

## CHAPTER VIII.

## OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS.

Agriculture.

Class.	Percentage.	
	South Canara.	Presidency.
A.—Government ...	1.52	2.56
B.—Pasture and agriculture ...	61.08	61.39
C.—Personal services ...	1.51	2.99
D.—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	19.63	18.64
E.—Commerce, transport and storage ...	2.00	2.47
F.—Professions ...	2.83	2.03
G.—Indefinite occupations ...	11.43	9.92
TOTAL ...	100.00	100.00

depending on the several classes of occupations. The statistics have been compiled from the census tables of 1891, and include not only persons who actually exercise an occupation, but also those who subsist by it. As in other districts of the presidency, so in South Canara, agriculture is by far the most important occu-

pation; more than three-fifths of the inhabitants are dependent for their livelihood on 'Pasture and Agriculture,' and a higher proportion is found in only eight districts. The total number of these is 644,634, and there are, besides, a number of persons who possess an interest in land in addition to some other calling. Further, it is probable that many of the 108,000 persons who returned their occupation as general labourers are, in reality, engaged in agricultural operations for at least part of the year. Of the 644,634 persons shown under 'Pasture and Agriculture,' 8,384 are dependent on the former. Of these 7,641 are herdsmen and 319 are farriers and gelders. Many of the so-called 'herdsmen' are children employed in tending cattle, sheep and goats.

Of the 636,250 individuals who depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihood, more than one-half are cultivating tenants, while land owners number only 171,000. The high proportion of tenants is evidently due to the peculiar system of land tenure which obtains in the district. Agricultural labourers

Land occupants (not cultivating) ...	22,387
Land occupants (cultivating) ...	148,494
Tenants and sharers (cultivating) ...	344,421
Farm-servants ...	21,121
Field-labourers ...	85,556

are relatively few, and form but one-fifth of the total number of persons who have some kind of interest in land. Nearly 20 per cent. of the agricultural labourers are farm-servants who are employed throughout the year; the rest are engaged for special work only, such as transplanting and harvesting, or if employed longer, are paid by the month, and can be dispensed with when work is slack.

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Agriculture

An account of the agricultural methods pursued by the people of South Canara will be found in the first volume.

Next in importance to agriculture is the preparation and supply of material substances. Persons engaged in these occupations number 207,161, of whom 113,892, or more than one-half, are employed in preparing and supplying articles of food and drink. There are 31,903 toddy-drawers and sellers, besides 13,375 persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of jaggery. This is not strange seeing that the cocoanut and palmyra palms are very common throughout the district.

Preparation  
and supply of  
material sub-  
stances.

Toddy-drawing is the chief means of subsistence of the Billavas and Halepaiks, who correspond to the Tiyyans of Malabar. Toddy is drawn from the cocoanut, palmyra and sago palms, the two latter yielding more than the former. A man can, on an average, tap from 15 to 20 trees a day, and his daily income from this source, after deducting the charges, which consist chiefly of the tree-tax, ranges from 4 to 8 annas.

Toddy-draw-  
ing.

Jaggery is manufactured either from sugar-cane or from toddy, and is mostly used for local consumption. The sugar-cane required for the manufacture is cultivated by the manufacturers themselves. The canes are crushed in country-made mills and jaggery is obtained by boiling the juice in iron pans. The jaggery

Manufacture  
of jaggery.

Cost of cutting the canes	Rs. 12	thus manufactured fetches, on an average, about Rs. 120 per ton. Sugar-cane grown on a plot of ground about 25 cents in extent will ordinarily yield $\frac{1}{4}$ ton of jaggery, and the cost incurred in the manufacture of this quantity amounts to Rs. 28, which leaves a net profit of only Rs. 2 to the cultivator.
Rent of land ... ..	8	
Cost of crushing the canes and boiling the juice ... ..	4	
Price of firewood ... ..	4	
TOTAL ... ..	28	

The manufacture of jaggery from toddy is confined to professional toddy-drawers. The toddy intended for this purpose is drawn in lime-coated pots, and it is then boiled and converted into jaggery. About 100 quarts of toddy are capable of yielding three-fourths of a maund of jaggery, which ordinarily fetches Re. 1. The charges incurred in the manufacture are as follows :—

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Manufacture  
of jaggery.

	RS.	A.	P.
Wages of two men required for drawing			
100 quarts of toddy .. .. .	0	8	0
Rent of trees .. .. .	0	1	0
Value of lime-coated pots .. .. .	0	0	6
Cost of firewood .. .. .	0	4	0
Wages of a woman for boiling the toddy .. .. .	0	2	0
TOTAL ..	0	15	6

Food and  
drink.

Next in importance to toddy-drawers and manufacturers of jaggery are betel-leaf and areca-nut sellers, of whom there are 7,079 in the district. The sale of tobacco and snuff supports 1,950 persons, while 1,002 individuals derive their support from the sale of salt. These articles, however, are extensively sold in the 'chillara' or miscellaneous shops, the keepers of which are shown under the head of 'grocers and general condiment dealers.'

## Coffee curing.

The preparation and sale of coffee constitute the chief means of livelihood of 1,603 persons, most of whom are found in Mangalore. This town is the centre of the coffee trade, and much of the coffee produced in Mysore and Coorg finds its way there. There are three coffee-curing factories in Mangalore, which are owned by Messrs. Morgan and Sons, Arbuthnot and Company, and Saldanha and Sons. They are worked for five months in the year, viz., from December to April, and the average number of coolies daily employed in them is estimated at 1,300, while the quantity of coffee cured in the factories during the working season is estimated at 2,000 tons. The cost of curing a ton of parchment coffee amounts to Rs. 23-10-0, and is made up of the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Peeling, winnowing and sizing .. .. .	9	10	0
Cost of picking .. .. .	9	0	0
Other expenses .. .. .	5	0	0
TOTAL ..	23	10	0

All the coffee cured in Mangalore is exported to England and to the continent, but there is nothing to show with what profits the business is conducted by the proprietors of the factories.

A large number of men are also engaged in picking the pounded native coffee, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 9 per ton.

## Animal food.

Of persons who provide and sell animal food, fishermen are numerically the most important. There are 31,422 persons engaged in catching, curing and selling fish, while the strength of

the fishing castes is 39,402. Cow and buffalo keepers, including milk and butter sellers, number only 209, while there are only 138 ghee preparers and sellers. It is, in fact, only in towns that these articles are provided by special individuals; in villages they are produced at home, or, if purchased, they are bought from a ryot whose chief means of subsistence is agriculture.

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Animal food.

There are only 94 butchers in the district, and this small number is evidently due to the fact that the consumption of meat by the ordinary population is not enough to keep a butcher in regular employment. The majority of them are found in towns.

Coming next to vegetable food, we have 526 vegetable-sellers and 654 fruit-sellers. The ordinary vegetables eaten by the people are—

Vegetable food.

Canarese.	English.	Price.
Badanékái ... ..	Brinjal ... ..	From 4 to 8 annas per hundred.
Bálekái ... ..	Plantain ... ..	From 4 to 12 annas per hundred.
Bendekái ... ..	Ladies' fingers ... ..	From 2 to 4 annas per hundred.
Potlakái ... ..	Snake gourd ... ..	From 8 annas to 1 rupee 4 annas per hundred.
Sorakái ... ..	Gourd ... ..	From 1 to 9 pies each.
Soutekái ... ..	Cucumber ... ..	From 1 to 2 pies each.
Chínikái ... ..	Pumpkin ... ..	From 9 pies to 2 annas each.
Bhútagenasu or Tuppegenasu.	Elephant yam ... ..	From 6 to 10 pies a viss.
Balégenasu or Shígenasu.	Sweet potato ... ..	From 6 pies to 1 anna 3 pies a viss.
Avarekái ... ..	Bean ... ..	From 4 to 8 pies per hundred.
Hirékái ... ..	.....	From 1 to 2 pies each.
Hágalkái ... ..	Bitter gourd ... ..	From 1 to 2 for a pie.
Swarnagadde ... ..	Yam ... ..	From 8 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

The fruits chiefly sold are cocoanuts, plantains, oranges and mangoes.

Oil-pressers and sellers number 7,380. Oil is generally expressed from dried cocoanuts, called *khobri*, and to a limited extent from gingelly seed, both kinds of oil being used for culinary purposes as well as for lamps. Cocoanuts are removed from the shell, well dried and then cut into thin slices, which are put into the mill for extracting oil. Gingelly seed is cleaned, dried and thrown into the mill. Oil is also expressed from the seeds of certain plants and used for lamps. It is obtained by boiling the seeds in earthen chattis. The oil thus extracted does not give a clear light and is used only by the poorer classes. The apparatus of the country mill is very simple. It is made of the trunk of a large tree, either

Oil-pressing.

CHAP. VIII. tamarind or jack, which is hollowed into the form of a mortar and  
 OCCUPATIONS. planted on a raised piece of ground. In this a big pole works as a  
 Oil-pressing. pestle round and round, being drawn by men or bullocks yoked to  
 a projecting spar. The mill is worked only as occasion requires and  
 not continuously, the local demand for the oil in question being  
 limited by reason of the large imports of kerosine oil, which, being  
 cheaper, is extensively used for lamps, so that the oilmongers  
 manufacture cocoanut and gingelly oil to order rather than for sale.  
 The workers of the mills are not paid in cash except in the Uppinangadi taluk, where they get 4 annas for every 100 cocoanuts and 12 annas for each mura of gingelly seed crushed in their mills. Elsewhere they give the oil extracted from the cocoanuts or gingelly seed to the suppliers and retain the oil-cakes for themselves as their remuneration. In the Kásaragóđ taluk the oilmongers enter into a contract with the suppliers of cocoanuts and gingelly seed, and the terms of the contract are generally as follows:—In the case of cocoanuts they give 1 *kutti* or 9 *kudtas* of oil for every 16 cocoanuts supplied to them, and in the case of gingelly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *kudtas* of oil for every seer. In either case the oil-cake goes to the labourer, and he is also entitled to any excess quantity of oil over the contract rate which the material supplied to him may yield. He can press about 100 cocoanuts or 40 seers of gingelly oil in a day, and his average income amounts to 4 annas.

In addition to these country-made mills, which are found in almost every village, a machine for extracting oil, which is worked by steam power, has been lately introduced in Mangalore, and it is capable of yielding 8,395 maunds of oil in a year, the corresponding outturn of the ordinary mill in use being only about 200 maunds. It is worked by its proprietors on the same conditions on which the native mills are worked.

Pottery.

There are 7,877 potters. The ordinary pottery of the country is produced in every village and needs no description; but in Uppinangadi a superior kind of pottery is manufactured by a class of potters who are known as Kannada Kumbáras or Canarese-speaking Kumbáras, as distinguished from the Kumbáras who speak Tulu. The former class are not generally found in other parts of the district, but there are two or three houses of them in the village of Perdúr in the Udipi taluk. The pottery produced in Uppinangadi is superior in quality to that met with in other places and is made of clay powdered, mixed with water and strained. It is then poured into a pit specially prepared for the purpose, where it is allowed to remain for about a month, by which time it becomes quite dry. It is then removed, powdered, moistened and made into balls, which are one by one placed upon a wheel and

fashioned into various kinds of vessels, including vases, goglets, tea-pots, cups and saucers. The vessels are dried in the shade for about eight days, after which they are baked for two days, when they are ready for sale. They have a glazed appearance, and are sometimes beautifully ornamented. The ordinary earthen vessels, however, are generally used by the poorer classes on account of their cheapness. A potter earns, on an average, about 5 annas a day.

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Pottery.

There are 1,097 brick and tile burners and sellers in the district. The ordinary old fashioned country tiles, which are found in all parts of the district, are made of clay by potters. Clay is moistened, rounded and moulded into the shape required and then baked in the oven. These tiles, however, are gradually being supplanted by machine-made tiles, which find favour with the inhabitants on account of their lightness, size and durability. There are eleven factories in the town of Mangalore for the manufacture of machine-made tiles, bricks and pottery, in which about a thousand coolies, consisting of men, women and boys, find employment daily. Of these factories two are managed by the Basel Evangelical Mission, one by Messrs. Morgan and Sons, and the remaining eight by native Roman Catholics of Mangalore. The probable annual outturn of the factories is shown below:—

Tiles.

Tiles, first class	..	..	..	..	6,220,000
Tiles, second class	..	..	..	..	300,000
Tiles, third class	..	..	..	..	400,000
Ridge-tiles	..	..	..	..	200,000
Bricks	..	..	..	..	300,000

The following are the rates at which the tiles and bricks are sold by the manufacturers:—

Tiles, first class, per thousand	..	Rs. 35 to Rs. 45
Tiles, second class, per thousand	..	„ 25 to „ 35
Tiles, third class, per thousand	..	Rs. 15
Ridge-tiles per hundred	..	„ 80
Bricks per thousand	..	„ 35

These tiles and bricks are made of a peculiar kind of clay found higher up the Nétravati river, which is now in great demand among the manufacturers. They are baked in kilns, each of which is capable of holding 2,500 bricks or tiles in their raw state, and the

		RS.	COST OF MANUFACTURING THIS
Four boat-loads of clay, each boat being capable of holding 2½ korges of rice	10		number amounts to about
Firewood	20		Rs. 61. Almost all the
Cooly-hire	26		tiles and bricks manufac-
Sundries	5		tured in these factories are
	—		exported by sea to Bombay
TOTAL	61		and to the other ports on
	—		the West Coast.

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OCCUPATIONS.  
Tiles.

In one of the Basel Mission tile factories at Mangalore pottery of a superior kind is occasionally manufactured, while ornamental pillars, rails and other fancy articles are commonly made, besides drain-pipes of various sizes and shapes.

A branch of the Basel Mission at Mangalore has recently opened a tile factory at Malpé in the Udipi taluk, which, besides supplying the local demand, exports a large quantity of machine tiles to Bombay and to places above the ghauts. This factory, which employs from 130 to 230 men a day, turned out 60,000 bricks and 900,000 tiles during the year 1893, valued at Rs. 23,400 at an estimated charge of Rs. 18,600.

Machine tiles are also manufactured, though on a small scale, in Coondapoor, by Vyásáchári and Company. They are made of clay brought from the villages of Balkúr and Gulvádi, which lie within a distance of 6 miles from the town of Coondapoor, wherein the

factory is located. Bricks are also manufactured in this factory, and the process of manufacture is similar to that in the Basel Mission factory at Mangalore. The company has an engine of 8-horse-power. It appears that, on an average, 7 persons were employed every day for a period of about 5½ months in 1893, and that they turned out 16,200 ordinary tiles, 200 ridge-tiles and 5,000 bricks, with an estimated value of Rs. 686-8-0. The cost incurred in manufacturing the above amounted to Rs. 600, thus leaving a net profit of only Rs. 86-8-0 to the proprietors.

	Num-ber.	Price.
Tiles—		RS.
First class ... ..	9,000	360
Second do. ... ..	1,000	32
Third do. ... ..	1,800	45
Fourth do. ... ..	1,800	36
Fifth do. ... ..	2,600	39
TOTAL ... ..	16,200	512
Ridge-tiles—		
First class ... ..	184	23
Second do. ... ..	16	1½
TOTAL ... ..	200	24½
Bricks ... ..	5,000	150
TOTAL ... ..	...	686½

*Details of charges incurred.*

	RS.
Cost of conveyance of clay .. .. .	100
Cost of firewood .. .. .	200
Cooly wages .. .. .	300
TOTAL .. .. .	600

No work is carried on in this factory during the monsoon months, as sufficient space is not available for drying the tiles

during those months. It will be seen that the manufacture is conducted on a very small scale and this of course affects the rate of profit. The tiles are exported chiefly to Bombay, but are also sometimes sent to Mysore and are sold locally. They are said to be inferior in quality to those manufactured at Mangalore.

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Tiles.

There are 238 printers (including press proprietors) and 197 book-binders, most of whom are found in Mangalore. This town has two printing presses, of which one is managed by the Basel Evangelical Mission and the other by the Jesuit missionaries. A large amount of work is turned out in both of them. Attached to the printing presses there are two book-binding establishments in which a large number of people are employed. It is said that these businesses are worked at considerable profit, but it has not been possible to obtain fuller information regarding the actual receipts and expenditure.

Printing.

The total number of persons returned as subsisting by the

Weaving.

—	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.
Blanket weavers and sellers ... ..	4	4	...
Woollen cloth manufacturers and dealers ...	2	...	2
Silk weavers and dealers ... ..	90	39	51
Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners ...	1	1	...
Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn-beaters ...	1,772	171	1,601
Cotton weavers, mill owners and managers.	5,791	3,196	2,595
Cotton dyers ... ..	40	25	15
Tape makers and sellers ... ..	25	17	8
Cotton yarn and thread sellers ... ..	54	34	20
Jute, flax, coir, &c., preparers and sellers.	5,241	1,042	4,199
TOTAL ...	13,020	4,529	8,491

preparation and sale of wool, silk, cotton, jute, flax and coir is 13,020, and of this number 5,791 appear under the head of cotton weavers. The return is probably defective in the case of some of the smaller industries included in this group, for when the entry in the schedule was simply weaver, it was taken to be a cotton weaver, though several of them were, no doubt, weavers of silk fabrics, blankets, &c. The strength of the weaving and dyeing

castes is 9,495, which is less than the number of persons who live by weaving, dyeing, &c. It may be concluded with a fair amount of confidence that weavers have not been driven to other occupations, as is so often alleged, by the competition of Manchester goods. The Jadas and Sales are the most numerous of the weaving castes and produce only the common country cloths worn by the people. The process of weaving is very simple. English thread is almost entirely used except in the southern parts of the taluk where thread is manufactured out of cotton grown in kumari lands. The



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Weaving.

thread is bought by the weavers from the local bazaars which import it from Bombay. The thread is at first rolled upon a spindle and a warp is formed out of it. Two posts are planted at each end at a given distance in an open shady place and split bamboo laths are tied to them breadthwise, with bamboo pieces in the middle as a support to the warp. A woman sets the warp by walking up and down the frame with the spindle in her hand and arranging the thread upon the frame. After the warp is thus formed starch made of rice and a bulb similar to the Bombay onion (called in Canarese 'Naiulli') boiled together is applied to it with a piece of cloth made into a sort of roller. The warp is then gently gone over by a kind of brush made of the roots of grass. When the warp gets dry, which it does not take long to do, it is rolled up at both ends and placed in the loom in the weaver's house. The weaving room is a long and narrow chamber with only a small window just where the workman sits. The loom used is the ordinary native loom, to be found everywhere, which costs about Rs. 25 a pair, one large and one small being indispensably necessary for a man to work. It is constructed on the simplest principles and can be taken to pieces in a few minutes, forming a light load for a man. The alternate threads of the warp are raised and depressed to receive the woof in the following manner. Two pairs of bamboos are joined together by thin twine loops, and, being suspended from the roof, are also joined to two pedals near the floor. Through the joining loops of one pair of bamboos run half the threads, and through those of the other run the other half; thus by depressing one pedal with the foot and raising the other, one set of threads is depressed and the other raised so as to admit of the woof thread-spool being shot across. This thread is forced home by a light beam suspended from the roof and then, the position of the pedals being reversed, the woof thread is sent back again between the reversed threads of the warp. In this way, one man can weave in a day a piece of cloth about 3 yards by 1 yard. The thread required for it is half a pound which can be purchased for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  annas, and the wages of the woman amount to 2 annas. The cloth will fetch in the market about 8 annas, so that the net earnings of the weaver amount to about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas *per diem*. The cloths manufactured are seldom exported, but are almost invariably used for local consumption.

A large amount of weaving is done in the Basel Evangelical Weaving establishment at Balmatta in Mangalore, the converts being engaged in the work. Towels, napkins, table-cloths, sheets, imitation tweeds and many other kinds are here turned out, and are sent to all parts of India, the reputation of the Mission in this branch of industry being a high one. Weaving is also carried on to some extent at the St. Joseph's Orphanage at Jeppu under

the superintendence of the Jesuit missionaries. The Basel Mission has 70 looms, and about 53,000 yards of cloth are manufactured annually. The average selling price of each yard is 10 annas, the expenses incurred in weaving the same amounting to 9 annas and 3 pies. The proprietors thus realize a clear net profit of 9 pies on every yard of cloth manufactured in their looms.

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Weaving.

According to the census returns, more than 5,000 persons depend for their livelihood on the manufacture and sale of coir. This industry is chiefly carried on in Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore. It is not confined to any particular class of people, but is carried on by members of different castes always in addition to some other occupation such as agriculture or trade.

Coir-making.

The process of preparing the coir is as follows:—The husks of cocoanuts are buried in the marshy places of the beds of rivers, called 'ghaznis,' in the hot season, and are allowed to remain there and rot for about six months, after which they are removed at the commencement of the rainy season. They are then beaten down with a wooden hammer and dried in the sun for a day or two. The yarn is next separated, the dust being thrown away. The yarn is then twisted into cords of various thickness. A piece of cord about 2½ yards in length is tied up into a small bundle, and 100 of

	RS.	A.	P.	
Cost of 3,000 cocoanut husks.	7	8	0	these small bundles make a big
Cost of burying ...	0	9	0	bundle. Sixty-three big bundles
Cost of removing ...	0	13	6	weigh about a candy, the selling
Cost of beating ...	1	14	0	price of which is, on an average,
Cost of drying ...	0	15	0	about Rs. 20. Three thousand
Cost of twisting ...	3	4	6	cocoanut husks yield one candy
TOTAL ...	15	0	0	of coir which is always sold by
				weight in wholesale transactions.

The cost of preparing this quantity amounts to Rs. 15, so that there is a net profit of Rs. 5.

Of the several processes detailed above, the twisting work is done by females and children above five years of age of the Mogér, Halepaik, Khárvi, Máppilla and Holeya castes and of poor Roman Catholic Christians, while the rest is done by almost all classes of people. The twisting work is not done by adult males, except those that cannot do other work, because it does not pay them, and the females only resort to it when they have no other work that pays better. This is assigned as a reason for the manufacture of coir being commenced soon after the fields are planted and carried on during the monsoon months. A woman earns about an anna a day and a child half that amount.

There are no statistics to show the actual amount of coir produced yearly in the district, but it appears from the trade returns that

CHAP. VIII. about 1,500 candies of coir are exported annually from the ports of  
OCCUPATIONS. Coondapoor, Malpé and Hangarkatta.

Workers in  
metal, wood  
and stone.

The manufacture of articles from metal, wood and stone is almost entirely confined to the five artizan castes which are collectively known as Kammálas or Páncálas, though they themselves assume the ambitious appellation of 'Visvakarma' or 'Visva Bráhmána.' These five castes are the goldsmiths, the brass and copper workers, the blacksmiths, the carpenters and the masons. Goldsmiths number 10,347, workers in brass, copper and bell-metal 2,026, blacksmiths 2,197, carpenters 10,876, and masons 3,565. The goldsmiths make the ordinary ornaments of the people, but there is no special work of this kind peculiar to South Canara. The workers in the different metals will be noticed separately.

Iron.

A large variety of articles, chiefly agricultural implements, is made out of this metal. The blacksmiths who manufacture them are, for the most part, of the Kammara caste. Iron is purchased in the local bazaars and manufactured into different articles as required. A blacksmith's earnings vary from 4 to 10 annas per day. Iron is generally supplied to him by those who want the articles and he is paid at a rate fixed for each article.

Copper.

This industry is carried on chiefly in towns. Several of the coppersmiths are not natives of the district, but are settlers from Goa. Copper is purchased in big sheets which are imported by merchants from Bombay and other places. The sheets are cut into pieces and converted into vessels of different sizes and shapes. These articles are sold by the weight, a maund fetching Rs. 14-8-0.

	RS.	A.	P.	
Price of copper sheets ...	12	0	0	The cost of manufacturing vessels
Cost of two muras of charcoal ...	0	12	0	weighing one maund amounts to
Hire of three workmen ...	1	0	0	Rs. 14-0-8, so that the manu-
Other charges ...	0	4	8	facturers derive a net income of
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	As. 7-4 on every maund worked

up by them. The average income of an adult male may be estimated at 7 annas a day.

Bell-metal.

Bell-metal is largely used for making household utensils, such as lamps, goglets, basins, jugs, &c. The process of manufacturing these articles is as follows. The moulds are made of clay and dried and coated with wax to the thickness of the articles required and again left to dry well. They are then covered with clay and left to dry again, a hole being made in them so as to allow the wax to flow out when heated. After this has been done, the molten metal is poured in. The moulds are then broken and the articles taken out and polished. Workers in this metal are called Kanchugáras and their average daily earnings are about the same as those of the coppersmiths.

Silver and gold are used for little else but the manufacture of jewels. The workers in these metals are known by different names, such as Akkasáles, Sonárs, Ponnasettis and Tattáns. The ornaments are, as a rule, manufactured to order on supply of the raw material, the rate of hire varying in the different cases with reference to the skill and labour required. The average income of a goldsmith of ordinary skill may be estimated at from 4 to 12 annas per day.

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Silver and  
gold.

The chief wood-work known in South Canara is the ordinary carpentry. Carpenters are chiefly engaged in making building materials and articles of furniture. Work in wood, however, is not confined to the artizan castes as in the case of gold and silver, and a class of people known as Cháródis, as well as some Goanese, carry on the profession to a greater extent than the Ácháris. The daily wages of a carpenter range from 8 to 14 annas according to the nature of the work done.

Wood-  
carving.

A grinding stone made of granite is an article peculiar to South Canara. It is a semi-circular, oval-shaped block with a flat bottom and a round hole in the middle of the surface. It has another oval-shaped block, thin and long, with one end so shaped as to fit into the hole in the larger block. These two together make what is known as the grinding stone of the district, which is used for grinding curry-stuff, rice, wheat, &c. The price of a stone varies from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 4. A grinding stone of ordinary size takes about 4 days to make, and the average earnings of the labourer amount to 12 annas a day. Mill stones for pounding grain are also made of granite. Formerly, a class of people called 'Kallukuttis' used to make such articles, but the industry is now taken up by other castes as well. Mile stones, slabs for temple door-frames, idols and other figures for temple purposes are also made of granite.

Stone.

There are 4,283 basket-makers and 2,425 mat-makers. Baskets are made of bamboos, rattan and wild creepers by people belonging to the Holeya, Rányadava, Bellera and Koraga castes. The materials used are split into thin strips and interwoven into different sizes and shapes. The price of these baskets is moderate, ranging from 6 pies to 4 annas. The average daily income of a person engaged in this industry is about 2 or 3 annas.

Basket and  
mat-makers.

A rough kind of mat, made of bamboos or reeds, is used for protecting stocks of grain or to cover country carts. Those of a superior quality used for ceilings are imported from Malabar. These are made of a grass called *dore*, which grows in marshes by the side of rivers, and from the leaves of a wild screw pine, known

Grass mats.

CHAP. VIII. as *mundagi* in Canarese, which grows by the side of water courses  
 OCCUPATIONS. or field banks. They are also prepared from the leaves of a plant  
 Grass mats. called *Ichalagida*, which grows on hills in the north-eastern parts  
 of Udipi. The leaves of the plants are dried and exposed to dew.  
 The prickly edges are removed and the leaves split into thin strips  
 after which they are soaked in water and woven into mats of  
 different sizes. The industry is extensively carried on by the  
 females of different classes, such as Holeyas, Kúsas, Máppillas,  
 Bants, Sérvégáras, goldsmiths, carpenters, &c. The price of an  
 ordinary mat varies, according to the size and quality, from one to  
 eight annas. The daily earnings of a woman exclusively engaged  
 in this occupation will be about 4 annas.

Manufacture  
 of catechu.

There are 181 persons engaged in the preparation and sale of  
 catechu. This industry is peculiar to South Canara and is carried  
 on mainly in the Coondapoor taluk. Catechu is manufactured out  
 of the tree called 'catechu tree,' which is of a moderately small size  
 with bipennate compound leaves. It is not cultivated, but grows  
 naturally on all soils except those in which sand predominates, that  
 on the laterite soil being the pure species. It is confined mostly to  
 the villages north of the Wandse river and of the Sankaranárayana-  
 Hosangadi road. It is rare in the other taluks of the district.  
 The heartwood of catechu is said to be more durable than teak-  
 wood, but it is scarcely used for timber, as the tree seldom grows  
 straight or attains the dimensions necessary for yielding timber and  
 as it is considered more valuable as yielding the 'cutch,' usually  
 called catechu, which is obtained from its heartwood. The right of  
 manufacturing catechu is vested in the Forest department, which  
 controls the cutting of the trees. The ryots are not permitted to  
 fell catechu trees except those standing on their own warg lands.  
 The privilege of manufacturing catechu from the trees standing  
 on Government lands is let out on contract, every tree to be felled  
 being inspected and marked by an officer of the Forest department  
 appointed for the purpose, a precaution introduced in recent years  
 to guard against indiscriminate felling by the contractors and to  
 ensure the existence of mature trees in the next rotation in view to  
 the continuity of operations. The contractor agrees to deliver to  
 the department the quantity of catechu specified, within the stated  
 time and at the lowest price per ton. The following is a brief  
 account of the mode of preparing catechu. The catechu trees are  
 felled, and their branches and sapwood removed. The heartwood  
 is then chopped into small chips about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 1 inch in size.  
 About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  maunds of chips are put into an earthen pot containing  
 a maund of water and boiled for two hours. When the active  
 principle of catechu has separated from the chips, the decoction is

strained into a trough placed at the foot of the still and immediately transferred to another vessel of which about half-a-dozen are placed on the ovens in a line. The chips once boiled are again mixed with the same quantity of water and again boiled. The process of boiling and straining is repeated six times and at every time the decoction obtained is strained and transferred to the pot containing the former decoction. The decoction is itself boiled again for about six or seven hours until it attains a dark brown colour and becomes gummy. It is then discharged into an open, shallow vessel and stirred by a ladle until it becomes semi-solid by oxidation, which it does in about five or six hours. It is made into balls, each of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and the balls are rolled in ashes. The above preparation is said to produce 45 balls weighing  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Here ends the work of the people—males and females of the Kudubi caste—engaged for the purpose. After receiving the balls from the Kudubis the contractor has to go through a further process of rubbing them five or six times for two or three days, heaping them up in an air-tight covering of ashes, in which state they are kept for three or four days, and then giving them another rubbing, after which they are spread out in the shade to dry; when dried the above 45 balls weigh about 9 lbs. The balls thus prepared are delivered over by the contractor to the Forest department, which pays him the price agreed upon, viz., Rs. 60 per candy, about 3,000 balls making a candy.

The manufacture of catechu is carried on from about the end of December to the middle of March. It is confined to a jungle tribe, called 'Kudubis,' who speak a dialect of Konkani and are said to have migrated into the district from Goa when it came under the sway of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. When the Kudubi is engaged in the manufacture of catechu, he makes the site of the stills his home, the Kudubi woman being as much essential for the work as the Kudubi man. The work of the male ends when he has felled the trees and cut the heartwood into chips; all the rest of the process until the catechu balls are delivered to the contractor falling to the share of the female. The Kudubi gets from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 for every 100 balls manufactured or Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 for every 4,000 balls which is generally the unit of account between the contractor and the Kudubi. During the three years ending with the 31st March 1894, about 49 tons of catechu were manufactured at a cost of Rs. 11,630 and the sale of these realized Rs. 25,857, leaving a total profit of Rs. 14,227 or Rs. 4,742 per annum to the Forest department. The manufacture of catechu gives employment to nearly fifty or sixty families of Kudubis, and the average monthly income of a family amounts to about Rs. 8.

CHAP. VIII.  
OCCUPATIONS.  
Manufacture  
of catechu.

CHAP. VIII.  
OCCUPATIONS.

Manufacture  
of catechu.

The catechu manufactured in South Canara appears to command a higher price than the product of Mysore on account of the careful and neat method employed by the Forest department in its preparation; the former fetches Rs. 135 per candy, while the latter scarcely realizes more than Rs. 100. The catechu manufactured in South Canara is chiefly sold in Mysore where it is eaten with *pán* (betel-leaf) and administered as a medicine to women immediately after confinement. It is also said to be used by tanners.

Leather.

Workers in leather number 2,498. Of these 1,911 are shoe and sandal makers and 493 are tanners. The tanning industry is chiefly carried on by *Sámagáras*, and their *modus operandi* is as follows:—

The hides are soaked for a period of one month in large earthen vats containing water to which chunam is added at the rate of 2 seers per hide. After the expiry of the above period, they are soaked in fresh water for three days in view to the chunam being removed. They are then put into an earthen vessel filled with water and the leaves of the *Phyllanthus emblica*, in which they remain for twelve days. After this they are removed and squeezed and replaced in the same vessel, where they are allowed to remain for about a month, after which period they are again removed, washed and squeezed. They are then sewn up and stuffed with the bark of *cashew*, *daddala* and *neralé* trees and hung up for a day; after this the stitching is removed, and the hides are washed and exposed to the sun to dry for a day, when they become fit for making sandals. Some of the hides rot in this process to such an extent as to become utterly unfit for use.

A man can make in a month 15 pairs of sandals out of 5 hides which cost him about Rs. 17-8-0, including the tanning charges at one rupee per hide. Each pair of sandals sells at Rs. 1-8-0, so that his net profits may be estimated at about Rs. 5 per mensem.

The profes-  
sional classes.

The priesthood supports 4,925 persons, and the subsidiary services connected with religion 8,067 individuals. Teaching affords subsistence to 2,584, while the lawyers, including every class of pleader, number only 978. The native doctors and their families number 957, and there are 99 persons supported by midwifery. Music, acting and dancing afford subsistence to 3,999 individuals, and astrology supports only 512. Exorcists, hail-averters and amulettiers number 3,495 or more than 3 per cent. of the total population. The large number returned under this head is evidently due to the widespread practice of devil-dancing which obtains in the district. There are altogether 29,822 persons dependent on professions for their chief means of livelihood, but as

will be seen, some of the callings which are classed as professions in the census tables do not require much knowledge or special training. CHAP. VIII. OCCUPATIONS.

Allied to the professions is the public service. The total number under this head is 16,000, but 6,000 of these are village servants. Of the remainder nearly 2,000 are soldiers, 5,000 are peons, police constables and the like, and 2,000 are clerks, sub-registrars, police inspectors, &c. The number of persons supported by State pensions is 1,118; these are not included in the figures given above. Administration.

Nearly 110,000 persons are dependent for their livelihood on 'general labour,' but as already observed most of them are probably agricultural labourers. Rice-pounders and huskers number 6,289 and mendicants 2,805. The actual number of beggars is considerably greater than this, for several of them are included under the head of religion, and many have no doubt returned some occupation other than mendicancy. Indefinite.

Commerce, including the transport and storage of materials, supports 21,000 persons, but of these only 4,000 are engaged in commercial transactions. Of the remainder 5,000 are cart owners and drivers and 5,000 are boat and bargemen. There are over 3,000 porters, and nearly a thousand individuals have returned themselves as 'packers.' Commerce.

The number of domestic servants is not large. There are, for example, 1,910 cooks, while the number of inhabited houses is 189,584. It will be seen how very few houses have a hired servant to do their cooking, for the above number includes not only persons who actually cook, but all those dependent on them. The number of other in-door servants is 4,421, and of these 2,584 are females. There are 267 persons under the head of grooms, coachmen, dog-boys, &c., and 1,149 under that of gate-keepers. Personal services.

Turning to the personal services which are rendered to more than one household by the same individual, we have first the barbers who number 4,385. The washermen (3,159) are the only other important class of this kind, but the tailors should, perhaps, be included; there are 1,565 of them.

The subjoined table shows for each taluk the numbers subsisting by the principal occupations. The system of classification differed slightly from that adopted for the Imperial census tables, but the discrepancies between the two sets of figures are not great:— Taluk statistics.



CHAP. VIII.  
OCCUPATIONS.  
Taluk statistics.

Statement showing the Occupations of the People.

Taluk.	Occupation.							
	Agriculturists.		Other labourers.	Traders.	Artisans.		Others.	
	Land-holders.	Labourers.			Weavers.	Other artisans.		
Amindivi Islands	1,545	6	476	1	...	1,635	59	
Coondapoor	66,108.	2,386	23,497	11,800	146	7,807	6,529	
Kasaragod	114,939	47,451	44,400	32,058	4,015	16,719	21,077	
Mangalore	120,861	24,840	51,854	34,442	1,911	19,626	25,374	
Udipi	146,528	8,402	51,824	17,189	877	15,442	11,455	
Uppinangadi	67,230	15,517	21,309	4,274	427	4,664	5,386	
TOTAL ...	521,206	96,602	193,860	99,764	7,376	65,893	69,880	

Statistics of land trade are compiled, not for separate districts, but for blocks, and it is, therefore, impossible to give any information regarding the volume of the exports and imports of South Canara. The chief exports are cocoanuts, oils, Indian piece-goods, ironware, tiles, salt and fish, while the most important imports are rice, paddy and ragi, European piece-goods, coffee, chillies, ironware and cattle.

CHAP. VIII.

TRADE.  
—

The annexed statements contain useful information regarding the imports and exports of South Canara by sea. The total value of the imports has been steadily increasing during the last five years, the value of the articles imported in 1893-94 being estimated at 64 lakhs of rupees. The value of the exports has also risen from 111 lakhs of rupees in 1889-90 to 146 lakhs in the last year of the series. Piece-goods, salt, cocoanuts, salted fish, grain, copper and kerosine oil constitute the chief articles of import. The trade in grain is increasing and the chief grains imported are horsegram and Bengal gram, which are received from the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies and from the adjoining district of Malabar. Salt and salted fish are imported from Bombay and Goa, and copper from the United Kingdom, from the Bombay Presidency and from British ports within the presidency. The chief exports are coffee, spices, rice, bricks and tiles, oils, salted fish and raw tobacco. The coffee exported from the district is the produce of Mysore and Coorg and is shipped to the United Kingdom, Austria, France, Germany, Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Beloochistan, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta and Malabar. The trade in this article is increasing. The bricks and tiles exported from the district are manufactured locally and sent to Ceylon, Bombay, Aden and other places. The oil exported is chiefly sandalwood oil manufactured in the district, which finds a ready sale at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

CHAP. VIII. *Statement showing the value of the Import Trade of South Canara with  
particulars of articles for a series of five years.*

TRADE.  
Statistics.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.]
Agricultural implements.	63,494	66,379	64,653	54,846	75,385
Apparel ... ..	33,247	18,470	23,890	19,389	20,380
Cabinetware and furni- ture.	20,294	12,590	19,802	13,580	12,655
Canes and rattans ...	26,996	20,395	17,639	15,586	18,431
Coal—					
Coal ... ..	15,497	40,158	29,218	25,303	32,788
Coffee ... ..	985	1,669	14,297	999	10,018
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	1,13,357	83,002	1,08,070	96,986	1,28,087
Piece-goods ... ..	10,66,418	11,12,874	10,81,375	9,83,664	9,79,522
Drugs and medicines—					
Other sorts ... ..	19,597	35,163	24,190	27,057	51,114
Dyeing and colouring ma- terials—					
Turmeric ... ..	2,865	18,707	23,599	29,976	21,125
Earthenware and por- celain.	11,034	18,646	16,776	12,230	28,781
Fruits and vegetables—					
Fruits—					
Cocoanuts ... ..	24,715	59,791	62,206	50,755	55,105
Kopra ... ..	1,08,393	1,13,989	1,65,150	1,03,303	1,31,234
Glass—					
Otherware ... ..	32,342	26,925	28,931	39,832	35,678
Grain and pulse—					
Gram ... ..	83,048	87,815	1,03,803	1,17,858	1,49,995
Rice not in the husk ...	38,288	37,345	53,344	55,578	40,120
Wheat ... ..	22,350	21,168	25,095	25,911	23,854
Pulse ... ..	51,087	48,938	73,936	92,375	87,710
Other sorts ... ..	18,600	13,427	34,778	24,211	18,807
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier ...	28,015	20,720	10,157	10,892	13,243
Hardware and cutlery ...	77,760	67,756	75,974	91,951	96,998
Jute—					
Gunny bags ... ..	48,107	45,233	50,289	56,674	68,627
Liquors ... ..	61,283	50,553	71,824	55,320	75,273
Machinery and millwork.	35,861	14,025	16,002	15,809	20,359
Manures—					
Animal bones ... ..	18,539	16,124	16,082	19,100	18,196
Other kinds ... ..	7,890	9,350	13,133	29,728	48,438
Matches ... ..	10,512	17,955	18,382	20,853	15,625
Metals—					
Brass and brassware ...	17,260	23,055	22,427	15,992	27,704
Copper and copperware.	2,07,315	1,74,129	1,79,005	1,90,139	1,98,018
Iron and ironware ...	44,096	53,900	44,634	44,460	54,222
Oil—					
Essential ... ..	14,913	21,610	9,384	35,205	5,803
Mineral—					
Kerosine ... ..	1,53,320	1,75,387	1,49,335	1,78,352	1,84,259
Vegetable not essen- tial, castor.	25,005	19,592	22,624	27,570	32,637
Cocoanut ... ..	1,13,538	2,16,503	1,48,239	2,14,465	2,64,062
Til or gingelly ... ..	15,133	24,356	20,044	19,109	23,295
Other sorts ... ..	23,882	21,349	24,638	20,178	38,000
Oil-cake ... ..	34,069	36,135	40,561	43,407	44,121
Paper and pasteboard ...	26,830	23,566	27,179	34,661	24,163

Statement showing the value of the Import Trade of South Canara with particulars of articles for a series of five years—cont.

CHAP. VIII.  
TRADE.

Statistics.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Provisions—					
Salted fish ... ..	1,46,555	1,15,810	1,25,028	1,48,686	1,24,590
Fruits, &c., dried, &c., dates.	41,932	21,230	45,662	50,323	46,147
Other sorts of provisions.	9,423	31,757	25,306	25,962	27,840
Salt ... ..	8,84,703	10,81,152	10,88,369	10,62,804	9,20,554
Seeds—					
Essential—					
Coriander ... ..	7,323	6,998	17,368	22,370	24,285
Cummin ... ..	38,910	17,612	15,083	14,744	15,719
Spices—					
Betel-nuts ... ..	1,26,718	1,15,232	1,02,608	1,03,917	98,198
Cloves ... ..	12,473	5,937	6,443	4,706	3,492
Pepper ... ..	17,325	10,092	12,157	14,365	58,288
Other sorts including chillies.	88,770	77,092	22,709	84,856	70,108
Sugar—					
Refined ... ..	76,111	89,613	83,994	92,190	1,11,076
Unrefined ... ..	26,177	14,118	11,276	28,326	32,849
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ... ..	72,560	55,480	1,08,812	99,958	1,15,255
Umbrellas ... ..	46,846	44,622	37,929	46,728	59,380
Wood—					
Other timber ... ..	27,036	28,556	32,910	27,268	35,206
Ornamental sandal ... ..	8,386	12,913	27,557	51,739	53,275
Wool—					
Piece-goods ... ..	79,769	74,546	60,260	54,685	31,311
Treasure ... ..	5,10,676	4,39,245	10,32,410	9,69,466	8,41,015
All other articles ... ..	3,84,865	3,79,953	4,07,547	4,05,593	5,79,747
TOTAL ... ..	63,27,493	54,91,207	61,93,653	62,21,990	64,22,172

Statement showing the value of the Export Trade of South Canara with particulars of articles for a series of five years.

Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Books and printed matter.	42,451	25,774	34,192	23,701	29,394
Building and engineering materials—					
Bricks and tiles ... ..	3,94,293	3,02,554	3,22,043	2,97,558	2,75,216
Coffee ... ..	51,46,658	54,24,162	81,66,520	74,26,841	84,95,887
Coir—					
Manufactures of ... ..	62,736	48,560	56,274	44,397	60,322
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ... ..	12,912	18,376	13,706	14,151	11,740
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods ... ..	85,822	90,326	79,377	75,495	61,482
Drugs and medicines—					
Other sorts ... ..	11,869	59,795	27,170	43,774	49,587

CHAP. VIII. *Statement showing the value of the Export Trade of South Canara with  
TRADE. particulars of articles for a series of five years—cont.*

Statistics.

Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<b>Dyeing and coloring materials—</b>					
Myrabolan ... ..	3,285	15,633	13,783	8,014	8,481
Turmeric ... ..	25,653	55,603	55,289	68,387	52,997
<b>Fruits and vegetables—</b>					
<b>Fruits—</b>					
Cocoanuts ... ..	17,285	30,477	53,365	23,018	47,543
Kopra ... ..	68,324	63,674	1,22,993	79,496	1,17,694
<b>Grain and pulse—</b>					
Gram ... ..	9,395	8,057	9,772	13,852	9,995
Rice in the husk ... ..	4,19,609	4,28,334	3,09,752	5,35,824	4,04,120
Rice not in the husk ... ..	16,54,149	13,95,172	15,28,782	22,45,849	18,77,136
Pulse ... ..	26,926	32,709	35,115	27,530	25,877
Other sorts ... ..	15,701	11,885	977	22,895	17,262
<b>Gums and resins—</b>					
Catch and gambier ... ..	12,799	14,860	7,985	11,373	7,815
Hides and skins, raw ... ..	37,835	40,303	42,482	59,376	50,507
Horns ... ..	29,153	38,711	59,966	47,118	35,986
<b>Manures—</b>					
Other kinds ... ..	6,900	16,037	20,780	33,885	21,774
<b>Metals—</b>					
Copper and copperware.	18,426	19,194	23,803	24,070	22,288
<b>Oils—</b>					
Essential ... ..	2,65,200	2,40,895	2,78,490	3,92,483	3,19,610
<b>Mineral—</b>					
Kerosine ... ..	6,685	15,864	11,576	12,252	12,676
<b>Vegetable not essential—</b>					
Cocconut ... ..	16,232	21,033	17,271	16,038	29,163
<b>Provisions—</b>					
Fishmaws and sharkfins.	17,171	33,310	42,910	35,410	35,004
Salted fish ... ..	2,43,997	1,72,213	2,14,897	2,11,090	2,42,432
Fish, dried, not salted ... ..	2,122	8,534	1,388	5,537	16,793
<b>Fruits, dried, &amp;c.—</b>					
Other sorts ... ..	52,168	30,307	42,381	49,169	72,846
<b>Seeds—</b>					
Til or gingelly ... ..	41,805	39,467	19,886	27,755	39,350
<b>Spices—</b>					
Betel-nuts ... ..	7,57,956	9,19,522	7,97,729	8,62,997	9,53,994
Cardamoms ... ..	53,727	1,28,906	1,78,875	74,655	1,53,178
Pepper ... ..	48,939	43,404	24,360	11,095	66,853
Other sorts (including chillies)	45,533	24,713	36,508	1,02,191	1,00,371
<b>Sugar—</b>					
Unrefined ... ..	13,656	17,143	18,295	60,067	18,111
<b>Tobacco—</b>					
Unmanufactured ... ..	62,861	53,582	94,284	93,787	1,19,517
Wax ... ..	6,327	9,493	15,922	6,302	6,036
<b>Wood—</b>					
Ornamental sandal ... ..	4,87,730	6,06,383	4,07,383	5,43,198	3,77,613
Manufactures of ... ..	11,761	16,578	12,662	15,399	14,739
Salt ... ..	76,156	76,647	90,602	91,999	76,500
Treasure ... ..	5,399	4,500	13,961	9,250	48,855
All other articles ... ..	1,91,705	2,09,422	2,06,849	2,37,497	2,59,495
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>111,09,251</b>	<b>108,11,617</b>	<b>135,10,855</b>	<b>139,85,375</b>	<b>146,41,289</b>