōdāvāri .. ...	520	490	3
5	Kistna ... ..	350	320	13
6	Guntūr ... ..	860	280	24
7	Nellore ... ..	166	134	1
8	Chittoor ... ..	80	69	1
9	Anantapur ... ..	84	58	3
10	Cuddapah .. ...	125	70	1
11	Bellary ... ..	232	4	1
12	Kurnool ... ..	426	341	1
13	Salem ... ..	146	73	2
14	Coimbatore ... ..	580	283	6
15	The Nilgiris ... ..	11	9	5
16	Rāmnād ... ..	178	105	10
17	Tinnevely ... ..	342	304	2
18	Madura ... ..	140	120	2
19	Tanjore ... ..	841	434	27
20	Trichinopoly ... ..	380	306	5
21	North Arcot ... ..	220	125	6
22	South Arcot ... ..	420	315	9
23	Chingleput ... ..	195	124	2
24	Malabar ... ..	987	788	42
25	South Kanara ... ..	264	190	4
	Total ...	8,958	5,991	208

## STATEMENT XV-B:

(Vide paragraph 37 of the report.)

Statement showing the amount of contribution received from maths  
and temples during the period from 1st July 1926 up to  
30th June 1927.

Serial number.	District.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1	Ganjām ...	1,003	4	6
2	Vizagapatam ...	206	8	10
3	East Gōdāvari ...	358	7	9
4	West Gōdāvari ...	382	6	6
5	Kistna ...	102	9	0
6	Guntūr ...	932	12	0
7	Nellore ...	1,563	3	6
8	Kurnool ...	897	3	0
9	Chittoor ...	32,916	2	10
10	Bellary ...	344	5	0
11	Cuddapah ...	128	9	6
12	Anantapur ...	259	7	6
13	Chingleput ...	424	15	9
14	South Arcot ...	1,395	3	3
15	North Arcot ...	514	3	1
16	Salem ...	434	12	9
17	Coimbatore ...	1,252	5	2
18	The Nilgiris ...			
19	Tanjore ...	4,410	8	10
20	Trichinopoly ...	1,688	11	7
21	Madura ...	554	11	5
22	Rāmnād ...	72	6	3
23	Tinnevelly ...	5,086	12	5
24	Malabar ...	3,919	2	8
25	South Kanara ...	2,063	5	8
	Total	60,950	9	9



## STATEMENT XVI.

(Vide paragraph 31 of the report.)

Statement showing the number of Commissions issued by the Board from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.

Serial number.	Name and description of applicant.	Purpose for which commission issued.	Whether the commission has been returned or not.	Final orders in the matter.
1	M.R.Ry. P. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Vakil for the trustees of Kizhur temple, Meladi amsom, Kurumbranad Taluk.	To record evidence in the locality and to cross-examine the deponents to affidavits filed before the Board's Inspector during the enquiry on the petition of the trustees claiming the temple as private in O.A. 273/26.	Yes.	The temple has been declared public.
2	M.R.Ry. P. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Vakil for the trustees of Chambrakulangara temple, Kottaya amsom, Palghat Taluk.	Do. O.A. 398/26.	Do.	Do.
3	M.R.Ry. K. P. Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Vakil for the trustees of Trithanthoni Siva temple, Vadanakurssi amsom, Walluvanad Taluk.	Do. O.A. 381/26.	Do.	Orders not passed.
4	M.R.Ry. K. P. Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Vakil for the trustees of Ramanthali temple, Ramanthali amsom, Chirakkal Taluk.	Do. O.A. 255/26.	Do.	The temple has been declared public.
5	M.R.Ry. A. Parameswara Ayyar Avargal, Vakil for the trustees of Arayankote Kavu temple, Tenkara amsom, Walluvanad Taluk.	Do. O.A. 382/26.	Do.	Enquiry pending.
6	M.R.Ry. P. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Vakil for the trustees of Mundamukka Ayyappan temple, Mundamukha amsom, Walluvanad Taluk.	Do. O.A. 314/26.	Do.	Orders no passed.
7	Trustees of Taliyil Ganapathy temple, Kalladipatta amsom, Walluvanad Taluk.	Do. O.A. 459/26.	Do.	Do.
8	Trustees of Koliyur Sankaranarayana temple, Koliyur village, Kasargod.	Do. O.A. 78/27.	Do.	Enquiry pending.

**STATEMENT XVII.**

(Vide paragraph 42 of the report.)

**Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board for the period from 1st July 1926 up to 30th June 1927.**

Serial number	Receipts.		Serial number	Charges.	
	Heads of classification.	Amount.		Heads of classification.	Amount.
		RS.    A. P.			RS.    A. P.
1	Opening balance on 1st July 1926 ... ..	31,921 3 11	1	Salaries including pensionary charges ... ..	1,23,930 8 4
2	Loan from Government ... ..	1,37,500 0 0	2	Travelling allowances ... ..	21,683 8 2
3	Contribution realized from temples and maths...	60,950 9 9	3	Contingencies such as stationery, postage, rent, telephone charges, printing, etc., incurred both in the Board's Office and by mufassal officers.	13,286 9 5
4	Fees for supply of copies of documents, for issue of notices, for search of records and also moneys deposited to meet similar charges in connexion with the petitions under enquiry.	3,525 13 6	4	Law charges—	
5	Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	487 5 6		Lawyers fees ... ..	2,015 0 0
6	Interest accrued on the deposits with the bank.	647 6 9		Stamp charges ... ..	108 2 0
7	Advances recovered ... ..	378 1 0		Out fees ... ..	731 12 6
				Contingencies ... ..	68 11 0
			5	Loans to committees ... ..	300 0 0
			6	Permanent contingent advance to mufassal officers.	265 0 0
			7	Advances recoverable ... ..	167 3 5
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,35,360 8 5</b>		<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,62,556 6 5</b>
	<b>Deduct refunds ...</b>	<b>467 10 4</b>		<b>Balance ...</b>	<b>72,336 7 8</b>
		<b>2,34,892 14 1</b>		<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,34,892 14 1</b>

STATEMENT XVIII.

(Vide paragraph 43 of the report.)

Statement showing the names of Committees, their jurisdiction and their sanctioned strength, etc., as it stood on 24th December 1927.

Serial num-ber.	Name of district.	Name of Committee.	Sanctioned strength.	Present strength.	Jurisdiction of the Committee	When it began to function.	Remarks.
1	Ganjam ...	Ganjam District Temple Committee.	12	10	Over all non-expected temples in Ganjam District.	1 Mar. 1927.	The term of office of the members of these Committees having expired at the end of one year from the date of their constitution, proposals for re-constituting the same are under the consideration of Government.
2	Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam District Temple Committee.	12	...	Over all non-expected temples in Vizagapatam District.	26 Oct. 1926.	
3	Gödävari, East...	East Gödävari District Temple Committee.	12	...	Over all non-expected temples in East Gödävari District.	5 Oct. 1926.	
4	Gödävari, West.	West Gödävari District Temple Committee.	12	...	Over all non-expected temples in West Gödävari District.	19 Oct. 1926.	
5	Kistna ...	Kistna District Temple Committee.	12	...	Over all non-expected temples in Kistna District.	2 Nov. 1926.	
6	Guntür ...	Guntür District Temple Committee.	12	...	Over all non-expected temples in Guntür District.	5 Oct. 1926.	
7	Kurnool ...	Kurnool District Temple Committee.	12	...	Over all non-expected temples in Kurnool District.	1 Nov. 1926.	
8	Bellary ...	Bellary District Temple Committee.	11	...	Over all non-expected temples in Bellary District.	1 Nov. 1926.	
9	Nellore ...	Nellore District Temple Committee.	12	...	Over all non-expected temples in Nellore District.	5 Oct. 1926.	
10	Chittoor ...	Chittoor District Temple Committee.	12	12	Over all non-expected temples in Chittoor District except Tirupathi, Tirumali, etc., desvasthanams.	1 Jan. 1927.	

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STATEMENT XVIII—cont.

Statement showing the names of Committees, their jurisdiction and their sanctioned strength, etc., as it stood on 24th December 1927—cont.

Serial number.	Name of district.	Name of Committee.	Sanctioned strength.	Present strength.	Jurisdiction of the Committee.	When it began to function.	Remarks.
11	North Arcot ...	Tiruvettipuram Circle Temple Committee.	7	7	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Wallajapet, Arakonam, Wandiwash and Cheyyar.	14 June 1927.	
12	Do. ...	Vellore Circle Temple Committee.	11	10	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Vellore, Gudiyattam, Tirupattur, Polur and Tiruvannamalai and Arni Deputy Tahsildar's Division.	1 Apr. 1927.	
13	South Arcot ...	Cuddalore Circle Temple Committee.	9	8	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Cuddalore, Vriddhachalam, Chidambaram and Kallakurchi.	8 Apr. 1927.	
14	Do. ...	Villupuram Circle Temple Committee.	8	8	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Villupuram, Tindivanam, Gingee and Tirukkoyilur.	Do.	
15	Chingleput ...	Chingleput Circle Temple Committee.	9	7	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Madurantakam, Conjeeveram and Chingleput.	12 Dec. 1927.	

16	Do.	...	Tiruvallūr Circle Temple Committee.	10	7	Over all non-accepted temples in the revenue taluks of Saidapet, Sriperumbūdūr, Ponneri, and Tiruvallūr.	14 Dec. 1927.
17	Coimbatore	...	Coimbatore Circle Temple Committee.	10	10	Over all non-accepted temples in the revenue taluks of Coimbatore, Avanaashi and Gobichettipalaiyam.	14 Mar. 1927.
18	Do.	...	Pollachi Circle Temple Committee.	7	6	Over all non-accepted temples in the revenue taluks of Palladam, Pollachi and Udamalpet.	Do.
19	Do.	...	Erode Circle Temple Committee.	7	7	Over all non-accepted temples in the revenue taluks of Erode, Dhārāpuram and Bhavāni.	12 July 1927.
20	Do.	...	Kollegal Circle Temple Committee.	6	6	Over all non-accepted temples in the revenue taluk of Kollegal.	14 July 1927.
21	Salem	...	Salem Circle Temple Committee.	10	9	Over all non-accepted temples in the revenue taluks of Attur, Omalār and Salem.	4 June 1927.
22	Do.	...	Dharmapuri Circle Temple Committee.	9	9	Over all non-accepted temples in the revenue taluks of Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri and Uttangarai.	14 June 1927.
23	Do.	...	Tiruchengode Circle Temple Committee.	9	8	Over all non-accepted temples in the revenue taluks of Nāmakkal, Rāsipur, Tiruchengode.	9 June 1927.
24	Tanjore	...	Tanjore Circle Temple Committee.	7	...	Over all non-accepted temples in the revenue taluks of Tanjore, Papanasam, Manargudy, Pattukkōttai and Arantangi.	Under Act XX of 1863. Abolished with effect from 1 Dec. 1927.

## STATEMENT XVIII—cont.

Statement showing the names of Committees, their jurisdiction and their sanctioned strength, etc., as it stood on 24th December 1927.—cont.

Serial num- ber.	Name of district.	Name of Committee.	Sanctioned strength.	Present strength.	Jurisdiction of the Committee.	When it began to function.	Remarks.
25	Tanjore ...	Kumbakonam Circle Temple Committee.	8	8	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Kumbakonam, Shiyali and Mayavaram.	15 Apr. 1927.	
26	Do. ...	Negapatam Circle Temple Committee.	7	...	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Nannilam, Negapatam and Tirutturaippundi.	Under Act XX of 1863. Abolished with effect from 1 Dec. 1927.	
27	Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly Hindu Temple Committee.	10	10	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Trichinopoly, Karur and Kulittalai.	1 Mar. 1927.	
28	Do. ...	Thuraiyur Hindu Temple Committee.	7	7	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Musiri and Lalgudi.	Do.	
29	Do. ...	Ariyalur Hindu Temple Committee.	7	7	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Perambalur and Udayarpalayam.	Do.	
30	Madura ...	Meenakshi Sundareswarar, etc., Devasthanams Committee.	6	...	Meenakshi Sundareswarar, etc., Devasthanams, Madura.	Under Act XX of 1863. Abolished with effect from 1 Dec. 1927.	

31	Do. ... ..	Madura Circle Temple Committee.	7	6	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Madura, Melur and Nilakottai except those under the jurisdiction of the Madura Meenakshi Sundareswarar, etc., Devasthanams Committee and the Kallalagar and Kudalalagar Temples Committee, Madura.	14 July 1927.
32	Do. ... ..	Sri Kallalagar and Sri Kudal Alagar Temples Committee.	8	8	Over the following temples :— Melur taluk— 1. Alagarkoil 2. Hanumarkoil, Melur Madura taluk— 3. Prasanna Venkatesa Perumalkoil, Tallakulam, Madura. 4. Veeraraghava Perumalkoil, Vandiyur. 5. Nagatheerthankoil, (near Madura town). 6. Kudalalagarkoil, Madura. 7. Hanumarkoil, Vandiyur. 8. Madanagopalaswami-koil, Madura. 9. Veeraraghava Perumalkoil, Madura taluk.	14 July 1927.
33	Do. ... ..	Periyakulam Circle Temple Committee.	7	6	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Periyakulam and Tirumangalam.	29 July 1927.

Proposals for their abolition and the reconstitution of two new committees in their stead have been submitted to Government.

## STATEMENT XVIII—cont.

Statement showing the names of Committees, their jurisdiction and their sanctioned strength, etc., as it stood on  
24th December 1927—cont.

Serial num- ber.	Name of district.	Name of Committee.	Sanctioned strength.	Present strength.	Jurisdiction of the Committee.	When it began to function.	Remarks.
34	Madura ...	Palni Circle Temple Com- mittee.	7	7	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Palni, Dindigul and Kodai- kanal.	27 July 1927.	
35	Rāmnād ..	Rāmnād District Temple Committee.	10	9	Over all non-excepted temples in the revenue taluks of Aruppukottai, Mudukalat- tur, Paramakudi, Rāmnād, Sivaganga, Tiruppattur, Tiruvadantai, Srivilliputtur and Sattur	1 Apr. 1927.	
36	Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly District Vishnu Temple Commit- tee.	10	7	Over all non-excepted Vishnu temples in the district.	27 June 1927.	
37	Do. ...	Tinnevelly Circle Siva Temple Committee.	10	10	Over all non-excepted Siva temples in the revenue taluks of Tinnevelly, Ambasamud- ram, Tenkasi and Nanguneri.	Do.	
38	Do. ...	Taticorin Circle Siva Temple Committee.	10	8	Over all non-excepted Siva temples in the revenue taluks of Koilpatti, Sankarankoil, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchen- dur.	Do.	



STATEMENT XVIII-A.

(Vide paragraph 45 of the report.)

Statement showing the steps taken by the Board for the reorganization of committees up to 24th December 1927.

Name of district.	Name of old committees.	Action taken to abolish or retain with modifications the existing committees.	Number of committees proposed to be retained or newly constituted.	Jurisdiction of each proposed committee.	Strength of the committee proposed.	Stage of the action as to modification of existing committees or the constitution of fresh committees.
Cuddapah	<p>Cuddapah-Kamalapuram Taluks Hindu Temple Committee.</p> <p>Rajampet Taluk Hindu Temple Committee.</p> <p>Pulivendla Taluk Hindu Temple Committee.</p> <p>Siddhout Taluk Hindu Temple Committee.</p> <p>Rayachoti Taluk Hindu Temple Committee.</p>	<p>Proposals for the abolition of these taluk committees submitted to Government.</p>	<p>1. Cuddapah temple committee.</p>	<p>Revenue taluks of Kamalapuram, Cuddapah, Siddhout, Rajampet, Rayachoti and Pulivendla.</p>	<p>10 members.</p>	<p>Orders of Government approving the proposals have been received and the constitution of the new committee takes effect from 15th Jan. 1928.</p>

STATEMENT XVIII-A—cont.

Statement showing the steps taken by the Board for the reorganization of committees up to 24th December 1927—cont.

Name of district.	Name of old committee.	Action taken to abolish or retain with modifications the existing committees.	Number of committees proposed to be retained or newly constituted.	Jurisdiction of each proposed committee.	Strength of the committee proposed.	Stage of the action as to modification of existing committees or the constitution of fresh committees.
Cuddapah—cont.	Badvel Taluk Hindu Temple Committee.  Jammalamadugu Taluk Hindu Temple Committee.  Proddatur Taluk Hindu Temple Committee.	Proposals for the abolition of these taluk Committees submitted to Government.	2. Proddatur circle temple committee.	Revenue taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Badvel.	7 members.	Orders of Government approving the proposals have been received and the constitution of the new committee takes effect from 2nd Jan. 1928.
Anantapur	Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug Taluks Hindu Temple Committee.  Anantapur Taluk Hindu Temple Committee. Kadiri Taluk Hindu Temple Committee.	Proposals for the abolition of these taluk committees	1. Dharmavaram Circle temple committee.	Revenue taluks of Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug,	10 members.	Orders of Government approving the proposals have been received.





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**Government**  **of Madras**

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

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**G.O. No. 1261 L., 8th May 1928**

Emigration and Immigration Report, 1927—Recorded.

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**READ**—the following paper :—

From the Commissioner of Labour, No. 15/28, dated 12th March 1928.

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**Order**—No. 1261 L., dated 8th May 1928.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. A. SOUTH,  
*Secretary to Government*

To the Commissioner of Labour.  
,, the Protectors of Emigrants, Madras, Negapatam, Dhanushkodi at  
Mandapam and Tuticorin.  
,, the Commissioner of Police.  
,, all District Magistrates.  
,, the Accountant-General.  
,, the Librarian, Legislative Council Library.  
,, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.  
,, the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya, Madras.  
,, the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner, Trincomopoly.  
,, the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L.).  
,, the Librarian, Congress Library, Washington (with C.L.).  
,, the Director, International Labour Office, Geneva (with C.L.).  
,, the Indian Institute, Oxford.  
,, the Joint Secretary, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Royapetta.  
,, the Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, Kandy.  
,, the Director, Colonial Institute, Amsterdam (with C.L.).  
,, the Agent to the Government of India in British Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.  
,, the Director, the New York Public Library, New York City (with C.L.).

**Editors' Table.**



**LABOUR DEPARTMENT.**

Received \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . Registered \_\_\_\_\_ 192

*Subject.*

Emigration—Indian Emigration Act and Rules—Annual Report for the year 1927—Submitted.

No. 15/28.

From

S. H. SLATER, Esq., C.M.G., C.I.E., ~~MA.S.~~,  
*Commissioner of Labour, Madras.*

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report for the year 1927 on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The law permits emigration for unskilled work only to the two countries of Ceylon and Malaya. The port of embarkation for Ceylon is Dhanushkodi. Tuticorin was also open but was not used during the year. Emigrants to Malaya went from the ports of Madras and Negapatam.

3. *Staff under the Government of India—Madras.*—The offices of the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants were held respectively by the Collector of Madras and the Surgeon, First district, and Superintendent, Government Royapuram Hospital, Madras. Mr. E. F. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S., held charge of the Protector's office till 26th April 1927, Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S., till 8th June 1927, Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., till 6th August 1927, Mr. W. Scott Brown, I.C.S., till 22nd October 1927 and Mr. E. F. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S., from 23rd October 1927 to the end of the year. Dr. P. F. Mathias, B.A., M.B.C.M., was the Medical Inspector throughout the year. The post of a special officer of the

grade of a deputy collector was sanctioned for a period of three years in the first instance from 1st August 1927 to look after the interests of the assisted emigrants returning from South Africa under their new scheme of assisted emigration. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Kunhiraman Nayar Avargal, B.A., was appointed to this post and took charge on 2nd August 1927.

*Negapatam.*—M.R.Ry. K. Rangaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., was the full-time Protector of Emigrants throughout the year and M.R.Ry. P. Krishna Warriar Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Negapatam, was the Medical Inspector.

*Dhanushkodi.*—M.R.Ry. C. Singaravelu Mudaliyar Avargal was the full-time Protector of Emigrants throughout the year. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Local Fund Dispensary at Mandapam is the Medical Inspector of Emigrants for this port. Mr. Jesudas Pillai, L.M.P., held that office till 21st February 1927, Mr. G. T. Barnes, L.M.P., till 4th October 1927 and Mr. V. Vijiaraghavan, L.M.P., from 5th October 1927 to the end of the year.

4. *Staff under the Colonial Governments—Madras.*—The Emigration Commissioner for Malaya is stationed at this port and Mr. C. Wilson, M.C.S., was the Emigration Commissioner throughout the year. Dr. E. V. Lupprian, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), was the Resident Medical Officer for the emigration depots at Avadi and Melpakkam till July 1927 when he was succeeded by Dr. H. M. Harrison who continued during the rest of the year.

*Negapatam.*—Captain E. A. Ross, M.C., M.C.S., was the Assistant Emigration Commissioner for Malaya at this port till 4th May 1927 when he was relieved by Captain A. F. Davies who held office for the rest of the year. Messrs. I. P. Williams, L.M.P., and C. Seshachalla Nayudu, L.M.P., were the Resident Medical Officer and the Assistant Medical Officer respectively for the emigration depots at Negapatam and Papacoil. Twelve men and four women were employed as travelling inspectors for escorting the emigrants between the ports of South India (Madras and Negapatam) and those of the colony (Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore).

*Dhanushkodi.*—The Emigration Commissioner for Ceylon is stationed at Trichinopoly—the centre of the recruiting area. Major H. Scoble Nicholson, O.B.E., held office as Emigration Commissioner till 16th February 1927 when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. N. H. M. Bowden who continued as Acting Emigration Commissioner for the rest of the year. Captain L. E. Innes Baillie was Acting Assistant Commissioner



in place of Mr. N. H. M. Bowden. The Presidency is divided into four circles each in charge of an inspector whose duty is to tour round the villages doing propaganda work and supervising the work of the kanganies, interview the village munsifs drawing their attention to the emigration rules and collect their specimen signatures to detect forgery on the part of kanganies. The following officers were in charge of one or the other of the circles during the year :—

- (1) Captain L. E. Innes Baillie.
- (2) Mr. H. Clarke.
- (3) Captain W. J. Westland.
- (4) Mr. A. V. Lindon.
- (5) „ Guy Perrin.
- (6) „ G. A. Barron Boshell.
- (7) „ J. G. Payne.

5. The Ceylon Government quarantine station at Mandapam continued to be used as the place of accommodation under rule 31. The Superintendent of the Camp Dr. H. J. deSaram held office throughout the year and continued to be the Emigration Commissioner's representative under rule 38. Dr. T. K. Jayaram continued as the Resident Medical Officer under rule 36.

6. *General conditions affecting emigration.*—Statement II shows the number of emigrants from each district and Appendix A gives the monthly figures of departure. As usual emigration was at its height during the summer months.

*Malaya.*—Seventy thousand six hundred and twenty-four persons sailed from Madras against 72,742 in the previous year and 62,383 from Negapatam against 86,319 in the previous year. Of these, 8,082 from Madras and 7,033 from Negapatam were non-emigrants, i.e., those who had already resided in the country for not less than five years or the wives or children of men who have already gone as emigrants. Unfavourable seasonal conditions in parts of the recruiting area continued to maintain the high level of the flow of labour to the colony during the year, while factors working in the opposite direction were the continuance of the restriction imposed on rubber production and the cessation of the demand for labour in many of the rubber estates.

*Ceylon.*—One hundred and two thousand eight hundred and eight went as emigrants from Dhanushkodi during the year as compared with 56,722 in the previous year and 100,250 in the record year of 1924. The increase was due to the continued

bad seasonal conditions till late in the year throughout the recruiting area. The year under review has thus become the record year.

7. The following table shows the average rates of wages paid to agricultural labourers in the South Indian districts from which the majority were recruited:—

District.	Men.		Women.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.
Vizagapatam ... ..	4	3	2	6
Trichinopoly ... ..	6	0	4	0
Tanjore ... ..	7	3	5	0
South Arcot ... ..	5	6	4	0
Madura ... ..	7	3	4	9
Coimbatore ... ..	7	0	3	9
Salem ... ..	5	3	3	9
Ramnad ... ..	7	3	4	9
Tinnevely ... ..	7	0	4	3
Malabar ... ..	7	9	5	0
Chingleput ... ..	6	0	4	6
Chittoor ... ..	6	0	4	6
North Arcot ... ..	6	0	4	6

*Malaya.*—Wages in Malaya vary from district to district and from estate to estate in the same district. The wages in the Straits Settlements are higher than those in the Federated Malay States. The wages of those employed in Government departments are higher than those of the labourers employed on the plantations. Again the wages vary according to the nature of the work. In the rubber plantations which employ the bulk of South Indian Labour the labourers may be classified according to the kind of work into—

- (a) weeders and field labourers ;
- (b) tappers ;
- (c) factory labourers; kanganies and tindals, in the ascending order of their wages.

The Agent of the Government of India in Malaya reported last year that in easily accessible and fairly healthy areas the rates that prevailed in 1926 were generally 40 to 45 cents a day for male weeders and 30 to 35 cents for a day for women, that tappers of both sexes earned 45 cents a day, that kanganies and tindals (who form a very small proportion of the labour force) earned up to 50 or 55 cents a day, and that working children (10 to 15 years of age) were paid 10 to 15 cents a day. One cent in Malaya equals three pies. These figures agree with those arrived at from information gathered from returns

emigrants. In comparing the wages in Malaya with those prevailing in this country the following facts must be taken into consideration :—

(1) Work is not available in India for the agricultural labourer throughout the year while in the colony work is fairly continuous and, except on Sundays and other public holidays, a labourer can always earn wages.

(2) Cost of living in the colony is about 40 per cent higher than in India.

*Ceylon.*—Wages in Ceylon vary according to the situation of the estate, the highest rate prevailing in the interior districts. The average wages are subject to modification by the existence of the piece-work system, and by the remuneration for special work such as that in factories or bungalows, and as maistris, and are also affected by such items as bonus or extra pay for work done for longer hours in certain seasons. The lowest wages paid to field labourers on rubber and tea estates were according to the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon—

Men ... ..	40 cents or 6 annas 5 pies,
Women ... ..	30 cents or 4 annas 10 pies, and
Working children ...	25 cents or 4 annas.

A comparison of the wages paid in Ceylon and in Malaya will show that they are higher in the latter country but emigration to both countries is equally popular. The equalising factors are--

(i) The greater distance of Malaya and the consequently higher cost of the return journey.

(ii) The fact that a large number of emigrants to Malaya go to Malaya alone leaving their wives and children and have to make a regular remittance of money for the maintenance of their families at home. The emigrant to Ceylon for the most part takes his family with him or sends for them after some period of stay. He has consequently to remit no money home while his wife and children earn regular wages like himself during their stay in the colony.

Statement IV shows the proportion of returning emigrants to new emigrants to the two countries.

8. *Recruitment--Malaya.*—The bulk of the emigrants are recruited by licence holders known as kanganies. They are a few selected labourers already working in Malaya sent over by their employers for bringing more labourers. They are each provided with a recruiting licence which is registered in the office of the Deputy Controller of Labour, Penang. Before

they sail they are interviewed by the Agent of the Government of India or his Assistant in his branch office at Penang and their licences countersigned. On arrival in India the licences are endorsed by the Emigration Commissioner at Madras or the Assistant Emigration Commissioner at Negapatam as the case may be. The maximum number a kangany can recruit is 20 adults and for each adult labourer recruited by him he is paid a commission up to Rs. 10. A portion of the commission the kangany is expected to give to the intending emigrant to pay off petty debts or to give small gifts to dependants he leaves behind; but in practice it is suspected he sometimes appropriates the entire amount to himself. The feeding and transport charges of a recruit from his home to the colony are entirely met from the Malaya Immigration Fund. A kangany recruits for a particular estate but after arrival a labourer has the liberty to change his employer on a month's notice.

Fifty thousand two hundred and sixty-two out of the 62,542 emigrants who sailed from Madras, and 40,138 out of the 55,350 emigrants who sailed from Negapatam, were recruited by kanganies.

The rest went under rule 30 and may be called voluntary labourers. On arrival in the colony they are paid from the immigration fund at the rate of 2 dollars an adult and 1 dollar a working minor and are free to go to any estate which they may choose.

While a recruited labourer has a definite place of employment to go to on arrival, the non-recruited labourer has to go about in search of employment. Apart from this disadvantage, this form of emigration is not free from defects.

Labourers rejected by the Protector for some irregularity in recruitment sometimes appear among the voluntary emigrants. Youngsters just over 18 years of age leave the country under cover of this rule without the knowledge of their parents or relations. The fact that only 1,400 of these non-recruited emigrants disappeared from the Negapatam depot as against 4,164 in the previous year indicates, however, that the Colonial Emigration staff are more careful in the selection and admission of this class of emigrants.

*Ceylon.*—Almost all the labourers for Ceylon are recruited by kanganies. The terms on which recruitment is made by kanganies are similar to those for Malaya. Of 102,808 emigrants only 1,127 were non-recruited emigrants against 1,053 of the last year.

*Irregularities in recruitment.*—The emigration authorities take all possible steps to prevent and penalize irregular recruitment. The Emigration Commissioners themselves reject all unsuitable or doubtful cases before preparing the nominal rolls of emigrants for the approval of the Protectors. In spite of these measures the Protector at Negapatam had to reject 2,691 labourers for various irregularities in recruitment by the kangany. The Protector at Dhanushkodi rejected 1,138 emigrants against 457 in the last year. The chief forms which the irregularities assume are—

- (1) Recruiting persons, mostly youngsters, without the knowledge of the members of the family,
- (2) matching strangers as brothers, father and son, husband and wife and so on,
- (3) getting recruits of one village passed by village munsifs of other villages,
- (4) forging the village munsifs' signatures in the licences, and
- (5) taking recruits as non-emigrants and passengers.

In cases where the irregularity is not serious and is due partly to the ignorance of the kanganies the labourers are rejected and sent back often at the expense of the kanganies who are let off with a warning. But where the irregularity is deliberate their licences are cancelled. Thus during the year 55½ licences were cancelled at the instance of either the Protector of Emigrants at Madras or Negapatam or by the Emigration Commissioner or Assistant Emigration Commissioner for Malaya. Two hundred and forty-three licences were cancelled at the instance of either the Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi, or the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon or by the Emigration Commissioner for Ceylon or the District Magistrates. In very serious cases involving forgery of village munsif's signature, kidnapping of minors, or false personation, the Protectors sanction the prosecution of the kanganies concerned. Three prosecutions were sanctioned by the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, four by the Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam, and thirty-one by the Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi. Most of the cases were pending at the close of the year and in the few cases decided the punishments range from a fine of Rs. 15 to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The village munsifs are becoming familiar with the Emigration law; yet there are irregularities in their work, the chief of which are—

- (1) passing a recruit without sending for and ascertaining the wishes of the parents and relations

- and (2) passing a recruit who belongs to another village ;
- (3) demanding a fee from the kangannies.

Instances of misbehaviour, ignorance, or indifference on their part have not been numerous, and where noticed suitable action is taken by the Revenue Officers.

9. *Places of accommodation—Madras.*—The Emigration depots at Avadi and Melpakam are the places of accommodation for this port. The emigrants are accommodated at the Avadi depot; when there is a rush Melpakam is also used. The new water-supply plant at the depot has almost been completed. The sheds have all been extended and improved and drains put round them to carry away storm water. Fly proof kitchen sheds for the preservation of cooked rice have been erected. The size of the depot has been increased. Estimates are under preparation for the construction of resting sheds, staff quarters, hospitals, installation of electric lights, etc. Quarters for the Emigration Commissioner are under construction.

*Negapatam.*—The depots at Negapatam and Papakoil are the places of accommodation for this port. The one at Negapatam is the main place the other being intended as an overflow camp. Some of the sheds in the main depot and all in the other depot are temporary ones with thatched roofs. The main depot is not capable of any radical improvement. The Colonial Government seem to contemplate the acquisition of a new site in the town and constructing a depot on modern lines. The sanitary arrangements of the depots are fairly good. The depots remained closed for four weeks from the 5th May 1927 on account of an outbreak of cholera.

*Mandapam.*—Recruits are registered in 19 centres before they are sent to Mandapam Camp *en route* to Ceylon. These 19 places have not been declared places of accommodation as recruits are not detained there for more than a few hours. The Mandapam Camp is also the Ceylon Government quarantine station. The accommodation was adequate and sanitary conditions and the general organization continued to be excellent.

10. *Health and comfort of emigrants.*—Statement III shows the causes of illness and mortality among the emigrants in the several places of accommodation. The health of the emigrants was good. There was an outbreak of cholera at Negapatam in May 1927 and the depots remained closed for four weeks from 5th May 1927. The infection was brought in by a recruit

from an infected area. The emigrants began to be inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine prior to embarkation from the middle of June.

No emigrant is allowed to embark till at least three days have elapsed from the date of his arrival at the place of embarkation. The Malayan Government maintains quarantine stations at the Malay Ports; the Ceylon Government has the quarantine station at Mandapam itself. The emigrants here are detained for six clear days. They are also treated for hookworm here. The treatment is voluntary but owing to the special efforts of the Resident Medical officer, Dr. T. K. Jayaram, as many as 89 per cent of the labourers got themselves treated against 76 per cent in the previous year.

The following gentlemen continued to be the non-official visitors of the places of accommodation during the year:—

Name.	Place of accommodation.
1. The Rev. T. Subrahmanyam, Wesleyan Mission, Poonamallee.	Avadi and Melpakkam (Chingleput district).
2. M.R.Ry. T. Mahadeva Pillai Avargal, Marble Arch, Marshall's Road, Egmore.	Do.
3. Dr. T. A. Sankaranarayana Pillai, Aural Institute, 2/78, Broadway, Madras.	Do.
4. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan Avargal, M.L.C., "Rose Cottage", Poonamallee.	Do.
5. M.R.Ry. Seshachariyar Avargal, Pleader, Poonamallee.	Do.
1. Janab K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Rowther Sahib Bahadur.	Negapatam and Papancoil, Tanjore district.
2. M.R.Ry. S. P. K. Somasundaram Pillai Avargal, Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Negapatam.	Do.
3. Khan Bahadur V. Hameed Sultan Maricair Sahib Bahadur.	Do.
1. M.R.Ry. M. Rajam Nayudu Garu, Ramnad.	Mandapam (Ramnad district).
2. " Khajana Venkoba Rao Avargal, Madura.	Do.
3. Khan Sahib S. A. Naina Muhammad Ravuttar.	Do.
1. M.R.Ry. M. R. Srinivasa Nayak, Village Munsif and landlord, Kila-thattaparai.	Tattaparai (Tinnevely district).
2. " Gnanasiromani Nadar Avargal, B.A., Kailasapuram.	Do.
3. " Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez Avargal, Tuticorin.	Do.

All the places of accommodation were visited by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, K.C.I.B.,

Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, in October and November 1927. Mandapam was visited by Mr. Tyler, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Commissioner of Labour in March 1927. Negapatam was visited by me in September 1927.

11. *Embarkation.*—Under an agreement with the Malayan Government, the British India Steam Navigation Company continued to run the weekly steamer service for carrying emigrants in their boats 'Tara', 'Teesta' and 'Tairea'. The 'Tara' and the 'Teesta' were replaced during the year by the 'Rohna' and 'Rajula' specially built to carry a larger number of deck passengers. In the months when there was a heavy rush of emigrants and during the period when the regular service boats were undergoing repairs seven additional boats, viz. S.S. 'Talama', 'Talma', 'Sirdhana', 'Egra', 'Shirala', 'Chak-dara' and 'Barala' were also used. Ships halt about two miles away from the shore at Negapatam and emigrants are carried to them in dinghies of an average capacity of fifty persons. In rough weather crossing the bar and boarding the ship are a difficult matter for the emigrants who are unaccustomed to sea travel.

A special train takes emigrants every day from Mandapam Camp to Dhanushkodi pier and they travel the distance of 22 miles by sea to Talaimannar in a steamer run by the South Indian Railway Company which carries other passengers also.

The emigrants to Ceylon are drawn from the agricultural classes of the Tamil districts. The labourers are usually accompanied by their wives and children. Many of them however prefer to go alone first and after finding the conditions there not unsuitable to them get their wives and children from India. The members of the family thus sent for are treated as non-emigrants under section 2 (1) (b) (ii) of the Act and are not therefore included in the emigration statistics. Trichinopoly district sent the largest number of emigrants to Ceylon, next came the districts of Madura and Ramnad. Forty-one per cent of the emigrants to Ceylon during the year were females.

Emigrants to Malaya are drawn from all the districts of the Presidency. Madras is the outlet for recruits from all the Telugu districts and the adjoining Tamil districts of Chingleput and North Arcot. Negapatam is the outlet for all other districts in the Presidency though a major portion of the recruits from Salem was sent through the port of Madras. North Arcot as usual sent the largest number of emigrants to Malaya; Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Salem come next in a descending scale.



Twenty-nine per cent of the emigrants to Malaya were women. The exemption from the operation of rule 23 (sex ratio) granted to Malaya continued during the year and expires on 1st April 1928. The voluntary emigrants were mostly men. Thirty-six per cent of the emigrants who went through the port of Madras were women while 22 per cent only of those who went through Negapatam were women. The sex inequality amongst the emigrants passing through Negapatam is ascribed

(1) mainly to the large number of Malayalis emigrating from this port who do not, by custom, take their women with them; and

(2) to a small extent to the absence of good harbour facilities at Negapatam.

12. *Return emigrants.*—Separate figures are not available for emigrants returning from Malaya as they pay their own passages and travel as ordinary passengers. The bulk of the assisted return emigrants (repatriates) were afflicted with sickness. Each repatriate is given from the Immigration Fund Rs. 10 on arrival in addition to train fare to the railway station nearest to his village. Such of the repatriates as are unable to travel by themselves are sent to their homes under escort. The causes for repatriation given by 2,418 repatriates who landed at Negapatam were:—

(1) Sick, unable to work	...	...	...	1,106
(2) Maimed, too old or otherwise disabled	...	...	...	85
(3) Unsuitability of the climate	...	...	...	529
(4) Death of earning members of the family	...	...	...	247
(5) Death of other members of the family	...	...	...	147
(6) Kidnapped, abducted or seduced by the kangani	...	...	...	157
(7) Wages insufficient to support dependants, viz., mostly children	...	...	...	18
(8) Other causes such as husbands or wives deserting their spouses	...	...	...	129
				Total
				2,418

The total number of emigrants who returned from Ceylon during the year is 89,772 of whom 2,261 were assisted return emigrants against 2,352 of the last year. Ninety-seven of these were sent back by the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon and the remaining 2,164 by the Ceylon Government under their scheme of repatriation of sick and indigent Indian emigrants. The causes of return given by these repatriates to the Protector of Emigrants were:—

(1) Unsuitability of the climate	...	...	...	1,309
(2) Wages inadequate to maintain family	...	...	...	111

(3) Death of earning members of the family ...	159
(4) Death of other members of the family ...	89
(5) Kidnapped, abducted or seduced or cheated by false promises by kangani ...	23
(6) Too old, maimed, or otherwise disabled ...	310
(7) Other causes, such as husbands or wives deserting their spouses ...	260
Total ...	<u>2,261</u>

13. Statement V shows the number of emigrants who returned from the Colonies of Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius and South Africa. There were three deaths in each of the batches that returned from Fiji and Trinidad. Excluding Natal returned emigrants the average saving per head was highest in Fiji, viz., Rs. 398-11-11, and lowest in Mauritius, viz., Rs. 6-5-0. All destitute or pauper emigrants from Fiji, British Guiana and Jamaica were provided with tickets at the cost of the Colonial Government concerned to the railway stations nearest their homes. Generally emigrants returning from these colonies are landed at Calcutta. Escorts are therefore sent to Calcutta to look after their comfort during the railway journey and those proceeding beyond Madras are seen off to their destinations. On a special recommendation made to the Government Emigration Agent at Calcutta he undertook to provide reserved accommodation in the train for the convenience of the emigrants and this was done in the case of the last two batches, i.e., those that returned from Trinidad and British Guiana.

• There is no satisfactory means of ascertaining the savings of the return emigrants from either Malaya or Ceylon. Occasionally return emigrants from Ceylon are stranded at Dhanushkodi without means to purchase the railway tickets to take them to their villages. They do not apply to the Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon for repatriation either because they feel they cannot satisfy the conditions requisite for free repatriation or because they have lived for over a year in the country. One hundred and thirty-six such persons came to the notice of the Protector during the year and he helped them under section 4 (e) of the Act with meals and railway tickets to their villages. This expenditure amounted to Rs. 347.

During the year 2,387 emigrants returned from South Africa in ten batches against 1,454 in six batches in the previous year. The increase is the result of the increased rates of bonus under the new scheme of assisted emigration and the greater facilities offered for settlement in India. The first four

batches were landed at Colombo and sent to Madras by rail. The Protector at Dhanushkodi inspected these emigrants. The other batches were landed at Madras. The fifth was inspected by the Protector of Emigrants, Madras. The sixth and subsequent batches were inspected and looked after by the Special officer appointed by Government for the purpose. The health of the returned emigrants was generally satisfactory. Since the Special Officer took charge, which was in August 1927, every steamer brought on an average 25 decrepits. Such cases involve hardships which call for some special measures of relief, and the matter is under consideration. Only a few of the returned emigrants have hitherto consented to deposit their bonus and savings with the Special Officer who has instructions to select the best method of investment of the money and help the returned emigrants to find occupation.

The accommodation on the steamers was on the whole sufficient and satisfactory. There was a complaint about bad treatment by the crew of the *Umzumbi* in October, but on enquiry it was found to have been due only to their strict attitude towards some of the emigrants who misbehaved during the voyage. The water supplied for drinking purposes in the S.S. *Umvolosi* in her voyage of September 1927 was bad, but it was explained that the water tank got shaken during the voyage and the water became turbid. Out of 1,156 assisted emigrants who returned to Madras since August 1927, 48 persons entrusted their cash, amounting to Rs. 25,039-6-4, to the Special Officer for safe custody till they settled down or for temporary investment till they found suitable or profitable investments. Nineteen persons almost immediately took back the whole amount deposited by them, viz., Rs. 7,415 and closed their accounts. Seventeen persons withdrew part of their deposits amounting to Rs. 3,402-11-4, while the remaining 12 men did not withdraw any money. The total amount to the credit of these 29 persons on the 31st December 1927 was Rs. 14,221-11-0. Prudential deposit accounts were opened in the names of the returned emigrants in the Madras Central Urban Bank—the Provincial Co-operative Bank for the Presidency—which pays  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest on daily balances of Rs. 5.

The emigrants are received on board by the Special Officer and the Medical Inspector. They are then taken to the disinfection shed in the harbour where they are fed and the bonus and savings due to them are paid. They are also given railway tickets and mileage for road journey. Messrs. Parry & Co., the Emigration Agents for the Government of Natal, depute their

officials to help the assisted emigrants with their railway journey. Such of them as are unable to go home without outside help are provided with escorts. The skilled labourers amongst the returned emigrants are mostly men who were working on railways, or in collieries or sugar factories. Neither the skilled nor the unskilled labourers among the emigrants, except in one or two isolated cases, have so far sought the help of the Special Officer in getting employment.

14. There were two lepers from Fiji. Both were males. One brought with him Rs. 53-3-10 and the other was a pauper. There was one leper from Malaya who was landed at Negapatam. No leper was repatriated from Ceylon.

15. All the estates of deceased emigrants were disbursed with the exception of a few in which the inquiries by the District Magistrates were not completed before the end of the year. The Protector at Negapatam had only one case of small value and the Protector at Mandapam had eight cases of very small value to deal with.

*Skilled emigrants.*—Statement VI shows the number of skilled emigrants who went through the ports of Negapatam and Dhanushkodi. There was no emigration of skilled labour through the port of Madras. In the month of October a batch of nine persons was engaged and assisted to emigrate to Malaya through the port of Negapatam for the purpose of giving dramatic performances. The employer deposited with the Protector at Negapatam Rs. 500 as security under section 19 of the Act. Previously such persons were taken to the Colony as ordinary passengers without the knowledge of the Protector.

During the year 24 persons (six clerks and salesmen and 18 divers) emigrated to Ceylon assisted by a private employer and by the Ceylon Government Fisheries Department. They returned before the close of the year. No security was demanded from the two employers. At the beginning of the year a security of Rs. 5,250 given by the employers was held in deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank by the Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi, pending the return of 35 workers to India from Ceylon and Europe. Of these 35 persons, 32 returned during the year, and one died in Germany. The security amount of Rs. 3,250 was returned to the employers as there was no complaint of ill-treatment of the skilled workers. They returned healthier and wealthier. The balance of Rs. 2,000 represents the security deposit of one Mr. Abdul Meah who took nineteen skilled workers to the Continent in 1926. Though the workers are said to have returned to India.

already without intimation to the Protector, the employer has not yet claimed the amount. The matter is under correspondence.

16. Statement VII shows the receipts and charges during the year. The fees of Rs. 2 on each unskilled emigrant to Malaya, Re. 1-8-0 on each unskilled emigrant to Ceylon and Rs. 3 on each skilled emigrant to any country permitted to embark by the Protectors continued to be levied.

17. *General.*—The work of the two Protectors at Negapatam and Mandapam, Messrs. K. Rangaswami Mudaliyar and C. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, continued satisfactory and the work of the former was specially good.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. H. SLATER,  
*Commissioner of Labour.*

STATEMENT I—showing the number of unskilled labourers and their dependents who went to Ceylon and Malaya during the year 1927 (i.e., from 1st January to 31st December 1927).

*Port of departure.		Madras.	Negapatam.	Dhanushkodi.
Destination.		Straits Settlements and Malay States.		Ceylon.
<b>Age and sex—</b>				
Below 15 .. .. .	Males .. .. .	9,048	5,518	19,575
	Females .. .. .	8,167	4,476	14,695
From 15 to 55 .. .. .	Males .. .. .	30,331	37,520	39,812
	Females .. .. .	14,553	7,784	28,373
Above 55 .. .. .	Males .. .. .	242	22	262
	Females .. .. .	201	80	191
Total .. .. .	Males .. .. .	39,821	43,060	59,649
	Females .. .. .	22,921	12,290	43,159
<b>Occupation—</b>				
Agriculture .. .. .		62,542	55,350	99,394
Industry .. .. .		..	..	41
Commerce .. .. .		..	..	2
Other occupation .. .. .		..	..	3,352
Without occupation .. .. .		..	..	19
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>63,542</b>	<b>55,350</b>	<b>102,808</b>

STATEMENT II—showing the districts in which unskilled labourers (emigrants) were recruited for Ceylon and Malaya during the year 1927.

Districts.	Straits Settlements and Malay States.		Ceylon.
	Via Madras	Via Negapatam.	Via Dhanushkodi.
Ganjam .. ..	74	..	..
Vizagapatam .. ..	4,059	..	..
Godavari .. ..	819	..	..
Kistna .. ..	436	..	..
Guntur .. ..	460	..	..
Kurnool .. ..	155	..	..
Belary .. ..	31	..	1
Anantapur .. ..	14	..	2
Cuddapah .. ..	106	..	96
Nellore .. ..	2,341	..	31
Madras .. ..	72	..	83
Chinglput .. ..	14,881	35	3,790
South Arcot .. ..	301	6,386	4,247
Chittoor .. ..	4,818	8	591
North Arcot .. ..	26,215	11	2,260
Salem .. ..	8,159	4,192	15,452
Coimbatore .. ..	12	2,554	1,949
Trichinopoly .. ..	8	12,585	31,280
Tanjore .. ..	16	9,049	7,035
Madura .. ..	8	6,486	10,311
Ramnad .. ..	9	3,910	10,061
Tinnevely .. ..	1	1,981	4,333
Malabar .. ..	48	7,557	522
South Kanara .. ..	..	406	10
The Nilgiris .. ..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai .. ..	..	146	9,865
Cochin .. ..	..	3	24
Travancore .. ..	..	40	417
Mysore .. ..	..	..	490
Pondicherry .. ..	..	..	18
Ceylon .. ..	..	1	..
Total .. ..	62,542	55,350	102,808
	56,262	40,135	

**STATEMENT III**—showing the causes of illness and mortality in the places of accommodation at the ports of embarkation established under rule 31 of the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, and outside hospitals.

Diseases in the places of accommodation.	Malaya.				Ceylon.			
	Avadi.		Melpakam.		Negapatam.		Mandapam.	
	Sickness.	Death.	Sickness.	Death.	Sickness.	Death.	Sickness.	Death.
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	28	19	..	..
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	39	3
Diarrhoea .. ..	6	..	..	..	5	..	115	2
Fevers .. ..	5	(a) 1	..	..	43	..	(d) 403	2
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Measles .. ..	1	..	..	..	4	..	26	..
Respiratory diseases.	20	(b) 1	30	..	..	..	42	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mumps .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Other diseases ..	427	(c) 1	402	4	54	5	(e) 1,089	11
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Total—1926 ..</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>4</b>

(a) Acute enteritis.

(b) Pneumonia.

(c) Convulsions.

(d) Mostly malarial.

(e) Of these, 269 were ophthalmia and other diseases of the eye; the remaining 820 were mostly scabies, digestive troubles and other minor ailments.



STATEMENT IV—showing the percentage of old emigrants who have returned to India and have re-emigrated, to fresh emigrants during the year 1927, i.e., from the 1st January 1927 to the 31st December 1927.

Countries.	Ports of departure.	Number of emigrants who left during the year 1927.											
		Fresh emigrants.				Return emigrants.				Percentage of return to fresh emigrants.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Straits Settlements and Malay States.	Madras .. .. .	29,271	15,015	16,682	60,968	1,023	478	78	1,574	3.5	3.2	0.4	3.6
	Negapatam .. .. .	34,711	7,838	8,947	51,496	3,686	142	26	3,854	10.6	1.8	0.3	7.5
Ceylon .. .. .	Dhanushkodi .. .. .	30,893	21,616	38,057	90,566	9,381	1,848	1,213	12,442	30.6	8.6	3.2	13.8

Note.—The percentage of return refers only to 'emigrants' within the meaning of the Act and does not include the 68,218 non-emigrants who went over to Ceylon or the 15,116 non-emigrants who went over to Malaya during the year and of whom a large number must have been return non-emigrants.

STATEMENT V—showing the return emigrants and the savings brought by them during the year 1927.

Colonies.	Number of persons returned.				Amount of savings.			Number of emigrants who brought back money.					Average amount of money on the number embarked.	Number who brought back no money.				Deaths during voyage.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In money.	Estimated value of ornaments.	Total.	Rupees 1 to 50.	Rupees 51 to 100.	Rupees 101 to 150.	Above Rs. 150.	Total number who brought back money.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
Jamaica ..	37	21	47	105	Rs. 7,394	Rs. 2,076	Rs. 9,470	3	2	1	7	13	Rs. 90	A. 8	P. 0	25	20	47	92	..
Fiji ..	229	85	167	481	1,56,208	85,590	1,91,798	5	10	20	215	253	398	11	11	35	32	161	228	3 *
Trinidad ..	72	30	38	140	11,400	..	11,400	1	9	8	20	38	81	8	10	41	23	58	103	3 †
British Guiana ..	45	27	28	100	19,722	3,275	22,997	2	15	9	40	66	229	15	8	6	5	23	34	..
Mauritius ..	58	24	27	109	650	..	650	1	..	..	2	3	5	15	4	55	24	27	106	..
South Africa ..	1,182	508	717	2,387	£9,438	£6,628	£16,064	45	49	50	209	331	£6	14	7	848	491	717	2,056	..

\* Two males and one female.

† Males.

**STATEMENT VI—showing the number of skilled workers who proceeded to various countries via the Ports of Dhanushkodi and Negapatam during the year 1927.**

Country to which proceeded.	Port of departure.	Age and Sex.						Occupation.							
		Below 15.		From 15-55.		Above 55.		Total.		Agriculture.	Industry.	Commerce.	Other occupations.	Without occupation.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Malaya .. .. .	Negapatam .. .. .	5	..	4	..	..	..	0	..	..	1 (a)	1 (b)	7 (c)	..	9
Ceylon .. .. .	Dhanushkodi .. .. .	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	24 (d)	..	24

(a) Weaver.

(b) Cloth merchant.

(c) One accountant and six actors. The weaver, the cloth merchant and the accountant went over to Malaya as guardians of minor skilled workers (actors).

(d) Six were clerks and salesmen and the rest divers and manduaks.

**STATEMENT VII—showing the receipts and charges during the year 1927.**

Nature.	Receipts.				
	Madras.	Negapatam.	Dhanushkodi.	Tuticorin.	Total.
Fees on account of unskilled labourers .. .. .	RS. 1,29,994	RS. A. P. 1,10,898 0 0	RS. 1,51,698	..	RS. A. P. 3,92,590 0 0
Fees on account of skilled labourers .. .. .	..	27 0 0	72	..	99 0 0
Unclaimed estates of deceased emigrants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	89	5 14 0	..	..	94 14 0
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,30,083</b>	<b>1,10,930 14 0</b>	<b>1,51,770</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,92,783 14 0</b>

Nature.	Charges.						
	Protector of Emigrants, Madras.	Labour Commissioner's Office, Madras.	Special Officer for South African Repatriates, Madras.	Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam.	Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi.	Protector of Emigrants, Tuticorin.	Total.
Salaries of officers .. .. .	RS. A. P. (a) 2,538 14 0	RS. A. P. .. .. .	RS. A. P. 1,680 0 0	RS. A. P. 5,468 6 0	RS. A. P. 3,658 1 0	..	RS. A. P. 13,345 5 0
Pay of establishments .. .. .	2,343 2 0	384 4 0	373 0 0	919 2 0	1,512 4 0	..	5,631 12 0
Allowances .. .. .	2,717 0 0	..	1,141 9 0	762 10 0	2,436 0 0	7 8 0	7,054 11 0
Contingencies .. .. .	(b) 1,090 4 6	145 12 0	(c) 290 10 6	797 1 3	1,377 0 6	..	3,700 12 8
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,689 4 5</b>	<b>520 0 0</b>	<b>3,485 3 6</b>	<b>7,937 3 3</b>	<b>8,983 5 6</b>	<b>7 8 0</b>	<b>29,682 8 8</b>

(a) Does not include a sum of Rs. 17-0-0 already incurred but not adjusted by the Accountant-General within the calendar year but includes a sum of Rs. 75 representing a month's allowance to the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Madras, relating to the year 1926 but adjusted by the Accountant-General only in 1927.

(b) Does not include a sum of Rs. 2 being rent of electric installation and a sum of Rs. 21 being office rent both for December 1927 of the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, not adjusted by the Accountant-General, Madras, within the calendar year.

(c) Does not include a sum of Rs. 14-8-0 being cost of atlas and maps and a sum of Rs. 25 being value of service stamps purchased by the Special Officer as they were not adjusted by the Accountant-General within the calendar year 1927.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the flow of unskilled labour to Ceylon and Malaya month by month during the year 1927.

Month.	Malaya.				Ceylon.		Total.	
	Madras.		Negapatam.		Dhanushkodi.		Emigrants.	Non-emigrants.
	Emigrants.	Non-emigrants.	Emigrants.	Non-emigrants.	Emigrants.	Non-emigrants.		
January .. ..	1,932	282	3,167	393	2,107	1,490	7,206	2,165
February .. ..	4,378	717	3,124	337	4,990	2,609	12,492	3,863
March .. .. .	3,685	631	4,134	453	7,106	5,240	14,024	6,324
April .. .. .	5,797	676	6,971	610	9,935	5,668	22,703	6,853
May .. .. .	11,782	1,009	1,787	147	18,347	8,081	31,896	9,237
June .. .. .	13,582	1,775	5,528	532	16,158	8,251	35,268	10,558
July .. .. .	9,973	764	9,044	1,186	13,035	7,225	32,052	9,175
August .. .. .	4,572	825	4,242	596	7,751	4,534	16,565	5,955
September .. ..	3,338	676	5,561	888	7,700	4,892	16,599	6,456
October .. .. .	1,433	325	4,398	600	4,874	3,469	10,705	4,484
November .. ..	1,343	322	5,066	688	5,793	3,278	12,202	4,288
December .. ..	727	181	2,348	513	5,013	3,276	8,088	3,970
Total .. .. .	62,612	8,082	55,350	7,033	102,808	58,213	220,700	73,323



**LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

Received \_\_\_\_\_ 192 .

Registered \_\_\_\_\_ 192

*Subject.*

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923—Working—1927—Report—  
Submitted.

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No. 7586/28.

*Station Chepauk, Madras.*

*Dated the 3rd May 1928.*

From

S. H. SLATER, Esq., C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

*Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Madras,*

To

**THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,**

**PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT,**

*Fort St. George,*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the year 1927.

2. During the period under report, the office of the Commissioner was held by Mr. H. H. F. M. Tyler, C.I.E., I.C.S., from 1st January 1927 to 28th February 1927, by Sir George Paddison, K.B.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 1st March 1927 to 14th July 1927, by Mr. N. Macmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., from 15th July 1927 to 22nd July 1927 and by me thereafter.

3. The consolidated Statements A, B and C prescribed in G.O. Mis. No. 2339, Law (General), dated 20th August 1924, are enclosed. The number of cases filed during the year increased from 96 in 1926 to 175 in 1927. The 94 cases shown against 'Others' in Return A relate mostly to deposits of compensation under section 8 (2). These deposits were mostly of petty

amounts. Sir George Paddison suggested in the report of last year that a minimum limit should be fixed in respect of these deposits. I understand the question is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

4. The application of the Act is unduly restricted in the case of some workmen who are denied the benefits of the Act. I give below some instances which came to my notice.

A workman preferred a claim for compensation for an injury to his eye which occurred while he was working on a railway bridge; but, owing to the provisions of section 3 (1) (c) which disqualifies workmen employed in bridge work for compensation when the injury does not result in death or total permanent disablement, the application had to be dismissed. For the same reason, the application for compensation of a bricklayer, employed in building work, for the loss of his leg had to be dismissed.

Labourers employed by contractors on railway work such as repairs to culverts are not covered by the Act. But if they are employed directly by the railway administration, they come under the Act. The reason for this distinction between men doing the same work and for the ultimate benefit of the same employer but employed by different agencies is not apparent. While excavating earth for the laying of a new railway line some workmen employed by a contractor met with a fatal accident on account of landslips. The dependants of the deceased claimed compensation but their claims could not be admitted as the deceased were not 'Railway servants' as defined in the Indian Railways Act.

Blasting operations, which are hazardous, are not covered by the Act at present. A case came to my notice in which a workman, while engaged in blasting a culvert with gunpowder, lost the sight of both eyes; but no compensation could be paid to him. The Government of India however, in their recent notification, propose to extend the scope of the Act to this class of workmen also.

Under item (v) of Schedule II of the Act dock labourers employed for the purpose of loading, unloading, or coaling any ship come under the Act. Its scope was extended to persons doing similar work in ships not lying in contact with the land, e.g., ships at moorings in the stream of a river or at anchor in roadsteads. This extended application of the Act refers only to persons engaged in loading, unloading or coaling, but there are still persons working in harbour, roadstead, navigable river, etc., doing other kinds of work equally hazardous, but not covered by the Act, e.g., khalasies on shore, staff engaged in



laying anchors and chains, launching pontoons, salving sunken materials, heaving weights and doing other miscellaneous work in connexion with dredgers and other crafts engaged in harbour construction, and persons engaged in removing silt in rivers. These persons are at present outside the scope of the Act.

5. In paragraph 7 of the report, for 1926, Sir George Paddison pointed out the hardships caused to workmen who are temporarily disabled on account of the waiting period of ten days fixed by section 4 (1) D. It appears that the object in fixing this time-limit was to prevent workmen from malingering and to avoid trivial and vexatious claims. During the last  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years in which the Act has been in force, the Commissioner has not come across any instance of malingering or trivial or vexatious claim whether as a result of temporary or permanent disablement. I suggest that section 4 (1) D should be modified so as to provide that, if the disablement continues beyond ten days, the half-monthly payment should be declared payable from the date of the accident.

6. It will be seen from Statement C that of the 19 fatal accidents for which compensation was awarded, 13 cases related to the wage class of Rs. 20 and below. The majority of accidents occur to workmen earning between Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 per mensem. In the fatal cases, the deceased left on an average not less than four dependants and the maximum compensation admissible was not enough to maintain them even for a short period. I suggest that the minimum compensation for fatal accidents to adult workmen be raised to Rs. 750.

7. The Act and Rules do not clearly state what expenses incurred by an employer on the medical treatment of an injured workman may be deducted from the compensation payable. Under section 11 of the Act the employer can compel the workman to be examined or attended by a qualified medical practitioner only if he offers the services of such practitioner free of charge. A penalty is also imposed on the workman for deliberately disregarding the instructions of the medical practitioner. Some cases have come to my notice in which the employers have deducted doctor's fees and other expenses such as medicine, food, etc., while in hospital from the compensation payable. The employers are not entitled to deduct doctor's fees as the section is clear that his services should be offered free of charge. But in regard to other charges such as cost of medicine, hospital diet charges, etc., a doubt arises whether deduction is permissible or not. Under the proviso to section 4 (1) any payment or allowance paid by way of compensation may be deducted from the compensation payable. To remove the doubt I suggest that

the proviso may be amended so as to exclude all medical and hospital charges.

8. The definition of permanent partial disablement in section 2 (1) (g) is unduly restrictive. While for a temporary disablement, which entitles a man to claim half-monthly payments, reduction of earning capacity in any employment he was engaged in at the time of accident is sufficient, in a claim for permanent disablement the law requires a reduction of earning capacity in every employment the claimant was capable of undertaking at the time of the accident. A skilled worker may lose the benefit of his skill as a result of a very slight injury to his fingers or his eyes; but as such a workman would presumably have been capable of doing unskilled work also, he loses the benefit of the compensation for permanent partial disablement, though permanently deprived of his higher earning capacity.

9. Returns under section 16 of the Act were received from 1,280 out of 1,584 establishments. In the last report it was brought to the notice of Government that these returns are of little value unless the Commissioner is empowered to take action *suo motu* in cases where compensation is not deposited with him or to ask for details of how the compensation amounts were fixed in the several cases which were not actually filed before him. Unless the Commissioner is empowered to take action as suggested, I regard it as a waste of time and labour to call for these returns.

Thirty insurance companies and one claims bureau had the permission of the Local Government to submit returns on behalf of the employers who have insured with them.

Consolidated and detailed statements showing the number of accidents and the compensation paid as reported by the employers are enclosed. All except 107 of the returns received were nil returns. Eighteen cases of death, 63 cases of permanent disablement and 488 cases of temporary disablement were reported in these 107 returns. It is found that in several cases of accidents resulting in death and permanent disablements either no compensation was paid or the sum paid was inadequate. In four cases of temporary disablement which occurred in the Government Press and one case of temporary disablement in the Penitentiary Branch Press no compensation has been paid. In spite of a circular issued to all employers inviting their attention to the provisions of sections 28 and 29 of the Act regarding the necessity for submitting to the Commissioner a memorandum of agreement for registration in

certain cases where lump sum compensation amounts are paid, many cases have come to notice in which lump sum compensations were paid without submitting memoranda of agreements.

10. The statement below shows the opening and closing balance, receipts and repayments of deposits during the year:—

	RS.	A	P.
Opening balance on 1st January 1927 .. .. .	8,425	3	4
Deposits in 1927 .. .. .	57,866	0	0
Total .. .. .	66,291	3	4
Repayments in 1927 .. .. .	56,887	8	4
Closing balance on 31st December 1927 .. .. .	9,403	11	0

The receipts have more than doubled during the year. As usual, repayments of amounts which are ordered to be allotted to minor dependants are invested in the Savings Bank, in five-year Post Office cash certificates, or in Government promissory notes. The face value of the securities held in this office on 1st January 1928 was Rs. 24,760.

The workmen's compensation accounts for the year have been audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The Examiner found no defect or irregularity and reported that the general result was satisfactory. His report was recorded in G.O. Mis. No. 901 L., Public Works and Labour, dated 29th March 1928.

11. Under the orders of the Commissioner, periodical remittances (monthly, quarterly or half-yearly) are made to the guardians of minor dependants by withdrawing the amounts invested. These remittances generally consist of petty amounts ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 and are sent by money order to the parties at their cost. I think it is a great hardship that guardians receiving such petty amounts should have them still further diminished by the cost of the money order commission. I recommend that the Postal authorities be asked to waive the money order commission in cases of workmen's compensation money orders as in the case of Revenue money orders.

12. There was at first some difficulty in discharging Post Office cash certificates for sending the periodical remittances to minor dependants, but this has since been removed by an amendment of the Postal Rules permitting the Commissioner to discharge the cash certificates purchased on behalf of minors. Similar difficulty was also experienced in withdrawing interest on Government promissory notes, and this has also been

removed during the year by the inclusion of the Commissioner's name in Appendix III of the Government Securities Manual under the orders of the Government of India.

13. In G.O. No. 944 L., Public Works and Labour, dated 29th April 1927, my Personal Assistant was authorized under rule 20 (1) of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Rules to examine applicants on oath. With reference to the new rule 38-A he was also authorized to sign the forms and notices under the Act. He was permitted to operate on the workmen's compensation accounts in the Imperial Bank. As the Commissioner is frequently on tour, these delegations have greatly facilitated the quick despatch of work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. H. SLATER,

*Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.*

**ENCLOSURES**

(1)

*Return A.*

**Proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Madras, for the year ending 31st December 1927.**

Application for	Pending at commencement.	Filed.	Transferred to other Commissioners for disposal.	Received from other Commissioners for disposal.	Not contested.							Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending at conclusion.	Court-fees paid.
					Withdrawn.	Dismissed for non-appearance.	Summarily dismissed under rule 21.	Dismissed under rule 22.	Admitted by opposite party.	Allowed ex parte.	Total.	Allowed.	Allowed in part.	Dismissed.	Total.			
<i>Award of compensation under section 10.</i>																		<i>RS. A. P.</i>
Fatal accidents ..	1	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	16	..	4	6	10	26	4	74 4 0
Permanent disablement ..	5	25	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	9	9	22	26	4	62 4 0
Temporary disablement ..	* 1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	6 0 0
Total ..	7	56	..	..	3	..	1	..	16	..	20	4	16	15	35	55	8	142 8 0
Distribution under section 8 ..	8	23	2	19	..	..	..	..	43	..	43	..	..	..	..	43	7	91 12 0
Commutation under section 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Review under section 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recovery of compensation under section 31 ..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	1 2 0
Others ..	4	94	..	3	..	..	..	..	92	..	† 97	..	..	..	..	97	4	46 0 0
Total ..	17	119	2	22	..	..	..	..	142	..	147	..	..	..	..	147	11	138 14 0

\* Shown as permanent partial disablement last year but subsequently decided to be temporary.

† The difference of five represents cases which cannot be brought under any of the columns.

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(2)

*Return B.*

Registration of agreements by the Commissioner for Workmen's  
Compensation for the year ending 31st December 1927.

Application for registration of agreements relating to	Pending at commencement.	Filed.	Registered as filed.	Registered after modification.	Not registered on account of		Total disposed of.	Pending at conclusion.
					Inadequacy.	Other causes.		
Payment of compensation for permanent disablement ..	1	27	17	2	..	1	20	2
Payment of compensation for temporary disablement ..	* 1	3	3	..	1	..	4	..
Commutation of half-monthly payments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Shown as permanent partial disablement in the last report but subsequently decided to be temporary.

(3)

## Return C.

Proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,  
Madras, for the year ending 31st December 1927.

Number of persons in each wage class to whom compensation was awarded.

Assumed wage.	Number of persons.			Total numbers.
	For temporary disablement.	For permanent disablement.	For fatal accidents.	
	RS.	A.	P.	
Adults—				
8 0 0	..	2	1	3
10 0 0	..	2	2	4
12 0 0	..	..	1	1
15 4 0	..	3	6	9
20 0 0	..	1	3	4
25 0 0	3	2	1	6
30 0 0	..	..	..	..
35 0 0	..	2	..	2
40 0 0	..	..	1	1
46 4 0	..	1	..	1
55 0 0	..	1	..	1
65 0 0	..	..	..	..
75 0 0	..	..	1	1
83 5 4	..	..	3	3
Total Adults	3	14	19	36
Minors—				
8 0 0				
10 0 0				
12 0 0				
15 4 0				
20 0 0				
25 0 0				
30 0 0				
35 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
40 0 0				
46 4 0				
55 0 0				
65 0 0				
75 0 0				
83 5 4				
Total Minors	..	..	..	..
Grand total	3	14	19	36

(4)

## Consolidated statement showing the number of accidents reported and the compensation paid as reported by the employers.

Establishment.	Numbers employed.	Accidents.						Remarks.						
		Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for									
		Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.							
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
1. Factories	Adults .. ..	68,189	15	59	428	10,478	8	0	11,113	11	11	6,878	12	11
	Minors .. ..	3,004	..	2	6	..	..	..	168	0	0	30	4	10
2. Mines	Adults .. ..	2,370	2	3	5	900	0	0	975	0	0	201	0	0
	Minors .. ..	948	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Tramways	Adults .. ..	1,304	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	9	0
	Minors .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Port Trusts	Adults .. ..	710	1	..	22	457	8	0	..	..	..	425	15	0
	Minors .. ..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..		..	18	63	488	11,836	0	0	12,256	11	11	7,808	9	9



(5)

Detailed statement showing the number of accidents reported in the annual return and the compensation paid.

Serial number and name of establishment.	Numbers employed.		Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for						Remarks.
	Adults.	Minors.	Death.	Permanent partial disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.		Permanent partial disablement.		Temporary disablement.		
						RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
1. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Engineering Workshops, Arkonam	1,821	..	1	2	13	600	0 0	1,005	14 5	123	3 10	No agreement was registered.
2. The North Anantapur Gold Mines, Limited	411	..	1	3	..	900	0 0	975	0 0	..	..	
3. The Nelliimunda Tea Factory, Meppadi, Malabar	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	No agreements were registered.
4. The Krishna Vilas Rice Mill, Chetpet, Polur, North Arcot.	8	5	..	8	4	..	..	1,620	0 0	180	0 0	
5. Messrs. Addison & Co., Madras	195	16	..	M 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Free medical attendance and dist.
6. Volkart Brothers Hydraulic Coir Press, Calicut	26	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	28	11 8	
7. The Touramulla estate, Sultan's Battery, Malabar	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Sri Koteswara Rice and Oil Mill, Chilakaluripet, Guntur	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	130	0 0	
9. Sri Ranga Vilas Gin, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Coimbatore	809	111	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	0 0	
10. The Craigmere Estate Tea Factory, The Nilgiris	53	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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Detailed statement showing the number of accidents reported in the annual return and the compensation paid—*cont.*

Serial number and name of establishment.	Numbers employed.		Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for			Remarks.
	Adults.	Minors.	Death.	Permanent partial disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent partial disablement.	Temporary disablement.	
11. Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Calicut, Malabar	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	32 2 6	
12. The New Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills, Limited, Kallai, Malabar	280	..	..	1	1	..	625 0 0	2 7 8	
13. Sri Maruti Rice Mills, Ellore, West Godavari	48	3	..	..	M 1	..	..	..	
14. Bolloor Coffee Works, Mangalore, South Kanara	502	123	..	..	1	..	..	..	
15. Cordite Factory, Aravankadu, The Nilgiris	722	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	
16. Commonwealth Tile Factory, Feroke, Malabar	326	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
17. The Nellimarla Jute Mill, Nellimarla, Vizagapatam	2,035	136	1	..	3	457 8 0	..	3 15 9	
18. J. H. Morgan & Sons Tile Works, Mangalore, South Kanara	141	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	Full pay during the period of absence.
19. South Indian Railway Engineering Workshops, Trichinopoly.	1,191	..	..	..	28	..	..	457 0 0	
20. Government Press, Madras	959	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	
21. Government Penitentiary Branch Press, Madras	22	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	

22. The Tinnevely Textiles, Limited, Kovilpatti, Tinnevely	567	79	..	1	1	..	84 0 0	2 9 0
23. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Loco and Carriage Workshop, Guntakal, Anantapur	126	..	..	..	3	..	..	858 12 0
24. The Star Tile Works, Kallai, Malabar	175	16	..	..	2	..	..	24 5 9
25. The City Press, Bellary	80	..	..	..	2	..	..	25 0 0
26. Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills Company, Ellore, West Godavari	676	32	..	1	1	..	105 0 0	24 2 9
27. The Commonwealth Tile Factory, Kudroli, South Kanara	378	..	..	..	M 1	..	..	8 7 0
28. Sri Gnanasambandar Rice Mill, Coleroon, Tanjore	93	..	1	..	1	..	92 0 0	..
29. Armoury General Workshops, Arsenal, Madras	368	..	..	..	12	..	..	600 10 0
30. The Magnesite Syndicate, Salem.	1,070	866	..	..	3 } M 3	..	..	..
31. The Corporation Workshops, Madras	323	..	..	..	1	..	..	9 3 0
32. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Loco Shed, Bitragunta, Nellore	300	..	..	..	2	..	..	30 12 11
33. Sri Sathanarayana Rice Mill, Maruteru, West Godavari	39	..	..	..	1	..	..	50 0 0
34. The A.P. Company Sand Accretion Installation, Madras	209	..	..	1	3	..	569 11 4	147 7 3
35. Sri Mahalakshmi Rice Mill, Amalavala, Ganjam	104	..	..	..	1	..	..	12 1 0
36. Spencer & Co. Aerated Water Factory, Madras	85	..	1	..	2	600 0 0	..	11 8 0
37. Patel & Co. Cycle and Motor Workshop, Madras	46	..	..	..	1	..	..	10 0 0
38. East India Distilleries, Nellikuppam, South Arcot	1,302	..	..	1	12	..	55 2 0	51 7 9
39. East India Distilleries, Tiruvannamallur, South Arcot	271	..	..	..	1	..	..	5 11 9

Wages paid during period of disablement.

No agreement was registered.

Detailed statement showing the number of accidents reported in the annual return and the compensation paid—cont.

Serial number and name of establishment.	Numbers employed.		Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for			Remarks.
	Adults.	Minors.	Death.	Permanent partial disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent partial disablement.	Temporary disablement.	
40. The Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company, Limited, Samalkot, East Godavari ..	529	18	..	3	14	..	209 3 3	105 8 9	No agreements were registered.
41. The Standard Furniture Company, Limited, Kallai, Malabar.	131	..	1	2	1	689 0 0	65 13 9	13 0 0	
42. Dutt's Saw Mills, Kallai, Malabar	120	..	..	..	5	..	..	55 12 11	Rs. 2-8-0 was also paid as gratuity.
43. A. & F. Harvey Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Sattur, Ramnad	268	..	..	..	1	..	..	0 8 0	
44. Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura ..	5,089	1,688	1	6	7	360 0 0	261 12 0	90 5 3	Only two agreements were registered.
45. Fort Press Ginning Factory, Tuticorin, Tinnevely ..	201	..	..	M 1	M 1	..	168 0 0	..	
46. The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Ranipet, North Arcot ..	132	..	..	..	2	..	..	14 1 9	Compensation from insurance company reported to have been applied for in the shape of pay.
47. The Lower Sheikalmudi Tea Factory, Coimbatore ..	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	7 0 0	

48. Lakshmi Prasanna Mica Mine, Sydapuram, Nellore ..	99	30	1	..	..	..	..	..
49. The Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, Nandyal, Kur-nool ..	64	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
50. The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Madras ..	1,907	..	..	3	4	..	464 0 0	27 11 0
51. Oakes & Co. Motor Workshop, Madras ..	136	..	..	1	22	..	115 8 0	167 2 0
52. Massey & Co., Madras ..	460	..	..	1	11	..	64 0 0	89 12 0
53. Sri Minakshi Mills, Madura ..	222	63	..	..	1	..	..	12 8 0
54. South Indian Railway Feroke Bridge Workshop, Malabar ..	510	..	1	..	M1	..	900 0 0	..
55. Garbham Mines, Garbham, Vizagapatam ..	790	60	..	..	2	..	..	201 0 0
56. Sri Krishna United Mills, West Godavari ..	93	1	..	..	1	..	..	25 0 0
57. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Printing Press, Madras ..	233	..	..	..	1	..	..	7 3 0
58. The Calicut Tile Company, Feroke, Malabar ..	280	..	..	1	..	..	242 9 0	..
59. Port Trust Workshop, Madras ..	485	..	1	..	6	..	457 8 0	137 8 0
60. The Commonwealth Tile Factory, Codacal, Malabar ..	283	..	..	..	1	..	..	53 12 0
61. The Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin, Tinnevely ..	1,436	394	..	..	6	..	..	..
62. A. A. P. Rice Mill, Shiyali, Tanjore ..	48	..	..	..	1	..	..	303 13 3
63. Messrs. Addison & Co. Motor Repair Works, Madras ..	340	17	..	..	6	..	..	16 0 8
64. The Indian Aluminium Com-pany, Limited, Madras ..	316	..	..	..	1	..	..	31 8 0
65. Messrs. Ralli Brothers Cotton Pressing Factory, Tinnevely..	227	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Only one agreement was received.

No agreements were received.

This includes pay for 15 days, medicine charges, diet, etc.

Said to have returned to duty withn eight days.

Detailed statement showing the number of accidents reported in the annual return and the compensation paid—*cont.*

Serial number and name of establishment.	Numbers employed.		Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for			Remarks.
	Adults.	Minors.	Death.	Permanent partial disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent partial disablement.	Temporary disablement.	
66. Sri Krishna Rice Mill, Rajahmundry, Godavari East ..	44	..	..	..	1	..	..	17 0 0	One months pay paid.
67. The Rajah Mills, Limited, Pollachi, Coimbatore ..	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	No compensation paid and no agreement received.
68. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Electrical Department, Arkonam ..	761	..	..	..	1	..	..	26 15 0	
69. The Commonwealth Tile Factory, Mangalore ..	400	..	..	..	1	..	..	7 4 0	
70. The Burma Oil Company, Limited, Tondiarpet, Madras ..	455	..	..	..	7	..	..	100 12 0	
71. Ralli Brothers Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Virudhunagar, Ramnad ..	474	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Said to have returned to duty within sixteen days but no compensation paid.
72. Ganesar Aluminium Factory, Washermanpet, Madras ..	43	10	..	1	..	..	160 2 0	..	
73. Hoe & Co., Madras ..	379	11	..	..	7	..	..	108 13 0	Represents wages paid during absence from duty.
74. V R M. & Co. Cotton Ginning Factory, Kadambur, Tinnevely ..	52	..	..	..	1	..	..	23 5 4	

75. Ralli Brothers Cotton Ginning Factory, Tirumangalam, Madras	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76. Thimmappa Rai Tile Works, Mangalore, South Kanara	40	5	..	..	1	..	..	6 0 0	..
77. Port Trust, Madras	225	25	..	..	15	..	..	288 7 0	..
78. The Tank Storage Company, Tondiarpet, Madras	447	..	1	..	7	600 0 0	..	138 7 0	..
79. Holmes & Co Aerated Water Works, Broadway, Madras	13	..	1	..	..	495 0 0	..	..	..
80. The Chrome Leather Company, Chromepet, Pallavaram	874	89	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
81. Jairam Tile Works, Mangalore, South Kanara	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	10 0 0	..
82. The Buckingham Mill, Perambur, Madras	4,264	405	..	1	17	..	420 0 0	51 4 11	..
83. The Carnatic Mill, Perambur, Madras	4,270	409	..	7	26	750 0 0	2,300 13 4	188 10 0	..
84. Sri Subramaneswara Rice Mill, Nidadavole, West Godavari	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
85. Oakes & Co., Madras	135	..	..	1	29	..	115 8 0	146 13 0	..
86. Chitivalsa Jute Mills, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam	1,766	379	..	2	..	..	630 0 0	..	..
87. The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Coimbatore	2,061	19	1	2	2	457 8 0	302 6 5	8 10 0	..
88. Chamraj Tea estate, The Nilgiris	40	6	..	..	1	..	..	9 0 0	..
89. South Indian Railway Central Workshops, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly	1,018	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
90. Saraswathi Foundry, Perambur, Madras	124	2	..	1	..	..	168 0 0	..	..

one. Full wages paid to the other while under medical treatment.

Full wages for period of absence from duty covered by medical certificate paid.

Rupees 250 paid to the widow and Rs. 245 towards doctor's bill.

No agreements were registered.

Detailed statement showing the number of accidents reported in the annual return and the compensation paid—cont.

Serial number and name of establishment.	Numbers employed.		Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for			Remarks.
	Adults.	Minors.	Death.	Permanent partial disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent partial disablement.	Temporary disablement.	
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
91. Groundnut Decorticating Factory, Yerraguntla, Cuddapah.	38	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
92. The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Malabar ..	648	..	..	..	2	..	..	24 4 9	
93. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Madras.	1,304	..	..	..	24	..	..	270 9 0	
94. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Loco Running Shed, Gooty ..	238	..	..	..	1	..	..	19 0 0	
95. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Loco Running Shed, Arkonam ..	325	..	..	..	2	..	..	29 9 0	
96. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur.	1,821	..	1	4	14	600 0 0	1,005 14 6	123 3 10	
97. The Guntur Cotton, Jute and Paper Mills, Guntur ..	324	8	..	..	1	..	..	10 0 0	
98. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops, Perambur ..	2,826	..	..	1	2	..	378 0 0	15 15 10	



99. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Carriage and Wagon Department	4,517	..	..	1	..	252 0 0	75 11 8
100. South Indian Railway Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Repair Works, Villupuram	264	..	1	..	1	1,387 8 0	68 4 0
101. South Indian Railway Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Repair Works, Negapatam	3,331	..	..	..	16	..	490 1 8
102. South Indian Railway Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Repair Works, Golden Rock	1,018	..	1	..	2	2,500 0 0	33 12 9
103. South Indian Railway Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Repair Works, Madurai	224	..	..	..	..	..	221 10 7
104. South Indian Railway Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Repair Works, Shoranur	332	..	..	..	2	..	66 14 5
105. South Indian Railway Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Repair Works, Coonoor	92	..	..	..	4	..	152 5 7
106. South Indian Railway Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Repair Works, Podanur	1,310	..	..	..	8	..	384 14 5
107. South Indian Railway Engineering Workshops, Trichinopoly.	1,191	..	..	..	28	..	457 0 0