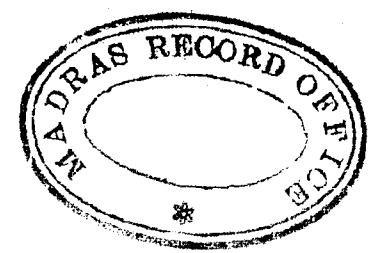


ASOA 351
REPORT
ON THE
2

Administration of Travancore

FOR THE YEAR M. E. 1045—A.D. 1869-70.



JUDICIAL.

In the following report, the Sudr Court review the administration of justice in both the civil and penal branches.

" We have the honor to forward herewith our usual returns, numbered from 1 to 15, showing the work of the Judicial Department of the state in its civil and criminal branches, for the official year 1045 just closed.

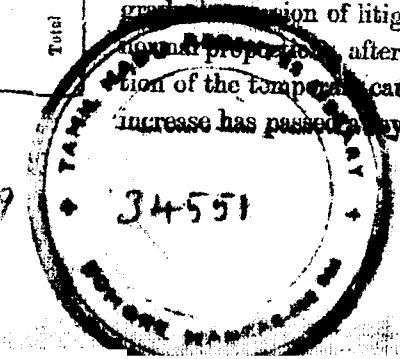
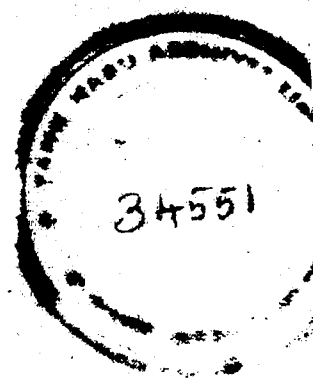
2. " It will be seen, from the adjoining table, that the year under report had, at its opening, 11,109 Original suits undisposed of, which, with its own file of 18,601, i. e. but 80 per cent. nearly of the file of the previous year, give a total of 29,710 suits.

3. " This number is less by 10,462 or about 25 per cent. than the corresponding figure for the year 1044; and the year's own registry is only 1/3 of that of its predecessor and 1/3 of that of 1043; thus manifesting, probably, the gradual reduction of litigation to its normal proportion, after the operation of the temporary measures for its increase has passed away.

COURTS.		1044				1045			
		Pending.	Piled, with re-admitted suits.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Piled with re-admitted suits.	Total of Cols. 5 and 6.	Disposed of.
Zillah Courts.		1,366	1,583	3,449	1,880	1,563	1,319	2,912	1,794
Moonshiff's Do.		14,691	22,032	36,723	27,177	9,546	17,252	26,798	20,319
Total		16,057	23,615	40,172	29,057	11,109	18,601	29,710	22,413
									7,037
	Remaining.								1,118

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4. "The percentage of suits, pending, to the Moonsiff Courts, total file, in these Courts, at the commencement of 1045 was 25, and at its close about 22.

5. "It may here be mentioned that, owing to the excess of the files in the Moonsiff's Courts at Ettimanoor and Paravoor, two Assistant Moonsiffs were posted in these places for the space of 6 months from Kartigay last, to assist in reducing the files; and the work done by these individuals being comparatively little, we do not notice separately.

6. "The Additional Moonsiff's Court at Vycome has also been discontinued since the month of Vycausy this year, seeing no further necessity for such additional aid to the permanent Moonsiff there.

7. "Since the month of Mauny last, you are aware, a fresh Moonsiff's Court has been opened, as an experimental measure, at Puthennunthutta in the District of Chenganoor, Quilon Division, where such an establishment was called for, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who had, till then, to travel a great distance before they could get at the tribunals competent to take cognizance of their suits.

8. "50 suits have been transferred to this Court from Kottarakudy, 23 from Thuroovella and 10 from Quilon additional; which, with its own file, 301, give a total of 384 suits for the year.

9. "This result renders it advisable that the experiment should be continued longer.

10. "Out of 13,180 appealable decisions passed by the Moonsiffs in the year under review, 1,162 appeals have been preferred to the higher tribunals, giving a percentage of above 8½ against 6½ of the previous year.

11. "Of the appeals preferred—namely 1,162—710 or 61 per cent. were confirmed; 73 or near 6 per cent. modified; and the remaining 38 per cent. reversed.

12. "The year under report is compared with its predecessor in the margin, in reference to the average duration of each suit in the Moonsiff's Courts, taken as a body. The duration, it will be seen, is greater than that for the last year; but it is due, we imagine, to casual circumstances which it is difficult to control. The desire to show large work and to excel each other in that respect is pretty general on the part of the Moonsiffs, and, as a rule, requires no particular prompting from ourselves.

Years.	Months.		Days.	
	1044	1045	4	5
			10	

13. "The marginal table particularizes the whole Zillah Courts. Civil work both original and appeal of the several

Courts.	1045				1044			
	Filed.	Total of col. 3 & 4.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Remaining and Filed.	Balance.
Pulpanabhapoorum.	532	854	804	50	522	833	1,715	522
Treavandrum.	576	1,072	638	434	496	433	954	496
Quilon.	426	860	633	227	434	707	1,141	434
Alleppy.	977	1,426	832	574	449	1,136	1,565	449
Total.	2,511	4,212	2,927	1,385	1,701	3,214	4,915	1,701

Zillah Courts during the year under consideration, and the figures indicate, except in the last instance, a general comparative diminution of the number of suits pending at the close of the year, especially in the Zillah of Pulpanabhapoorum.

14. "The percentage of suits pending, to the file was 34 in 1044 against a little over 30 in 1045.

15. "The number remaining in the Pulpanabhapoorum Court, taken separately gives a percentage to the total of about 6 nearly; a result for which great credit is due

to the 1st Judge Mr. Ananda Soobrammany Iyar.

16. "In the Alleppy Zillah Court, the number decided in the year as also that pending compares somewhat unfavorably with the result of the preceding year. Upon this Mr. Chellappa Pillay, the 1st Judge, writes as follows:

"The large number of cases disposed of in this court combined

miscellaneous work as, together with the appeals, is sufficient to occupy the time of one Judge. The regular file is increasing from year to year and the miscellaneous work, as is naturally to be expected, keeps pace with it.

'I regret very much to add that, partly in consequence of his domestic misfortunes, and partly in consequence of his doing duty on the Criminal side, the Additional Judge was able to render his aid in the disposal of Civil business only for three months. Without losing sight of the fact that the Manager of the Sudr Court was doing duty here for about five weeks, it may be said that there have been, in reality, only two Judges on the Civil side during the last year.'

17. "In order that the quantity of work done by each Judge, and which has supplied matter for the above review, may be ascer-

Pulpanabhapooram.

1st Judge ... 618
2nd Judge ... 127 { With 85 Criminal cases.

Trevandrum.

1st Judge ... 200
2nd Judge ... 66 { With 72 Criminal cases.
Additional Judge ... 254

Quilon.

1st Judge ... 382
2nd Judge ... 22 { With 55 Criminal cases.
Additional Judge ... 237

Alleppey.

1st Judge ... 369
3rd Judge ... 242
Additional Judge ... 90
1st & 3rd together ... 33
1st & Additional ... 1
1st 3rd & Additional ... 1
Narayana Pillay, Manager Sudr Court, while acting for the Additional Judge for about 5 Weeks ... 31

ately ascertained, we beg to annex a personal statement, from which, it will be seen, that in all the Courts, except Alleppey, the 2nd Judges have in addition to their general sessions duties, contributed towards a reduction, though small, of the Civil file of their respective Courts.

18. "The figures above given represent decisions on merits only, all other kinds of disposal such as by compromise of parties, default &c. being omitted.

19. "The 1st Judge of the Pulpanabhapooram Zillah Court it will be seen, stands foremost in the above list.

20. "In reference to the average time (see the marginal table) taken up in the disposal of appeals, all the Zillah Courts (that if

Pulpanabhapuram in particular) show marked advance; whereas, in respect of the original branch, the Courts of Trevandrum and Alleppey show results not very satisfactory. The absence on account of illness, of Mr. Venkata Row for two months in the year, may, in some measure, account for the slowness of disposal and the consequent swell of the average delay in the Trevandrum Zillah Court.

CERENTS.	ORIGINAL.		APPEAL.	
	1044.	1045.	1044.	1045.
	Months	Months	Months	Months
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Fulpati Biapocum.	11	9	3	14
Trevandrum	11	13	3	31
Quilon	9	5	3	24
Alleppey	5	9	3	16
	6	26	1	28
	14	2		
	5	5		
	11	12		
	14	13		
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25. "The file itself is 30 per cent. over that for the last year, and the total work is nearly as much again as that for 1044.

Nature of Suits.	1044.			1045.		
	Filed inclusive of arrears.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Filed.	Total of Col. 3 & 4.	Disposed of.
Appeals.	509	223	256	512	798	319
Special Appeals	99	39	60	132	192	68
Reviews	1	"	1	5	6	5
Total	609	262	347	649	996	392

one under report.

Average for past ten years.

1035	288
1036	181
1037	222
1038	308
1039	302
1040	253
1041	252
1042	236
1043	234
1044	502
10	2,778
Average	277
1045	649

Near 2½ times the average.

26. "With 347 suits pending at the beginning of the year and a file of 649 cases, the total number, (996) representing the work for the year, is almost four times the average of the 10 years immediately preceding the

27. "Though it cannot be said that our disposals have kept pace with the unusual augmentation of the files, the ratios between the disposal and total work for the years 1044 and 1045 being respectively 43 and 40 per cent., yet the actual number disposed, namely 392, is no less than 49 per cent. in excess of the quantity work done in the year before.

28. The number remaining (para 23) stands distributed, per margin, in reference to the age of the suits calculated from the dates of their admission into our files; and you will thus see that the great bulk of it, almost 90 per cent. is of the year's file. A good proportion of these has yet to be posted for hearing in due course, which will come on towards the close of the current year, as the cases themselves came in, in the like part of the year under report.

Number of Cases.	of what Year's file.
1	1033
1	1034
2	1041
3	1043
55	1044
542	1045
604 Total balance	

29. "The only case, that may be emphatically styled *old suit*, is No. 9 of 1033, which is closely allied with and depends for decision on Review Suit No. 11 of 1034, known as the Koraticurray Swamyar's case. This case has been under correspondence for years between the Palace, the British Resident and the Court, and is now pending reconsideration before this Court, by command of His Highness the Maharajah.

30. "In respect of the average delay, our work does not present an aspect as favorable as in the past year, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin; and this is owing to the great bulk of the cases decided, representing our work reviewed in this paper, having belonged to the year 1044.

Years.	Months.	Days.
1044	5	20
1045	7	5

31. "The fact that even less than 13 per cent. only, of our total Civil work, had reference to the cases filed in the year under advertance, fully bears out the remark contained in the above paragraph.

32. "The marginal entry compares the year with its antecedent one in respect of applications for the admission of special

Years.	No. of applications.	Disposed.			Balance
		Admitted.	Rejected.	Total.	
1044	185	86	65	151	34
1045	262	117	62	179	83

appeals and their disposal; and from it, it will be seen that the increase in the number of applications in the year, as compared with the preceding one, was more than 41 per cent., and that our labor in this branch of the work exceeds by 19 per cent. upon the disposal of the last year.

33. "Of the 17,784 Original Suits filed in both the Zillah and Moonsiff's Courts in the year, 3,696 had reference to immovable property or some interest in such property, while the remainder 14,088 were founded on simple money transaction and the percentage of the former class of suits to the total is, in the year, near 21 against 14 in the one preceding.

34. "In the Zillah Courts alone, the number of suits filed (including appeals) having relation to landed property or some interest therein, amounted to 1,285, or above half of the total file; the proportion having been but one third in the former year.

35. "Only 108 of the 644 appeals filed in the Sudr Courts (or 17 per cent.) were founded on mere monetary claims, while more than 83 per cent. related to realty.

36. "The number of Civil Suits disposed of on merits, in the Courts of the state, during the year under review amounted to 21,150; and 85 per cent. of this number has been in favor of the Plaintiff, the remaining 35 per cent. on having gone against him.

37. "As called for in your letter No. 4017, of the 6th October last, we have added a statement, numbered 15, distributing the total number of suits disposed of, according to the interval of time with which they were so settled.

CRIMINAL.

Zillah Courts.

38. "The statement, numbered 5 of the returns, herewith submitted, exhibits in one view, the whole Criminal work done by these Courts during the year reported on.

39. "The number of committals made in the year was 355, which was 70 or 25 per cent. over that for the year previous; and this with the 22 that remained undisposed of at the commencement of the year, made its total Criminal work 377—of which the disposals amounted to 340, leaving 37 cases for the current year.

40. "Though the percentage of disposal to the total, as well as the number of cases left undisposed of in this year, compares somewhat unfavorably with those of the preceding year, the actual number of cases decided exceeds that in 1044 by above 21 per cent.

41. "701 Prisoners were committed in the year, and 91 remained untried at its commencement; thus making a total for the year of 792, which is 186 or 30 per cent. over the number for 1044.

42. "Of these, 705, or 89 per cent., (i.e. 4 per cent. better than in 1044) have been disposed of, leaving to the succeeding year a remnant smaller by 4 than the 91 of the former year. The number disposed of comprised 358 acquitted, and 347 convicted.

43. "The ratio of acquittal to commitment is better in the year by about 7 per cent. than that of 1044.

44. "The average delay of each case in Court has been but 7 days; which is even less than half of the 16 days of 1044 and just half of that of 1048.

45. "The statement No. 7 of our returns shows that so large a number as 170 cases had been referred to us by the Zillah Criminal Courts in the year under comment, under Section 41 of the

Regulation of 1036. This number is not far short of double that for 1043 and 2½ per cent. over that of the year immediately preceding the one under review. With the three cases that remained at the beginning of the year, 171 have been cleared—106 were confirmations, 43 modifications, and the remaining 22 reversals.

46. "The number lying over for the current year is, thus, one less than that which the year itself had at its opening.

47. "The number of prisoners involved in the cases referred, as above, was 410—of which, with the 13 that stood over for trial out of the last year's reference, 414 have been disposed of, including 227 released; and 9 remained untried at the close of the year.

48. "Only 7 appeals have been preferred in the year to this Court from the sentences passed by the Sessions Judges, under Section 16 of the Regulation above cited. (Vide Statement No. 10). All these, as also the 4 that remained at the opening of the year, have been disposed of in the following proportions.

Confirmed	4
Modified	6
Reversed	1

49. "The average duration of each case, in the Court, was 12 days against 9 in the preceding year. This period comprises the time up to receipt of replies from higher authority in cases referable to them.

Criminal Jails.

50. "A reference to statement marked 8 of the accompanying Returns, will show that the number of Prisoners admitted to these institutions in the year was 793 against 535 in the year preceding.

51. "66 Prisoners remained at the close of the latter year, and this made the total for the year commented on, 859, which exceeds by 298, the corresponding figure for 1944.

52. "734 of these have been disposed of, and the current year has retained 125 prisoners untried.

53. "The marginal table compares the years 1044 and 1045 in reference to the number of Criminal cases and prisoners involved therein, and shows a general increase in both the items.

Years.	Including previous balances.		Disposed of.		Remain- ing.	
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
1044	302	606	280	515	22	91
1045	377	702	340	705	37	87
Difference.	75	186	60	190	15	4

Judicial Revenue.

54. "It will be seen from statement No. 14 that the amount of collections under all the items of income together, came up in the year 1045, to Rupees 1,15,357, Annas 14, Pies 4; which is short of the amount realized in the year before by 83,459-18-9, while the expenditure exceeded that of the preceding year by Rupees 7,883-7-8.

The decrease in the amount of collections is accounted for by the diminution in the quantity of litigation, and does not therefore call for comment."

2. The foregoing exposition shows that Judicial work is, on the whole, being satisfactorily performed, though, however, there is scope for improvement in several respects.

3. As regards speed, it is desirable that the duration of an original civil suit should not exceed one year in any tribunal. Considering the number of judicatories and the moderate extent of their respective territorial jurisdictions, this object cannot be difficult of attainment. In relation to this ideal, which cannot be said to be pitched high, it is to be remarked that about 1,800 suits, of above one year's

standing were pending at the end of the year under review, and that, of the cases disposed of during the year, upwards of 4,000 took more than a twelve-month.

4. The disposal of criminal cases in the Alleppey Court seems dilatory compared with other courts. A period of 37 days for each case appears too long in the character of an average, as it necessarily implies that a proportion of cases suffered much longer delay. It is not overlooked that the work of the Alleppey Court was heavier than that of others. Some allowance must, of course, be made on this account, though not so much as would at first sight seem due, for the Criminal Judge at Alleppey has not taken part in the disposal of Civil Suits as other Criminal Judges have done.

5. In the return of unexecuted Civil Decrees, the number of those "not moved for, and those in which decree-holders do not come forward and move the Court for execution for 12 months or more" is so very large as 74,180. This would seem to be singular, and requires explanation which the Sudr Court will doubtless afford in their next report.

6. In the same return, the average delay from application to final execution of decrees in regard to the Pulpanabhapoorum Court is stated to be nearly two years, which is certainly too long a period, and must greatly detract from the superior speed attained in the decision of cases. But probably the present Civil Judge is not responsible for it.

7. The following Statement exhibits the number of licensed pleaders attached to the Courts.

Court.	No. of Pleadors.	
Sudr Court	26	
Zillah Court Pulpanabhapoorum.	11	
Do. Trevandrum	15	
Do. Quilon	20	
Do. Alleppey	27	
Moonsiff's Courts	280	
Total	329	

8. The time has arrived for exacting a higher standard of qualification and character in the Bar. There are some pleaders of whom the body may be proud; but there are not wanting others who can hardly be said to assist the administration of justice.

9. A proper degree of independence on the part of the pleaders is obviously an essential condition of justice to the clients, and must therefore be specially encouraged by all the Judges in a country where liberty is but of recent growth. The earnest efforts of the presiding Judge of the Sudr Court in this, as well as in other directions, may be expected to be increasingly successful.

10. Measures taken to secure at public charge the advantage of counsel to pauper prisoners arraigned for serious crimes, cannot but be attended with much benefit.

11. The publication of important Judicial decisions is continued with advantage to the public.

12. It is to be regretted that the community in general do not as yet feel and manifest a greater interest in the administration of justice. It is seldom that any case attracts independent spectators of sufficient intelligence to carry weight in the eyes of the Court. The moral influence of publicity on the working of the tribunals is thus wanting. Even in countries where liberty has made great progress and which can boast of an established constitution, such influence is found to furnish valuable securities. The public mind requires to be educated here in this respect.

13. The quantity of civil litigation brought before the courts seems large. Taking the number of Original suits, instituted in the year at 18,600, and the population at 15,00,000, the proportion comes to 1 suit for 80 of the population. A few reasons may be indicated for this circumstance. There is a good deal of wealth in the country, furnishing matter for judicial controversy. Land-
ed property has risen much in value both owing to natural causes and improved agrarian securities. The country abounds with peasant properties. Monetary transactions have multiplied in proportion to the growth of commerce. Justice is lightly taxed by the State. Legal advice is cheap. The distance of the courts is small, and communications are fast improving. Corruption connected with the Courts has much diminished. Decrees are procured much more expeditiously than ever before. And increased intelligence makes good men more tenacious of rights, and bad men more litigious.

14. The following statement shows the cost of the several courts in regard to salaries.

Court	Amount of Judges' Salary	Amount of Establishment Salary	Total Salary	Percentage of Judges' Salary to whole.
Sudr	30,000	18,372	48,372	62
4 Zillah Courts ...	32,400	20,772	53,172	61
20 Moonsiffs ..	16,320	20,844	37,164	44
Total ...	78,720	59,988	1,38,708	57

15. The aggregate disbursements on account of the Judicial Establishments for the year being taken roughly at 1,55,000 Rs., and the aggregate number of cases, civil and penal, disposed of in the year being taken similarly at 23,000, the mean cost of each disposal comes to between six and seven Rupees. This is comparatively moderate, but it must be remembered that the salaries of some Judges and of many ministerial servants have yet to be raised, and that the latter require to be numerically strengthened.

16. It is satisfactory to find that the Sudr Court have reason to mark with approbation the labors of Mr. Ananta-Sobramony Iyer, B. L. as first Judge of the Pulpanabha-poorum Court. This is the first native of the country that graduated in law and has in consequence been advanced to the bench at an early age. It is to be hoped that the example of his success will lead others to follow in his footsteps so as to obviate the necessity of going beyond the limits of Travancore for the means of filling up vacancies on the bench.

POLICE AND MAGISTRACY.

17. The particulars as to the number of charges taken cognizance of by the Magistracy during the year under report appear in the following.

1	2	3	4	5	6
No of charges remaining undischarged at the beginning of the year.	No. admitted during the year.	Total of columns 1 and 2	No disposed of by the Magistracy.	No. committed to Zillah Criminal Courts.	No remaining to be disposed of at the end of the year.
12	19,724	19,736	19,416	310	10

18. The number of charges, namely 19,724, admitted on the Police files during the year is in excess of that of the previous year by 1,646.

19. This increase, which is entirely limited to petty offences, is partly owing to the establishment of 3 Police Ameen Cutcherries about the latter part of the year 1044 and the consequent facility afforded to people to obtain justice nearer to their homes.

20. The proportion of the charges committed to the Zillah Criminal Courts to those admitted on the severe Police files, namely $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., is the same as that in the preceding year.

21. That this indicates a satisfactorily low state of crime will be all the more apparent when it is recalled

mind that the cases committed to the Zillah Courts represent all those crimes which call for higher punishments than a fine of 50 Rupees, 12 lashes and imprisonment of either description for 3 months, which is the maximum punishment awardable by the Magistracy here; whereas the jurisdiction of British Indian Magistrates is much higher. Thus the scale of crimes committable to the Courts here begins at a much lower point than in British India.

22. The numbers sent up to the Courts represent one case for about 5,000 of the population.

23. The total number of persons charged in all the 19,724 cases was 35,982, and they stand thus distributed.

1	2	3	4	5	
No. of persons committed to Zillah Criminal Courts.	No. convicted by the Magistracy.	No. acquitted by the Magistracy.	No. discharged on compromise.	No. released on furnishing security for good behaviour.	Total.
682	19,072	11,423	4,699	106	35,982

24. The convictions and acquittals are $62\frac{1}{2}$ and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively.

25. Of the 35,982 persons involved in all the charges, 2,522 were females. This gives a proportion of about 7 per cent. showing that the male population is about 13 times more active in offences than the female. Last year, the percentage was 6, and it is to be hoped that in process of time, this ratio will not much increase. The offences,

with which these were charged, were chiefly assaults and thefts of a petty character—28 of the 2,522 females were accused of graver offences and committed to the Criminal Courts. Only one was put upon her trial for culpable homicide amounting to murder, but she was acquitted. This shews that the humanity of the law of Travancore, which abstains from inflicting death on the gentler sex is by no means abused.

26. The 682 persons committed for trial to the Zillah Criminal Courts belonged to the following classes.

Hindus487.
Christians141.
Mohammedans ... 54.

27. The 35,982 persons charged in all the cases are thus distributed in reference to their age.

1,530 or 4 per cent. were under 16 years of age.
15,658 or 43 per cent. were between 16 and 30 years.
18,794 were above that age.

28. The number of persons, namely 17,545, to whom criminal punishments were awarded by the Magistracy is distributed as follows.

15,814 were sentenced to fine only.
1,007 to imprisonment only.
37 to whipping only.
84 to whipping and imprisonment.
603 to imprisonment and fine.

29. Of the 1,604 persons who were under imprisonment, 300 were sentenced to hard labour which of course in no instance exceeded 3 months.

30. Of the 121 persons sentenced to whipping, 85 were those convicted of theft.

31. The following Statement shews the particulars of fines adjudged, recovered &c. by the Magistracy during the year under report.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Amount of fines in Rupees which remained unrecovered at the beginning of the year.	Amount adjudged during the year.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Amount committed to imprisonment.	Amount recovered including arrears.	Amount remaining unrecovered at the end of the year.
405	42,738	43,143	11,558	30,967	619

32. Of the 35,962 persons charged before the Magistracy 1,602 or about 4 per cent. were placed in confinement preparatory to their trial. This proportion is the same as in the preceding year.

33. These 1,602 persons stand thus distributed in reference to the periods of their imprisonment.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	For periods not longer than 5 days.	Do. 5 to 10 days.	Do. 10 to 15 days.	Do. 15 to 20 days.	Do. 20 to 30 days.	Do. 30 to 45 days.	Do. 45 days to 2 months.	Do. 2 months to 3 months.	For periods longer than 3 months.	Total of columns 1 to 9.
No. of persons.	924	271	144	131	68	34	19	5	6	1,602

34. The average delay in the final disposal of cases by the Magistracy was 9 days, and that in the committal of cases to the Zillah Criminal Courts was 16 days.

35. The total number of offences charged before the Magistracy may be classified as follows :

5,131 or 26 per cent. were offences against the person.

1,430 or 7 per cent. were offences against property.

2,173 or 11 per cent. were disputes regarding possession of landed property.

123 or less than 1 per cent. were cases of smuggling.

8 were offences relating to coin.

The rest were of a miscellaneous character including 12 of forgery and 1 of perjury.

36. Of the 5,131 offences against the person, 4,984 or about 97 per cent. were petty assaults.

37. There were 20 cases of culpable homicide brought to the notice of the Police, and the number of persons involved in them was 46. Five of these cases were dismissed by the Magistracy, for want of evidence ; and of the remaining 15 which were sent up for trial to the Zillah Criminal Courts, 10 were proved, and the offenders concerned in them punished.

38. The number of attempts at suicide was 15 ; and the number of deaths from suicide and accidents, which were brought to light, was 112 and 163 respectively.

39. Of the 1,430 offences against property, 974 or 68 per cent. were petty thefts.

40. The number of cases of robbery, which came under cognizance of the Magistracy was 105. Of these only 5 were gang robberies.

41. There were 12 cases of robbery, each involving property of the alleged value of more than 1,000 Rupees. Of these, 8 were dismissed for want of evidence and the rest were committed for trial to the Criminal Courts.

42. The total amount of property represented to have been stolen in all the cases was about 54,000 Rupees ; the amount proved to have been lost was 18,388 Rupees and the amount recovered 12,083 Rupees.

43. The total number of Sircar servants criminally punished for various offences was 37.

44. Of the 35,982 persons charged in all the cases the attendance of 28,529 persons was caused under summonses ; of 1,997 under warrants, and of the remaining 5,456, under no processes, but mere verbal calls.

45. The value of property attached to compel attendance of accused persons was 364 Rupees, and no part whatever of this had to be confiscated.

46. The amount of bonds of recognizance executed before the Magistracy for the appearance of accused persons was 1,22,975 Rupees of which only 153 Rupees had to be forfeited.

47. The number of witnesses examined by the Magistracy in connection with the offences charged was 44,352.

48. The total number of petitions received at the Chief Magistrate's Cutcherry on Criminal matters was 2,630. Of this number, 275 were appeals from the decisions of the Division Peishcars and of other Sub-Magistrates of equal powers with them.

49. Of these appeals, 192 were confirmed, 51 reversed, and 32 modified.

50. Revised rules of Procedure concerning appeals from the decisions of Sub-Magistrates were introduced.

51. The following statement shows the number and designation of Magistrates at the end of the year throughout the country.

Designation.	No.	Remarks.
Chief Magistrate	1	The power of the Chief Magistrate extends to fine of 50 Rupees, 12 lashes and imprisonment of either description for 3 months.
1st Class Sub-Magistrates. Division Peishcars Superintendent of Police at Alleppey... Conservator of Forests Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills...	7	The power of the 1st Class Sub-Magistrates extends to fine of 25 Rupees, 10 lashes and imprisonment of either description for 2 months.
2nd Class Sub-Magistrates. Tassildars Superintendents of Police at Trevandrum, Quilon and Alwaye; Police Amcens...	51	The power of the 2nd Class Sub-Magistrates extends to fine of 5 Rupees, 10 lashes and imprisonment of either description for 1 month.
Total...	59	

52. The following will give an idea of the Police force in the country.

Officers 70
Peons 1,587

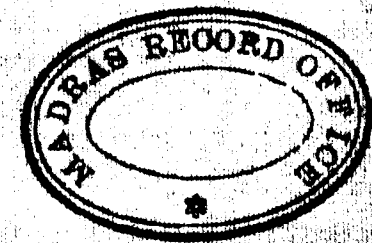
53. The above does not include Kavalkars (watchmen) employed in certain parts of the country and drawing their remuneration in kind from the ryots direct.

54. Before concluding this part of the report, it is due to Mr. C. Patchappa Naiker, the Police Sheristadar attached to the Huzzoor Cutcherry, to acknowledge the very valuable services he has been rendering since his appointment.

55. The exertions of the several Peishcars in charge of Divisions for the prevention and detection of crimes have been increasingly successful. Those of Messrs. Shungoony Menon, Rama Row, and Nanoo Pillay deserve particular mention.

JAILS.

56. The following statement shews in one view the number of convicts in the several Jails in the beginning of the year under report, those admitted, released, and died during the year, and a few other particulars connected with them.



515	No. of convicts in the several Jails in the beginning of the year.	1
348	No. admitted during the year.	2
863	Total of columns 1 and 2.	3
347	No. released during the year on expiration of sentence.	4
"	No. escaped.	5
36	No. died.	6
383	Total of columns 4 and 6.	7
480	No. of convicts remaining at the close of the year.	8
4	No. of female convicts admitted during the year.	9
19	Brahmins.	10
828	Other Hindus.	
66	Christians.	
67	Mohamedans.	
No. of convicts arranged according to classes.		

57. The number of convicts, viz. 480, remaining at the close of the year as shown by the statement is 35 less than that of the preceding year. And the following will show how the number has been happily diminishing.

Year.	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045
Number of convicts ...	667	739	599	564	589	538	554	515	490

58. The following statement shows the distribution of the 480 convicts for the year as compared with the three previous years in respect to the Talooks to which they are

	1042	1043	1044	1045
Thovallah	2	4	8	7
Agusteeswaram	15	10	10	10
Eranial	24	25	23	16
Calcutum	16	21	27	16
Velavancode	24	31	29	29
Nayatinkaray	25	26	20	28
Nedoovellagad	14	8	7	7
Trevandrum	77	68	52	47
Sherainkeel	5	15	16	13
Quilon	50	27	26	27
Kottarakaray	12	3	3	3
Puthanapooram	2	3	2	3
Koonatoor	8			
Karoonagapully	17	28	28	22
Kartigapully	36	37	33	38
Ambalapully	33	22	25	23
Mavalikaray	18	10	8	7
Chengannore	9	6	8	4
Thiroovallah	9	9	8	10
Cottayam	5	15	18	15
Chunganacherry	13	16	12	17
Yettoomanoor	13	13	9	9
Vykom	15	36	51	36
Chertala	27	26	20	17
Thodupalay	5	1		
Meenachel	1	11	11	7
Moovatopolay	15	8	5	11
Coonathoonad	10	16	17	10
Allengad	19	13	15	13
Paravoor	22	24	22	22
Shencottah	1	4	"	"

49. The remaining 18 convicts were foreigners. Of these, 11 were from the Cochin state and the rest from British India.

60. Of the 480 convicts, 437 were under sentence of hard labour.

61. The 480 convicts were subject to the following terms of imprisonment.

59 under sentence of imprisonment for life.
 26 for terms from 16 to 28 years.
 15 " " 11 to 15 "
 110 " " 6 to 10 "
 270 " below 6 years. •

62. The average daily strength in the Jails was 495.

63. The average rate of mortality was about 7 per cent. of the average daily strength, which is more than double that in the preceding year.

64. Of the 36 convicts who died during the year, 17 died of cholera, 7 of dysentery and the rest of different other diseases. No deaths occurred from small-pox.

65. Two-thirds of the number having died from dysentery and cholera, which had broken out both in the capital and in the interior of the country, accounts for the unusually high rate of mortality in the year.

66. Of the 36 convicts who died

11 were between 18 and 30 years old.

8 " " 32 and 36 " "

14 " " 40 and 46 " "

1 was 50 years old, 1 was 56 years, and 1 was 65 years old.

67. 19 of these 36 convicts died in the first year of their imprisonment; 4 in the 2nd year; 8 in the 3rd year; 3 in the 4th, 7th and 10th years, and the remaining 2, life prisoners, in the 26th and 33rd years respectively.

68. The following shows the number of deaths in each month of the year.

Anvany.....2
 Protasy..... "
 Alpasy..... 1
 Kartigay..... 3
 Margally..... 3
 Thie..... "
 Mausi..... 1
 Pangoony.....2
 Chittray..... 2
 Vycausy..... 2
 Auny..... 17
 Audy..... 3

69. The amount of charges incurred for the several Jails was 32,936 Rupees. This gives an average cost of 66 Rupees per convict for a year which is in excess of the rate of the previous year by 3 Rs. This excess is due to two causes; viz. the increase of salary given to the Medical subordinates attached to the different Jails, and the maintenance allowed to persons of unsound mind admitted into the Central Jail Hospital at Trevandrum.

70. The following are the chief particulars of the cost as stated in the preceding para.

Item.	Total amount for the year.	Average per convict.
	Rs.	Rs.
Diet	17,436	35
Guarding	8,800	18
Medical attendance*	5,626	11
Miscellaneous	1,074	2
Total.....	32,936	66

* Note.—This item includes the full salaries of the Medical subordinates attached to the jails, though they have other duties besides.

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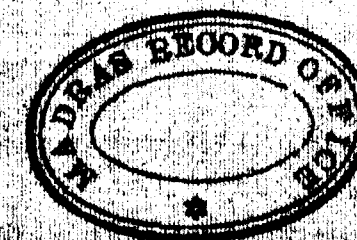
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REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

71. The system of Registration now in force was established in the year ¹⁰⁴³187-78, and the results of two complete years, namely 1044 and 1045 are available for comparison.

72. The following statement shows the number of deeds registered during the year under review in the several districts.

District.	No. of Registrations of documents relating to immovable property.	No. of Registrations of documents relating to other transactions.	Total number of Registrations	Rank according to number of Registrations.
Thovalay ...	940	15	955	Fifteenth.
Agasteeswarum ...	1,757	64	1,821	Seventh.
Erneel ...	3,177	49	3,226	Second.
Calculom ...	2,106	37	2,143	Fifth.
Velavencode ...	1,966	105	2,071	Sixth.
Neyattincaray ...	3,291	204	3,495	First.
Neduvengaud ...	705	31	736	Nineteenth.
Trevandrum ...	2,870	176	3,046	Third.
Sheringuel ...	2,261	195	2,456	Fourth.
Quilon ...	1,293	53	1,346	Eleventh.
Cottaracaray ...	631	22	653	Twenty-second.
Pathanapuram ...	402	6	408	Twenty-ninth.
Koonatoor ...	427	6	433	Twenty-sixth.
Carunagapully ...	1,094	59	1,153	Fourteenth.
Cartigapully ...	1,516	65	1,581	Ninth.
Mavelicaray ...	1,637	70	1,707	Eighth.
Obanganore ...	1,314	37	1,351	Tenth.
Tiruvellah ...	1,142	41	1,183	Thirteenth.
Ambalspuley ...	1,185	48	1,233	Twelfth.
Shervallay ...	917	15	932	Sixteenth.
Vyome ...	677	22	699	Twentieth.
Yathoosanoor ...	789	6	795	Eighteenth.
Uthupam ...	529	18	547	Twenty-fifth.
Changamacherry ...	682	15	697	Twenty-first.
Mattanchil ...	287	17	304	Thirtieth.
Thodupalay ...	170	11	181	Thirty-first.
Kozhikuppalay ...	415	11	426	Twenty-seventh.
Onnainad ...	626	13	639	Twenty-third.
Akkungad ...	534	37	571	Twenty-fourth.
Paravoor ...	547	31	578	Seventeenth.
Shanoochah ...	378	36	414	Twenty-eighth.
	36,565	1,515	38,080	

73. The registrations for the year and its predecessor compare as follows.

Year.	Immoveable property.	Other transactions.	Total.
1045	36,565	1,515	38,080
1044	32,456	1,512	33,968
Difference.	4,109	3	4,112

74. The increase in favor of the year is 12 per cent.

75. The value of all the transactions registered in the year amounts in round numbers to 142 lacs of Rupees, while that in the previous year was 127 lacs.

76. Of the 142 lacs noted above, about 136½ lacs constituted the value of registrations relating to immoveable property, and about 5½ lacs the value of registrations relating to other descriptions of property.

77. The following statement shows the number of documents relating to immoveable property arranged according to the scale of values in force for assessing fees.

Value.	No. of documents registered.
Not exceeding 50 Rs.	11,235
Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Rs.	8,426
Above 100 and not exceeding 1,000 Rs.	15,734
Above 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 Rs.	1,121
Above 5,000 and not exceeding 6,000 Rs.	17
Above 6,000 and not exceeding 7,000 Rs.	6
Above 7,000 and not exceeding 8,000 Rs.	4
Above 8,000 and not exceeding 9,000 Rs.	4
Above 9,000 and not exceeding 10,000 Rs.	1
Above 10,000 and not exceeding 11,000 Rs.	7
Above 11,000 and not exceeding 12,000 Rs.	2
Above 12,000 and not exceeding 13,000 Rs.	1
Above 13,000 and not exceeding 14,000 Rs.	1
Above 14,000 and not exceeding 15,000 Rs.	1
Above 15,000 and not exceeding 16,000 Rs.	1
Above 16,000 and not exceeding 17,000 Rs.	2
Above 17,000 and not exceeding 18,000 Rs.	1
Above 18,000 and not exceeding 19,000 Rs.	1
Above 19,000 and not exceeding 20,000 Rs.	1
Above 20,000 and not exceeding 21,000 Rs.	1
Above 21,000 and not exceeding 22,000 Rs.	1
Above 22,000 and not exceeding 23,000 Rs.	1
Above 23,000 and not exceeding 24,000 Rs.	1
Above 24,000 and not exceeding 25,000 Rs.	1
Above 25,000 and not exceeding 26,000 Rs.	1
Above 26,000 and not exceeding 27,000 Rs.	1
Above 27,000 and not exceeding 28,000 Rs.	1
Above 28,000 and not exceeding 29,000 Rs.	1
Above 29,000 and not exceeding 30,000 Rs.	1
Above 30,000 and not exceeding 31,000 Rs.	1
Above 31,000 and not exceeding 32,000 Rs.	1
Above 32,000 and not exceeding 33,000 Rs.	1
Above 33,000 and not exceeding 34,000 Rs.	1
Above 34,000 and not exceeding 35,000 Rs.	1
Above 35,000 and not exceeding 36,000 Rs.	1
Above 36,000 and not exceeding 37,000 Rs.	1
Above 37,000 and not exceeding 38,000 Rs.	1
Above 38,000 and not exceeding 39,000 Rs.	1
Above 39,000 and not exceeding 40,000 Rs.	1
Above 40,000 and not exceeding 41,000 Rs.	1
Above 41,000 and not exceeding 42,000 Rs.	1
Above 42,000 and not exceeding 43,000 Rs.	1
Above 43,000 and not exceeding 44,000 Rs.	1
Above 44,000 and not exceeding 45,000 Rs.	1
Above 45,000 and not exceeding 46,000 Rs.	1
Above 46,000 and not exceeding 47,000 Rs.	1
Above 47,000 and not exceeding 48,000 Rs.	1
Above 48,000 and not exceeding 49,000 Rs.	1
Above 49,000 and not exceeding 50,000 Rs.	1
Above 50,000 and not exceeding 51,000 Rs.	1
Above 51,000 and not exceeding 52,000 Rs.	1
Above 52,000 and not exceeding 53,000 Rs.	1
Above 53,000 and not exceeding 54,000 Rs.	1
Above 54,000 and not exceeding 55,000 Rs.	1
Above 55,000 and not exceeding 56,000 Rs.	1
Above 56,000 and not exceeding 57,000 Rs.	1
Above 57,000 and not exceeding 58,000 Rs.	1
Above 58,000 and not exceeding 59,000 Rs.	1
Above 59,000 and not exceeding 60,000 Rs.	1
Above 60,000 and not exceeding 61,000 Rs.	1
Above 61,000 and not exceeding 62,000 Rs.	1
Above 62,000 and not exceeding 63,000 Rs.	1
Above 63,000 and not exceeding 64,000 Rs.	1
Above 64,000 and not exceeding 65,000 Rs.	1
Above 65,000 and not exceeding 66,000 Rs.	1
Above 66,000 and not exceeding 67,000 Rs.	1
Above 67,000 and not exceeding 68,000 Rs.	1
Above 68,000 and not exceeding 69,000 Rs.	1
Above 69,000 and not exceeding 70,000 Rs.	1
Above 70,000 and not exceeding 71,000 Rs.	1
Above 71,000 and not exceeding 72,000 Rs.	1
Above 72,000 and not exceeding 73,000 Rs.	1
Above 73,000 and not exceeding 74,000 Rs.	1
Above 74,000 and not exceeding 75,000 Rs.	1
Above 75,000 and not exceeding 76,000 Rs.	1
Above 76,000 and not exceeding 77,000 Rs.	1
Above 77,000 and not exceeding 78,000 Rs.	1
Above 78,000 and not exceeding 79,000 Rs.	1
Above 79,000 and not exceeding 80,000 Rs.	1
Above 80,000 and not exceeding 81,000 Rs.	1
Above 81,000 and not exceeding 82,000 Rs.	1
Total.....	36,565

78. The following statement gives some interesting points in comparison.

	1945.	1944.	Difference.	
Number of Instruments specially registered				
Do. of registrations on payment of penalties for exceeding the appointed period.	124	235	Minus	111
Do. of attendances at private residences	68	117	Minus	49
Do. of cases in which registration was refused	428	468	Minus	40
Do. of Instruments accompanied by translations	208	169	Plus	39
Do. of searches made	20	25	Minus	5
Do. of copies of documents given	395	227	Plus	168
Do. of Memoranda of Decrees under Section 27, relating to immovable property	631	342	Plus	289
Do. of Memoranda of Decrees under Section 26	6,048	5,757	Plus	291
	259	85	Plus	174

79. Only 10 documents remained at the end of the year to be registered in the next.

80. The following statement is intended to show the speed attained in registering.

Number of Registrations	Time taken to register.
31,837	Registered on the day of presentation.
3,230	1 day
901	2 days
688	3 Do.
415	4 Do.
155	5 Do.
163	6 Do.
123	7 Do.
251	From 8 to 15 days.
73	Above 15 days.

81. The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year.

Receipts.	Expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.
Fees collected 66,945	Salaries of Central Office. 6,367
Penalties 830	Do. of Inspectors and their establishments... 1,938
Printed forms purchased by the people for entering copies of instruments 8,474	Do. of District Registrars and establishments... 19,677
Fines imposed on Registrars and their subordinates 112	Stationery 2,305
	Binding of Register books 736
	Refund of fees 807
	Furniture 347
	Repairs of buildings 119
	Thatching of do. 109
Total.....71,361	32,405

82. The excess of receipts over expenditure was thus nearly 39,000 Rupees, which was higher than the corresponding amount for the preceding year by about 2,000 Rupees.

83. The average cost to the State for registering one Instrument was between 12 As. and 1 Rupee, while that to the public was a little less than 2 Rupees.

84. The several Inspectors have done their duty diligently.

85. On the whole, the administration of this important Department is most creditable to the Huzoor Registrar Mr. L. Soobramany Iyer and his Assistants.

LAND REVENUE.

86. The season was not otherwise than favorable to the north of Trevandrum, but to the south, the rainfall was deficient and the crops suffered.

87. The fall during the year as gauged at different localities is shown below.

Comparative Statement of the rain-fall in the several districts during the years 1044 and 1045.

Months.	Trevandrum.		Quilon.		Alleppey.		Peermade.		Pulpanapottam.	
	1044	1045	1044	1045	1044	1045	1044	1045	1044	1045
	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70
August	1.493	4.483	4.320	7.539	3.651	9.323	27.375	38.282	—	2.934
September	5.548	6.259	5.848	15.788	10.107	16.084	12.373	30.904	—	4.984
October	7.930	5.418	8.137	12.326	3.302	15.815	8.613	22.340	—	5.275
November	4.840	12.027	2.719	10.100	0.830	9.640	4.210	8.420	—	14.050
December	0.018	3.207	0.000	2.250	0.000	1.708	0.000	1.700	—	1.670
January	0.184	0.362	0.000	1.800	0.385	1.700	0.323	0.000	—	1.760
February	0.080	0.000	3.069	0.500	2.291	0.000	0.810	0.370	—	0.100
March	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.800	0.000	1.300	3.644	2.360	—	2.860
April	3.754	0.570	3.754	5.300	0.007	3.000	8.919	1.850	3.607	4.190
May	1.892	0.630	3.060	3.250	9.323	8.500	11.890	4.430	2.653	2.180
June	7.657	9.286	18.000	11.500	24.227	22.650	59.544	38.330	7.088	5.640
July	3.676	3.525	8.017	8.900	5.236	14.775	36.325	35.860	2.453	2.160
Total	37.072	45.712	56.624	80.538	59.405	105.041	171.981	184.806	15.751	47.864

88. In all places the quantity of rain was larger than in the preceding year, but the quantity alone does not determine the character of the season in its bearing on agricultural production. The distribution of it is obviously a very important element.

89. The mean fall at Trevandrum is 68½ inches, compared with which the fall in the year fell short by 22 inches.

90. The Revenue from rice-lands	
	amounted to 11,43,993 Rupees.
Do. from garden Do.	4,01,701 ..
Do. Miscellaneous	1,21,256 ..
Total....	16,66,950 ..

91. About 970 acres of paddy land and 6,660 pieces of garden land were granted in the course of the year. The new roads which are being opened will impart a fresh impulse to reclamations.

92. About 700 acres of forest lands were sold for coffee cultivation and 4 regular title deeds were issued to planters.

93. There were about 16,000 acres devoted to coffee at the end of the year under consideration, and a small map is annexed to this indicating the positions of the principal estates.* The map also shows the principal cart-roads including those made for the special benefit of planters. Some other information is also added which may possibly be of a useful character.

* Note.—The coffee of the Southern Estates is exported from Calachell; that of the Central and Northern Estates from Alleppey and British Cochin.

The Southern Estates are generally known as the Ashumbur or Mahindragherry Estates; the Central as the Atharmullay and Shanottali Estates; and the Northern, as the Poonnada Estates.

94. The land revenue collected on Coffee lands amounted only to about 2,100 Rupees. The term for which the land is free of assessment had not expired in several cases, and the tax, it must be remembered, is only 12 annas per acre. But the Government looks to the export duty for the revenue to which it is legitimately entitled.

95. Almost all land available for coffee between the extreme south of the mountain range and Agusteer Peak has been already taken up. But between this Peak and the extreme north, there is abundance of land available.

96. It was in the year under review that the Government assumed the direct management of the small but rich tract known as Pallipert. It had till then been leased out successively for terms of years, a system which was undoubtedly prejudicial to the interests of the Government and also of the Ryots who were handed over to a sort of temporary Zemindar. This tract was purchased by Travancore from the Dutch power in the latter part of the last century, and is historically important, as the transaction was objected to by Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, and led to the war which ensued between him and the Rajah of Travancore, and which drew down upon that Moslem Prince the stern vengeance of Lord Cornwallis. The forts of Cranganore and Iayacotta, which played so prominent a part in those times, are situate in this tract, but in a state of complete ruin. The system of leasing out this portion of territory to some influential individual had its origin in those troublous times, but as usual, long survived the reasons which gave rise to it.

97. In the last administration report it was shown how happy and contented the peasant proprietors of the country generally are. Many of these employ in their rice fields the labor of what

bondmen. In fact till June 1855, predial slavery existed in Travancore fully recognized by law. The fetters which were put on the aboriginal race when the conquering Arian penetrated this remote corner of India were broken in that year. The condition of those who thus regained their freedom has since been gradually improving. Their employers can no longer punish them otherwise than they can a free-man. The dungeon, the stocks, the lash have become obsolete. The law extends to them the same protection as to other members of the community. It enjoins "That no public officer shall, in execution of any decree or order of Court, or for the enforcement of any demand of rent or revenue, sell, or cause to be sold, any person, or the right to the compulsory labor or services of any person, on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery. That no rights, arising out of an alleged property in the person and services of any individual as a slave, shall be enforced by any Civil or Criminal Court or Magistrate within this territory. That no person, who may have acquired property by his own industry, or by the exercise of any art, calling, or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift or bequest shall be dispossessed of such property, or prevented from taking possession thereof, on the ground that such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived was a slave. That any act, which would be a penal offence if done to a freeman, shall be equally an offence if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery." These provisions, in effect, entirely abolish slavery, and are fully in force. Many of the people for whose benefit they were enacted do indeed continue in the employ of their old masters, but this as a matter of choice and not of compulsion. Compulsion is utterly impossible in these days. That they do so in the exercise of their own preference is manifest from the circumstance that they

work in the fields without any body to look after them, and reside in the appointed places without attempting to run away. If in any instance they leave their master, the master seldom endeavours to recover them by means of coercion, except rarely by trying perhaps to frighten them by means of a false charge of theft. This very contrivance though most reprehensible in itself, bears strong testimony to the recognition of the fact that slavery is abolished in the land. The various public works in progress in different parts of the country and the operations of Coffee planters have been instrumental in ameliorating the condition of this class of people, inasmuch as the demand for labor thus created enables them to procure better terms from their old employers. In the Southern taluqs in particular, all vestiges of slavery have already disappeared under the operation of the causes above noted. In some of the Northern taluqs, however, where these causes are absent, these poor people, though free, are yet too dependent on land owners, as they would have to starve if turned out of the fields. They are yet too wanting in self-reliance to migrate to the distance of even a few days journey in search of other means of livelihood. It is here, then, that the practice of buying and selling the right of servitude still prevails. But it is clandestinely carried on; and the buyer and seller are well aware that the right parted with or acquired cannot be enforced by law. Legally the transaction is quite invalid. Practically, it is simply tantamount to the seller saying to the buyer, "For the consideration you have paid me, I allow you to employ these coolies whom I have hitherto been employing," and so saying, he tells his coolies that he can no longer give them employment, but that the other party will. The laborers, generally having no other resource, go over to the other party and work under him, though there is nothing whatever to

prevent their refusing to do so. The purchaser depends on good treatment alone for the securing of the labor which formed the subject of contract. Thus, though some of the forms of slavery do still exist in some parts of the country, the substance has undoubtedly disappeared. In short, the former serf is now a freeman throughout the country, but in several parts, in the position of an ignorant and helpless freeman dependent on the land owners for employment and subsistence—a type unfortunately not very scarce even in the freest countries of the West.

98. Superficial observers, confining their attention to the still-existing forms of servitude, and the abject condition of the class in general from which a longer time would be required to emerge, have been led to suppose that the Government has not entirely abolished slavery; and that, while much yet remains to effect this consummation, the Government is unwilling to proceed further in this direction. But it is difficult to see what further action can possibly be taken. The fetters have been broken, but the emancipated laborer, from attachment, habit, or helplessness chooses to continue where he was. This state has done in respect to this class of people here no less than what the countrymen of Clarkson and Wilberforce have done in the neighbouring British province of Malabar.

99. In connection with this subject, it is only right to notice the beneficial incidence of the labors of European Missionaries in the country. These have been instruments in gradually awakening the liberated bondman to a sense of freedom and self-reliance.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

100. The principal duties performed by this Department are the surveying of forest grants for coffee cultivation, constructing maps of the more important towns, making plans of disputed boundaries &c.

101. The total cost of the establishment was about 9,600 Rs.

102. About 1,650 acres of coffee lands were surveyed and mapped. A large part of the boundary between Travancore and Cochin was surveyed and plotted. 600 acres of waste land in the plains were also surveyed. The survey of the town of Trevandrum has been in progress, and when completed, will be a very useful record. Some miscellaneous work, tedious to specify, was also done.

CUSTOMS.

103. Including the import duty on Tobacco and the amount received from the British Government under the Interportal convention, the total receipts under this head amounted to 11,38,853 Rs.

104. Deducting the amount received from the British Government, the figure stands at 10,98,139 Rs.

105. The corresponding amount for the previous year being 12,03,978 Rs., the receipts for the year under review show a falling off of 1,05,839 Rs.

106. This deficit may be distributed into two items, namely,

Loss on Exports Rs. 47,631
Do. on Imports „ 57,552

107. Besides this, there was a small loss on miscellaneous items which may be passed over.

108. The following statement shows the variations in the duties collected on the principal Exports, resulting in the loss above noted.

Goods.		Amount of duty in Rs.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1044	1045		
1	Copra.....	1,88,528	1,07,533		
2	Coir	51,435	49,872	"	25,995
3	Cocoanuts	24,148	20,246	"	1,613
4	Vettoopank	23,855	15,360	"	3,902
5	Tamarind	12,789	9,417	"	8,495
6	Cocoanut oil	18,698	7,521	"	3,365
7	Timber	14,282	12,968	"	11,177
8	Dry ginger	18,424	14,409	"	1,320
9	Coffee.....	12,567	16,942	985	"
10	Pepper	10,550	21,377	4,875	"
11	Palmyra Jaggery	8,116	8,828	10,818	"
12	Salt fish	7,091	8,063	"	4,288
13	Poonaka oil	4,497	3,179	"	1,028
14	Coir fibre	4,798	4,581	"	1,318
15	Hides	2,909	2,976	"	217
16	Arrow-root and flour.....	3,285	1,308	67	"
17	Molasses	2,679	2,774	"	1,977
18	Turmeric	2,524	3,940	95	"
19	Paddy	1,906	822	1,416	"
20	Lemon grass oil	747	198	"	1,084
					554

109. It will be observed that the loss was heaviest in Copra, Cocoanut oil, and Vettupank or Arecanuts. As these are perishable superfluities of the country and incapable

ble of being held back for any considerable time in expectation of an improvement in prices, the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the cocoanut and areca palms were less productive in the year than in the year before. The Palmyra also belongs to the same class of trees and seems to have been similarly influenced; for Jaggery, the only product of the Palmyra that goes out of the country, shows a loss in duty of upwards of 4,000 Rs.

110. On the other hand, Pepper gave a satisfactory increase, being about 11,000 Rs. This, however, cannot be regarded as permanent, because as has been before observed, the Pepper vine bears abundantly and scantily in alternate years. This staple has greatly disappointed the expectation under which the tax on it was successively reduced. The material relief thus afforded has entirely failed to stimulate production, which, indeed, seems to be stationary. But possibly two opposing causes have been in operation neutralising each other. There is no doubt that till up to the period of the abolition of the Pepper monopoly in this territory, the state exercised considerable coercion on the ryots in regard to the production of this spice. When this artificial pressure was totally withdrawn on the abolition of the monopoly system, there was naturally a tendency to the diminution of production, a tendency which may have been effectually counteracted by the stimulus generated by the reduction of taxation. The Government has undoubtedly sacrificed revenue largely by reducing the tax, but the producer has with equal certainty gained in proportion, to which must be added the complete immunity which he now enjoys from the petty and incessant interference of Government officials, which under the monopoly system was carried to a most vexatious degree.

111. Coffee yielded an increase of duty to the extent of a little more than 4,000 Rs., but the cultivation of this staple is yet in an incipient stage. A more rapid development of this item may be expected from next year.

112. The following statement shows the variations in the principal import duties.

Goods.		Amount of duty in Rupees.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1044	1045		
1	Tobacco ...	8,36,684	7,75,081		61,653
2	Opium ...	4,600	7,084	2,484	"
3	Snuff ...	864	1,006	142	"
4	Cigars ...	404	370	"	34
5	Piece goods ...	289	220	"	49
6	Lead ...	104	236	132	"
7	Copper ...	185	23	"	162
8	Brass ...	213	22	"	191
9	China jars ...	125	141	16	"
10	Wines ...	675	87	"	588
11	China ware ...	257	164	"	93

113. In the foregoing table, the first item is the most important, and will be found discussed under the head of Finance.

114. The following statements will show in comparison the quantities exported and imported of dutiable goods.

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EXPORTS.

Goods.		Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1044	1045		
1	Copra Cwts.	2,76,155	2,22,368	"	53,787
2	Coir do.	1,12,338	98,516	"	13,822
3	Cocoanuts No.	1,57,99,639	1,32,49,097	"	25,50,542
4	Vettupauk Cds.	4,687	3,018	"	1,669
5	Tamarind Cwts.	87,971	68,633	"	19,338
6	Coffee do.	12,865	16,991	4,126	"
7	Cocoanut oil do.	18,367	7,415	"	10,952
8	Salt-fish do.	69,572	59,325	"	10,247
9	Pepper Cds.	1,924	4,160	2,236	"
10	Dry ginger Cwts.	17,584	18,864	1,280	"
11	Palmyra Jaggery do.	45,525	21,465	"	24,060
12	Poonaka oil do.	11,026	7,791	"	3,235
13	Coir fibre do.	13,333	12,737	"	596
14	Molasses do.	13,153	13,623	470	"
15	Paddy do.	18,579	8,032	"	10,547
16	Arrow root & flour do.	6,382	2,935	"	3,447
17	Turmeric do.	7,082	11,058	3,976	"
18	Lemon grass oil do.	66	85	19	"

IMPORTS.

Goods.		Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1044	1045		
1	Tobacco Cds.	8,150	7,931	"	219
2	Opium Cwts.	34	48	14	"
3	Snuff Bottles.	4,974	8,864	3,890	"
4	Cigars Cwts.	16	12	"	4
5	Lead do.	136	310	174	"
6	Copper do.	55	8	"	47
7	Brass do.	79	8	"	71
8	Wines Gallons.	243	31	"	217

115. The following statement gives the value in round numbers of the principal goods exported in the year under report and the one preceding the same.

Goods.		Value in Rs.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1044	1045		
Dutiable goods.					
1	Copra	26,70,500	21,51,200	"	5,19,300
2	Coir	10,29,700	9,97,500	"	32,200
3	Cocoanuts	4,83,000	4,05,000	"	78,000
4	Vettupank	4,77,100	3,07,200	"	1,69,900
5	Cocoanut oil	3,74,000	1,51,000	"	2,23,000
6	Dry ginger	2,68,500	2,88,200	19,700	"
7	Tamarind	2,55,600	1,88,300	"	67,300
8	Coffee	2,51,300	3,38,800	87,500	"
9	Palmyra Jaggery	1,62,800	76,600	"	86,200
10	Pepper	1,44,300	3,12,000	1,67,700	"
11	Salt-fish	1,41,800	1,21,300	"	20,500
12	Timber	1,42,800	1,29,700	"	13,100
13	Coir fibre	96,000	91,600	"	4,400
14	Poonaka oil	90,000	63,600	"	26,400
15	Arrowroot & flour	65,700	26,200	"	39,500
16	Hides	58,200	59,500	1,300	"
17	Molasses	53,600	55,500	1,900	"
18	Turmeric	50,500	78,800	28,300	"
19	Paddy	38,100	16,400	"	21,700
20	Lemon grass oil	15,000	19,800	4,800	"
21	Rice	7,700	1,700	"	6,000
22	Horse gram	5,900	3,000	"	2,900
23	Perom Pyer	5,000	700	"	4,300
24	Other minor goods	64,500	98,500	34,000	"
Free goods.					
1	Cardamoms	2,89,600	1,85,800	"	1,03,800
2	Ivory & lac	6,100	21,000	14,900	"
3	Teak wood	29,400	59,200	29,800	"
Total.....		72,76,200	62,47,600	10,28,600	14,18,000

116. It must, however be stated that the foregoing table is not exhaustive, inasmuch as it does not profess to embrace all free exports. Means have been wanting to make the statement complete, but will probably be available next year.

117. It is important to watch the whole import trade also, whether paying duty or free. But much of it comes from British India and is duty free under the commercial convention between the British and Travancore Governments, and was not therefore registered till after the middle of the year under report, when a system of registration was ordered, as it was finally decided that such registration was not likely to inflict any great inconvenience on the importers. The data collected since this order embrace no more than the last seven months of the year. Though thus imperfect, the following return, may not be devoid of interest as exhibiting more than half a year's imports from British-India alone.



Goods imported during 7 months.		Value in Rs.
1	Piece goods	
2	Rice	6,97,000
3	Paddy	5,50,000
4	Thread	2,62,600
5	Copper	1,33,000
6	Cotton	1,20,000
7	Chillies	1,02,000
8	Iron	71,700
9	Cattle	51,000
10	Brass	50,000
11	Boxes made of blackwood and other woods	27,000
12	Sugar (soft)	26,500
13	Cammin seed	23,500
14	Cocoanut oil	23,100
15	Gingelly seed	21,200
16	Black gram	21,200
17	Lead	20,100
18	Green gram	15,600
19	Garlic	14,200
20	Wines	12,300
21	Mustard-seed	11,300
22	Coir	10,100
23	Coriander	9,500
24	Coffee	7,600
25	Dholl	6,000
26	Salt-petre	5,200
27	Methe (Fenugreek)	4,700
28	Wheat	4,200
29	Perocm Pyr	4,200
30	Wax	4,100
31	Stationery	4,000
32	Bell Metal	3,800
33	China ware	3,000
34	Arecanut in husk	2,500
35	Jaggery	2,500
36	Steel	2,200
37	Ghee	2,000
38	Ironpans	2,000
39	Gingelly oil	1,500
40	Other minor items value of each below 1,000 Rs.	7,100
41	Bullion (gold)	4,500
42	Gold coins	1,27,000
43	Gold Jewelry	96,100
44	Silver (Bullion)	8,500
45	Silver coin	51,000
46	Do. Jewelry	1,09,000
Total.....		1,700

118. In the foregoing statement the value of the precious metals is probably much understated as these imports are liable to escape record in several instances for various reasons. As the exports much exceed the imports, the excess must be made good to the country in the shape of gold and silver.

119. The following statement exhibits the value of the Imports mostly from territories other than British India, and which have paid duty at the Travancore ports.

Goods.		Value in Rupees.
1	Tobacco	15,02,700
2	Opium	71,000
3	Snuff	12,600
4	Cigars	4,600
5	Piece goods.....	4,400
6	China jars	1,800
7	China ware	2,100
8	Arecanut in husk	3,000
9	Lead	3,100
10	Other miscellaneous minor goods, the total value of each of which is below 1,000 Rs. ...	7,100
Total.....		16,12,400

SALT.

120. The total quantity of salt sold by the Government during the year was 4,091 garces, which is very nearly the quantity which had been sold in the preceding year.

121. The sales realised a revenue of 9,57,228 Rs., which is higher than the previous year's revenue by 98,671 Rs.

122. This accession is entirely due to the circumstance that the Government raised the selling price in September 1869 from 1 Rupee 11 As., to 2 Rs. per Indian Maund, the enhanced rate adopted about that time by the Madras Government.

123. This assimilation of rates was effected in pursuance of an understanding existing between the British and Travancore Governments, the object being to prevent smuggling with its attendant losses and demoralization from one territory into the other.

124. Of the total quantity sold in the year, about 51 per cent. consisted of home made salt, while the residue was salt imported from Bombay.

125. The Government derives a larger net profit from home made salt than from that thus imported from abroad the difference being considerable in the prime cost. The difference chiefly arises from the necessity of transport from Bombay to the Travancore ports. Some progress has been made in the extension of the sale of the home made article, but it has to encounter a rooted predilection

on the part of the northern population for Bombay salt, which, for some reason not very intelligible, is considered as more conducive to health than the other; a predilection which, even if purely fanciful, the Government has no right to ignore.

126. At the close of the year there was a stock in hand in all the Depôts, of about 3,700 Garces, besides a considerable quantity pending measurement in the Southern Pans; the contingency of failure being thus carefully guarded against.

127. The opening up of the country by means of the numerous cart-roads which have been, or are being constructed cannot but facilitate the transport of salt into the interior districts. But it may be doubted if the increased facilities thus afforded will have any marked tendency to increase the consumption of this necessary of life, inasmuch as it cannot be supposed that the people of Travancore ever stinted themselves for want of such facilities. They have generally been sufficiently well off to be able to secure all the salt they require, and hence the benefit arising from new roads, so far as salt is concerned, must be confined to the cheapening of this article to some extent, and the consequent saving to the community. In other words, the quantity consumed seems to have attained its maximum, subject however to increase in reference to the increase of population.

128. The new road opened between Quilon and Shencottah will hereafter enable the Government to convey salt from the former to the latter place direct, instead of by the circuitous route which is now followed.

FORESTS.

129. The following Statement is furnished by the Conservator of Forests to shew the operations in regard to timber.

	No. of Logs	Description of Timber.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.		Total.	
					Rs.	Ch. C.	Rs.	Ch. C.
Public Works Department ...	553	Teak logs	Candies 1,829½-P. 63	as per Tariff	29,867	20		
Do.	32	Kole Teak	" 162½-P. 5½	@ 14 Rs. per Candy	2,275	310		
Do.	48	Anjelly logs	" 160½-P. 101½	" 12 Rs. "	1,925	210	34,067	36 4
Sold to the Changanure Pagoda...	1	Teak log	" 28½-P. 18	" 28 Rs. "	651	2415	651	2415
Sent to the Huzoor Mahant...	1	Teak log	" ½	" 18 Rs. "	13	14	13	14
At Quilon for delivery to the D. P. W. ...	2	Anjelly logs	" 5	" 12 Rs. "	60	"	60	"
At Tut in Quilon	118	Kole Teak	" 240	" 10 Rs. "	2,400	"	2,400	"
At Koolthoray	49	Blackwood	" 120	" 24 Rs. "	2,880	"	2,880	"
Stock in hand at the different Forest Depôts for delivery to the Coml. Department...	317	Blackwood	" 2,800	" 18 Rs. "	50,400	"	52,320	"
Delivered to the Coml. Dept...	32	Blackwood	" 50	" 24 Rs. "	1,920	"	50	"
Sent to Trevandrum	1	Tumbagum Boat	"	"	300	"	300	"
Sent to Trevandrum	1	Anjelly Boat as per order of the Dewan for Sircar use	"	"	23,097	19 12		
Fees realized on Timber cut by private parties	...	...	...	"	7,331	27 3		
Saignorage on Kole Teak	...	...	...	"	2,741	18 13	33,171	9 12
Fines, Forfeitures, &c.	...	...	...	"				
Total					Total		1,25,914	18 15

130. Mr. Vernede explains that no timber was delivered to the Depôt at Alleppey but it was reserved, because there was no immediate demand for it, the Depôt being already overstocked.

131. The quantity of timber shewn in the statement compares unfavorably with the previous year's out-turn, because several working elephants were temporarily withdrawn from the Forests for employment at Trevandrum in connection with the Moorajappam festival.

132. It is difficult to institute a fair comparison between the expenditure incurred in this Department and the out-turn, because, in any given year, its out-turn is not the result of its expenditure, but probably of the expenditure of several preceding years. It would be desirable therefore to take a long period, say a decade, to be enabled to arrive at any thing like an approximately accurate judgment. The Conservator is requested to submit a detailed account for such a term for next report.

133. The branch of the Forest Department employed to capture wild elephants, succeeded in securing twenty animals in the year. The cost of this branch was nearly 7,750 Rupees. The average cost per animal comes to a little less than 400 Rupees.

134. If the establishment continues to do its duty vigorously, the Government may ere long be enabled to sell annually a number of such animals as would take a long time to become useful to itself, but which private individuals may wish to purchase. Indeed, animals of tender age are much more likely to thrive in private hands than under Government management.

135. The number of Teak plants in the Konioor Forest was about 43,000 and that in the Maliattoor Forest was about 41,000, making a total of about 84,000.

136. In regard to these, Mr. Vernede observes "The Assistant Conservators give very favorable reports of the condition of the Teak Plantations under their respective charge. From my own inspection of the Plantations, I am glad to state, I can entirely corroborate the statement of my assistants. As stated in my previous report on the subject of my visit to the Nellumboor Teak Plantations, I am of opinion that, considering the ages of the two Plantations, the trees in those of Travancore look considerably healthier and better than those in Nellumboor. One great advantage which our Plantations have over the Nullumboor ones is the richness and fertility of the soil."

137. It is proposed gradually to extend these Plantations.

138. The miscellaneous produce of the Forests collected in the year is valued at between ten and eleven thousand Rupees.

139. The number of tigers killed and for which the Government paid rewards in the year was12
Do. of cheetahs do. do.85

140. The Government used to offer rewards for the killing of wild elephants also. This was some time since discontinued. But circumstances suggested further action. Accordingly, in the year under consideration, the Government issued a notification strictly prohibiting the shooting or otherwise killing of wild elephants in these territories on pain of fine or imprisonment or both, except under certain rules laid down. The reasons for this prohibition are too obvious to require to be stated.

CARDAMOMS.

141. The cultivation of this spice is reported to have been well attended to in the year, and to be advancing in extent.

142. Nearly 16,000 Parahs (about 2,600 acres) of land were opened last year, but the effect of this extension will take some years to make itself felt in the Financial Department of the state.

143. As the prices paid to the grower have been more liberal than ever before, there appears to be a fair prospect of the area of production steadily increasing.

144. The out-turn of the year itself was low owing to unfavorable weather in the flowering season.

145. Mr. Munro, in charge of the Department, reports that there exists little or no organized smuggling.

146. The work of making useful bridle paths has been steadily pursued. A six foot-path from Callapara to Perrentora has been completed. The work done in the past season was a six foot-path into Perrentora, being 33 miles; a similar path from Tavarum Mettoo, being 2½ miles; a ten foot cart-road from Perrentora to Peermade for about half a mile, so as to effect a junction with the trunk road; and a rough trace from Mettoo to Mettoo being about 5 miles, making a total in all of about 41 miles.

147. The facilities of communication thus afforded have already led to a saving in the transit charges paid by the Government in sending the produce to the coast.

148. The amount of collections in the shape of cattle grazing fee fell short in the year by about 500 Rs. owing to pasture being available in the plains.

149. The region is roamed over by many herds of wild elephants. Mr. Munro, however, has been as yet unable to take steps for entrapping these animals for want of elephants trained to the work, as they are all wanted elsewhere for the purpose.

150. The coming crop of Cardamoms promised to be more abundant.

151. The total quantity of Cardamoms collected in the year, including that collected in the Forest Department was 77½ candies. ✓

152. These were garbled at Alleppey and sold by public competition at the following rates.

1st Sort—White.

1st lot	10 Candies.....	@	2,400 Rs. per Candy.
2nd "	10 "	@	2,400 " " "
3rd "	10 "	@	2,405 " " "
4th "	10 "	@	2,422 " " "
5th "	10 "	@	2,440 " " "
6th "	6 " more or less ...	@	2,455 " " "

2nd Sort—Red.

1st lot	2 Candies.....	@ 2,320 Rs. per Candy.
2nd "	2 "	@ 2,425 " " "
3rd "	2 "	@ 2,421 " " "
4th "	2 "	@ 2,420 " " "
5th "	2 " more or less...	@ 2,436 " " "

3rd Sort—Light.

1st lot	1 Candy	@ 2,005 Rs. per Candy
2nd "	1 "	@ 1,990 " " "
3rd "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " more or less...	@ 2,000 " " "

4th Sort—Black.

1st lot	1 Candy	@ 1,995 Rs. per Candy
2nd "	1 "	@ 1,960 " " "
3rd "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " more or less...	@ 1,960 " " "

Seeds.

1 Candy more or less... @ 2,140 Rs. per Candy.

153. Mr. Munro has furnished the Government with an account of the Cardamom cultivation in Travancore which it is desirable to place on record here for the convenience of future reference. It is as follows.

Cardamom Cultivation in Travancore.

"The Travancore Cardamom according to Botanists is *Allettaria Cardamomum*.

Description.—The Cardamom grows in clumps, varying from 10 to 20 stems. The stems grow from 4 to 7 feet high according to the poorness or richness of the soil.

"In very rich soils it will even attain 15 feet. The leaves are long and narrow with a smooth dark green surface on the upper part

and a light velvety down on the under. The leaves average 15 to 20 in number on an old plant, and are placed alternately embracing the stalks at their bases. The flower is white with purple streaks and grows on the long withy scapes or flowering racemes, that are thrown out from near the roots of the plant. In some rare cases the stalk will also flower, but it has not been known to set. The Cardamom ryots have a superstitious idea that when the stalk flowers, it is followed by death or other misfortune to the owner of the Garden. The fruit grows in small clusters on the raceme, in good seasons crowded together; but in unfavorable ones, thinly. The fruit is a green color till it ripens, when it turns a light yellowish brown. The capsules are divided into three cells, with two rows of dark seed in each cell. The seeds are surrounded with a sweet pulp which is only removed after curing, and even then does not disappear for some months.

"Varieties.—There are two varieties of the Cardamom in the Travancore Forests bearing distinctive difference to each other in seasons of crop, age of bearing, and also in the appearance of the fruit or capsule. The Perryar appears to be the boundary of the two varieties; the Cardamoms on the east of the river are known as the Magara alum and on the west as the Cunnye alum. The former flowers in April and May and the fruit matures in December and January, the latter flowers in April and the crop ripens in October and November. The fruit of the former is usually long and contains from 22 to 32 seeds. The latter is a rounded capsule and bears from 18 to 22 seeds. Cardamoms in the Magara alum District usually grow larger and last longer than in the Cunnye alum forests.

"The difference of climate, soil and elevation have probably a good deal to do with the formation of the two varieties. East of the Perryar the rain fall for the year hardly exceeds 100 inches, the soil is much richer in vegetable mould, the exposure to severe monsoon-storms less, and the elevation is somewhat higher. West of the Perryar in the Cunnye alum District, the soil is light and more or less gravelly, the rain fall much heavier, being from 150 to 200 inches in the year; the elevation generally lower and the country more exposed to high monsoon winds.

" *Soil, Elevation, &c.*—The best soil suitable for Cardamoms is a rich vegetable mould. The plants will in such soil bear for many years; but in a poor one they soon die out after perhaps yielding 1 or 6 crops. Cardamoms will not grow at all on open grass hills nor yet in old Kooneri land; i. e. land allowed to lie fallow after being cultivated with paddy or raggy.

" The elevation Cardamoms are found at, varies from 2 to 4,000 feet above the sea, but they appear to thrive best at about 3,000 feet.

" Shade and moisture are requisite; where the former is scanty the plants are poor and will hardly exist, while in moist rich shady bottoms of valleys they will grow in great luxuriance and bear year after year good heavy crops, and are less liable to be affected by want of rain.

" Certain trees and underwood always indicate good sites for gardens, and scattered clumps of wild Cardamoms are usually found in such localities.

" In the Magara alum District the following trees indicate good land. Pala-marrum, Cungelium, Carungaddy-marrum and Camboo, and the under-wood should be Curengykad, (a shrub that also indicates good Coffee land) Palangany, Chackalathy, Mallampala and Neeroony.

" In mixed reed jungle the Cardamom soon dies out, and in entirely reed jungle it will not even exist; and the following trees are also said to be injurious to it—Manga-marrum, Milla-marrum and the Dammer tree.

" In the Cunnye alum District, Alapala, Cadapla, Nedunaar, Elava-marrum (Bombax) are said to be indications of good land.

" The best aspect appears to be a North or Northwestern, but it is seldom that the Cardamom ryots appear to pay any attention to this. Gently undulating Hills are preferred to steep inclines; but in the Magara alum District some very fine Gardens may be seen on steep land; but in the Cunnye alum probably owing to the greater rain fall and wash they do not thrive so well.

" *Cultivation*—The presence of suitable trees and of wild Cardamoms having been first ascertained, the ryot makes his selection of a block of land, generally if possible appropriating the sides of a valley. A blaze is then run on the trees to mark the boundary, and a hut run up near a stream, for the Cardamom forests are usually far away from any villages.

" The best time to begin operations on a new Garden is about two months before the monsoon sets in, and the felling should if possible be finished before the end of April.

" The under jungle and all growth up to 8 or 10 inches in diameter is cut down and a few large trees of soft and rapid growth felled over, at a distance of about 100 feet apart. This is allowed to lie and rot, no fire being used as in Coffee clearings, and in the September and October following the young plants begin to show. Where the young plants are too crowded, it is usual to thin them out, leaving from four to six feet clear between the clumps of plants. Where there are large open spaces, young plants are transplanted to fill them up, or seed is sown. The seed should be sown just before the monsoon and shortly after the felling. The ryots say that plants grown from seed usually take five years to bear while Gardens raised by transplanting bear two years sooner; the latter, too, last much longer. The seed is usually selected from thoroughly ripe, well formed Cardamoms, and is said to retain its power of germinating for upwards of a year.

" After the opening of the Garden, it is usual to leave it undisturbed for two years, but in the third year a light weeding is done, and the scanty crop picked. In the fourth year (by when the rhizomes will have 8 to 10 stems previous to the crop being gathered a thorough weeding is gone through with hoes and knives in the former; with only knives in the latter. In the Magara alum District, the ryots weed very clean and pile up the pruned stalks of the dead plants, the weeds and decayed leaves, in heaps in the open spaces between the plants, which answers the purpose of manure; but in the latter the work is done less carefully, owing to an idea that a too thorough weeding tends to expose the surface and injure the plants. Perhaps as the soil is light and gravelly this may be the case.

" Among the weeds to be noticed in Cardamom Gardens are two or three varieties of nettle; one, known as the Chenthatty, is not unlike the English nettle in its appearance. The sting of this is sharp, but the pain and irritation generally goes off after an hour or so: but the other two are much more formidable; causing in some cases three or four days' fever; in others, swelling of the parts touched and even partial paralysis. This is a large shrub sometimes growing ten or twelve feet high with drooping boughs which are apt to touch the face or shoulder. The only remedy, I have heard of, is applying a poultice made of raggy flour to the part stung which soothes and removes the minute stings.

" The coolies, while weeding, run some risk from snakes, but the most common kinds found in Cardamom Gardens, a green viper with a square head and dark diamond marks and another small dark snake with yellowish rings are neither of them fatal in their bites. During November and December leeches are troublesome; but the coolies provide themselves with sticks tipped with a mixture of tobacco and salt with which they rub them off; but still in some cases they suffer a good deal from their bites.

" Cardamom Gardens in the Magara alum District, if properly attended to, will go on bearing for many years. A fresh set of stems continually supply the places of decayed ones. There are Gardens owned by Chetties that are said to have been in their families for several generations. A system of renovation is kept up by every seven, eight or ten years felling a few trees over those portions of a Garden that look exhausted. The following year or two the crop is poor, but the plants soon recover their old vigour and bear well again. In some parts of the Cunnye alum District, where the soil is poor, the plants after bearing 6 or 7 years die but entirely and it is necessary in such cases to let the land lie fallow for two or three years, when the original operation of felling has to be done again as in forming a new Garden; but in the better descriptions of soil the same system that answers in the Magara alum District does. The felling of trees is said by old writers to cause the earth to shake and thereby start the dormant Cardamom seeds into germination. This is also a native idea and there is I think, little doubt but that the felling down of large timber opens out the soil and enables the seed

sprout, the seed being furnished by the wild Cardamom plants found in the neighbourhood and by droppings of birds and vermin.

" The plants spring up very thick at the roots and along the fallen trunks and branches of the felled timber; and push on vigorously on the vegetable mould given by the rotting timber.

" Wild Elephants, hail-storms, and too great sun-light appear to be the only enemies that the Cardamom plant has to contend against. Elephants damage the Gardens by passing through them in herds, and trampling and pulling up the plants but they do not appear to eat them.

" Storms will often open great circular patches of forest and the light, thus let in, will destroy the plants; but this loss is generally more than made up by the luxuriant growth and bearing in the fallen trees at the edge of the open. Hail usually only damages the crop, but, if severe, it will injure the plants and throw them back for a year or two.

" The weeding ought to be done just before the crop in November; but very often the ryots then only clear up the ground round the plants and finish the thorough clearing in March and April with the light showers. A well weeded Garden is a pretty sight, particularly if seen in December just before the crop is picked; when the light-colored and healthy looking foliage of the feathery Cardamoms stretching all round for many acres contrasts well with the brown soil cleared of every weed and with the heavy forest trunks and foliage above and in the back ground.

" Flowering.—A heavy monsoon suits the Cardamom; but what it principally wants are light-showers distributed through the hot weather months particularly in March and April. In the third year of opening a garden, the Cardamom flowers slightly, but in the fourth year there is a heavy blooming. The scapes or flowering Racemes begin to show in October and November, and in February they are of a good length. The Racemes will sometimes run out to four or five feet, but shorter ones give heavier crops.

" In the Magara alum District, the flower comes out in April and May, in the Cunnyo alum in March and April, and if the bloom is followed up by light rain it sets and promises well for a good crop.

" When, as often happens, dry weather sets in immediately after the flowering, the bloom sets irregularly, and in severe dry weather even the scapes are dried up. If rain comes again later in the season, the scapes will throw out a few flowers towards the end, but the Cardamoms are usually light and poor. Cardamom crops from this cause fluctuate perhaps more than any other produce, and a garden that has yielded one year 100 Tulum may in the next, from some insufficiency in the rain, produce but a tenth. The crop begins to ripen about the middle of November or generally in December in the Magara alum District, and in October in the Cunnyo alum. The fruit ripens irregularly at first, and as it does not pay the ryot to pick it, till the bulk of it is ripe, a great deal is lost and eaten by vermin of various sorts. Snakes especially are accused of being partial to it, but rats, polecats, porcupines, frogs, all seem fond of the sweet pulp that surrounds the seeds. Probably not less than one third of the crop is annually lost in this way.

" *Preparation of Crop.*—In October it is usual for the ryots to begin their preparations. Previous to that, arrangements have probably been made by them to have the gardens watched, as neighbours as well as outsiders are ever ready to rob the produce which finds a ready sale in the Madura villages. Early in November gangs of coolies begin to make their appearance and the preliminary weeding should be done before the collection of crop. The Gardens are told off into ranges to which is attached a camping ground or Tavalum. These Tavalums are usually in the neighbourhood of a stream, and of rocks which have to answer the purpose of barbecues.

" Each ryot has his division told off, of these rocks, which ownership has been probably handed down for generations and very tenacious they are of these claims. The cultivators make their advances to coolies all over the Madura District. The wages average from 2 to 3 annas a day with a batta allowance of 2 annas a day more; and each cooly is also entitled to a Cumby and bill-hook in addition to wages. As soon as the weeding has been done, the

gathering begins. The racemes with the fruit on them are pulled off the plants and brought into the Tavalum in Cumblies or sacks. The day after, before the coolies go out to the gardens, the capsules are stripped off the racemes and the quantity picked the previous day measured. A cooly will gather about 5 parabs under favorable circumstances. The cardamoms are then spread out on the rocks to dry, and remain exposed to the sun and dew for four days and nights. The dew is said to give them a better color, but exposure to the least rain spoils the sample. In the Magara alum District, the season is usually favorable, but in the Cunnyo alum there is a great deal of difficulty in getting the crop dried on account of the rains, and a certain amount of it is generally spoilt and discolored.

" If the rain comes on during the drying and continues for any time, a small crop may be cured by drying on reed plat-forms; but the capsule gets a dark color from the smoke and loses its value. At the fourth day's drying, the capsules become a light brown and lose their fleshy appearance. Some Cardamoms however retain a tinge of green even after the drying, owing, it is said, to some peculiarity in the soil they have grown in.

" On the fourth or fifth day the Cardamoms are dry enough for the next process. The stalks and ends of the capsules are now removed by gently rubbing them on the rock, and the chaff, light Cardamoms, and seeds are separated by winnowing. When the produce of the gardens belonging to a Tavalum is ready, the huts are burned as well as the heaps of light Cardamoms (known as Thakolum) and chaff; and a move is made to the parah or head collecting station. The Cardamoms here undergo another drying for a day, sometimes two days, and another winnowing, when they are fit to weigh.

" The Sircar takes the crop over by the Tulum weight of 18 Dutch lbs. for which the ryots obtain at the present price about 20 Rupees a Tulum. Great care should be taken after the Cardamoms are weighed to have the bags they are put in quite dry, for the least moisture seems to affect them. From the parah the crop is removed by bullocks to the backwater, and thence by boats to the coast, where they undergo another process of drying and garbling.

" *Cost of Cultivation.*—In the Magara alam District the following is the average cost and return from a garden of 100 parahs.

Cost of opening Garden of 100 parahs	Rs. 150
" " slight weeding 3rd year ..	40
" " weeding and crop-charges 4th ..	150
" " " " 5th ..	150
" " " " 6th ..	150
Total	640

Value of 4th, 5th and 6th years' crop of about 45 Tulams at 20 Rs.	900
Profit	260

In the Cunnay alam District the expenses are about half and the crops usually smaller.

Opening 100 parahs of Cardamom Garden	Rs. 75
Weeding and charges of crop 4th year	" 75
" " " 5th ..	" 75
" " " 6th ..	" 75
Total	300

Value of 4th, 5th and 6th years' crop of 5, 8, 8 Tulams or 21 Tulams at 20 Rs. per Tulam	420 Rs.
Total	480
Profit	180

These estimates are only intended to show about what the average cost is of opening and working Cardamom Gardens, with the probable out-turns. Both cost and returns fluctuate much according to the seasons; but if the ryots would spend as shown above, in weeding and general upkeep, the gardens would seldom fall off in the way they do at present.

The following Memo: connected with a garden in the Magara alam District, will show how the crops fluctuate. The return of crops, I can vouch for, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of the expenditure.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.		Rs.	Ch.	C.
Crop of 1043 110 Tulams	1,516	27	4	Weeding	1,409	24	14
" " 1044	210	5	9	"	258	14	4
" " 1045	185	20	4	"	96	14	4
				Profit	147	27	11
Total	1,912	25	1		1,912	25	1

" The Cultivators consider they have done well if the seasons average two good to three indifferent ones. The good seasons more than recompense them for their work and expenditure; but the poor ones hardly cover cost of upkeep. It is when a bad crop is anticipated that gardens usually begin to deteriorate, for the owners then look only to the gathering of the crop, and unless compelled, will hardly weed or attend to the cultivation. The gardens then get quickly overgrown with weed and generally fall into an unhealthy state.

" Some years ago the crops in the Magara alam District used to average heavier than at present with occasionally heavy bumper crops going up to 15 or 16,000 Tulams; but many causes combined have tended to reduce the out-turns. The low monopoly prices with the delays in paying them, the risks from robberies which could hardly be checked, and the rise of wages, all operated to disgust the ryots and the gardens become either neglected or in many cases abandoned.

" The Sircar have been more liberal in their prices and more punctual in paying them for the past five or six years; and though wages still keep high, there appears now a desire on the part of the Tamil Cultivators to open up fresh garden and to re-cultivate the abandoned ones. The greater portion of these men are poorly off with insufficient means to do justice to their properties and they all look for Sircar aid and advances for making start, and in bad seasons for the means to keep the gardens up. Where the men are steady

and earnest about the state of their holdings, and can give security, I think the aid they require should be given rather than let them neglect their gardens or ruin themselves by borrowing at heavy interest.

"There are about (by rough calculation) 60,000 to 70,000 acres of forest to the North of Combey Metto of which deducting ravines, reed jungles and forest unfitted for Cardamoms, about 20,000 acres are suited for cultivation; representing yields of as many Tulams, and I see no reason why the crops should not be brought up to that figure by judicious encouragement and help to the cultivators.

"The cultivators, I ought to have stated earlier, come from Goodaloor, Cumbum, Tavaram, Combey, and other neighbouring villages and small towns round the foot of the Hills. They are of all classes from Brahmins to Chucklers; but a caste of Chetties own the largest and best properties. Some of the neighbouring Zemindars too hold gardens. In the Cunnye alum District the ryots are Travancore people; principally Mahommedans of the Ravuter Caste. The Hill men in both Districts have also small gardens, and seem now to have a desire for more.

"The climate on the Cardamom Hills varies very much. The Cunnye alum Hills are about 3 to 3,500 feet high, and like Peermad are within the influence of the sea breeze and are consequently pretty free from bad fevers; but the Magara alum Hills, though higher, are during some months very unhealthy. From July or August to January they are healthy and the temperature low, but from the end of February or early in March, or when the Mango showers begin to fall, fevers of the worst types prevail, and in a late Cardamom season a large proportion of the peons and other Sircar servants suffer, and many fatal cases occur. From March these Hills continue more or less unhealthy to June. The elevation of the Magara alum Hills vary from 3 to about 4,500 feet above the sea; but Cardamoms do not appear to thrive over 4,000 feet. Further North of the Cardamom Hills and still in Travancore the country rises very high; and some of the hills lately visited by some officers of the 800th Fusilier Guards while out shooting, we found over 8,000 feet, and they described higher lands further North and Northwest.

"Compared with Tea and Coffee planting, Cardamoms are not remunerative. Whereas Coffee will yield a profit from 50 to 60 Rs. an acre, Cardamoms will barely yield the ryot more than about 3, 4 or 5 Rs. (though much more to the Sircar.) The one great advantage, however, of the Cardamom is that while it yields a profit however small, it does so without loss to the country as in Tea and Coffee, of the forests, shade being just as necessary to the one as injurious to the other.

"In conclusion; as there is still much to learn regarding the Cardamom, I would recommend the Sircar opening a small Garden of say two or three acres, in the neighbourhood of one of the principal parais, upon which experiments might be tried, and something more if possible learnt regarding the best mode of cultivating the plant."

ABKAREE, OPIUM, &c.

154. The total revenue derived under this head will be found given under the head of Finance. But it may here be stated that the total demand on account of Abkaree was 31,716 Rs. and that on account of the Opium &c. farm was 13,232 Rs., exclusive of arrears which were not considerable.

155. There has been little or no difficulty in realising the revenue according to the demand.

156. The collections are in advance of the previous year by a few thousand Rupees.

157. Comparing the revenue from Abkaree in Travancore with that in the analogous British province of Malabar, a great disparity is revealed, that in the former being less than one half of that in the latter. It is difficult

to presume that the consumers of Travancore are more abstemious than those of Malabar. The difference probably arises from better management in the British province by which illicit traffic is checked. The matter deserves enquiry and will receive attention.

UNJELL OR NATIVE POST.

158. The total number of private despatches consisting of Letters registered, unregistered, and express; News papers, Books, Banghy parcels, &c. conveyed through the Unjell in the year under report was 1,82,940. This shows an increase of 15,085, or nearly 9 per cent.

159. In the course of five years, the number of these despatches has more than doubled.

160. The following statement will show the particulars of despatches for the two years 1044 and 1045.

Description of Despatches.	1044		1045		Increase.		Decrease.		No.	Rs.
	Total number.	Total collections.	Total number.	Total collections.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.		
Letters	1,43,988	5,854	1,56,901	6,357	12,913	503	"	"		
Do. Registered	7,441	1,860	8,647	2,162	1,206	302	"	"		
Newspapers	137	11	209	16	72	5	"	"		
Books	225	32	174	29	"	"	51	"	3	
Banghy Parcels	1,088	269	1,098	241	10	"	"	28	"	
Private expresses	3,070	1,249	3,206	1,311	136	62	"	"	"	
Endorsements	5,174	463	6,521	581	1,347	118	"	"	"	
Total	1,61,123	9,738	1,76,756	10,697	15,634	990	51	31	Nett Increase	15,633 959
Letters &c. received from the British Post Office	5,952	222	5,706	223	"	1	246	"		
Newspapers	731	55	414	31	"	"	317	24		
Books	42	4	56	8	14	4	"	"		
Banghy	7	1	8	2	1	1	"	"		
Total	6,732	282	6,184	264	15	6	563	24	Nett Decrease	548 18
Grand Total	1,67,855	10,020	1,82,940	10,961	15,699	916	614	55	Total Increase	15,085 941

161. The number of service communications which were carried free stands compared as follows.

For 1045 3,87,318

„ 1044 3,72,048

Increase... .. 15,270

162. The total cost of the Unjell Establishment amounted in round numbers to 17,000 Rupees, while the collections of the Department amounted to 11,000 Rupees.

163. The boat transit which is established in connection with the Unjell Department carried in the year 11,656 passengers, and the fare collected amounted very nearly to 5,000 Rupees.

164. The number of parcels sent was 1,746, on which Rupees 1,727 were collected.

165. The total Receipts thus came to about 6,700 Rs. while the aggregate charges incurred amounted to nearly 9,600 Rupees. The loss entailed was nearly 2,900 Rs. which, of course, is unsatisfactory.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

166. The Rev. C. Mead, Superintendent of the Press, retired on a pension in consequence of old age and infirmity, and Mr. R. LaBouchardiere was appointed to the post in April 1870.

167. The establishment will soon be removed to the building lately occupied by the Brigade Hospital. The necessary alterations are in progress, and new furniture is being made up to replace what has become useless. This contemplated removal will, when effected, greatly promote convenience of communication between the Dewan's Office

and the Press. Some reforms have been initiated in the working of the Establishment, and there is prospect of its turning out work in future with greater expedition and in larger quantity.

168. The following is a statement of the work done during the year 1045.

Description of Work.	No. of copies.	Value.	
		Rs.	As.
<i>Government Work.</i>			
Travancore Government Gazette	16,062	2,874	
Select decisions of the Sudr Court	4,898	263	
Administration Report for 1044	500	195	
English Almanack for 1870	350	304	
Do. Memo Book. „	350	61	
Do. Desk Almanack „	350	17	
Malayalum Calendar for 1046	773	210	
Do. Sheet Almanack „	3,070	33	
High School Examination papers	4,347	150	
District School forms	1,680	28	
Cantonment Girls' School forms	300	2	
Weekly Observatory Notices	624	26	
Trevandrum Women's Work-shop forms	40	6	
Extract from the Sporting Magazine about Elephants	12	6	
Nair Brigade Returns	1,223	143	
Forms of Official letters	2,150	27	
Form of Mortuary Register...	789	17	
Forms from the Chief Engineer's Office	1,116	19	
Observatory forms	1,300	12	
Forms from the Marhamut Department	1,670	37	
Rawanahs or Custom house Passes...	4,992	20	
Forms of Court Accounts	6,600	42	
Revenue Survey Office forms	700	18	
Registration Department forms	64,316	280	
Chowkey Department forms...	67,224	172	
Unjell Department forms	21,000	72	
Police and Sudr Court Summonses...	2,46,804	460	
Proclamations, Circular orders, Notices &c...	63,867	519	
Lithographing Maps, Notices &c.	4,147	296	
		6,309	
Receipts from private work and from private advertisements inserted in the Gazette		268	
		6,577	

169. The Press Establishment cost in the year in salaries, materials and contingencies Rs. 6,500, of which Rs. 1,000 were recovered from the sale of Almanacks, Gazette, &c.

170. A Lithograph Press was purchased in the year under report and a small Establishment entertained in connection with it with a view chiefly to supply maps in large numbers for the use of the Vernacular Schools and to execute copies of plans for the Engineer's Department.

171. The work required to be done for the Government itself has so much increased that it has become necessary to limit very much that undertaken on private account. Indeed, the Government Press can hardly be said to be yet able to answer all the requirements of the public Departments. Several Vernacular School-books had to be printed elsewhere.

172. On the whole, this Press is rendering very useful aid to the Departments concerned.

EDUCATION.

ENGLISH BRANCH.

173. In the Collegiate Department of the High School at Trevandrum there were at the beginning of the year

	96 students
Admitted during the year.....	37
	133
Left during the year	36
Remaining at the close of the year	97

174. Of the admissions, 28 were promotions from the Junior Department; and Mr. Röss, the Principal, reports that the number was not only considerably greater than in the previous year but that the students "were much better fitted for entering on the studies of the Senior Department than their predecessors had been."

"The number of undergraduates of the Madras University at the end of the year was 38 instead of 39 last year. But this number represents a decided increase of *bond fide* students, as of the 39 last year a considerable number were teachers in the Junior Department who devoted part of the day to study.

"This privilege, which was intended only as a temporary means of obtaining better qualified teachers, and of making a start in the regular organization of College classes has been withdrawn, so that all are now exclusively students.

"At the University Examinations in December 1869, fourteen students passed the First Examination in Arts, and 16 the Matriculation Examination, the numbers in 1868 being 5 and 15 respectively. One Candidate went up for the B. A. degree in February 1870 and was successful—the first whom we can claim as a student entirely trained in the school."

175. This young man (V. Nagum Iyen) has since been employed in the Dewan's Office, where he affords satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

176. In consequence of the extension of the University course from 3 to 4 years, it was found necessary to subdivide the Undergraduate classes, and the appointment of an additional assistant is called for.

177. Mr. Ross writes favorably of the conduct of the Teachers, and specially notices the Tamil Moonshree Swaminatha Thesikar. He thus records the services of his European Assistant, Mr. R. Harvey, M. A. "Especially are my thanks due to Mr. Harvey for his indefatigable labors. Sometimes in much bodily weakness, but always with the greatest cheerfulness and readiness, he has labored most zealously and successfully."

178. In the Junior Department, the number of boys on the register at the beginning of the year was 448; the admissions during the year were 135, the withdrawals 149, leaving 434 at the end of the year,—a number somewhat smaller than that at the end of 1044.

179. Of those who left the school, 12 obtained various small appointments, 16 joined the Vernacular Normal School to qualify for teachers in that Department of Education—and 28 were admitted into the Senior Branch after an examination—a number in excess of last year's by 18.

180. Several changes in the staff of Teachers became necessary in consequence of the resignation of some of the incumbents to study for University degrees in the Collegiate Branch.

181. The time of the Principal was so much taken up with his work in the Senior Department that he was not able to devote much time to the supervision of the Junior. Still the more advanced classes were twice examined in the year, with, upon the whole, favorable results.

182. The Preparatory School still continues to be an appendage of the High School. The average daily attendance in this branch was about 180.

183. On an examination held by the Principal, 53 of the pupils were promoted to the Junior Department.

184. 'The payment for results' system obtains in this school. The first master gets a low fixed salary, and an additional payment for every pupil he passes out in the year. The monitors receive instruction from the first master after school hours, and on the determination of the period of their service, are awarded scholarships in the Senior Department, on their passing a prescribed examination.

185. Since the appointment of Mr. John Ross, as Principal, the several Departments of the Educational Agency under his management or control have steadily advanced in efficiency. The results attained every year, as tested by the Madras University Examinations are increasingly satisfactory. It cannot but be felt that under Mr. Ross and his zealous assistants, the Central School is becoming a powerful engine of good in the country.

186. *The Young Princes*.—The studies of the Young Princes embraced during the year,

Reading—

History—Goldsmith's *Rome*, 130 pages (from the Creation of the Decemviri to the establishment of the first Triumvirate.

Geography—of Europe and Asia, 113 pages.

Arithmetic—Examples in Decimals, Single & Double Rule of three, and the rules for finding the Square root.

Grammar—a portion of Sullivan's.

187. They read also several miscellaneous works calculated to instruct and amuse them ; and to keep them informed on current topics, 'the Illustrated London News,' the 'Madras Mail' and a couple of local newspapers have been supplied.

188. Their hand-writing is not so good as it might be, and particular attention is therefore paid to it.

189. In the beginning of the current year Mr. Ross examined the Princes by means of written papers in Arithmetic and History and *vivâ voce* in other subjects. The result was on the whole satisfactory.

190. The elder Prince has unhappily not enjoyed good health, and under medical advice was obliged to suspend his studies for a time.

191. In the study of Sanskrit, both Princes appear to have progressed favorably.

192. They now mix more than before in European society and are thus brought under influences calculated to expand their minds.

193. Physical Education has not been wholly neglected. The Princes ride and walk a good deal more than previously.

194. Mr. R. Ragoonatha Row, B. A., the English tutor to these young Princes, is using his best endeavours in the important work confided to him. The progress of Princes, however, is not generally very rapid in purely scholastic studies. Their Highnesses appear to be somewhat

slowly but steadily advancing in these. In general knowledge and in principles of conduct, they manifest a marked improvement pregnant with gratifying promise for the future.

195. The English Girls' School at Trecadrum was re-opened in June 1869 under the direction of Miss Mainwaring, who came out from Europe. In the year under review the pupils increased from 25 to 39. Six of these are free pupils, the others paying a fee of 4 or 8 Annas according as they are under or above 10 years of age. Drawing and music are charged for separately.

196. The course of study for the year included—in Geography, the maps of Asia, Europe and England ; in History, Morris's History of India, and Markham's History of England as far as the Commonwealth ; part of a course of lessons on Natural History ; Composition ; and Grammar, as far as Syntax ; in Arithmetic, the Compound Rules and Reduction. Also Writing, Reading, Object lessons, Music, Drawing and Curwen's Sol Fa Singing lessons. Mr. Matcher, the master of the Nair Brigade Band, is employed to give music lessons, and Miss Mainwaring writes of him that "he spares neither time nor pains to bring on his pupils, who already do him great credit."

197. His Highness' Government continues to aid the School for High Caste Hindu Girls conducted by Miss Blandford. The annual examinations held in public shew that this institution is also contributing to the intellectual and moral elevation of the rising generation.

English District Schools.

198. The following table shows in one view the number of pupils under instruction in the 16 District Schools, the expenditure incurred by His Highness' Government, the amount of fees realized &c. &c.

No. of boys in the Register 1st Avani 1045.	No. admitted during the year.	Total under instruction.	Caste or Creed.	No. of boys removed during the year.	No. remaining 31st Aug 1045.
215	119	334	Brahmins	148	186
278	121	399	Pandy Sudras	164	235
378	118	496	Malayali Do.	178	318
26	11	37	Other Hindus	10	27
322	144	466	Christians	117	349
14	17	31	Mahomedans	16	15
1,233	580	1,763		633	1,130
Average daily No. in the Register					1,222
Average daily Attendance					998
Amount of fees, &c. realized during the year..... Rupees					2,702
Total cost of Education in the District Schools including salaries of the Superintendent, Masters, Teachers, Writer and Servants, Contingencies and Rewards Rs.					16,295
Total cost to His Highness' Government ... Rupees					13,598
Do. do. per pupil per annum ... "					11
Do. do. " per mensem, nearly ... "					1

199. There has been a falling off in the number of boys under instruction, the figures for the last two years comparing as follow :

Total under instruction in 1044...	1,911
Do. in 1045...	1,763
Difference.....	148

200. The establishment of the Vernacular Schools has doubtless, in some measure, tended to thin the ranks of their English neighbours, since lads who would have preferred a Vernacular education as better suited to their future pursuits, had previous to the opening of these schools, no alternative but to resort to the English schools, or remain contented with the exceedingly meagre instruction which the Village pedagogue could impart.

201. The different classes of the community represented in the Schools bear the following proportions to the total number (1,130) under instruction at the close of the year.

Christians.....	30.9 per cent.
Malayali Sudras	28.1 "
Pandi	20.8 "
Brahmins.....	16.5 "
Mahomedans and others.....	3.7 "

202. The Christian element already preponderates and appears to be gradually enlarging.

203. It is gratifying to observe that in the year under report the District Schools have been able to contribute a larger supply of pupils to the Central Institution than in any previous year, the number last sent up being so high as 70, of whom 56 were admitted in one batch. 19 of these were found qualified to join the highest class of the Junior Department, 34 the second class, and only three were placed lower down.

204. The number entering the High School, by no means represents the maximum turned out by the District Schools as having attained the standard to which those institutions profess to educate, since from want of means to reside at the capital and other circumstances, a certain proportion must always be precluded from seeking the advantages of a higher education. In fact, some who have joined the Central School, leave shortly afterwards to return to their native villages or go elsewhere in search of employment.

205. Several of those who have been admitted into the High School, appear to have made good progress there; and as evidence of this fact it is stated by Mr. Lafrenais, the Superintendent of District Schools, "that at the last University Examination held at Trevandrum (in December 1869) so many as 10 of the Candidates who proved successful were youths who had been preliminarily educated in the District Schools, and that of this number, all the four who passed the higher or F. A. Test had had their introductory training in Kotar School. In the preliminary examination in February last, for admission into the Matriculation class in the Senior Department, no fewer than 11 of those who competed successfully were boys who had entered the Central Institution from the District Schools."

206. Mr. Lafrenais continues as zealous and indefatigable in the performance of his duties as ever, and the credit of the satisfactory results achieved is entirely due to his earnest and incessant labors, assisted as they have been by those of the several masters under his supervision and control.

VERNACULAR BRANCH.

207. The development of the system of Vernacular education is so important a measure, as being the only means of carrying enlightenment to the masses, that it has received the careful attention of His Highness' Government and neither labor nor reasonable expense will be grudged in fostering its growth.

208. The result of the past year's work will be found in the following extracts from the report submitted by Mr. Shungrasooba Iyer, the Director of this all important branch of the Educational machinery of the state.

"At the end of the year there were 31 Government and 17 Grant-in-aid schools.

"The number of Government schools was two more, and that of the Grant-in-aid schools, three less than in the previous year.

"The diminution in the number of Grant-in-aid schools was due to the failure on the part of three of the School Masters to satisfy the requirements of the Grant-in-aid system.

"In all the schools there were 3,639 pupils under instruction at the end of the year, of whom 1,012 were Brahmins, 1,709 Malayalees, 858 Pandy Sudras, 865 other Hindoos, 153 Christians and 47 Mohomedans.

"In the Government schools the number has been steadily increasing: The number of pupils in these schools at the end of the year exceeded that in the preceding year by 325.

"There were 377 girls under instruction in the Government and Grant-in-aid schools at the end of the year under review.

"The average daily attendance of pupils in the Government schools during the year was 1877, being about 80 per cent. of the average number on the Register.

" The average daily attendance in the Grant-in-aid schools was 956 being 82 per cent. of the average number on the Register.

" The subjoined statement exhibits in one view the number of Government schools at the end of the year under report with the average attendance of boys and staff of teachers in each.

Name of School.	When opened.	No. of pupils at the end of 1045.	Staff of Teachers.
Trevandrum	August 1866	270	9
Tycaud Branch School	May 1867	65	8
Normal School	September 1866	160	1
Karamanay Girls' School	April 1867	103	5
Fort Girls' School	August 1870	100	5
Nedoomongand	February 1867	53	3
Neyatinkaray	May 1867	91	4
Velavencode	May 1867	68	3
Kulcoolum	August 1867	82	3
Tiroovuttar	August 1870	80	3
Eranial	January 1868	71	3
Thoyallah	June 1868	54	3
Kottar Tamil School		58	1
Kottar Malayalam School	May 1869	158	5
Sheerayinkeel	August 1867	33	3
Navoyecolum	July 1869	33	3
Kottarakaray	July 1868	70	3
Putnapoorum	May 1869	14	1
Quilon	September 1866	70	3
Coonnatoor	August 1868	15	2
Karoonagapully	January 1868	58	4
Kartigapully	October 1867	54	3
Mavalikaray	October 1867	55	3
Chenganoor	August 1868	100	4
Tiroovullah	February 1868	114	3
Ambalapoolay	July 1867	54	3
Alleppey	July 1869	37	2
Cottayum	May 1869	64	3
Vycome	May 1867	105	4
Chertallay	May 1867	65	3
Paravoor	July 1869	72	3
		2,426	101

" The total amount of charges incurred by the Government on account of the Vernacular Educational Department was Rupees 24,022 which stands thus distributed.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Charges including the salaries of the Masters, &c.	15,973	14	1
Charges of Direction	2,088	"	"
Do. Inspection	2,202	"	"
Do. on account of Grant-in-aid schools.	1,549	"	"
Do. including prizes and contingencies.	530	"	"
Do. on account of Book Committee.	1,680	"	"
Total	24,022	14	1

" The total amount of fees collected during the year was Rupees 3,994.

" Deducting this sum from the total amount of charges, the actual cost to the Government comes to Rupees 20,008.

" There is another item of charges on account of the Vernacular Medical School. The total amount expended on this school during the year was Rs. 687 ch. 27 c. 15.

" I beg now to enter upon a few observations regarding some of the schools.

" Of the schools at the capital, the Central Vernacular School and the Karamanay and Fort Girls' schools, demand special mention.

" The Central Vernacular school continues to be efficiently managed.

" At the usual Public Examination of this institution which took place in the English High School buildings, His Highness the First Prince kindly presided. Rev. J. Long of Calcutta happened to be also present, and the boys were for the most part examined by this Gentleman in their several studies.

" The following were the subjects studied by the highest class of this school during the year : Kindersley's Law of Evidence up to Section 200 ; the whole of Vignana Munjari ; the whole of the treatise on giving Truthful Evidence ; the whole of Moral and Soci-

at Duties; General Geography of Europe, Asia, Africa and America—Travancore Geography—Duncan's Geography of India, First and Second parts, complete; the whole course of Arithmetic; Algebra up to Problems producing Equations involving two unknown quantities; Euclid, the whole of the First Book and Deductions; Sanskrit Magham, 60 Slogums in the First Surghum—Visoovagonatharishum, 180 Slogums—Bhoohuchumboo, 96 Slogums, and 25 Thattooculls in the Soondragurum—and parts from Joyce's Scientific Dialogues.

"The rate of fee levied in this school having been considered very disproportionate to the expenditure, an increase was effected in the year, the rate having been doubled in the higher classes.

"It is satisfactory to state that no difficulty has been experienced in enforcing payment of this increased rate of fee, a circumstance which speaks to the popularity of the school.

"The Girls' School at Karamanay has been making very creditable progress during the year.

"The standard attained by this school may be judged from the following studies prosecuted by the girls of the highest class.

"Reading—Principles of Morality, and Vignana Munjara complete; Geography—Duncan's Geography of India, Travancore Geography complete, General Geography of Europe; Arithmetic—the whole course including Compound Proportion or "Double Rule of Three"; Algebra, as far as Simple Equations involving one unknown quantity and Problems producing them; Sanskrit—Sreeramodenthum; the first two Surgums in Raghoovumsum.

"There was a public examination of this school.

"His Highness the Maha Rajah was graciously pleased to preside on the occasion, and there was a large assembly of Europeans and Natives.

"The Girls of highest class were examined *visa voce* in the subjects indicated above, and the results exhibited were pronounced highly satisfactory.

"During the year under review a new and substantial building was erected for this school and it was formally opened by His Highness the First Prince in the presence of a large concourse of Natives.

"As an encouragement to the pupils of the highest class, His Highness the First Prince was kindly pleased to offer a liberal prize in money for the best essay in Malayalam, the subject being, 'How a girl should apply, in after life, the education received by her in school.'

"Most of the highest class girls wrote on the subject, and His Highness in awarding the prize expressed himself in these words. 'I have read the enclosed papers with much interest and pleasure. One and all of these are very creditable to the girls that wrote them out.'

"In the beginning of the year under report a Girls' School was opened in the Fort.

"The strength of this school has been rapidly increasing.

"The progress made by this school has been satisfactory, considering the short period that it has been in existence.

"In both the Karamanay and Fort schools together, the number of girls under instruction at the end of the year was 203, of whom, 110 were Brahmin, 85 Malayalee, 4 Pandya, and 4 Kongani.

"It may be of interest to state here that during the year under review, four female teachers were appointed to fill subordinate posts in these schools.

"One of these teachers has received her education in the Karamanay School, while the other three, though not regularly educated there, have had the necessary training in it.

"The result of these appointments has proved highly encouraging, and there is every promise of competent hands becoming available to admit of the schools being placed entirely under female management.

"The Grant-in-aid system introduced at the Capital had been in full operation during the year, and from the results shown the system may be considered a success.

"The aided schools have become efficient instruments of imparting useful elementary instruction, and have thus become feeders to the Central Vernacular School.

"An examination of the highest class pupils of all the Grant-in-aid schools was held in the Public Offices during the year under report.

"So many has 53 students from the Grant-in-aid schools joined the Central School during the year.

"In anticipation of the arrangement contemplated by the Government for opening Proverty*schools, a large number of young men were trained in the Normal School during the year, and teachers' certificates have been granted to such as have passed the prescribed test.

"The Out-station Schools generally have been making steady progress.

"The schools at Kottar, Neyatoonkaray, and Vycome are the most forward.

"The Coonnatoor and Velavencode schools have been rather declining."

209. The special acknowledgments of the Government are due to the Director of Vernacular Education for the important results developed in so short an interval of time. No officer of Government has his heart more in his work or possesses in a more eminent degree the faculty of adapting means to given ends. His services will be invaluable in giving that much more extended development to Vernacular education which is earnestly contemplated.

210. The Director has not stated in any detail the work done by the Vernacular Book Committee. The omission

* Sub-division of a Taluq.

should be supplied in the next report, in which it may be useful to review the operations of this establishment since it was set on foot. A list should be given of all books published, the price put on each, the number of copies sold and such other particulars to show how far the results are found commensurate with the outlay incurred and the expectations formed. No one can more vividly realize the fact that the progress of the Vernacular Schools largely depends on the publication of useful books than the present able President of the Book Committee.

The Government Book Depot.

211. At this are sold English and Vernacular School and other books, maps, &c. The total amount of sales in the year came to about 3,500 Rupees which furnishes some criterion of the existing demand for education. When the contemplated Vernacular schools in the subdivisions of taluqs are established, which it is to be hoped they will be ere long, the operations of this Depot will be greatly increased.

GENERAL REMARKS.

212. The number of pupils in the several government and aided schools, English and Vernacular, amounted in the year in all to 6,804.

213. Of these, 416 were girls.

214. When the Proverty schools are established, the numbers operated upon will very largely increase. Supposing that 200 such schools are set on foot, and that each is availed of by only 30 on an average, which is a very moderate estimate, the accession will be so large as 6,000. Add

to this the pupils of Grant-in-aid schools which will also multiply.

215. The experience already gained has unequivocally demonstrated that the intellectual capacity of the Natives of Travancore for development need not shrink from comparison with that of any other race or nationality. After lying dormant for ages under the chilling influence of political and religious causes, and probably of geographical isolation, it is now being thoroughly aroused under special government encouragement. With this encouragement steadily continued in the character of one of the most imperative duties of the Ruler, this native principality may venture to aspire to a distinguished pre-eminence of cultivated intellect in Southern India, and may realize the anticipations expressed by His Highness the Maha Rajah at the laying of the foundation of the new college in the course of the year under review. His Highness' sentiments expressed on this interesting occasion may advantageously be reproduced here.

"I consider this a great occasion. In laying the foundation for a College, we are in fact, imparting strength and durability to a system of public education of a high order, which cannot fail to exercise a most important influence on the rising generation and on generations yet unborn.

"It is gratifying to me to reflect that English education struck early root in Travancore; that under favorable auspices it has attained satisfactory growth; and that, already pressing on the material limits provided for it by my venerated predecessors, it now calls for enlarged accommodation.

"Such a call, it is superfluous for me to say, will at all times be responded to by the State with the utmost alacrity.

"You have seen the excellent plan of the proposed College prepared by our esteemed Chief Engineer. I am sure that with Mr. Barton, execution will not fall short of conception, and I may therefore hope that before long, I shall have the happiness of inviting friends and well-wishers to assemble again for the purpose of opening a spacious, solid and durable building to which the Government and people can point with pleasure and pride—a building that will be more commensurate with the standard to which Mr. John Ross, with the able assistance he enjoys, has raised the education of our youth. I will hope to see this standard raised still higher, till it claims to be on a level with even that attained by the most advanced educational institutions of India.

"I hope I am not over sanguine. There is every encouragement to be derived from the steady zeal of those who are charged with the weighty interests of education, from the great eagerness shown by parents for the intellectual advancement of their children, and from the remarkable receptive power manifested by the youths themselves.

"To the numerous pupils I see assembled on this auspicious occasion, I will only say, pursue your various studies with the utmost devotion and perseverance; show yourselves worthy of the anxious care bestowed on you by your Masters; answer the demand of your country for cultivated intelligence; and even overflowing into other countries, prove yourselves formidable, yet friendly rivals to those whom other Colleges send abroad. By such a course, you will win credit for yourselves and honor for your country.

"It now remains that I invoke fervently the blessing of the Almighty on our task and proceed to perform my part of this day's ceremonial."

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

216. Dr. A. E. M. Ross, Durbar Physician and Principal Medical Officer, has submitted a very full report reviewing the working of the Department under his charge. Though somewhat lengthy and perhaps susceptible of condensation by throwing some of the matter into tabular forms, the paper is so interesting and affords so comprehensive a view of the extent of good conferred by the various Medical agencies at work, that it is desirable to reproduce it in this report.

"It gives me great pleasure to remark that the anticipations I had formed of increased efficiency in the working of the Department under my charge have been fully realized during the year under review.

2. "The total number of patients treated in the Sircar Hospitals during the year M. E. 1043 was 14,734; during the year M. E. 1044, 33,666; while during the year under review it amounted and that without increased agency to 46,019.

3. "This increase is due to greater exertion on the part of the subordinates, to a better and conscientious feeling prevailing among them and a consequent increase of confidence in them on the part of the public.

4. "The improved tone of the Subordinate Department may be partly attributed to the increased pay and improved prospects and status accorded to it by His Highness the Maha Rajah, but it is also in great degree due to an establishment or increase of esprit de corps and to an awakened sense of responsibility.

5. "The Medical School, as reconstituted after the plan noted in my last report, was opened not long after the beginning of the year under review.

6. "The lectures on Physiology for the Junior Branch and on Medicine for the Senior Branch were delivered by the Durbar

Physician, and those on Anatomy for the Junior Branch by Dr. Sperschneider.

7. "In their theoretical studies both branches made most creditable progress, as evinced not only in the professional knowledge they have acquired, but by a marked increase in their general intelligence.

8. "The clinical teaching of medicine and surgery has been carried out by the Durbar Physician in the Civil Hospital and with very satisfactory results.

9. "Bearing always in view the fact that by far the greatest amount of good conveyed in the form of medical aid to the people of this country must be through the agency of the Out-station Hospitals, it has been more than ever the object of the Durbar Physician to train up his subordinates, who may at any time be called upon to assume charge of them, not only in some professional knowledge but in practical ability and in self reliance.

10. "In order to develop the latter two qualities, the advanced junior subordinates at head quarters are required to perform, first the minor and then the more important surgical operations under the guidance and supervision of the Durbar Physician until they have attained not only perfect manual dexterity but thorough reliance on their own ability to do what may be required of them.

11. "Some of the most important operations in surgery have thus been performed by the subordinates during the past year.

12. "The still greater importance of conservative surgery has not been overlooked, and the introduction of the antiseptic mode of treatment has greatly facilitated its employment and furthered its success.

13. "The subordinates and students have also been taught the use of those most important aids to medical diagnosis—the thermometer, stethoscope, sphygmograph, microscope, pleximeter and hammer, &c., &c.

14. "The education of the eight Nair women referred to in my last report, who were engaged with the view of being trained as

Midwives, has been carried on during the year under review by Mr. Assistant Apothecary Sawyer. They have been examined by the Durbar Physician, and four of them were found to come up to the standard fixed upon for their certification as Midwives. The others passed very creditable examinations, and a little more study and practice will bring them up to the mark for certification. Some of them have already been employed in attending on native ladies in their confinements.

15. "They have also been carefully trained as and in the minor essentials of bandaging, &c.

16. "The Public health during the year under review was not so good as in the preceding year.

17. "Owing to unusually light monsoons, the water supply became extremely scanty and bad, and the harvests were proportionately small.

18. "This scarcity extended throughout Travancore, but it was and is still more marked in the dry Southern Districts than in the North where the rain fall is always much heavier.

19. "The poorer classes in the Southern Districts principally have been compelled by the famine to have recourse to the fruits and other produce of the jungles for food, and the result of the famine and of the use of improper food combined, is wide-spread debility, (and consequent inability to withstand the ravages of disease), and the prevalence of bowel complaints.

20. "Favoured by these predisposing causes, the epidemic Cholera prevalent in Tinnevely, invaded Travancore through the Aramboolie and Southern passes, and spread from the South along the main and diverging lines of communication to upwards of fifty miles North of Trevandrum.

21. "As a separate and full history of this epidemic is being prepared, it is not necessary to give a further account of it here than to state that it was undoubtedly spread by means of human intercourse; that it was favored and intensified by the presence of

putrescent organic matters or by improper food and water supply, and by general inattention to hygienic conditions.

22. "The epidemic was still prevailing at the close of the year under report.

23. "The mortality from this cause was considerable—the infirm and aged constituting the larger proportion of those cut off. The general mortality of the year from all causes however, seems (perhaps on that account) to have been rather under the average.

24. "If the hygienic precautions enforced during the epidemic continue to be observed, its occurrence will be not devoid of compensating benefit.

25. "In reporting on the work of the various Hospitals, I will notice first the Hospitals at head quarters, and then those at out-stations.

26. "All the Hospitals at head quarters except those attached to fixed establishments (such as the Palace, Cutcherry, &c.) show a decided and steady increase in the amount of work performed.

27. "The most important of them, both on account of its more extended agency and of the more important nature of the cases treated, is

The Civil Hospital.

28. "Into this institution are received all the more important cases of acute disease applying for treatment at head quarters, and all cases requiring serious operative interference. Want of space for the reception of in-patients has considerably contracted the usefulness of this institution during the past year, but the additions to the Hospital buildings noticed in my last report are now under construction, and will, when completed, render available 36 more beds for the accommodation of in-patients.

29. "Of these buildings, two are detached wards of 12 beds each, the other (the operating surgical ward) also of 12 beds being in continuation of the main building, so as architecturally to balance the hospital store room situated at the other end, which will also when completed considerably facilitate the hospital work.

30. "Notwithstanding the want of space however, 166 more cases than in the previous year were treated as in-patients during the year under review, and 794 more out-patients.

31. "The great majority of sick admitted as in-patients were suffering from serious disease. Many of them had come far, not only from distant parts of Travancore, but, in not a few instances, from distant parts of the British territory, to this hospital for treatment; and under the circumstances, even at the risk of a little over crowding, it was almost impossible to deny admittance to a greater number than ordinary sanitary rules would have sanctioned.

32. "Many interesting observations with regard to the influences of locality, elevation and climatal conditions in the production of disease were made and valuable conclusions arrived at, and clinical observations with regard to the different phases of disease were entered into with interesting results.

33. "The total number of in-patients treated during the year, was 877, of whom 51 died, 749 were cured, 21 were relieved (most of these feeling better left hospital before a perfect cure was effected) and 56 remained in hospital at the end of the year. Most of the patients who died were moribund at the time of admission or were suffering from disease so advanced as to be hopeless of cure. Owing partly to ignorance, partly to superstition and caste prejudice, and frequently to the influence of the native Vythians, (who with their mixture of incantations and nauseous decoctions generally promise a speedy cure of even the most serious diseases) it very frequently happens that the patient does not apply for European treatment until he has been given up by the native practitioner or his disease has advanced so far as to be difficult or impossible to cure. There seems no doubt however, that an increase of confidence is beginning to be felt in European medicine, and this tendency is carefully fostered by attention to the wants of the people, and as far as possible, by meeting their convenience.

34. "It is hoped that before long this feeling will be sufficiently established to lead, in the great majority of cases, to application for treatment in the early and curable stages of disease. Then, and not till then will the full benefit flowing from the medical institutions be fully felt by the people.

The Charity Hospital.

35. "In the last yearly report it was pointed out that the Charity Hospital had been used formerly as a poor house, a refuge for the pauper and the infirm rather than for its legitimate purpose, as a hospital for the reception of the sick. Since then, all cases unsuited to the character of the institution as a hospital for the sick have been rigorously excluded. The admissions have, however, been confined in the main to chronic cases, all acute cases or chronic cases requiring more than ordinary attention being transferred to the Civil Hospital which is more favourably situated and provided for their treatment.

36. "This method has resulted in an apparent decrease in the number of in-patients treated in the year under review, the total number of in-patients during the year 1044 having amounted to 407, and in the year 1045 to 375.

37. "The number of out-patients treated during the year under report was however much greater than in the preceding year, the returns showing a total of 4,125 against a total of 1,178 in 1044.

Lying-in-Hospital.

38. "This institution continues, although but slowly, to gain in public confidence; 47 in and 40 out-patients having been treated in the year under review against 44 in and 15 out-patients in the preceding year.

39. "Still however the majority of cases especially of out-patients have been allowed to drift into great danger by the native midwives before they apply for treatment at this institution. A large number of the cases treated had been at the time when assistance was called in, from three to five days in labour, and were suffering under obstructions which nothing but operative interference could remove. Fully one-fourth of the cases treated as in and out-patients must necessarily have died but for the aid which they obtained from this institution.

40. "The native nurses attached to this institution, four of whom have already been passed as midwives, have commenced to do

good service among their country-women, and it is to be hoped that through their agency in future many lives may be saved which would otherwise be lost.

The Palace Hospital.

41. "In my last report, I remarked on the insanitary condition of the Fort in general and of the neighbourhood of the Palaces in particular. These remarks hold good, as to the present time, no attempt worth mentioning having been made to remedy the evils pointed out, and which during the Cholera epidemic were near producing bitter fruit.

42. "I regret as a consequence to have to notice an increase of 138 patients treated in connection with the Palace Hospital.

43. "The great majority of the diseases of any consequence treated were due to insanitary causes, such as Malarious Fevers (26 cases), Diarrhæa (23 cases), Dysentery (29 cases), Cholera (4 cases), of whom 3 died, and Anæmia (6 cases); and these must continue to prevail until the evils complained of are remedied.

Huzzoor Cutcherry Hospital.

44. "The removal of the Huzzoor Cutcherry establishment, &c. to the new spacious and well ventilated Public buildings has produced the most beneficial result as regards the health of the Establishment. In 1043 the number of patients treated in connection with this establishment was 758; in 1044 it was 590, and in the year under report, 548.

Lunatic Asylum.

45. "The building purchased by the Sircar to serve as a temporary Asylum for the reception and treatment of the insane was not completed and taken possession of by the Medical Department until shortly after the close of the year under review. This institution will, therefore, fall to be noticed only in next year's report.

Quilon Civil Hospital.

46. "The new building referred to in the last year's report was not completed and occupied until after the end of the year under review.

47. "The number of cases treated during the year as in-patients (315) shows an increase of 61 over the preceding year.

48. "The percentage of deaths to treated was 6.1. Dr. Morgan again remarks what has been observed with regard to the other hospitals, that a considerable proportion of patients apply for admission only when in the last stages of illness or with incurable disease.

49. "Although Cholera prevailed in the neighbourhood of Quilon, no cases occurred in the station itself.

50. "Quilon being a military station, the authorities were enabled to take means for preventing the ingress of persons from the affected villages such as could not be put in force in a purely civil station. It is probably to this cause that the immunity of Quilon from the disease was due.

51. "The out-patients, amounting to 3,684, treated in this institution during the year, exceeded those in the past year by 652—the daily attendance being 37.3 against 35.1 in the preceding year.

52. "Dr. Morgan points out the want of a nurse in this Institution to attend to the female patients.

53. "A qualified nurse and midwife will be attached to this Institution shortly.

Alleppey Charity Hospital.

54. "No change has taken place with regard to this institution during the year under report. The new Hospital building was still in the hands of the Public Works Department at the end of the year.

55. "The number of in-patients treated in the Charity Hospital was 61, of whom 30 remained at the end of the previous year and 31 were admitted during the year. Of these, 18 were cured, 6 were relieved, 7 died and 30 remained in Hospital at the end of the year. These cases were all more or less of a chronic kind; mostly Paralysis, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Chronic ulcers, Leprosy, &c.

56. "As the patients seeking admittance into this institution are generally of the very poorest class and suffering from the ailments and consequences of poverty and of a vagrant life, the disease marked in the return cannot be said in any way to represent those prevalent in the station.

57. "A better criterion in this respect is the annual return for

The Alleppey Dispensary.

58. "The building occupied is the same as hitherto, and it is more centrally and conveniently situated in this respect than the new Hospital building (which is some distance from the town) is likely to be. Two thousand five hundred and seventy-six out-patients (10 more than in the previous year) received advice and treatment from this institution during the past year. Of these, 4 remained from the previous year, 2,531 were admitted, 2,489 were cured, 30 were relieved, 15 died and 42 still remained under treatment.

59. "Most of the diseases marked in the return were of Zymotic origin and due to preventible causes, and they may fairly be taken as expository of the diseases peculiar to the station.

60. "Malarious fevers were numerous (387), as also Dysentery (94), Diarrhoea (107), and Anaemia (39); Dyspepsia was common (158 cases); and Rheumatism (117) and Catarrhus (127) and intestinal worms (237) were prevalent.

61. "These diseases are all more or less attributable to low lying site, want of drainage, the quality of the soil and a very bad water supply; and until these points are attended to and defect remedied these classes of disease will continue to prevail.

62. "Cholera, which prevailed in the Southern District fortunately did not reach Alleppey. Two cases of supposed Choleraic Diarrhoea occurred, but the disease did not become fully developed nor did it spread.

Sheretallay Civil Hospital.

63. "The number of in-patients treated in this hospital during the year under review was 187, of whom 7 remained from the pre-

ceding year, 180 were admitted, 180 were cured, 1 was discharged relieved, 2 died (one of concussion of the brain, one of dropsy) and 4 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

64. "The total number of out-patients treated was 3,748.

65. "The most prevalent diseases were malarious fevers (469), most of these cases occurring at some distance from Sheretallay itself, Bronchitis (130), Colic (176), Diarrhoea (158), Dysentery (43) Dropsies (97), Rheumatism (115), Ulcer (322), Scabies (392) and Vermin (368). These returns show how much the prevalence of disease is due to want of attention to public and personal Hygiene.

Cottayam Civil Hospital.

66. "No change has taken place in the buildings of this institution during the past year.

67. "The neighbouring population consisting largely of Protestant and Syrian Christians, who as a rule are not so prejudiced against European treatment as their Hindoo brethren, this hospital is freely resorted to.

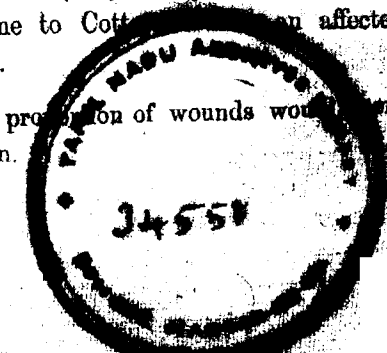
68. "No less than 713 in-patients were treated in this institution in the year under review. Of these, 21 remained in hospital from the preceding year, and 692 were admitted; 639 were cured, 42 left when relieved, 8 died (4 of dropsies, 2 of wounds, and two of convulsions) and 24 remained in Hospital.

69. "Of out-patients, 4,395 were treated and 4,341 were cured, 11 died (three of Dysentery, two of Dropsies, one of Cholera, 2 of convulsions, and three in child birth.)

70. "The principal diseases treated were malarious fevers (343), Catarrh (165), Diarrhoea (160), Dyspepsia (294), Dysentery (77), Ulcers (156), Wounds (90), Ophthalmia (101), Scabies (303), Anaemia (264), and Intestinal worms (661). Only one case of Cholera, that of a boatman who came to Cottayam from an affected locality occurred during the year.

71. "The somewhat large proportion of wounds would seem to indicate a turbulent population.

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71.^a "*Peermade Hospital*.—This Hospital is a temporary one established in connection with the Department of Public Works, although many patients unemployed in the Public works were treated in it.

72. "Of in-patients, 410 were treated during the year, of whom 5 remained from the preceding year, 380 were cured, 21 were discharged relieved, 2 died (one of fever, one of diarrhoea) and 7 remained.

73. "Of out-patients, 317 were treated, of whom 2 died (of Diarrhoea) and the rest were cured or remained under treatment.

74. "The principal diseases were, as might be expected, malarious fevers (217,) which were however much less prevalent than in the preceding year, Catarrh (47), Diarrhoea (65), Rheumatism (33), Ulcers (50), and intestinal worms (48).

75. "There was also a considerable proportion of injuries (65) not to be wondered at when the nature of the work including much rock blasting is taken into consideration.

76. "The average strength of coolies employed on these works was 364. The list of sick however includes coolies employed on the various Coffee estates, the Public Garden &c., &c.

Mavillacaray Civil Hospital.

77. "The new Hospital building was still unfinished at the close of the year and the shed formerly described was used for the reception of in-patients.

78. "There was a considerable falling off in the numbers attending this institution during the year under report, due partly to causes over which the Assistant Apothecary in charge had no control.

79. "The number of in-patients treated was 243, of whom 222 were cured, 7 were relieved, 5 died—one of Dysentery, 2 of Dropsy, one of Burn (of Carbuncle), and 9 remained in Hospital at the end of the year.

80. "Of out-patients there were 3,904, of whom 3,821 were cured and 83 remained under treatment.

81. "The principal diseases treated were malarious fevers (222), Diarrhoea (197), Dysentery (316), Ophthalmia (319), Indigestion (404,) and intestinal Worms (264).

82. "Only one case of Cholera, which was cured, occurred during the year.

82.^a "*Wurkalay Barrier Hospital*.—This is a temporary institution established in the month of Arpasy 1044 (November 1869) mainly for the purpose of affording medical aid to the large body of men employed on the canal works there—assistance however was freely afforded to the sick of the neighbourhood.

83. "The cases were all treated as out-patients and the total number amounted to 699 of whom 678 were cured, 4 were relieved 7 died (all of Cholera), and 10 remained under treatment. The principal diseases were malarious fevers (75), Diarrhoea (13), Dysentery (12), Scabies (47), Rheumatism (28), Ulcers (71), wounds, bruises and sprains (64), intestinal worms (22), and Anaemia, (45).

84. "Cholera appeared shortly before the close of the year in the village of Wurkalay which was not at the time in a good sanitary condition, but the thirteen cases treated in the hospital, of whom 7 died, are thought to have been all that were attacked. Care was taken to prevent communication as much as possible between the large body of coolies and the affected village, and the disease died out.

84.^a "*Ariengavoo Public Works Hospital*.—This hospital also is a temporary one, for the purpose of affording aid to the body of labourers engaged in opening out the road between Quilon and Shencottah through the Ariengavoo Pass. The locality is a feverish one and malarious diseases prevailed to a considerable extent. Out of a total number of 761 cases treated (740 of which were cured, 8 were relieved, 6 died and 12 remained), no less than 337 were cases of malarious fevers. The other cases were principally Catarrhus (21), Diarrhoea (16), Dysentery (16), Neuralgia of malarious origin (33), Rheumatism (18), Ulcers (21), wounds and accidents (54).

85. "Nine cases of Cholera (imported from the Tinnevely country) occurred, and of these six died.

Shencottah Civil Hospital.

86. "A considerable increase in the number of patients treated in this institution is shown in the returns for the past year, 1,358 having been treated in that year and only 662 in the preceding year. Of the 1,358 cases, 1,299 were cured, 10 relieved, 26 died, and 23 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

87. "No less than 243 of the cases treated were of malarious fevers which however occurred, not in Shencottah itself, but among the coolies of the Coffee plantations in the neighbouring hills and the villages situated at the foot of the hills. Ulcers (106) were common as usual in malarious places, and Diarrhoea and Dysentery (58) bear a large percentage. Of epidemic Cholera, 91 cases were treated with a fatal result in 23. The disease was at the time prevalent in Tinnevely, and it was from this point through the Ariengavo Pass that the epidemic entered the Travancore territory and spread from the neighbourhood of Quilon northwards.

Palpanabapoorum Civil Hospital.

88. "The native house formerly used as a hospital and which is devoid of proper arrangements for the reception of in-patients is still unchanged. It is hoped however that the erection of a proper building on the site already selected will soon be undertaken.

89. "The attendance at this hospital during the year shows an increase of 2,447 over the preceding year.

90. "Of in-patients there were 229 treated, of whom 207 were cured, 12 were relieved, 2 died and 8 remained under treatment.

91. "Of out-patients, 2,634 were treated (of whom 5 remained from the preceding year). Of these, 2,543 were cured, 39 were relieved, 9 died and 43 remained under treatment. Of these 274 were cases of malarious fevers, 121 of Diarrhoea, 97 of Dysentery, 93 of Anemia, 163 of Ulcers, no less than 135 of wounds, 139 of Ophthalmia, Intestinal worms 129; skin diseases were also common.

92. "The amount of work done in this hospital is not what it should be, as there is a large and dense population in the neighbourhood; but as it is steadily increasing, it is to be hoped will soon reach the desired standard.

Nagercoil Civil Hospital.

93. "This hospital although not nearly so useful as it might be considering the dense population by which it is surrounded, shows an increase in the number of cases treated during the past year, and it is to be hoped that in the future it will prove still more useful.

94. "Only 101 cases were treated as in-patients during the year. Of these, 93 were cured, 3 were relieved, 3 died and 2 remained under treatment. Of out-patients there were 3,110 including the sick of the small Nair Brigade detachment. Of these, 3,017 were cured, 10 were relieved, 32 died and 52 remained under treatment.

95. "The proportion of Malarious fevers treated (188) was less than in most of the other Hospitals, but Ophthalmia (180) were more common. Diarrhoea (142) and Dysentery (80) were rather frequent, and intestinal worms were very common—421 cases treated. Rheumatic diseases were more abundant than would have been supposed—105 cases treated—and ulcers were also very common—(239)—skin diseases and debility were also very common. Of Cholera, 146 cases were treated, of whom 34 died.

96. "The following general and abstract returns* will show at a glance the comparative prevalence of various diseases and the amount of work done by individual hospitals. The sick treated in the jails have for convenience been included in these returns.

97. "I may here mention that in addition to the sick treated by the medical Department and included in these returns, large quantities of medicines were distributed among the Police and Revenue authorities and to Missionaries and others in various parts of Travancore for the relief of those suffering from Cholera, Dysentery and Fever in places not within easy reach of a hospital.

98. "I cannot conclude my report without adding the high sense I entertain of the value of the services of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bello, in subordinate charge of the Jail Hospital and

* Vide Appendix B.

Medical stores. His services can be so thoroughly relied upon that I have been spared much labour and anxiety, and I have been thus enabled to devote my attention to matters which otherwise I should have had no leisure for.

99. "I would also bring to the notice of the Sirkar the energy and zeal of Apothecary Swamynatha Pillay, 1st Class Assistant Apothecary Cundaswamy Pillay, 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary Narayana Row, and Assistant Apothecary S. B. Sawyer. All of them have done good service during the past year. Mr. Sawyer, placed in subordinate charge of the Civil and Maternity Hospitals has proved himself particularly useful and reliable.

100. "Sub-Assistant Surgeons Pulpoo Pillay and Ramaswamy Rajoo, the former attached to the Palace, the latter to the Huzzoor Cutcherry, were very useful, although the field of their labour was necessarily confined.

101. "The conduct of the junior members of the Subordinate Department was, with very few exceptions, all that could be desired. A few were distinguished beyond what could have been expected for high toned honesty of purpose, zeal and intelligence."

Jails.

The Central and Subsidiary Jails, Trevandrum.

"No change has taken place during the year under review in the Jail buildings.

2. "There was during the year a daily average strength of 412 prisoners including debtors and prisoners under trial.

3. "No alteration was made in the employment of the prisoners which is certainly not of a punitive or reformatory description.

4. "It is however well calculated to develop and foster habits of slovenly idleness and to render a return to habits of moderate industry on the prisoner's discharge distasteful if not impossible.

5. "No change has been made in the prisoners' diet and clothing (with the exception of chain being in some cases substituted for bar fetters) and the latter is still irregularly issued.

6. "The diet is, as I pointed out in my last report, wanting both in nutritive value and variety and the clothing is, as there mentioned, very deficient.

7. "The results of these errors are not so marked in healthy seasons as when epidemics prevail. During the late Cholera epidemic, therefore, in which 17 prisoners died of the disease, the evils of insufficient nutriment and clothing were more markedly exhibited than at ordinary times. The prisoners when attacked with Cholera, as a rule, died without the slightest effort to rally from collapse, while among the free population, even among the feeble and the aged who were the ones generally attacked, there was even in fatal cases a distinct tendency to rally. Almost all the prisoners, who suffered from the epidemic, were attacked between midnight and dawn, and the greater number of cases came from the exposed parts of the jail building. The proportionate mortality was much greater than in the free population. I have no hesitation in stating my belief that had the prisoners been properly clothed and fed, the mortality among them from the epidemic would not have amounted to half what it actually did.

8. "I would earnestly commend these points as worthy of the most serious consideration.

9. "Discipline of the Jail.—This I regret to say is bad. Too little discretion in the way of inflicting summary punishment is allowed to the Superintendent of the Jail, who may indeed be said to be left perfectly powerless in this respect. As a rule, when an offence has been committed by a prisoner, the case has to be referred to the Superintendent of Town Police, who after enquiring into it transfers it to the Sheristadar of Police, who awards the punishment due, provided it does not pass beyond his power; in which case the matter is handed up to the Criminal Court. It may easily be imagined that great delay takes place in awarding the requisite punishment. Punishment in a Jail, especially for offences against discipline, should follow as immediately as possible upon the offence if it is to have any deterrent effect. I would suggest the propriety of allowing the Superintendent of the Jail more power with a view to the immediate punishment of offences against jail discipline. Power to inflict one dozen stripes with a cane would I think suffice.

10. "*Sickness and Mortality.*—I regret to state, that although sickness was less prevalent in the Jail than in the preceding year, the mortality was much greater, more than double.

11. "This was due to the prevalence of bowel complaints of a bad type and to the occurrence of epidemic Cholera, six of the deaths being due to Diarrhœa, one to Dysentery and no less than seventeen to Cholera.

12. "In all the other cases, except one, death was due to debility of various kinds. The fatal nature of the Cholera cases in the Jail has been already noticed. There can be no doubt but that this was due, as stated, to want of variety and nutritive value in the food and to insufficient clothing.

13. "As there is an abstract of the sick returns in the general abstract of sick treated, I do not think it necessary here to insert a copy of the return in detail.

Quilon Jail.

14. "The Jail buildings are unaltered from last year, except in so far that all necessary repairs have been executed.

15. "The diet of the prisoners has undergone no change.

16. "The clothing and bedding are worse even than in the Central Jail, as no cumby is supplied; but otherwise they are exactly similar. Although it is desirable that a new system altogether for clothing the prisoners in Jail should be introduced, it would be of importance if in the mean time cumblies could be issued to the prisoners in this as in the Central Jail.

17. "The employment of the prisoners is the same as in Central jails in Trevandrum.

18. "*Sickness and Mortality.*—There has been a considerable increase in the sick in Jail during the year under review, 117 patients having been treated against 79 in the preceding year—the average daily strength of prisoners however was greater, although not proportionately, to the sick. The average daily strength in 1045 was 94.9, and of sick 3.1; while in 1044 the average daily strength was 71.4, and of sick 2.7. The diseases were mainly Malarious Fevers (31), Diarrhœa (12), Dysentery (8) and Catarrhs and Colds 12.

19. "Fortunately Cholera, although it appeared in the surrounding villages, did not invade Quilon itself, and the Jail enjoyed the same immunity as the town.

Alleppey Jail.

20. "No changes have taken place in the building, clothing or diet during the year under review.

21. "The average daily strength of prisoners was 73½; of sick in hospital 1½.

22. "One hundred and twenty-seven cases of sickness were treated during the year, of whom 113 were cured, 9 were relieved, 3 died, and 2 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

23. "The principal diseases treated were Malarious Fevers (17), Diarrhœa (17), and Dysentery (25), of whom 2 died.

24. "These returns show an increase of sickness and mortality for the year under review, the number of cases treated in 1044 being 92 only, while the average daily strength was 76½, and the number of deaths was 2 only.

25. "*Nagercoil Jail.*—The average daily strength in the Jail was 1,500, rather less than in the preceding year. The number of cases treated was 39; of which, 3 were cases of Diarrhœa, and 5 of Dysentery. No deaths occurred.

Vaccination.

"The Vaccine Establishment was increased during the year under review by the appointment of five additional hands.

2. "It now consists of one Superintendent, one Head Vaccinator and 31 vaccinators (divided into five classes) under the direction of the Superintendent General.

3. "I have much pleasure in announcing an increase of 9,333 operations in the past as compared with the preceding year, the total number vaccinated in the year 1044, M. E. being 47,260, while in the year under review (1045 M. E.) it rose to 56,593.

4. "The percentage of success was also greater (96.16) in the year under report than in the previous year (95.89.)

5. "The increase is partly due to enlargement of the establishment, partly and to a greater extent, to a more conscientious working on the part of the vaccinators and to a more frequent and effective supervision of their work.

6. "The Superintendent is, I regret to find, of opinion that the present standard of work cannot be maintained, as the vaccinators will have in future to work among those most unwilling to submit to the operation and who for that reason have not yet been operated upon, and as the "physical energy" of the vaccinators is likely to decrease with advancing age.

7. "I do not however share this apprehension which was also expressed in Dr. Andy's last annual report. It is true that much of the work must now lie among those classes who have been hitherto averse to submitting to the prophylactic, but on the other hand vast numbers still remain unprotected, who are daily coming to look upon the operation with less and less aversion. The population is largely increasing, and as the parents are vaccinated so will the prejudice against their children submitting to the operation gradually pass away.

8. "A more correct knowledge of the value of the prophylactic is being spread among the people at large, and on this account and with an extension of operations, we may fairly look forward to a marked diminution in the dislike to submit to vaccination.

9. "The proportion of females vaccinated, especially among the higher Hindu castes and the Mahomedans, has hitherto been very small, but there is every hope that with the spread of education among them and the more liberal ideas it will give rise to, the number of females of the higher castes who submit to the operation will greatly increase.

10. "Much good may be done in this direction by educated native gentlemen by whose opinion their less educated fellow country-men and caste fellows would greatly be influenced.

11. "It will be seen from the accompanying table that while all castes have to a greater or less extent submitted to vaccination, the males who have done so preponderate largely over the females; this being particularly the case with the Mahomedans, Brahmins, Malayali Sudras and Christians.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brahmins	471	172	643
Kschettrias	7,531	3,009	10,540
Malayali Sudras	4,015	2,285	6,300
Paundy Sudras	14,718	11,017	25,735
Other classes	1,240	263	1,503
Mahomedans	7,991	3,881	11,872
Christians			
Total...	35,966	20,627	56,593

12. "Dr. Andy is of opinion that this is due not to any aversion on the part of the females to being touched by male operators, but to their being less accessible than the males who are to be found in large numbers in schools and public thoroughfares, as well as to a greater dread of the operation on the part of the females. But this alone will not explain the great difference in the proportion of sexes operated on in the different castes. Under the head of 'other classes' it will be seen that nearly the same proportion of females as males were operated on, while among the Brahmins little more than a fourth of the number vaccinated were females, and among the Mahomedans little more than one-sixth.

13. "I am convinced however both from my own observation and by information kindly furnished me by several native gentlemen that there is a prejudice, and a very strong one too, among the females of certain of the Mahomedan and some of the higher Hindoo castes against being seen, far less touched by a male stranger.

14. "The females also appear as a rule to be more bigoted, or for other than merely religious reasons, more opposed to the operation than the males. That this does not arise from mere feminine timidity or dread of pain is shown by the very different proportions in which they submit to vaccination in the different classes or groups of castes and by the readiness with which they submit to surgical operations when necessary.

15. "The causes mentioned by the Superintendent have doubtless however their share in producing the result exhibited in the tabulated statement, although I believe it is but a share.

16. "The advisability of educating and appointing a few female vaccinators for the purpose of carrying the benefits of the prophylactic into the families of those who may be disinclined to submit to the operation at the hands of strange men as suggested in my last report has not been lost sight of.

17. "Considerable obstacles exist in the way of carrying out vaccination among the lowest (Poolyar) castes and among the hill tribes who from their mode of life and want of protection against the disease are peculiarly subject to small-pox. An attempt was, at the suggestion of the Resident, made by the Medical Subordinate stationed at the Cardamom hills to vaccinate the hill-tribes around the head quarters establishment, and he succeeded in getting a few in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp to submit to the operation, but on attempting to operate at a greater distance, he found the people so averse that they not only deserted their villages and fled into the jungles, but in a few cases where they remained, they threatened to maltreat him should he persevere in attempting to vaccinate them.

18. "There is difficulty at present in forming and far more in carrying out any plan for diffusing the vaccine prophylactic among the jungle tribes.

19. "All low country people (and the vaccinators are necessarily recruited from among them) have an intense dread of a life in the hill jungles, and indeed I question whether even if they could be induced to go there, they could live in them. Even the hill tribes

acclimatized as they are, are cut down in great numbers by the hill fevers. But the difficulties offered with regard to the vaccinators are small compared with those presented by the social and moral conditions of the hill people themselves. They live in very small villages at great distances from one another and buried in the depths of the jungles, some in places many days' journey remote from any civilized or semi-civilized habitation. The jungle-paths (formed by wild beasts) leading from one village to another are known only to themselves; they frequently move their places of abode to far distant sites, living in fact at times a nomadic life; they are deplorably ignorant and immersed in the most irrational superstitions; they are moreover timid, easily scared by any thing they are unaccustomed to, and so little developed intellectually that it would be almost impossible to get them to understand the advisability of providing against any evil in the future by undergoing a slight inconvenience in the present.

20. "Were it possible to find any vaccinator willing, under any inducement whatever, to operate among the hill-tribes, it could not be expected that he should be able to perform more than twenty or thirty operations in the month as an average, and this result would hardly be commensurate with the expenditure and the necessary withdrawal of attention from more fruitful fields of labor.

21. "If a number of the jungle tribes could be assembled and then at some place or places near the low country, the vaccinators might with some advantage work among them at such seasons, but under any other circumstances their efforts would be at present, I think, almost fruitless.

22. "A considerable difficulty also exists with regard to the spread of vaccination among the Poolayars and other low castes or rather out-castes. Most of the vaccinators are far above them in caste position and have an insuperable objection to be brought in contact with them, believing that it will contaminate them.

23. "Their returns when they are ordered to operate among the lowest castes are as a rule not very reliable.

24. "The vaccination of the lowest castes is however of great importance, as from their social relations and habits they are apt to suffer intensely from any epidemic which may appear amongst them and thus to communicate it more readily to others.

25. "His Highness the Maha Rajah, shortly after the close of the year under review and while this report was in course of preparation, sanctioned the entertainment of two Poolayer youths educated at the London Mission School here as vaccinators to operate chiefly among their caste fellows and the other lower castes. It is to be hoped their labors will have a beneficial result.

26. "The following table will show the number of successful operations performed in the various Districts during the year, with the estimated population and the extent of each District in square miles. I may remark that the estimated population is probably under, and the number of successful operations over the mark.

Districts.	Extent of area in square miles.	Estimated Population.	No. of Vaccina- tors in each District.	No. of success- ful vaccination.
Thovalah	120	17,000	1	396
Agasteeswaram	97	52,000	1	1,039
Calcutam	142	24,000	1	1,806
Eraniel	142	19,000	1	3,706
Velavencode	145	30,000	1	1,371
Neyatinkaray	243	40,000	1	3,000
Trevandrum	99	51,718	4	5,699
Nedoovengad	339	18,000	1	815
Sherainkeel	109	32,000	1	1,060
Kottarakaray	230	16,000	1	827
Puthanappooram	400	13,000	"	570
Koonatoor	"	"	1	778
Shencottah	65	14,000	1	1,908
Quilon	153	50,000	1	3,419
Karoonagapully	88	43,000	1	3,087
Kartigapully	70	46,000	1	3,798
Mavalikaray	200	31,000	1	1,181
Chenganore	160	16,000	1	1,323
Thiroovullah	124	21,000	1	2,125
Chunganacherry	260	23,000	1	1,644
Ambalapullay	121	51,000	1	1,706
Chertala	129	37,000	1	5,543
Vykom	88	20,000	1	1,365
Yettoomanoor	140	30,000	1	1,028
Cottayam	147	24,000	1	82
Meenachel	126	16,000	1	619
Moovatoopolay	399	19,000	} 1	900
Thodupolay	534	9,800		
Coonathoonad	163	22,000	1	885
Allengad	208	27,000	1	1,060
Paravoor	47	18,000	1	936
Total	5,288	8,29,718*	32	54,422

* This is apparently copied from a very old return. The present population may be nearly double the number.

Vaccine operations performed by Medical Subordinates.

27. "The returns show an increase in the number of operations performed by the Medical Subordinates during the past year, 1,722 successful operations having been performed in the year under review against 1,629 in the preceding year.

28. "The following table will show the amount of work done in this direction by the individual subordinates.

29. "I ought to state, in order to account for what might otherwise seem a large percentage of unsuccessful operations in the Trevandrum Jail, that a large proportion of the cases were cases of re-vaccination.

30. "It will be seen that the largest number of operations was performed by Assistant Apothecary Moothooswamy Pillay and Assistant Apothecary Naraina Row.

Rank.	Names.	Station.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Sub-Asst. Surgeon	S. W. Martin	Alleppey	180	135	45
Do. Do.	T. Anderson	Nagercoil	45	33	12
Apothecary	Swaminada Pillay	Mavalikarai	162	137	25
1st Class Do.	Cundaswamy Pillay	Cottayam	123	123	0
2nd Do. Do.	Narayana Row	Sherattal	372	372	0
2nd Do. Do.	Kristna Rajoo	Pulpanabapooram	209	209	0
2nd Do. Do.	Moothooswamy Py	Shencottah	448	417	31
1st Do. Do.	Veerapa Pillay	Quilon	37	37	0
3rd Do. Do.	Shivaramakristna				
	Iyer	Cardamom Hills	12	12	0
	Trevandrum Jail		232	227	5
Total			1,870	1,722	148

217. It will be observed from the foregoing details that increasing attention is paid to public health, and the results attained under Dr. Ross' earnest and indefatigable labors are all that could be wished.

218. The Government used all the means at its disposal to alleviate the effects of the scarcity that prevailed

in South Travancore. The able bodied portion of the population had sufficient employment, but the aged and sickly of the poorer classes were exposed to sufferings, and it was to mitigate these that the measures of the Government were chiefly directed.

219. It is not as often as in other parts of India that Cholera attacks Travancore. After a considerable period of almost perfect immunity, the disease made its appearance in the year under review, having been introduced from the contiguous British province of Tinnevely. It lingered longer than usual and made much havoc in the Southern Taluqs where the scarcity was most felt, the water supply was worst, and least attention paid by the people to sanitary requirements. That is also the best roaded part of these territories affording facilities for the propagation of the epidemic. The exertions of the Medical Department rose adequate to the occasion. Doubtless much saving of life was actually effected, though the natives, as a rule have less confidence in the effectiveness of the European system of remedies for Cholera than in the case of other diseases.

220. The exertions of the Government Agency were earnestly assisted as far as possible by the Missionary establishments, at a time when every co-operation of the kind could not fail to be of value.

221. Several observations offered by Dr. Ross in connection with the Jails may be accepted, perhaps, with some modification as indicating the direction in which reforms are still required. They will receive attention.

222. In conclusion, it may be briefly observed that it is the cherished aim of His Highness' Government to pro-

vide for every subject, within a couple of hours journey, the advantages of a Doctor, a Schoolmaster, a Judge, a Magistrate, a Registering Officer and a Postmaster. The various Departments concerned are steadily progressing towards this consummation, and the Medical Department is not the least of them.

MILITARY.

223. The arms of the Nair Brigade having been in use for upwards of thirty years had become unsafe, and a supply of short smooth bore percussion muskets, estimated to cost about 30,000 Rupees, was ordered from Europe.

224. The pension rules applicable to this force came under consideration in the latter part of the year with a view to their revision. The new rules framed will be noticed in the next report.

225. The Brigade Hospital was very nearly completed when the year closed.

THE MUSEUM & PUBLIC GARDEN.

226. Major Alexander Drury, who had honorary charge of these places of public resort and recreation, left Travancore in the early part of 1870, and they have since been managed by subordinate agency.

227. Just before he left Trevandrum, Major Drury re-arranged and classified the articles in the Museum, and this with much good effect.

228. The following is a statement of the number of visitors to the Museum during the year under report.

Adults—Men.			Adults—Women.			Children—Boys.			Children—Girls.			Grand Total.
Able to write their names.	Not able to write their names.	Total.	Able to write their names.	Not able to write their names.	Total.	Able to write their names.	Not able to write their names.	Total.	Able to write their names.	Not able to write their names.	Total.	
7,657	19,451	27,108	1,568	5,134	6,702	3,362	6,107	9,469	649	1,713	2,362	45,641

229. It is to be observed that the number registered this year is in excess of last year's by upwards of 8,000, an augmentation mainly due to the presence of a large body of strangers in the town, during the two extraordinary festivals noticed in another part of this report. It appears that on certain days the number of visitors at a time was so large that their names could not be conveniently entered in the books. The number thus omitted is estimated to be about 5,000.

230. The additions to the Museum during the year, were a beautiful Siderial clock, a Musical chair, certain specimens of native workmanship in Iron and Silver—and of Vizagapatam and Bombay workmanship in Ivory and Sandalwood.

231. The present building, which is very old, requires to be pulled down, and one of larger dimensions and better pretensions to architectural beauty ought to be erected in its place. The improvement of the capital, and the increasing popularity of the Museum, appear alike to demand

a new structure. This matter will receive attention when the P. W. D. will have finished the more urgently required buildings which are in progress.

232. The cast-iron fountain, alluded to in the last report, has been set up in the Public Garden, to which it has proved an ornament.

233. Some plants have been produced from seeds of the Sandalwood tree, which His Highness the First Prince presented to the Garden, and these are reported to be growing well, as also an Australian Chesnut-plant raised from seed presented by Mr. Kohlhoff.

234. The collection of birds and beasts in the Public Gardens continues to be interesting to visitors.

235. Attempts have been made to procure a lion and lioness, or even cubs, either by purchase or in exchange for other wild beasts—but as yet without success.

236. The monthly expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Public Gardens is nearly 200 Rs.; and that for the Zoological collection comes to about 250 Rs., while the disbursements on account of the Museum amount to 60 Rs. Thus, the total charges come to about 510 Rs. per mensem.

237. This does not include the value of the labor of thirty convicts from the Central Jail, employed for watering, road-repairing, &c. in the Garden.

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GOVERNMENT GARDEN AT PEERMADE.

238. In this, Cinchonas have primary attention; but other exotics are also tried.

239. The following statement gives the number of Cinchonas with height and girth.

No. of species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	Number of Plants.	Height of the tallest.	Girth of the thickest.	Grown in inches from Andy 1045.
1	C. Suocirubra	Red Bark	2,352	23 7	Close to ground 37 in.	in. 28
2	„ Micrantha	Grey do.	341	21 3	5 ft. from ground 18 1/2	35
3	„ Peruviana	Finest do. do.	100	18 3	Close to ground 10	27
4	„ Netidos	Genuine do. do.	66	11 10	5 ft. from ground 9 1/2	33
5	„ Condamenia	Rusty Crown do.	74	14 4	Close to ground 11 1/2	33
6	„ Do.	Name unknown.	10	12 2	5 ft. from ground 7 1/2	26
Total Number of Plants			3,552			

240. About 8,500 plants, which were planted in the neighbouring jungle broad cast last year, have grown very favorably, the average growth being two feet. About 5 per cent. only have died. This part of the experiment deserves to be watched with interest; for, if successful, the propagation will prove easy.

241. During the year, more ground was thus planted.

242. There were about ten thousand plants available for distribution.

243. The Coffee planters are too much intent on their own speculation to be able to give time and attention to Cinchona culture. Yet some of them have manifested a scientific interest so far as to try a few plants. After some time they will no doubt be disposed to favor the Government with some account of the result.

244. There are several thousand Tea plants available also. About 8,000 have been distributed among the owners of the neighbouring Estates.

245. Upwards of 36,000 Rs. have, up to the end of the year under review, been spent on this garden, and though the experiment has proved the capability of our Hills to grow Cinchonas and has been useful in other ways also, it can scarcely be asserted with confidence that the result is commensurate with the outlay incurred. The Officer in charge has done his duty well, but it is the policy of a Government like this setting on foot such an experiment that seems to admit of more than one opinion, especially when the Government of India with cosmopolitan views and with imperial resources is engaged in the same direction and not far from these territories.

246. The Superintendent suggests Coffee planting in connection with the garden in his charge in view to the profits thus arising being made to cover the present cost of the Establishment; a suggestion which, in the circumstances, deserves consideration.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

247. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Barton, explains the operations of this Department in the following report.

"I have the honor to report on the Administration of the Public Works Department, in Travancore, for the year ^{1868-70.} 1045.

"In my last year's report, I noted the gradual extension of our operations for the previous six years,—in 1863-64 the expenditure having been but 2 lacs of Rupees, while in 1868-69 it had risen to 4½ lacs.

3. "In 1869, I obtained sanction to increase the executive establishment, with a view to still further extending the operations of the Department. Hence, the expenditure during the year under review has risen very considerably, amounting to over 8½ lacs of Rupees, as compared with 4½ lacs last year.

4. "The access of qualified assistants has enabled the Department to take in hand several large and important works which have, for many years, been merely "in contemplation."

5. "I shall adopt the usual form of appending a statement (A)* of Receipts and Disbursements of the Department; and a list (B)* of the chief works in progress, during the year under notice, and thereafter add my notes.

6. "The first item of "maintenance" which this year amounts to over one lac of Rupees, and is in excess by comparison with previous years—needs only the explanation of the gradual increase of permanent works. This item, it is understood, is hereafter to constitute a first charge on the funds provided for Public Works, and such "maintenance," during the past year has been carefully complied with.

* Vide Appendix C.

7. "The Peermade Ghaut has absorbed some 70,000 Rupees, but the expenditure has resulted in its completion as a practicable cart road. The point now requiring careful consideration is that of its extension across the Plateau of the hills to the crest of the Eastern Ghauts and the limit of the British Territory, and thence into the Madura country; the latter work would have to be undertaken by the British Public Works Department. Such was the original proposal, approved by the Madras Government, and I am decidedly of opinion that it should be adhered to. The costly works of Ghaut construction cannot be sufficiently or satisfactorily utilized by the traffic from above the Ghauts alone; but as a portion of a main thoroughfare between Madura and the Western coast, and especially the port of Cochin, its utility would be unquestionable.

8. "Another large item of over 65,000 Rs. has been incurred in opening up the new route from Quilon to the Tinnevely country direct, through the Ariencavoo Pass. The complete estimate for this work amounts to Rupees 1,58,600, and has received the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah. Under the energetic supervision of my Assistant Mr. Jacob, most creditable progress has already been made. The first object was to get the line passable for carts, and notwithstanding some extremely heavy and difficult pieces of work, and in spite of the feverish district and bad climate, that object was accomplished within a few months of commencement. Work is still going on most vigorously, and I confidently anticipate, that in the completion of the new route, one of the most useful Public Works in Travancore will have been accomplished.

9. "The road from Erneel to Shorlacode (14 miles in length) commenced last year, has been completed, and its extension of 8½ miles to the very foot of the Ashambo Hills, is now in operation.

10. "The road from Trevandrum to Nedoovengaud (10 miles) has been completed with the exception of one bridge, and was thrown open to cart traffic several months ago.

11. "From Coolitoray to the Port of Tengaputnom, (8 miles) the road is well advanced; the item of 3,000 Rupees' expenditure does not represent the fair state of this work, as the greater part

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was undertaken by contractors, whose accounts have not yet been settled.

12. "The new road between Tirroovettair and Colachel (6 miles) traced last year, has been opened to traffic and nearly completed.

13. "Two or three good roads in the town of Alleppey have been opened at an expenditure of 8,000 Rupees, and certainly, not before they were required.

14. "Several other useful branch roads in Trevandrum, and in the districts, have been completed.

15. "Before leaving the subject of roads, I must allude to the progress which has been made in tracing the new road from Poona-lur to Kayencolum, and from the Arienkavoo Pass, via Coolatoorpolay, to Nedoovengaud. The former of these roads is 35 miles, the latter about 36; they both are to act as branches to the main Quilon and Shencottah road. The traces have been fully completed and are about to be opened first to 14 ft. in width.

Bridges.

16. "Under the head of bridges, the most important is that of Coolitoray, on which an expenditure of 59,000 Rupees has occurred. This is chiefly on the Iron girders which were received from England in April 1870, and are now being placed in position.

17 "The detailed list shows many other smaller bridges, which have been in progress during the year.

Canals.

18. "The Warkullay barrier canal has now been fairly commenced. His Highness the Maharajah cut the first sod in January 1870—7 months previous to the termination of the past Malabar year, and since then, as much labor has been put on the work as the districts could provide. About 30,000 Rupees have been expended on the work in the year, and a good impression already made in the open cuttings leading up to the tunnels. The steam hoists for working the tunnel shafts are on their way out from England. In the current year, we shall, with little doubt, be able to open 3½ of the 5½ miles of canal, and by a short road over the main tun-

nel, divert the present line of traffic, and at once, effect a saving in distance of some three miles.

19. "On the Powar and Kurrachel canal, only 17,000 Rupees have been expended; but as mentioned in my last report, the work was suspended, to give way to the Warkullay canal, by the transfer of establishment and labor.

Civil Buildings.

New Public Offices in Trevandrum.

20. "The adjustment of store accounts forms the chief item of expenditure against this work, but the fitting up of the interior, and of the Public hall as a Durbar Room, and the erection of an enclosure railing, are works executed in the past year.

Hospitals.

21. "The hospitals at Kotar, Allepey, Quilon, Parachalay and Mavelicarray, have been completed, and are now in use; those at Moovatoopolay, Alwaye, and Shertallay have been taken in hand. Very considerable additions to the Civil Hospital at Trevandrum, and the construction of detached wards, estimated to cost Rupees 27,300, have been well advanced.

Schools.

22. "Plans and Estimates amounting to Rupees 73,795, for the new college at Trevandrum, to accommodate 800 boys, were sanctioned in February 1869. Very fair progress has been made, but owing to the great scarcity of skilled labor for the stone work, the completion cannot be expected until the end of the year 1870—71.

23. "A new school at Nedoovengaud, at an estimated cost of Rupees 3,710 has been commenced.

Residencies.

24. "A Bungalow for the use of the young Princes has been erected at Trevandrum.

25. "Travellers' bungalows along the new road from Quilon to Shencottah have been sanctioned and are in progress. Several

buildings in progress at the end of the previous year have been completed in the year under notice.

Public Improvements.

26. "Under this heading, it will be sufficient to notify the fixing of lamps along the main thoroughfare of Trevandrum; of beacon lights along the canals and backwaters; the erection of a Crane at Chakay, and the provision of pumps, a fountain, ornamental vases and seats in the Public Gardens, Trevandrum.

Surveying and Tracing Roads.

27. "These undertakings have been carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 16,000. The traces, I should mention, are bridle paths, 6 to 8 feet in width, truly cut to gradient, and requiring only to be widened out, to form the main roads.

28. "I have much pleasure in recording the good services of my Assistants, Mr. Jacob and Mr. Horsley.

"Assistant Supervisor Mr. Crawford, under Mr. Jacob's orders, has succeeded admirably with his work in the Arriencavoo Pass.

"Mr. Sinclair, in charge of the Warkullay Canal works, has been most pains-taking and diligent.

29. "I should not be doing my duty to the greater part of other subordinates in the Department if I failed to record that they have worked steadily and well. The Department has had more than ordinary demands upon it, and the year's result will, I think, warrant my claiming this credit for its members."

248. The foregoing report, though very succinct, will give an idea of the various important works in progress throughout the country.

249. His Highness' Government has practically allowed the Chief Engineer to extend his operations without any fear as to failure of funds, so that the activity of the Department has been limited only by the labor available in

the country and the scientific agency at command to direct that labor.

250. The item of the cost of maintaining the existing works is of course an increasing one, as these works are fast multiplying. It is already considerable for the year under retrospect.

251. A question naturally suggests itself as to whether it is not desirable to levy a moderate toll on at least newly made roads and bridges, in view simply to furnish the means of keeping them in repair, so as to leave undiminished the resources of the State for carrying on new works of public utility, instead of allowing those resources to be divided between the maintenance of already executed works and the construction of new ones; not that there is any immediate necessity for this kind of taxation—but it must be remembered, that if a toll is ever to be put on, the very best time for it is when the advantage of a new road or bridge is first felt and is likely to be paid for most cheerfully. If the advantage be allowed to be enjoyed gratis for a number of years, it ceases to be felt as a positive gain; and if the state then think of taxing it, the community concerned is apt to regard the measure as a pure hardship.

252. A considerable outlay was absorbed in the repair of breaches in tanks, channels and roads in south Travancore, caused by heavy floods. These do not occur every year, but they certainly repeat themselves at intervals and inflict much loss and inconvenience. Repairs are effected with satisfactory promptitude, but measures of a preventive character demand attention without further delay. The P. W. D. is fully alive to this, and the delay that has already occurred is due to the pressure of other work.

253. Several miles of road have been undertaken chiefly for the benefit of Coffee planters, who are not wanting in appreciation of the facilities thus offered in connection with their interests.

254. For the country in general, several important lines have been in rapid progress, and those intended to connect Trevandrum and Quilon with the British province of Tinnevely on the side of Courtallum promise all the good that roads can ever confer.

255. These last mentioned lines have raised the question if the carrying on of the Peermade Ghaut road to the plains of Madura, as originally contemplated, is still necessary or desirable. It would seem that those lines supply the best communication between Madura and Tinnevely on the one hand, and Travancore on the other. But to arrive at a conclusive judgment, something like accurate information is required as to the description and quantity of produce grown in that part of the province of Madura which adjoins our Cardamom Hills; as to the cost of transit between that part and the sea port on the Coromandel coast whence that produce is exported abroad; as to the destination of that produce when so exported; as to the goods which are chiefly in demand for local consumption in that part of the country, and so on. In short, it has to be seen if there is any produce which, with the advantage of the proposed extension, Travancore can supply to Madura, or which Madura can export to or through Travancore more cheaply than at present. The matter will receive the careful consideration it deserves.

256. It is to be regretted that the necessity arose for suspending the extension of the Southern canal towards

the capital, after clearing the line and making some progress in blasting and excavation. The Wurunkullay junction canal was certainly entitled to prior attention, but it would have been more satisfactory if provision could have been made for simultaneously carrying on both the works. But it seems it could not be made at the time. It is to be hoped, however, that the Chief Engineer will be in a position to resume ere long the work suspended. Two short and comparatively easy links of canal, with a short road between, have only to be supplied to connect the southern canal with Trevandrum and the Northern system of water communication extending up to the railway from Madras to Beypore, and to increase the traffic immensely. The longer this is delayed, the longer will be the postponement of the full development of the utility of the canal already made at a very heavy outlay.

257. The preliminary operations on account of the Perinjany reservoir cost in the year only about 2,000 Rs. This is a most important project to store up the flood-waters of the Paralay river not far from the base of the mountain range and at the point where the larger affluents of the stream meet. Other plans had been proposed for utilizing these waters for the irrigation of Nanjinaud, but they were faulty in one respect or another. The present plan, the credit of the conception of which entirely belongs to the Chief Engineer now in charge of the P. W. D., appears both most effective and most feasible; and if Mr. Barton successfully carries it out, it will be one of the most beneficial monuments of the period. The outlay in this direction was not larger, because the investigations have to be carried on carefully and cautiously, and also because the locality is both difficult of access and very insalubrious.

258. The aggregate expenditure entered in the Chief Engineer's statement does not include in it the amount of compensation paid by the state for private lands assumed for public works. If the amount be added, as it ought to be, the expenditure would be still higher than it appears.

259. The ratio borne by the cost of establishment to the total outlay in the Department appears moderate. It is believed, however, that many servants are temporarily entertained to supervise the execution of works, their remuneration being derived from the estimates.

260. Now that the funds applied to Public Works have attained so great a magnitude, it seems deserving of consideration whether it is not desirable for the Chief Engineer to solicit the means of a periodical, independent audit of the accounts of his Department. The Chief Engineer himself, with numerous demands upon his time and attention in respect to purely professional matters, cannot reasonably be expected to devote much of his labor to the details of the accounts of the Department, which must therefore be practically left mostly to office subordinates of no high standing. Indeed, it would be detrimental to the interests of the Government to expect otherwise. And yet, it is obviously most important to ensure the keeping of accurate accounts on a proper system, as the best possible means of enabling the Chief Engineer to control the expenditure as well to see that works are promptly and soundly executed. It is not improbable that the accounts are already kept as well as they ought to be; and if so, a periodical audit of the kind indicated will only confirm the fact and add to the satisfaction of the Government.

MARAHMUT DEPARTMENT.

261. The following statement exhibits the work done by this agency.

	Works.	Expenditure Rupees.
1	Repairs to His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace ..	6,469
2	Do. His Highness the Eliah Rajah's Palace	1,710
3	Do. Sreepanthom (Ranee's)	2,599
4	Do. His Highness the 1st Prince's Palace	1,973
5	Minor repairs	4,630
6	Annual thatching of public buildings	21,334
7	Repairs to Salt Godowns	807
8	Do. to Huzzoor Cutcherry, Court houses, Taluq Cutcheries	18,348
9	Construction of, & repairs to Vernacular District Schools ..	6,357
10	Repairs to Trevandrum Residency	2,464
11	Do. Quilon Do.	563
12	Do. of Bungalows occupied by European Officers ..	10,000
13	Excavating and repairing irrigation works	14,833
14	Re-construction and repairs of Pagodas	14,600
15	Do. Do. of Ootpoorahs	6,792
16	Repair of copper and brass utensils	4,888
17	Do. Boats and Jangads	2,877
18	Construction and repair of wooden bridges and re- pairing village roads	24,829
	Total	1,46,153
	Cost of Establishment	19,182
	Grand Total	1,65,335

262. The cost of the annual thatching of public buildings has become considerable, partly owing to increase in the number of such buildings, and partly to rise in the price of the thatching materials. In reference to the latter cause, it would seem to be advisable to provide for the

gradual tiling of the buildings, as this would be more economical in the long run and make the properties much more safe against fire.

263. The disbursements in connection with the Huzzoor Cutcherry have been higher, chiefly for the reason that new furniture had to be made for the new public offices which were occupied in the year.

264. Through the Marahmut agency, some excellent buildings for the Government Vernacular Schools are being gradually erected, in supercession of frail temporary sheds which were resorted to at the outset, and which have postponed operations in the Vernacular branch of the Educational Department. Good School houses, however, being built only at such stations as have unequivocally proved their title to this advantage.

265. The outlay made in the previous year on the repair of irrigation works was so large, that work was contracted in the year under review.

266. The various Pagoda buildings are receiving somewhat larger attention than before. Nothing new is attempted or thought of in this direction. The utmost that can be aimed at is to arrest the dilapidation of the principal ancient temples which are held in so much veneration by the bulk of the natives. These are too apt to compare the present with the pristine condition of the Pagodas throughout the country, and to lament the difference which cannot be denied. But it must be remembered by those interested, that till the beginning of the 18th century the territory which now constitutes this state, was mostly cut up into several little principalities, each with a chief of

its own, who had a favorite Pagoda at his capital—a shrine, with the splendour of which he regarded his fortunes as indissolubly bound up. On this he concentrated his piety and opulence, at a time when native philosophy had not dreamt of such requirements of modern government as Courts, Jails, Schools, Hospitals, Roads and Bridges. But when conquest welded the numerous little chiefships into one state, the Pagoda at Trevandrum naturally acquired a predominant ascendency, and other institutions of the kind had to take a more subordinate position. It was impossible to give the same degree of attention as before to the same, from this, political troubles with financial difficulties followed, and led to a long neglect. When a more settled form from the commencement of the nineteenth century, the state incurred the obligation of paying a heavy subsidy to the British Government and had also to model its aims and means more in consonance with the rational ideals of the West.

267. The last item that requires notice is that of village roads and bridges. In these, most of the Peishcars in charge of Divisions have manifested a steady and intelligent interest. Many miles of these roads intersect the Taluqs, with growing avenues; and the numerous little streams which, during the periodical rains interrupt communication, are being fast bridged in a simple but effective style.

268. Bridle paths are also being made to open up the solitudes of the Cardamom Hills. These have been noticed more in detail elsewhere.

FINANCIAL.

269. The following statement shows the Receipts and Disbursements of the state for the year, as compared with those of the year preceding.

*Comparative Statement of the Revenue collection at
Maha Rajah during*

	1044.	1045.
1 Land Revenue	16,88,580	16,66,950
2 Miscellaneous Revenue	5,12,955	6,09,182
3 Judicial Fees, &c.	1,51,475	1,17,418
4 Customs... ..	4,08,008	3,63,822
5 Arrack and Opium	96,868	1,00,605
6 Tobacco	8,36,684	7,75,031
7 Salt	8,58,557	9,57,228
8 Cardamoms and other goods	3,10,506	2,06,767
9 Timber	90,983	1,08,075
10 Interest on Government Securities	1,11,427	1,73,398
11 Arrears of Revenue collected	19,602	55,537
	50,85,645	51,84,007

*Disbursements of the Government of His Highness the
the last two years.*

	1044.	1045.
1 The Devasom or Religious Institution	5,86,330	5,59,243
2 The Ootoperah or Charitable Do.	3,13,117	3,21,572
3 The Palace	4,70,414	5,42,603
4 Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,26,788	5,62,219
5 Judicial Establishment	1,46,380	1,54,969
6 Police Do.	1,29,594	1,33,242
7 Nair Troops	1,43,188	1,53,631
8 Elephant and Horse Establishments	68,196	67,649
9 Education, Science and Art	87,381	1,14,545
10 Pensions	1,18,979	1,21,912
11 Public Works	6,05,661	9,67,801
12 Cost and charges of goods sold, &c.	3,77,107	3,52,902
13 Contingent charges	2,01,331	2,00,608
14 Subsidy to the British Indian Government.	8,10,622	8,10,652
15 Expenses of the Sexennial Morajabom ceremony	...	1,94,752
16 Do. of the Thoolapurushadhanom Do.	...	1,61,177
17 Do. of the Thiroomadambo or Thread Investiture of the Young Prince	...	20,690
	45,35,088	54,40,167

270. The land revenue of the antecedent year, having, chiefly in consequence of a favorable season, risen to a point higher than ever before, that for the year under review could not be expected to maintain the same level under somewhat adverse meteorological conditions. The Cunny or September crop partially suffered in the Southern districts and remissions of tax in some instances, and forbearance in the collection of it in others, became necessary or desirable. Hence the deficit in the receipts to the extent of about 21,000 Rupees.

271. Under the head of "Miscellaneous R  venue," a sum of about 96,000 Rupees has been realized in addition to the collections of last year. A great variety of items have contributed to this favorable result, and the principal of these may be briefly noted. Refunds and recoveries of various kinds gave about 33,000 Rupees. The sale proceeds of School books in the Government Dep  t, which had not for some years been brought to credit, yielded about 30,000 Rupees. The sale of surplus grain in the public granaries brought an accession of about 17,000 Rupees.

272. The receipts under the next head of the financial statement, namely "Judicial Fees, &c." show a difference against the year, of about 34,000 Rupees. Some of the elements embraced herein are necessarily of a fluctuating character, which must account for variations within certain limits. But a considerable proportion of the decrement is attributable to the continued effect of the new system of registration of deeds upon the fines levied for breach of the rules which this new system superseded.

273. Inclusive of the export duty on Pepper, the collections under the head of Customs amounted to nearly

3,64,000 Rupees, being less than those of the preceding year by about 44,000 Rupees. The export trade of the year was subject to great depression, especially in regard to the products of the Cocoanut tree, which alone show a falling off in duty to the extent of nearly 43,000 Rupees. There was considerable loss in other items of export also, but it was neutralized by increased receipts from Coffee and Pepper. There is no reason to apprehend that the customs duties were evaded in consequence of slack control at the various offices where they are collected, for the exports from the neighbouring British port of Cochin manifest an analogous diminution.

274. Passing over the revenue from the Arrack and Opium farms, as it shows a slight variation on the right side, we have now to notice that prolific source of indirect taxation, namely 'Tobacco'. The income from this branch denotes a loss of upwards of 61,000 Rs. which is a considerable sum. About 40,000 Rs. out of this is, however, the direct consequence of reduction of the import duty. It is only the residue that forms the measure of diminished consumption, which expresses a variation of less than 3 per cent. This is small enough in itself, but is disappointing when taken in connection with the expectation, naturally entertained, of increased imports following the remission of a part of the duty. The failure cannot but be attributed, in some measure at least, to the growth of contraband trade. The temptation to such trade has, of late, been vastly reduced by successive reductions of what was once an exorbitant tax. But it is to be feared that those whose duty it is to check illicit traffic in tobacco, have of late relied too much upon the diminished motive for smuggling as a security for the revenue, and have suffered their own vigilance to relax to some extent. The

error has attracted the attention of the Commercial Agent at Alleppey and of the Peishcar in charge of the Northern Division, and the increased exertions of these energetic officers may be expected to exercise a beneficial influence on the future revenue.

275. The salt sales maintained their level in regard to quantity, while the sale proceeds contributed an accession of upwards of 98,000 Rs. to the public revenue, the selling price having been raised, in accordance with treaty, to that in force in the neighbouring British provinces.

276. In the year under notice, the forests yielded a much smaller crop of Cardamoms than in the previous season, and the adverse effect of this circumstance on the receipts under this head has been very large. Measures are in progress for the extension of the area of production, but they will take some years to bear fruit. In Mr. J. D. Munro, His Highness' Government recognizes an officer thoroughly interested in the development of the region called the Cardamom Hills of which he is in charge; and barring the effects of adverse seasons, which are of course beyond control, the best results are anticipated from his steady and intelligent devotion to his special duties.

277. The revenue derived from Timber, the produce of the Government forests, exhibits an advance of about 17,000 Rs. The receipts entered under this head include a sum of about 59,000 Rs., being the price of Teak wood purchased by the Public Works Department for various structures in progress. This Department has been all the more liberally allowed to use this costly material, because the Government has not been able to dispose of a considerable stock in hand, on advantageous terms.

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278. It has been stated in previous reports that a considerable portion of the cash balances stands invested in public securities so as to yield interest rather than lie idle in the state coffers, till actually required. Inclusive of arrears drawn in the year under review, the interest accruing from such investment amounted to a sum in excess of last year's by nearly 62,000 Rs.

279. The gross revenue of the state for the year compares thus with that for its predecessor.

For 1045	Rs. 51,34,007
„ 1044	 „ 50,85,645
	48,362

showing an increase of not much less than half a lac of Rupees.

280. Turning to the contra side of the account, the first two heads, viz. Davassom and Ootperahs exhibit, together, an increase in the disbursements to the extent of about 31,000 Rs. These branches of expenditure are obviously very sensitive to the influence of those costly religious ceremonies which the Maha Rajah performs in deference to ancient established custom. An unusual conjunction of such ceremonies marks this year, as will be seen hereafter, and it is rather a matter of some satisfaction that the excess in question was no higher than it was. The expenditure may, however, be expected to contract into its normal limits, though even this must be the result of stringent control, regardless of a certain degree of unpopularity.

281. The Palace expenditure also has risen by about 72,000 Rs. owing to causes only temporary. About 41,000 Rs.

out of the excess is the extra expense incident to His Highness the Maha Rajah's journey to Madras to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The rest appears due partly to the extraordinary ceremonies above alluded to, partly to the purchase of certain ornaments, payment of arrears to certain merchants, &c.

282. The following head of account, namely "Huzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments," cost about 35,000 Rs. in addition to the expenditure of last year. In noticing this head in para 312 of the last administration report it was observed "The salaries in the Cardamom, Commercial, and Registration Departments were raised, and a special establishment for the more careful administration of the Cardamom Hills was organized. The effect of all these measures will appear more prominent in the next financial statement." And this effect has now made itself apparent. It may be added, that in the year itself, further progress was made in the amelioration of salaries. For instance, the scale of remuneration in the Medical Department was revised and raised. The salaries of the Peishcars were increased.

283. The judicial branch of the service too has participated in the benefit. About 5,000 Rs. have also been laid out in the formation of a library of useful works for reference on law for the use of the judges, the quality of judicial work requiring to keep pace with the increasing exactitude demanded by the progress of the people.

284. Passing over without comment the slight variation in the aggregate of Police charges, it may be explained that the additional expenditure under the head of Nair troops is chiefly the consequence of new clothing supplied in the year.

285. The disbursements under the head of Education, Art and Science have risen by about 27,000 Rs., chiefly on account of extended agency in the Educational Department, both English and Vernacular. The latter of these branches stands in need of further development as the Vernacular schools are exceedingly popular.

286. 'Pensions' have slightly increased owing to a few retirements in the year. But a large proportion of the disbursements under this head embrace political or compassionate allowances granted many years ago and continued from generation to generation. His Highness the Maha Rajah has always manifested a wise solicitude to restrain effectually the tendency of these grants to increase and multiply.

287. The outlay on Public Works is certainly the largest ever incurred by this state. Large as the previous year's outlay was, that of this year is higher still by 3,62,000 Rs., which was wholly due to increased disbursements to the Chief Engineer. The scientific agency in this Department has been considerably extended and the sphere of its work enlarged. Two most costly and important works have been in active progress, namely, the Warkullay Junction canal, and the system of roads to connect Trevandrum and Quilon directly with the British province of Tinnevely. A commodious college building, several district cutcheries, hospitals, schools, irrigation-works, bridges, &c. are also in progress. The details will be found in another part of this report.

288. "Cost and charges of goods sold &c." have fallen by about 24,000 Rs. chiefly because the Cardamom

crop purchased from the ryots who collect it fell short, and the cost of Bombay salt was less.

289. The two following heads requiring no explanation, we come to the extraordinary ceremonies of the year.

290. The first of these was "the Moorajeppam" which recurs once in six years. It is purely a Hindu religious rite, instituted in the early part of the last century, when Travancore had acquired great political ascendancy among the Malabar principalities. It originated with the Maha Rajah who extended his conquests to almost the present limits of Travancore, and who, in all probability, regarded the ceremony as very useful in the work of conciliation and consolidation. Successive solemnizations have, as usual, imparted to it a character of fixity, which would probably survive some generations yet. The ceremony in the year under review cost more than the last of the kind, because the prices of provisions have so much advanced in the interval, and gratuitous or partially requited services have been largely dispensed with.

291. The second ceremony was "the Thoolabharom," which also partakes largely the character of a religious rite, and is a sort of coronation performed once in a reign. It is in the course of this ceremony that the Maha Rajah for the time being, distributes among some thirty thousand Brahmins, a quantity of gold equal to his own weight. The rite ought, according to ancient custom, to have been performed much earlier, but His Highness the Maha Rajah had postponed it from considerations of economy. It was undertaken in the period under report in reference to the healthy state of the finances, calculated to bear the strain of the additional expenditure without impeding the course

of general improvement. The celebration of the rite was satisfactory to the parties interested, while its cost, in consequence of the suppression of the abuses connected with it, fell so much short of that last incurred, that the saving thus effected more than compensated for the additional cost of the Morajappam. Thus the two ceremonies taken together involved an expenditure less than those that preceded them had cost.

292. It will thus be perceived that these ceremonies do not in the least imply any new extravagance, though their happening to occur in the same year may make them more prominent in their combined incidence on the finances. No Maha Rajah has more studiously abstained than the present from opening new sources of such expense or enlarging old ones. It was perhaps an advantage that the Morajappam and Thoolabharom were got through almost together in point of time, as the circumstance contributed to economy in certain respects.

293. The gross charges of the year and of its predecessor compare thus ;

For 1045 ...	Rs. 54,40,167
„ 1044 ...	„ 45,35,088
Excess...	9,05,079

And the charges of the year exceed the Receipts by 3,06,000 Rupees in round numbers.

294. These are features in character and degree obviously by no means desirable. It will, however, be remem-

bered that the disbursements of the year include the following extraordinary items ;

His Highness' visit to Madras ..	Rs. 41,000
Increased outlay on Public works. ..	3,62,000
The three ceremonies together ...	3,77,000
On account of ditto, excess in) Devasam and Ootperahs }	31,000

Total... 8,11,000

Deducting this amount, the ordinary charges come to about 46,29,000 Rs. which, far from causing a deficit, would have left a surplus of upwards of 5,00,000 Rs.

295. But if this reasoning be held open to the objection that several of the items enumerated in the preceding para, though extraordinary in relation to the particular year, are recurrent at more or less long periods of time, and as such ought to enter into the calculations of the financier; the matter may be viewed in a different light. Strictly speaking, it is not fair to the year under review to charge to it alone the whole of the expenditure entailed by the recurring occasions in question. The more appropriate adjustment would be to distribute such expenditure among the years constituting the cycle of recurrence, and to charge to the year its proper share or proportion only, and then see if the gross disbursements stand in due subordination to the gross receipts. It need hardly be said that the results of the year can well bear this test.

296. The more satisfactory features of this financial statement appear to be, that the revenue of the state has

not fallen, but has somewhat advanced; that notwithstanding extraordinary disbursements, the outlay on public works has not sustained any check, but, on the contrary, has been extended beyond all precedent; and that, nevertheless, the existing taxes have been found sufficient, and no necessity has arisen or is likely to arise, for levying new or enhancing old imposts.

297. At the end of the year, the balance at the credit of the state, whether in the shape of cash or securities amounted to 38,00,000 Rs. in round numbers.

298. A rough forecast of the year following the one under review indicates, on the whole, the continuance of the present healthy state of the finances.

POLITICAL.

299. In the year under review, His Highness the Maha Rajah paid a visit to Madras, having been invited by His Excellency the Governor of that Presidency on the occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

300. His Highness left Trevandrum on the 9th of March 1870, arrived at Quilon the same evening, at Allepey on the 11th, at Ernacollum on the 12th, and at Shoranore on the 14th. At Ernacollum His Highness was the guest of His Highness of Cochin. From Shoranore His Highness the Maha Rajah and suite started by special train on the 15th and reached Madras on the evening of the 16th.

301. The Maha Rajah met the Duke at Government House, and received a return visit from His Royal Highness.

302. His Highness left Madras on the 28th Idem, and returned to His capital on the 3rd of April.

J. Madava Row,

DEWAN.

HUZZOOR COTCHERRY, }
Trerandrum, }
 20th May 1871. }



APPENDIX.

Statement of Original Civil Suits pending, instituted, and disposed of, in the Zillah and Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1045.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Pending on the 31st Aug., 1044.	Filed in 1045.	Re-admitted under Sec. 99 and 100 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Admitted for Review or Judgment under Sec. 260.	Total.	Value of Suits filed in 1045.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 89.	Disposed of under Sec. 31, 103, 115, 116 and 156.	Total No. disposed of.	Average interval between date of file and disposal.
						Rs.							Months. Days.
Pulpanabhapooram Court	396	232	6	5	549	1,27,183	309	149	28	5	10	500	9 5
Trevandrum Do.	115	352	6	4	787	2,70,627	236	136	41	7	7	417	1 12
Quilon Do.	333	261	16	5	635	1,80,899	261	106	33	16	2	429	5 26
Alleppey Do.	449	490	12	10	961	4,75,969	244	117	56	5	15	487	9 2
Total	1,363	1,565	40	24	2,912	10,54,450	1,070	407	163	35	38	1,794	" "
Moonsiff Courts	9,544	14,499	661	92	26,796	6,89,143	12,297	5,424	2,817	970	1,521	20,819	5 16
Grand Total	11,109	17,784	781	116	29,710	17,43,593	19,367	9,931	2,779	1,003	1,583	22,613	" "
													Under 6 months. Above 6, and under 1 year. Above 1, and under 2 years. Above 2, and under 3 years. Above 3, and under 4 years. Above 4, and under 5 years. Above 5 years. Total.
													49 250 215 504 1,118 5,979 1,097

Statement of Appeal Suits pending, filed, and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Travancore for the year 1045.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12		
	Pending on the 31st Aug., 1044.	Filed in 1045.	Total.	Rs. Value of Appeals filed in 1045.	Decreed on merits under Sec. 333.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335.	Balance remaining.			
											Disposed of under Sec. 334.	Average interval from the date of file to disposal.	Total.	
														Confirmed.
											Year.	Months.	Days.	
Pulpanabhapooram Court	16	289	305	18,912	101,147	5	3	48	304	147	18	83	23	Under 6 months.
Trevandrum Do.	41	264	305	21,197	43,144	5	4	25	221	141	16	30	2 19	Above 6 months and under 1 year.
Quilon Do.	81	144	225	12,425	73,101	14	7	18	213	91	12	71	3 28	Above 1 year and under 2 years.
Alleppey Do.	"	465	465	40,357	164,175	16	6	34	303	156	83	150	1 28	Above 2 and under 3 years.
Total.....	138	1,162	1,300	92,891	381,567	40	20	125	1,133	535	79	384	6 98	Above 3 and under 4 years.
														Above 4 and under 5 years.
														Above 5 years.
														Total.
														1
														84
														12
														70
														167

Statement of Civil Suits pending, filed, and disposed of in the Sudr Court of Trivancore for the year 1045.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12												
	Pending on the 31st Aug., 1944.	Filed in 1945.	Total.	Re.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remitted to the lower Court under Sec. 332.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Year.	Months.	Days.	Under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 2 years.	Above 2 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 4 years.	Above 4 and under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.
Appeals ...	286	512	798	3,75,350	111,145	42	615,319	145	56	55	7	3,242	185	46	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,479
Special Appeals ...	60	132	192	13,137	20	31	5	210	68	31	2	18	18	8	58	57	9	3	2	2	2	2	2	124
Re-investigations under Sec. 360 ...	1	5	6	17,548	"	3	2	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
	947	649	996	4,06,035	131,179	49	8,25,892	176	58	73	"	"	"	"	"	"	300	242	55	8	2	"	"	2,604

Statement of unexecuted Civil Decrees in the 4 Zillah and 20 Moonseiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1045.

[illegible]

Statement of Criminal Cases pending, filed and disposed of in the 4 Criminal Courts of Travancore for the year 1045.

COURTS.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	Average interval from filing to disposal.	No. of Decrees referred to the Sudr Court under Sec. 11 of Regulation 1 of 1036.	Total.	Balance.
Pulpanabhappoorum Court...	313	170	410	173	423	171	414	106	43	22	171	106	43	22	171	106	10	15	22	373
Trevandrum Do...	10	21	70	138	80	159	59	73	54	72	72	145	20	9	2	1	3	1	7	8
Quilon Do...	2	6	140	48	132	2	2	53	100	55	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alleppey Do...	2	20	142	227	144	215	50	80	70	102	272	5	31	3	11	2	2	2	6	12
Total.....	325	209	722	358	729	330	660	234	171	405	340	173	50	12	3	3	1	15	22	373

Statement of unexecuted Criminal Decrees pending, filed and disposed of in the four Criminal Courts of Travancore for the year 1045.

COURTS.	1		2		3		4		5	
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.					
Pulpanabhappoorum Court.....	"	81	81	81	"					
Trevandrum Do.....	"	68	68	68	"					
Quilon Do.....	"	55	55	55	"					
Alleppey Do.....	"	128	128	128	"					
Total.....	"	332	332	332	"					

Statement of Criminal Cases referred to the Sudr Court under Sec. 11 of Regulation 1. of 1036.

COURT.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	Pending on the 31st Augy 1044.	Filed during the year 1045.	Total.	Disposed of.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Year.	Months.	Days.	Average interval from receipt of filing to disposal.	Balance remain- ing.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.			
Sudr Court...	313	170	410	173	423	171	414	106	43	22	171	"	"	12	2	2	2	"	"	"

Statement of Prisoners admitted in the Criminal Jail for trial during the year 1045.

COURTS.	Remaining on the 31st Audi 1044.	Admitted in 1045.	Total	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Pulpanabhappoorum Court.....	18	167	185	174	11
Trevandrum Do.	19	135	154	140	14
Quilon Do.	12	114	116	91	25
Alleppey Do.	27	377	404	329	75
Total.....	66	793	859	784	125

Statement of Judgment Debtors confined during the year 1045.

COURTS.	No. of Persons.
Pulpanabhappoorum Court.....	47
Trevandrum Do.	54
Quilon Do.	72
Alleppey Do.	102
Total.....	275

Statement of Criminal Appeals made to the Sudr Court under Section 16 of Regulation I of 1036.

COURT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Pending on the 31st Andy, 1044.	Received 1045.	Total.	Disposed of.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Average interval from filing to disposal.	Balance.
								Years.	
								Months.	
								Days.	
Sudr Court.....	4	7	11	11	4	6	1	"	"

Statement showing the nature of Suits filed in the 4 Zillah and 20 Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1045.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Suits between tenants and their tenants.	Claims to division of Taward property (Maroomakkathayom)	Suits otherwise connected with land.	Suits connected with houses or other fixed property.	Suits connected with debts, wages, &c.	Suits for damages for violation of caste privileges &c.	Suits for division of property &c. among Paudi Hindus (Bramins & Soodras).	Suits for division of property &c. among Numbories.	Suits for claims of inheritance among other Mukkathayom classes of Travancore, such as Syrian Maplas, Carpenters, &c.	Suits for inheritance &c. among the classes following the mixed system of inheritance.	Total
Pulpanabhappoorum Court	3	12	261	96	149	4	4	4	"	"	521
Trevandrum Do.	8	22	232	84	212	4	10	"	"	"	566
Quilon Do.	19	5	134	47	194	3	3	"	"	"	406
Alleppey Do.	33	70	300	5	584	7	4	"	"	"	955
Moonsiff Courts	197	1,490	1,490	812	13,908	12	4	"	"	"	16,499
Total.....	260	89	2,417	1,044	15,047	30	25	6	23	5	18,946

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Statement showing the amount of fines, institution fees, penalty &c. levied in 1045.

COURTS.

Statement showing the amount of fines, institution fees, penalty &c.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Amount of fines	Amount of penalty on unstamped Documents.	Amount of institution fee.	Total of Columns 1 to 3.	Amount recovered including the outstanding.	Batta paid to Prisoners.	Contingent expenses.	Total of Columns 6 and 7.	Amount of Servants wages.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Sudr Court	14	5	14,814	14,833	14,833	"	4,928	4,928	46,576	51,505
Zillah Courts	3,472	8,116	39,141	50,729	50,869	1,830	3,550	5,380	51,102	56,483
Moonsiff Courts	566	10,488	38,549	49,604	49,655	"	2,697	2,697	36,277	38,974
Total.....	4,052	18,609	92,504	1,15,166	1,15,337	1,830	11,175	13,007	1,33,955	1,46,962

[illegible]

Class.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Believed.	Died.	Remaining.
Fevers ...	Febris Continua ...	6	418	424	409	"	8	7
	" Ephemera ...	3	1,378	1,381	1,372	4	"	5
	" Elephantoid ...	1	26	27	26	"	"	1
	" Intermitiens ...	3	754	757	731	8	4	14
	" Quot: Intermitiens ...	7	1,160	1,167	1,140	"	2	25
	" Quart: " ...	4	118	122	120	2	"	1
	" Remittens ...	1	63	64	62	"	1	1
	" Tertian: Intermitiens ...	"	325	325	319	"	1	5
Eruptive Fevers...	Rubeola ...	"	15	15	15	"	"	"
	Varicella ...	"	12	12	12	"	"	"
	Variola ...	1	4	5	5	"	"	"
Diseases of the lungs...	Asthma ...	5	328	333	309	21	"	3
	Bronchitis ...	2	389	391	384	1	2	4
	Catarrhus Acut: et Chronic: ...	5	1,037	1,042	1,030	4	"	8
	Emphysema ...	"	1	1	"	"	1	"
	Hæmoptysis ...	"	25	25	23	"	"	2
	Pertussis ...	"	219	219	219	"	"	"
	Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	46	47	33	5	6	3
	Pleurisy ...	"	8	8	4	"	4	"
	Pneumonia ...	1	25	26	23	"	2	1
	Aneurism Aorta ...	"	2	2	"	1	1	"
Diseases of the Heart...	Disease of the Tricuspid et Mitral Valve ...	"	2	2	1	1	"	"
	Disease of the Tricuspid Valve ...	"	2	2	1	"	1	"
	Disease of the Mitral Valve ...	"	1	1	"	"	1	"
	Morbus Cordis ...	"	16	16	12	"	"	4
	Palpitatio ...	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	Pericarditis ...	"	4	4	3	1	"	"
	Hepatitis Acut: et Chronic: ...	"	40	40	38	"	"	2
	Icterus ...	2	86	88	83	1	"	4
Diseases of the Liver...	Carried over...	42	6,506	6,548	6,376	49	34	85

Class.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Brought forward	42	6,506	6,548	6,376	49	34	89
Diseases of the Stomach & Bowels...	Cardalgia	1	17	17	17	1	1	1
	Colica	1	277	278	277	1	1	1
	Diarrhoea	13	2,019	2,032	1,983	4	23	23
	Cholerae	1	51	51	51	1	1	1
	Dysenteria Acute et Chronic	21	1,470	1,491	1,440	2	14	35
	Dyspepsia	10	1,193	1,503	1,482	3	1	18
	Enteritis	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Gastralgia	1	81	84	79	4	1	1
	Gastrodynia	2	114	116	113	1	1	2
	Hæmatemesis	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Intus Susceptio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Obstipatio	1	6,595	6,595	6,595	1	1	1
Cholera	Cholera	1	957	957	701	247	9	9
Diseases of the nervous system	Amentia	1	2	4	1	1	1	1
	Apoplexy	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
	Chorea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Concussio Cerebri	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
	Convulsio	1	19	20	16	1	4	1
	Cephalalgia	1	568	569	568	1	1	1
	Delirium Tremens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Epilepsia	1	26	29	20	6	2	1
	Hemiparesis	1	112	113	111	1	1	2
	Locomotor Ataxy	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
	Mania	1	42	49	30	12	6	1
	Melancholia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dropsies...	Paralysis	1	43	45	30	5	4	6
	Paraplegia	1	15	15	11	1	1	1
	Anasarca	1	477	490	434	14	25	17
Rheumatic affections...	Ascites	1	120	123	107	10	5	1
	Anchylosis	1	6	6	6	1	1	1
	Hydrarthrus	1	23	23	22	1	1	1
	Lambago	1	65	65	62	1	1	2
	Odontalgia	1	447	447	447	1	1	1
	Rheumatismus Acute et Chronic	11	1,478	1,489	1,450	13	2	24
	Rheumatic Otitis	1	2	3	2	1	1	1
	Carried over...	139	23,042	23,181	22,430	141	373	237

Class.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Brought forward	139	23,042	23,181	22,430	141	373	237
Venereal affections & diseases of the Genital Organs	Bubo	1	290	297	292	2	1	3
	Gonorrhoea	1	542	549	535	1	1	13
	Orchitis	1	37	38	38	1	1	1
	Paraphymosis	1	25	26	25	1	1	1
	Phymosis	1	30	30	29	1	1	1
	Spermatorrhoea	1	20	22	22	1	1	1
	Stricture Urethrae	1	34	36	33	2	1	1
	Syphilis Consecut.	35	768	803	757	9	1	36
	Premit	3	419	422	409	1	1	18
	Carried over...	1	11	12	10	2	2	2
Abscesses & Ulcers	Anthrax	1	476	483	472	4	5	6
	Apostema	1	311	314	308	1	1	1
	Furunculus	1	25	28	28	1	1	1
	Paronychia	1	2,050	2,110	2,040	7	3	60
	Ulcus	60	10	10	7	1	1	3
	Penis non Syphilitic	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Accident	2	115	117	106	3	3	5
	Ambustio	3	133	136	136	1	1	1
	Contusio	1	10	10	8	1	1	1
	Fractura	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wounds & Injuries	Base of skull	1	3	3	3	1	1	1
	Right Clavicle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Left Femur	1	3	3	3	1	1	1
	Right Tibia et Fibula	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Left Radius et Ulna	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
	Humerus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Compound	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Right Tibia et Fibula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Femur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Right and Left	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Femur left	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Compd. Comtd.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Right Radius et Ulna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Luxatio Ankle joint	1	5	5	5	1	1	1
	Elbow joint	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Left Wrist	1	3	3	3	1	1	1
	Carried over...	276	28,376	28,652	27,706	172	392	383

Class.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Wounds & Injuries	Brought forward	276	24,376	24,652	27,706	172	392	383
	Subluxatio	3	324	327	327	"	"	"
	Vulnus Incisum	5	892	897	883	"	1	13
	" Laceratum	"	159	159	150	"	1	8
	Vulnus Puncturatum	1	10	11	10	"	"	1
	" Abdominis	1	4	5	4	"	"	1
	" Sclopetorum	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
Diseases of the Eye	Amaurosis	11	4	15	12	"	"	3
	Cataractus	4	12	16	9	6	"	1
	Hordeolum	"	8	8	8	"	"	"
	Injury to the eye	1	3	4	4	"	"	"
	Ophthalmia	26	2,081	2,107	2,093	2	"	12
Diseases of the Skin...	Acne	"	5	5	4	1	"	"
	Eczema	"	4	4	4	"	"	"
	Erythema	"	3	3	3	"	"	"
	Erysipelas	1	37	38	37	"	"	1
	Herpes Circinatus	"	404	404	393	1	"	20
	Impetigo	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	Lepros	32	69	101	28	40	2	86
	Lichen	"	13	13	12	1	"	"
	Mentagra	"	8	8	8	"	"	"
	Porrigio	"	4	4	4	"	"	"
	Psora	67	284	351	291	1	"	59
	Psoriasis	1	158	159	151	3	"	5
	Scabies	5	1,904	1,909	1,887	"	"	22
	Urticaria	"	11	11	11	"	"	"
	Abortio	"	10	10	10	"	"	"
	Amenorrhoea	9	276	285	265	8	"	12
	Chlorosis	1	40	41	41	"	"	"
Diseases of Women...	Convulsio Pueralis	"	7	7	6	"	1	2
	Dysmenorrhoea	2	138	140	137	1	"	14
	Hysteria	1	525	526	492	20	"	3
	Leucorrhoea	2	93	95	91	1	"	1
	Menorrhagia	"	118	118	117	"	"	5
	Parturitio	7	143	150	133	1	11	"
	Oophoritis	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	Ovarian Dropsy	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Prolap. Uteri	"	3	3	3	"	"	"
	Carried over...	446	86,146	86,592	85,334	254	408	596

Class.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Other Diseases...	Brought forward	446	36,146	36,592	35,334	254	408	596
	Atrophia	7	77	84	77	2	4	1
	Alopecia	"	1	4	4	"	"	"
	Amputation Right arm below shoulder joint	"	1	1	"	"	1	"
	" Left middle finger	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	" Right middle finger	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	" Index	32	2,171	2,203	2,146	2	9	46
	Anaemia	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	Aneurism	"	2	9	9	"	"	3
	Asthonia	"	1	316	317	312	2	7
	Apthae	"	8	14	22	14	"	2
	Caligo	"	28	30	12	16	"	1
	Cancer	"	6	7	2	4	"	"
	" Cheek	1	1	1	1	"	"	"
	" Fungus	"	2	2	2	"	"	3
	" Lip	"	14	15	9	3	"	"
	" Oris	"	5	5	2	3	"	"
	" Penis	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	" Tongue	"	2	2	1	"	1	"
	Carditis	"	24	24	24	"	"	"
	Caries Dentata	"	13	15	15	"	"	"
	Circumcisio	2	3	3	3	"	"	"
	Contractura	"	17	17	17	"	"	"
	Cynanche Maligna	"	66	67	67	"	"	"
	" Parotida	1	50	50	49	1	"	"
	" Tonsillaris	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Cystitis Acut. and Chronic	1	1	2	2	"	"	"
	Datura Poisoning	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Dentitis	"	8	8	7	"	1	9
	Diabetes Mellitus	"	117	117	105	3	"	2
	Dog bite	"	35	35	33	"	"	"
	Carried over...	509	39,134	39,643	38,258	290	425	670

Class.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Brought forward...	509	39,134	39,643	38,258	290	425	670
Other Diseases...	Dracunculus	1	10	11	11	"	"	"
	Dysaera	"	12	12	11	1	"	"
	Dysuria	2	72	74	71	1	1	1
	Ebrietas	"	5	5	5	"	"	"
	Elephantiasis	3	24	27	17	7	"	3
	Scroti	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
	Enuresis	"	17	17	16	"	"	1
	Exostosis	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Epistaxis	"	30	30	30	"	"	"
	Fistula in Ano	"	11	11	9	1	"	1
	Perines	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	Lachrymalis	"	13	13	12	"	"	1
	Flatulentia	"	472	474	472	"	"	2
	Foreign body in the ear	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	" " Nose	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Glossitis	1	18	19	18	"	"	1
	Gangrene	"	2	2	1	"	1	"
	Hæmaturia	"	6	6	5	1	"	"
	Hæmorrhoids	1	30	31	24	3	"	4
	Hernia	"	22	22	18	3	"	1
	Unbilicus	"	2	2	1	1	"	"
	Hydrocele	1	10	11	10	1	"	"
	Hydrophobia	"	4	4	4	"	"	"
	Hypertrophy Labia	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	Ischuria	"	7	7	7	"	"	"
	Liqua Frana	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Lupus	1	5	6	5	"	"	1
	Malformation Prepuce	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Malena	"	3	3	3	"	"	"
	Marasmus	1	3	4	4	"	"	"
	Morsus Serpentis	"	21	21	19	2	"	"
	Necrosis	"	0	6	6	"	"	"
	Nephritis	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Neuralgia	"	43	43	42	"	"	1
	Onychia	"	10	10	10	"	"	"
	Ozena	"	33	33	31	"	"	2
	Carried over...	524	40,035	40,559	39,132	311	427	689

Class.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Brought forward	524	40,035	40,559	39,132	311	427	689
Other Diseases...	Otalgia	1	262	263	252	8	"	3
	Otitis	"	64	64	64	"	"	1
	Otorrhoea	4	150	154	153	"	"	"
	Paramenia	"	8	8	8	"	"	"
	Palpitatio	"	22	22	22	"	"	"
	Phlogosis	"	299	299	291	2	1	5
	Polypus Nasi	"	63	63	61	2	"	"
	Prolapsus Ani	1	22	23	23	"	"	"
	Ranula	"	30	30	30	"	"	"
	Retentio Urinae	"	40	40	40	"	"	2
	Rupia	"	28	28	26	"	"	"
	Sarcoma	"	5	5	5	"	"	"
	Ptoxis	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Scorbutus	1	1	2	2	"	"	"
	Scrofula	5	116	121	111	4	"	6
	Senectus	2	11	13	"	"	11	2
	Peritonitis	"	4	4	3	"	1	"
	Tabies Mesenterica	"	8	8	8	"	"	"
	Sciatica	2	8	10	10	"	"	"
	Sinus	1	5	6	6	"	"	"
	Singultus	"	6	6	6	"	"	1
	Splenitis	1	10	11	10	"	"	1
	Spina Bifida	"	1	1	"	"	1	"
	Synovitis	"	10	10	9	"	"	1
	Tetanus	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	Tonsillitis	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Tumour	2	71	73	67	4	"	2
	Cheek	"	2	2	1	1	"	"
	Mama	1	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Head	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Lower Lip	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Upper eyelid.	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
	Ulcer of the Stomach	"	2	2	2	"	"	"
	Carried over...	545	41,290	41,835	40,850	332	441	712

Class.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Brought forward	545	41,290	41,835	40,350	332	441	712
Other Diseases	Vermex	"	3,753	3,753	3,750	"	2	1
	Vertigo	"	365	365	364	"	"	1
	Verruca	1	65	66	65	"	"	1
	Grand Total...	546	45,473	46,019	44,529	332	443	715

D.	Receipts and Disbursements of the D. P. W. for the year	1869 & 1870.
C.	A.	1045.

	Rs.	Ch. C.	Rs.	Ch. C.
To Balance as per last year's Account—Cash.....	11,950	10 1		
Outstanding Advances..	1,39,915	24 12		
Stock	1,19,076	12 10		
Tools and Plant	8,390	5 6		
Drafts cashed during the year.....			2,79,332	24 13
Miscellaneous Receipts.	4,995	22 15	7,90,752	15 10
Unclaimed Wages	6,263	7 5		
Deposits, Fines, Sundries, &c.....	18,241	12 3	29,500	14 7
			10,99,585	26 14

B.

1. Roads.	Repairs.	COMMUNICATIONS.		
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	Maintenance	32,257		
	Closing breaches	14,658		
	Macadamising 5 miles of the main Southern road, Aramboly frontier	4,129		
	Metalling road from Moluncadavoo, at Camanai	1,004		
	Do. Do. from Protestant Church at Quilon to Ittyaray	1,290		
	Gravelling Ashambooo road	357		
			53,695	
	Peermade Ghat road	70,782		
	Road from Quilon to Shencottah	65,848		
	Do. from Erneel to Shorlacode	20,366		
	Do. from Trevandrum to Needeovengand	25,026		
	Do. from Tiruvettur to Teroovundycuray	4,788		
	Do. from Coolitoray to Tengapatnam	3,322		
	Coffee Estate roads	6,881		
	Alleppey roads	8,189		
				53,695
		Carried over ...	2,04,682	

Alterations & Improvements.	Brought forward ...	COMMUNICATIONS.		
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	Road from Cantonment to Paircaday	945		
	Do. from Cantonment to Cunnamooley	533		
	Do. from Coitotum to Nadayaray	425		
	Do. from Colachel to Nagercoil	5		
	Do. from Teroovetty to Teroovettur	11		
	Branch roads to Colachel Salt pans	487		
	Road round new Public Offices	155		
	Road to Cotton Hill	550		
	Expenditure on four works—estimate below 500 Rs. each	682		
			2,08,475	
	Improvements and alterations to the 86th mile, Southern road	424		
	Alterations to the road leading to Tycand	917		
	Improving the existing track of Pulpanabha poorum road	3,209		
	Do. certain roads in Cantonment, Trevandrum	562		
	Expenditure on nine works—estimate below 500 Rs. each	842		
			7,954	
				2,68,124
	Carried over ...			2,68,124

II. Bridges & Drains.

Original Works.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward...			2,68,124
Coolitoray Iron Girder bridge	58,984		
Moondakayom Do.	11,533		
Iron Girder bridges across A. V. Canal	4,956		
Iron Girder bridge across Autoor river	1,481		
Iron Girder bridge at old landing place	7,789		
Do. at Ooloor	1,762		
Do. at Puttom	1,635		
Do. at Upper Killyaur	3,234		
Do. at Lower Killyaur	1,247		
Do. at Kayencolom	53		
Do. at Todycadavoo	14		
Do. at Paroor	5,264		
Do. at Alleppey	3,520		
Bridge at Poodapandy	444		
Masonry bridge at Alagiapandiporom	249		
Do. Do. Cannamoolay road	3,379		
Do. Culvert on the road from Kotar to Rajakamungalam	424		
Do. Do. on the 47 mile Southern road	583		
Re-constructing culvert on the 42 mile Southern road	1,042		
Expenditure on twelve works—estimate below 500 Rs. each	933	1,08,626	
Minor repairs	201	201	1,08,827

Repairs.

III. Canals.

Original Works.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward...			3,76,951
Wurkullay Barrier Junction Canal	28,766		
Extension of A. V. M. Canal from Powar to Kurrachel	17,592		
Southern Canal from Powar to a point near Mootum barrier	27		
Allengy Calingulah in A. V. M. Canal	2,964	49,349	
Repairing A. V. M. Canal	7,312		
Deepening Trevandrum Canal	947		
Do. Alleppey Canal	1,494		
Do. Quilon Canal	3,887		
Do. Nadayaray Canal	736		
Expenditure on four works—estimate below 500 Rs. each	233	14,609	63,958
Carried over			4,40,909
			4,40,909

Repairs.

I. Civil Buildings.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward...			4,40,909
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Completing new Public Offices ...	34,541		
Fitting up new Public Office rooms ...	3,924		
Construction of Clock Tower—new Public Offices	4,574		
Railing round enclosure Do.	7,645		
Providing Encaustic tiles for the Durbar Hall	3,249		
New Public Offices ...	15,053	68,602	
Do. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Console tables, &c. for Do.			67,602
Hospital and Outhouses at Nagercoil	4,793		
Do. Do. at Parachalay	3,429		
Do. Do. at Quilon ...	2,744		
Do. Do. at Mavalicaray	4,149		
Do. Do. at Alleppey	3,197		
Do. at Moovattoopalay	226		
Do. at Alwaye ...	143		
Do. at Sbertallay ...	2,193		
Carried over...	20,856		68,992,4,40,909

II. Hospitals.

Original Works.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward...	20,856		68,992,4,40,909
Lying-in-Hospital, Trevandrum ...	626		
Female Ward A. Civil Hospital Do.	1,997		
Do. B. Do. Do...	1,845		
Charity Hospital Latrines...	19	25,343	
Making additional rooms and alterations to the Civil Dispensary, Trevandrum	2,443	2,443	
Sundry repairs ...	285	285	
Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Registration Office at Nedoovengad	2,895		28,071
Do. Do. at Erneel	1,598		
Do. Moonsiff's Court and Registration Office at Neyattincaray	793		
Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Moonsiff's Court and Registration Office at Karigepully...	3,941		
Do. Do. at Ambalapoly ...	535		
Do. Do. at Vycome ...	1,223		
Do. Do. at Moovattoopalay	391		
Tannah at Tycaud	93	11,469	
Carried over ...		11,469	1,08,532,4,40,909

III. Court houses, &c.

Repairs.

Original Works.

Additions & Improvements.

IV. Schools.	Original Works.	Brought forward	Rupees.	
			Rupees.	Rupees.
	New College, Trevandrum	25,000		
	English School at Kotar	1,179		
	Vernacular School at Neduvengad	128	27,710	27,710
V.— Residences.	Original Works.			
	Professor Mr. Ross' bungalow	627		
	Lady Supt.'s bungalow	2,716		
	Young Princes' bungalow	1,171		
	Mr. Harvey's bungalow	3,000		
	Matron's Lodge	2,700		
	Travellers' bungalow at Trevandrum	1,100		
	Do. at Karcchandy	40		
	Do. at Ponnabur	57		
	Do. at Arambady	1,007		
	Do. at Vadashary	400		
	Darbar Physician's bungalow	78		
	Chief Engineer's bungalow at Peermade	270		
	Chief Engineer's New store room	1,143		
	British Post Office at Alleppey	409	14,234	
	Carried over		14,234	14,234
				14,234 1,86,242 4,40,909

Alterations & Improvements.	Repairs.	Brought forward	Rupees.	
			Rupees.	Rupees.
Additions & Improvements to the Residency & its staff Quarters at Peermade...				
	Do. Do. to the Residency at Trevandrum.	5,702		
	Do. Do. to the Asst. Resident's bungalow	1,253		
	Do. Do. to the Chief Engineer's Office	333		
		3,194	10,482	
Repairs.				
	Repairing Chief Engineer's bungalow Trevandrum	534		
	Do. Residency at Quilon	2		
	Do. Bank Agent's bungalow at Alleppey	614		
	Repairs to twenty-five works—estimate below 500 Rs.	2,328	3,478	
			28,194	1,64,436
Repairs.	IRRIGATION CHANNELS & WORKS			
	Closing breaches	1,685		
		27,829	29,014	
	Carried over			29,014 6,05,345

Original Works.	Brought forward		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
					29,014,605,345
Constructing aqueduct and improving the channel at Maycode.....		1,014			
Do. Irrigating culverts on the Pulpanaporum Pootenar channel.....		2,353			
Re-constructing Algastry surplus Calingulah Do. Culvert at Tanaracolum, Quilon.....		593			
Mookodoo Calingulah in western Kulladay Expenditure on sixteen works—estimate below 500 Rs.		246			
		37			
		1,661		6,104	
					35,119
MILITARY BUILDINGS.					
New Brigade Hospital and outhouses, Trevandrum.....		5,506			
Do. Gun-shed.....		2,020			
Do. New Powder Magazine.....		125			
Expenditure on two works—estimate below 500 Rs each.		122			
				11,433	
					11,433
Levelling Parade ground.....		1,401			
				1,401	
					1,401
					12,834,640,463
					Carried over...

Repairs.	Brought forward		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
					12,834,640,463
Repairing Regimental stores.....		333			
Repairing and renewing Barrack place of arms.....		1,050			
Repairing Dooly shed.....		536			
Repairs to six works—Estimated below 500 Rs. each.		395			
				2,314	
					15,148
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
Entrance to Vettimoorcha Fort Gate.....		1,090			
Providing lanterns for the main road, Trevandrum.....		2,469			
Sinking a well in the Residency Escort Lines, Trevandrum.....		472			
Completing the Chief Engineer's compound wall and erecting stables.....		242			
Decorations.....		652			
Monument over Captain Staig's grave.....		72			
Putting up crane at Chakay.....		1,241			
Erecting Tiger cage at the Public garden.....		47			
Putting arjelly troughs to the Rajakamungaloin Salt pans.....		60			
Wooden shelves to the Tobacco Bankshall at Alleppey.....		1,378			
Testing piles in the sea at Alleppey.....		679			
		8,402			
					...
					6,35,611
					Carried over...

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward	8,492			6,55,611
Providing Chandeliers for the Palace	1,332			
Providing and fixing Telegraph	1,558			
Providing Seats, Vases, Fountains, Pumps, &c. for the Public Gardens	3,240			
Providing Fire Engines	3,753			
Providing State chairs and Picture frame for the Palace	615			
Providing stores to the Huzoor	1,472			
Raising broken wall between the Eastern and Vettimooricha Fort gate	1,511			
Expenditure on forty works—estimate below				
500 Rupees each	4,463			
Sundries	1,221			
Repairing Railway Truck at Alleppey	1,344			
Repairing St. Thomas Church, Quilon	45			
Repairs to fourteen works—estimate below				
500 Rupees each	945			
Charges incurred on account of transmission of stores	37,405			
Lighting Canals	429			
Lighting Roads	634			
Contingencies	9,150			
	89,135			80,135
Carried over				7,35,746

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward				7,35,746
SURVEYING AND TRACING ROADS.				
Surveying road from Cottayam to Moondake- yom (in view to permanent bridging)	477			
Surveying Totapully Barrier	575			
Do. Quilon District	5,597			
Do. road from Kayencolom to Pathanaporem	15			
Do. Camanant Umbalom to Neendacaray bar	2			
Do. and staking out line, Warkullay Junc- tion Canal	390			
Tracing and clearing line from Autoor to May- code	128			
Clearing line on the extension of A. V. M. Canal	725			
Trace from the terminus of A. V. M. Canal to Rajakamangalom	83			
Do. from Valnaporem to Kurrachel	555			
Do. round the 29th mile, Southern road	31			
Do. from Coottoray to Tengapattom	198			
Do. from Throovetair to Cacachel	21			
	8,797			7,35,746
Carried over				

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward...	8,797		7,35,746
Trace from Todovetty to Odachyouthah	12		
Do. from Monday Market to Tengeputunum	16		
Do. from Coolitoray to Cullid	21		
Do. from Calloccadavoo to Warkullay	15		
Do. along the 6 contours on the Vettyoor cliff	30		
Do. from Paicaday to Ooloor	104		
Do. between Nedoorvengand and Colatoorpo-	501		
lay...	21		
Do. between Nedoorvengand and Arianad	3,823		
Do. between Poonaloor and Kayenceolum	626		
Do. parallel to Warkullay Junction Canal			
Preliminary operations on account of Perinjery	2,022	15,997	
reservoir project			
			15,997
			7,51,743
			Grand Total Rs...

Abstract of Statements

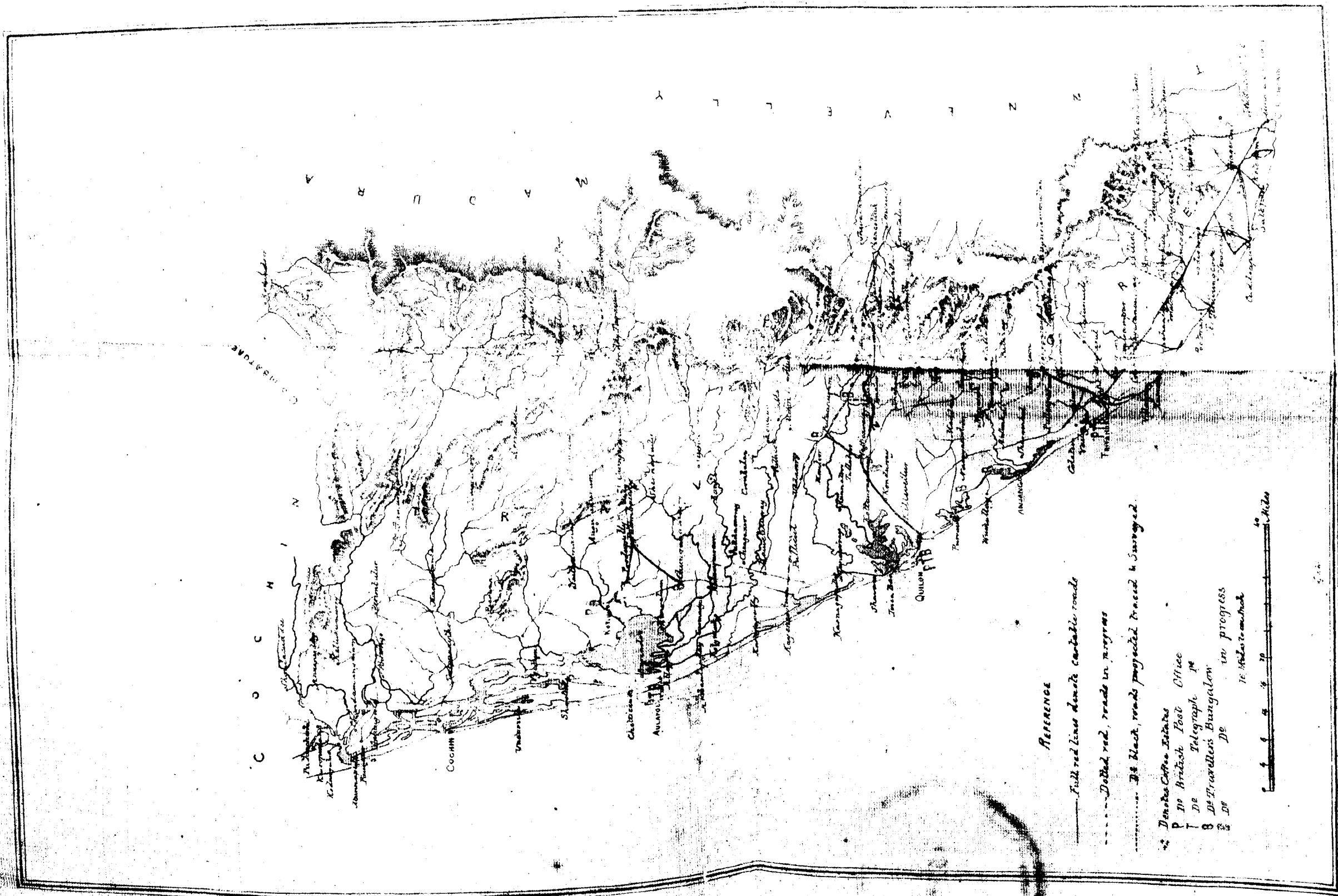
A & B.

93

	Rupees.	Rupees.
<i>Repairs.</i>		
Communications	68,505	
Civil Buildings	3,763	
Irrigation Works	29,014	
Military Buildings	2,314	
Miscellaneous Public Improve-		
ments	2,747	
		1,06,343
<i>Original Works.</i>		
Communications	3,72,404	
Civil Buildings	1,60,673	
Irrigation Works	6,104	
Military Buildings	12,834	
Miscellaneous Public Improve-		
ments	77,388	
Surveying and Tracing	15,997	
		6,45,400
Establishment (Pay and allowances)		79,926
Sundries		22,815
Cash in hand		19,935
Outstanding advances		1,03,541
Stock		81,418
Tools and Plant		40,208
		1,00,586
Total Rupees		

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Reference

- Full red lines denote cartable roads
- Dotted red, roads in progress
- Dashed black, roads projected traced & surveyed

Denotes Cotton Estates
 P No British Post Office
 T De Telegraph
 S De Travellers Bungalow
 B De in progress
 10 Miles to scale

