

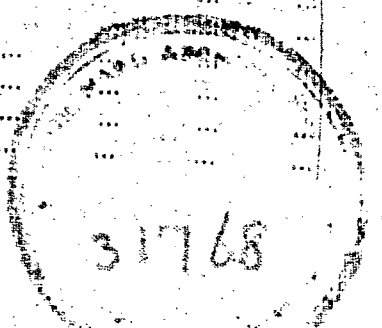
1877-78

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Travancore

FOR THE YEAR M. E. 1053.

(15TH AUGUST 1877 to 14TH AUGUST 1878.)

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

HAVING served the British Government for 14 years in the Residency, and His Highness the Maha Rajah for a period of 18 years, first as Shercestadar in charge of several Departments of the Huzzoor, and subsequently as Dewan Peishcar of a Division, and having on several occasions acted for the Dewan, His Highness was graciously pleased to advance me to that important Office on the late Dewan's retirement at the end of 1052. The subjoined report is that of the first year of my administration.

LEGISLATION.

2. Regulation I of 1053. When a Sub-Magistrate who was also a Tassildar, absented himself from his cusbah station on a tour to distant parts of his Talook, the parties that presented themselves before the Talook Cutcherry with complaints were put to hardship and inconvenience, because by the existing rules their complaints could not be received at the Talook Cutcherry by the Sub-Officers. The Law, as it stood, vested power in the Sub-Officers to deal with criminal cases, only when the Tassildar was out of his Talook and not when he was within the limits of his

range far away from his cussah station. Some of the Magistrates brought to notice the grievances the parties suffered from want of legislation in this direction. From his own divisional experience the Dewana was in a position to endorse the existence of a loud cry for a law authorizing the Sub-Officers to hear the complaints of parties when the Tassildar was out on miscellaneous duty. His Highness the Maha Rajah was therefore pleased to pass Regulation I of 1053 investing the Sub-Officers of a Talook, viz: the Head Sumprethy, or, in his absence, the assistant Sumprethy and the Magisterial Head Goomastah together, with the power to dispose of criminal cases on the file of the Sub-Magistrate, to entertain and dispose of such cases that may be brought before them; and otherwise transact all business connected with the Police and Sub-Magistracy in the same manner as the Sub-Magistrate himself may do if he were present at the station, exercising all his powers whether for final disposal or preliminary enquiry and committal of a case.

3. Regulation II of 1053. The practice which regulated the determination of institution fees on Civil suits in our Courts was that a fee of 5 per cent was levied on such suits only as were valued at 1,000 Rupees or less, and that, when the suit was of higher value, the fee on the whole amount fell to 4 or 3 or 2 per cent according as the subject of litigation was estimated to be above 1,000 or 10,000 or 25,000 Rupees. In this respect, we differed from the practice of the British Indian Courts where thecentage falls as the value of the suit rises, but the higher percentage is still maintained up to the maximum of the amount for which it would have been leviable if the suit was not in excess of that amount.

"It is true that Judges Lloyd and Lafrenais are responsible for Criminal business in their respective Courts, and that they have disposed of a large number of Criminal Cases; still it is to be regretted that they have done little or nothing towards clearing the Civil files.

"In the Pulpanabhapoream and Alleppey Zillah Courts, we regret, the arrears are increasing. It is hoped that the current year will show an improvement on its predecessor.

"In the Quilon Zillah Court, many of the old standing cases appear to have been disposed of, and we note this with satisfaction."

52. The marginal statement shows the arrears of cases in the several Zillah Courts.

Courts	O. S.	A. S.
Nagercoil	286	85
Trevandrum	457	86
Quilon	461	65
Alleppey	790	355
Alwaye	211	11

53. In the Alleppey Court the arrears are the heaviest, next come Quilon and Trevandrum.

54. The total number of original and appeal suits before the Zillah Courts, viz. 4527 (exclusive of reviews and re-admissions) classified according to the subject matter is shown in the following table.

Suits between Jemmis and Tenants.....	63
Suits for maintenance out of Tarawad property—Maru- mrakaldayam	14
Suits otherwise connected with lands.....	1,563
Suits for houses and other immovable property.....	244
Suits for debts, wages, &c.....	2,572
Suits for damages for violation of caste privileges &c.,..	41
Suits for division of property under general Hindu Law	8
Suits for inheritance among non-Hindu Mohammedans people such as Syrian Christians, Mohamedans &c.,..	23

55. Of the appeal decisions by the Zillah Courts, 1,478 or about 80 per cent were specially appealable to the Sadr.

56. The number of special appeals made were, 209 or about 14 per cent of the appealable cases.

Nature of Suits.	1052.			1053.		
	No. incl. arrears.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Appeals.....	636	460	176	531	290	261
Special Appeals.	208	139	69	278	191	87
Reviews	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	849	599	246	830	482	346

57. Sadr Court. In the Sadr Court there were during the year, 375 regular appeals and 209 special appeals, as against 510 regular appeals and 181 special appeals in 1052. There was a decrease of 15 per cent on the file of 1052, *vide*, the marginal statement.

58. 361 or about 61 per cent. related to real property.

59. The value of the claims involved is given at Rupees 2,56,713.

60. With the cases pending in the beginning of the year, the number for disposal was 830 suits.

61. The disposals were 482.

62. 443 of them were contested suits; of the remainder, 21 were remanded, 12 were compromised, and 6 were dismissed for default.

63. Of the contested suits, in 319 cases the lower Courts decisions were confirmed, in 42 modified, and in 8 reversed.

64. In 124 cases judgments were given for Appellants and in the rest, for Respondents.

65. Cases pending at the year's end were 348 against 246 of the previous year. The falling off in the disposal is accounted for by the absence of one of the judges on sick leave for nearly two months at the close of the year, during which time only one division Bench was sitting for the disposal of cases.

66. The average delay in the disposal of a suit was 5 months and 2 days against 3 months and 16 days in 1052.

No. of miscellaneous petitions presented inclusive of arrears.	No. disposed of.		No. of Special Appeal petitions inclusive of arrears.	No. re-maining.	
	1052	1053		1052	1053
1052	531	394	1052	290	307
1053	536	373	1053	264	265
				26	42

67. The number of miscellaneous and special Appeal Petitions presented to the Sadr, and of those disposed of, and pending are shown in the marginal statement.

68. The Sadr concludes the Report of its own working, by annexing a statement showing the decisions of each subordinate Judge, and how they were dealt with on appeal by them.

Names of the Judges.	No. of contested suits decided by each Judge.	No. Appealed against.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Percentage of Appeals upon decisions.	Percentage of reversals.
C. G. Grosseux, 1st Judge	193	31	19	5	8	16	23
A. Govinda Pillay, B. A. & B. L., 2nd. Judge	177	16	4	12	10	9	62
A. Sreenivasaya Iyengar, (Acting)	...	2	0	1	1	...	...
Sobramania Sastri (Acting)	...	3	1	3	...	...	...
M. K. Palpanabhai Pillay, B. A., 1st. Judge	221	30	30	3	15	23	20
C. Singaraveloo Moodalhar, 2nd. Judge	666	117	95	3	19	17	16
R. Ragunatha Row, B. A., 1st. Judge	210	23	26	4	3	15	9
E. Ramon Menone, Judge	455	71	41	4	26	15	38
K. Krishna Pillay, Addl. Judge	187	29	17	2	2	10	10
G. S. Arianayagom Pillay, B. A. & B. L., 1st. Judge	82	5	5	5	1	9	12
V. Venkat Row, 2nd. Judge	187	70	53	5	9	3	12
C. Neelacunda Pillay, Addl. Judge	191	4	1	1	1	4	22
T. C. Krishna Menone B. A. & B. L. Do.	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. R. Narayana Pillay, Judge	256	26	29	2	5	14	13
Sashadri Sastri (deceased), 3rd. Judge	...	18	13	2	3	...	...

69. It will be seen that in some instances the percentage of reversals to appeals stands very high, a result which shows that the judgments were of inferior quality.

70. The general results however show the soundness of the decisions of our Zillah Judges.

71. In regard to the small proportion of appeals the Sadr observe "this is an index of the general satisfaction of the litigant public in the decisions of the Zillah Judges."

72. The general results of the administration of Civil Justice are thus summarized by the Sadr:

"The total number of suits filed in all the Courts during the year (inclusive of re-admissions and reviews) was 34,107 against 37,08 in 1052, decrease about 9 per cent.

"Of this file 4,624 or about 14 per cent related to real property, against 13 per cent in 1052.

"Inclusive of arrears the total number for disposal for the year was 41,403 against 43,577 in 1052.

"Of these, the number disposed of was 34,177 against 36,281 in 1052, decrease about 5 per cent.

"Of these 12,418 were disposed of on the merits against 13,109 in 1052. Inclusive of suits remanded under Section 335, the number of contested suits was 12,669.

"The average delay in the disposal of each suit in all the Courts taken together was 5 months and 21 days, against 6 months and 11 days in 1052."

73. On the whole, the administration of Civil Justice was generally satisfactory, except that there is great room for improvement in the despatch of work.

74. Execution of Decrees.—The particulars of this part of the Judicial work are given in Return No. 4 of the Sadr (*vide* appendix.)

(a) Moonsiff's	87,073
Zillah	7,270
	94,343

75. The total number of decrees passed in 1051, 52 and 53 was 94,343 (a)

(b) Moonsiff's	16,321
Zillah	1,147
	17,468

76. Of this number, in 17,468 (b) there was nothing to be executed as they were declaratory judgments or award dismissing suits for default and such like.

77. The actual number of decrees for execution was 76,875.

78. Add to this, 50,073 decrees passed before 1051 in which execution was moved for in 1051, 1052 and 1053. Thus the decrees for execution during the 3 years were 26,948.

79. Of these, execution was not moved for in 38,801 cases. Probably many of these were settled out of Court without the intervention of the Courts, or were compromised. In several, the successful parties might have desisted from moving for execution from a sense of the pauperism of the judgment debtors.

80. In 39,858 decrees in which execution was moved for, the applicants defaulted to take further action.

81. Thus in 78,659 cases the parties neglected to take the necessary steps towards execution.

82. The actual number of decrees calling for execution was 48,089.

83. The decrees executed in the 3 years 1051, 1052 and 1053 were 43,795.

84. There thus remained at the end of 1053, 4,294 decrees in process of execution.

85. Of these again, 41 decrees were of a continuing character, such as maintenance cases, &c., which could not at once be executed and struck off.

86. There thus remained 4,253 decrees in process of execution.

87. Distributing this number among the 5 Zillah Courts and 20 Moonsiff Courts, the result is an average of 70 decrees for each Court.

88. Judicial Revenue. It was already noticed under the head of legislation, that, Regulation II of 10 was passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah, revising the existing scale of fees and imposing fees on Vakaluths, Petitions, and other documents presented to the Courts.

89. The Judicial revenue of the year amounted to Rupees 2,24,060 against Rupees 1,86,107 in 1052.

90. The charges on account of the Judicial administration amounted to Rupees 1,70,236 against Rs. 1,66,608.

91. The revenue exceeded the charges by 53,824 Rs.

Criminal Justice.

92. Magisterial. The marginal table is a summary of the work done by the several Magistrates in the year under report, as compared with the preceding year.

Years.	No. of charges admitted including arrears.	No. disposed of by the Magistry.	No. committed to the Criminal Courts.	No. discharged on account of non-apprehension of the accused &c.	No. Remaining.
1052	20,520	17,127	733	2,631	24
1053	20,558	16,917	797	2,831	13

93. The cases that came before the Magistracy inclusive of those pending at the beginning of the year were 20,558 against 20,520 in 1052.

94. Cases disposed of by the Magistracy were 16,917 against 17,127 in 1052.

95. Cases committed to the Criminal Court were 797 against 733 in the previous year.

96. 2,831 cases were discharged pending the non-arrest of the accused or for want of evidence. Cases so dealt with in the previous year were 2,636

97. The ratio of committals to those disposed of by the Magistracy was 1 to 21 against 1 to 27 in 1052.

98. The average duration of a case disposed of by the magistracy was 12 against 18 days and that of a committable case, 18 against 20. This is an improvement on the speed of disposal as obtained last year.

99. The number of prisoners involved in all the cases was 44,153.

100. These classified according to creed and sex were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus.....	27,671	2,387	30,058
Christians	7,926	855	8,781
Mahomedans	4,514	615	5,129

101. Classified according to age so far as known.

1,582.....	under 16 years
17,352.....	from 16 to 30 years
16,536.....	above 30.

102. The results of the disposals by the Magistracy were as follows—(cases struck out for want of evidence, or on account of non-apprehension of prisoners are not included):—

	No. of Cases.	No. of Offenders.
Convicted	6,466	9,905
Acquitted	3,654	9,555
Compromised and otherwise disposed of	6,797	16,181

103. Of the 16,917 cases disposed of by the Magistracy, 561 were offences against the person, 3,028 against property, and the rest were of a miscellaneous character.

104. The convicted offenders were punished in the following manner:

Fined	8,287
Whipped.....	60
Imprisoned.....	806
Fined and imprisoned.....	640
Imprisoned and whipped.....	42
Imprisoned, fined and whipped.....	7

105. Of those imprisoned, the number sentenced to hard labor was 599.

106. The fines in all amounted to 39,441 Rupees which 27,020 Rupees were actually recovered; Rs. 10,947 were either commuted into imprisonment or altogether remitted.

107. Of the 797 cases committed to the Zillah Criminal Courts, 285 related to offences against the person, 27 offences against property, and the rest were of a miscellaneous character.

108. Of the 85 offences against the person, 27 cases of murder, 13 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 43 of grievous hurt, and 2 of rape.

109. The 271 offences against property embraced robberies, 220 thefts, 9 mischief by fire, and 7 criminal misappropriation.

110. It may be noted that there was not a single case of dacoity in the State, and many of the cases which were classed under the head of robbery were more of the nature of trespass and wrongful taking away of paddy crops, coconuts from lands or gardens by persons mostly in the position of relatives to complainants, rather than of the nature of robbery attended with violence for the purpose of plunder.

111. There were 12 cases of forgery, 8 of perjury, 1 of bribery, and 1 of counterfeiting coin.

112. The prisoners involved in the 797 cases committed to the Criminal Courts were 1,751; of these,

1,297 were Hindus.

227 were Christians.

227 were Mahomedans.

82 of these were females.

113. The number of Government servants charged with offences was 218; of whom 19 were charged with bribery, 27 with criminal breach of trust, 27 with torture, 20 with abuse of power, 5 with criminal misappropriation, 6 with forgery, and the rest with other offences.

114. Of the 218 Government servants thus charged, 186 were drawing salaries below 10 Rupees, 25 between 10 and 25, 2 between 25 and 50, and 5 above 50 Rupees.

115. 108 were committed for trial, of whom 60 were fined, 5 imprisoned, 4 otherwise punished, and the rest acquitted.

116. 161 cases were referred by Sub-Magistrates to the Magistrates for higher punishment, of which 4 were pending at the end of the year.

117. The Magistrates had 557 cases on their own files, of which they committed 30 to the Zillah Criminal Courts, and disposed of 522 under the powers vested in them; 5 were pending.

118. There were in all 90 cases of suicide, viz., 54 by hanging, 23 by drowning, 3 by poison and 10 by other means.

119. Of accidental deaths there were 401, viz., 266 by drowning, 85 by fall from trees and 50 by other means.

120. 1,992 appeals from the decisions of Sub-Magistrates were preferred to the Magistrates, including 51 cases pending; of these, 1,941 were disposed of as follows; 1,324 were affirmed, 386 reversed, 190 modified, and 41 otherwise disposed of.

21. Appeals preferred before the Zillah Criminal Courts from the decisions of the Magistrates inclusive of arrears were 271:—190 were disposed of, 87 were pending at the close of the year. The disposals were as follows:—128 were confirmed, 18 reversed and 44 modified.

122. Revision of Calendar. The Appellate (Criminal) Courts reviewed 21,334 Calendars and extracts from the Register of appeals sent up to them by the Magistrate of these, 94 were remarked upon and referred to the Sadr. 75 of these were disposed of and in the following manner:

Approved 46
Reversed.....29

123. There were 19 pending undisposed of at the end of the year.

124. In 51 cases the original convictions were quashed in 38, orders for commitment to the Criminal Court were passed; and in 2, a trial *de novo* was ordered.

125. 15 cases were ordered to be transferred from Sub-Magistrate to another.

126. There were 36 references to the Sadr from Magistrates and Criminal Appellate Courts under Regulation II of 1047. In 26, the lower Courts' opinion was proved of, in 2, modified, and 8, reversed.

127. Zillah Criminal Courts.

Statement No. 5 (one amongst the 17 statistical Returns furnished by the Sadr) contains details of the work of the several Criminal Courts.

128. The marginal entry compares work of the Zillah Criminal Courts in year under review with 1052.

129. There were 60 cases pending in beginning of the year, in which 110 prisoners were involved; 858 cases were received amounting on the whole to 918 cases, the Criminal work for disposal during the year.

130. The slight increase in the file is attributable to the severe famine at the commencement of the year which operated as incentive to petty thefts, &c.

Years.	Filed inclusive of arrears.		Disposed of.		Remaining.	
	Cases.	Pris.	Cases.	Pris.	Cases.	Pris.
1052.	906	1,911	846	1,807	60	110
1053.	918	1,912	771	1,696	147	313

131. Of 918 cases, 771 were disposed of, as against 846, in 1052.

132. 15 cases were referred to the Sadr Court under Regulation II of 1036. These may also be taken under disposals by the Zillah Criminal Courts; thus the disposals amounted virtually to 786.

133. The number of cases remaining undisposed of was 132.

134. The number of prisoners involved in all the cases was 1,919; of whom 1,606 were connected with cases disposed of. Of these, 730 or 45 per cent were convicted against 51 per cent in the previous year.

135. The punishments awarded were,

(a) by the Zillah Criminal Courts within their powers

Flogged..... 16
Imprisonment under 1 year with or without hard labor..... 233
Do. under 2 years 9
Do. under 3 „ 9
Fined..... 59

(b.) by the Sadr Court under reference,

Flogged..... 25
Imprisonment under 1 year..... 252
Do. under 3 years 38
Do. under 7 „ 23
Do. under 10 „ 1
Do. for life 1
Capital punishment..... 8
Fined..... 41

136. The average duration of a trial before the Zillah Criminal Courts was 18 days against 2 months and 20 days in the year previous. This is certainly an improvement in the despatch of work on the previous year. The average duration of a trial in each of the Courts was as noted in the margin. The results were in favor of the year in all the Courts excepting at Alwaye. The Sadr Court thus remarks:—

	1052.	1053.
Nagercoil,	21	19
Trevarndrum,	37	8
Quilon,	31	13
Alleppey,	33	26
Alwaye,	21	27

“You are aware that in the year under report under sanction

"of His Highness the Maha Rajah, certain Rules of practice issued to the Zillah Criminal Courts for the speedy despatch of Criminal business. According to these Rules, Magistrates empowered to make commitments at any time during the month and the cases so committed are to be taken up for trial at the commencement of the succeeding month. One judge at Purnabaporem and the Judge at Alwaye and two Judges in the other three Courts are to do criminal work, till these cases committed are disposed of. Only after the disposal of all cases received up to the 1st of the month are they to attend Civil business. Such arrangement has been found to work well and hence the great decrease in the average delay in the disposal of cases by the Criminal Courts."

137. The work in the criminal branch of the Sadr Court given in detail in Sadr Returns Nos. 6 and 7 in the appendix.

138. The Criminal work of the Sadr Court was as follows:—

	Cases.	Prisoners.
No. of cases referred and pending ...	465	1,014
Disposed of	459	1,034
Remaining.....	6	10

139. The 459 disposals consisted of 341 confirmations, 83 modifications, and 35 reversals.

140. The average duration of a referred case was 15 days, the same as the previous year.

141. The arrear at the end of the year was 6 cases against 32 of the year preceding.

142. There were 18 appeals preferred before the Sadr Court from the sentence passed by the Criminal judges, 10 were disposed of during the year; 6 being confirmed, 3 modified, and 1 reversed. The average number of days the Sadr took to dispose of an appeal was 13 against 26 days in 1952.

Police.

143. The detective work of the Police having been placed under the Head "Judicial", it only remains to record the matters connected with departmental organization.

144. A Police Officer (who is at the same time the Sub-Magistrate) was appointed at Peermade with a suitable establishment under him. The Dewan on his visit to Peermade found the Office of this incumbent located in a miserable building. Action was taken, the results of which will be found in the next year's Report, to select a site in the vicinity of the Residency for the erection of a Cutcherry for this Official and a group of buildings for other Government purposes.

145. A Police station with a couple of Peons was opened at Cottoor, a hamlet skirting the forests adjoining the Coffee estates at Agustheer Hill. Large numbers of Peons and hill men assemble at this place on their way up and from the hills.

146. In the year under review the Cutcherry of the Sub-Magistrate and Police Officer at Athermallay was abolished together with the two Tannahs dependent thereon.

147. The reasons which led to their abolition will be given in the subjoined extracts from a memorandum drawn up and submitted to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

"The establishment of a Superintendent and Magistrate for the Central and Southern Coffee Districts with the Sub-Magistracy thereto attached was sanctioned in Protasi 1051, and I now proceed to review the operations of the Department and the expenditure thereon for the last two years it has been in existence.

"The following is the sanctioned establishment :—

Sub-Magistrate	Rs. 75
Batta @ 1½ Rupee per day.....	45
Contingent Allowance	5
Oil Allowance for Tannahs.....	4½
1 English Clerk	25
1 Head Gumnastah	20
1 Assistant do.	15
1 Duffadar	9
3 Moodelpars	27
12 Peons @ 8 Rs.	96
1 Sweeper	6
Rent for Cutcherry and Tannahs.....	74

335 × 24 = 8,040

5770

"I will now proceed to see what results have been attained for this expenditure.

"No cases were entertained during the first 6 months.

In Pungoony 1051	1
In Chittray "	4
Total for the year 5	

In Protasi 1052	1
In Alpasi	1
In Kartigay	1
In Thye	1
In Mausi	1
In Pungoony	5
In Chittray	3

Total for 1052 13

Total for 24 months 18 cases.

which does not give a case a month. Some of these cases, I observe, were charges against the subordinates in the establishment, so that if the establishment did not exist the complainants could not have been preferred; striking these out we have some 1 cases for 24 months, disposed of at a cost of 8,000 Rs. exclusive of buildings. Each case then has cost the State 500 Rs. an enormous sum to pay for the disposal of petty cases by a specially organized Agency.

"Comparing the work done and the expenditure incurred on the Athermallay Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry with that of an average Cutcherry of the kind, in other parts of the country, we arrive at a result very much against the former. In fact the two can bear no comparison.

"I will take Tiruvettar as an example.

"The expenditure on this Cutcherry and its dependent Tannahs for the past year amounts to 1,100 Rs. The work of a year is represented by 365 cases, which gives a case a day, even if there were holidays; and the charge to the State for the disposal of each case only 3 Rs. against the 500 Rs. at Athermallay. And Tiruvettar, should remark, is by no means an overworked Sub-Magistracy.

"I have no doubt in my mind that the Athermallay Sub-Magistracy was prematurely established and that for some years to come there is no special need for it. The period for which the establishment was tentatively sanctioned expired on the 31st Avani last. I would therefore respectfully propose to abolish the Sub-Magistracy altogether at the end of the current month. The Sub-Magistrate himself is a Public Servant of some years' standing, and holds a substantive appointment of Sub-Magistrate of Always. He could revert to that or some similar post.

"Some arrangement has now to be made for the disposal of cases arising within the territorial jurisdiction of the Sub-Magistrate, small as the number may be. I first thought of giving Mr. Cosby original jurisdiction within the Sub-Magistrate's limits also. But Mr. Cosby's head quarters are at Ashambo, where, substantial buildings for his residence and Cutcherry have been erected at a cost of 7,000 Rs. and more. The Sub-Magistrate's limit ends at Ariencavoo, which is about 60 miles from Ashambo. To traverse this distance for the disposal of petty cases is putting the parties and witnesses to serious inconvenience. Even from the nearest point of the Sub-Magistrate's boundary to a Magistrate's Cutcherry is 21 miles measured on the map. If then the Sub-Magistrate's duties are to be devolved on the Magistrate, either he must travel to the scene of the offence whenever he is committed and try the case there, or his Cutcherry must be moved to a more central locality—for instance Athermallay. Even then, there is a distance of 30 miles to the South, and 25 miles to the North, to be traversed before a party could get to the seat of justice. There are other objections too, to moving the Magistrate's

Cutcherry northwards. There are, in the first place, the abandonment of the permanent buildings already erected, and the erection of new ones at Athermally, and more important than this, is the fact, that Mr. Cosby's present situation is about the centre of the oldest and largest group of Coffee Estates where many more cases are likely to arise than in all the rest of the jurisdiction put together. That the Magistrate and his Establishment should be moving about to try a case wherever it occurs is not only inconvenient, but attended with great delay, considering that he cannot reach one end of his jurisdiction for 3 days, travelling at 20 miles a day.

"The best arrangement that I can think of is to let the cases that arise in the Athermally Sub-Magistrate's limits go to the Sub-Magistrates who exercised jurisdiction before the new Sub-Magistracy was created. These are the Tahsildar of Nedcovengaud, and the Sub-Magistrate of Colathoorpalay, whose Cutcheries are within 15 miles of the furthest point of the Athermally separate jurisdiction now proposed to be abolished. Not only will justice be thus brought nearer home to the parties than by any other arrangement, but there appears to be no hardship attending it, as in any case, the parties who come for trial are native subjects, the special Sub-Magistrate himself having had no jurisdiction over European British Subjects. The Appeals will, as before, lie to the Magistrates of Trevandrum and Quilon Divisions and the Courts having authority therein."

148. During the year a temporary addition of 4 Police men was made to the Quilon Jail and two to the town Police at Trevandrum for special work.

149. The cost of the Police force per mensem was 13,318 Rupees or 1,59,816 Rupees annually. This exclusive of extra charges which amounted in the year, Rupees 858.

150. A temporary preventive force consisting of 10 men was appointed on the Cardamom Hills to protect our Cardamom crops from theft by the famine stricken natives from the Madura plains.

151. The cost of its maintenance including salary and clothing amounted to 4,036 Rupees.

152. The organization on a large scale of a preventive force in our Northern frontier for the protection of our Customs Revenue seriously engaged the consideration of His Highness' Government. The result appertains to the next Report.

153. Conservancy Establishment. Allusion as made in the last year's Report to the sanction accorded by His Highness the Maha Rajah of a sum of 213 Rs. per mensem to supplement the already existing small Conservancy Establishment for improving the sanitation of the town. The organization of the Establishment was started, but not completed, in that year.

154. In the year under review the establishment was re-organized on a more efficient basis, and a set of rules drawn up and sanctioned.



Jails.

155. The return of convicts in the several Jails showed that there

Remained at the beginning of the year,.....	692
Admitted (including 19 females)	753
Total.....	1,415
Released	814
Escaped	(none.)
Died	49
Total.....	856
Remaining at the end of the year	589
Of whom there were,	
Hindoos.....	422 (including 6 females)
Christians	103 (" 1 ")
Mohamedans.....	64 (" 1 ")

156. Of the 589 who remained at the end of the year, 559 were natives of the State, and 30 foreigners, viz.

14	from British Cochin.
13	" Tinnevely.
2	" Madurai.
1	" Ganjam.

157. 581 of the number were under sentence of rigorous imprisonment. Arranged with reference to their terms of imprisonment they stood thus:—

50	imprisonment for life (3 were females.)
6	from 20 to 28 years.
24	" 10 to 17 "
51	" 6 to 10 "
458	below 6 years (5 were females.)

158. The average daily number was 612 in the year.

159. The average mortality was 7 against 9 per cent last year.

160. There were 42 deaths of convicted prisoners.

161. The charges on account of Jails amounted to Rupees 48,184, against 49,780, giving an average cost per convict of Rupees 78½ per annum, distributed as below:—

	Rupees.	Average per head.
Dieting	25,622½	41½
Guarding	13,198	21½
Medical attendance.....	6,785½	11
Miscellaneous	2,578	4½
	48,184	78½

QUASI-JUDICIAL.

Registration of Assurances.

162. The total registrations of the year exceed those of the previous year by 9 per cent. In 1953 the total number of instruments admitted for registration was 70,7 against 65,095 in the previous year. This is inclusive of the counterparts and duplicates of documents and artipattichits or acknowledgments for considerations in transactions which in former years were not separately taken into account.

163. The aggregate value of the transactions registered in the year under review was represented by 248 lacs of Rupees as compared with 223 lacs of the previous year.

164. Classifying the registrations into instruments relating to immovable property and to other transactions the results were as follows:—

	1952.		1953.
	Instruments.	Value.	Instruments. Value
		Lacs.	
Relating to immovable property	63,385	214	68,872
Relating to other transactions	1,710	9	1,915
Total.....	65,095	223	70,787

165. The proportion of the two kinds of instruments the total number was the same as last year, that is, 97

166. The instruments relating to immovable property classed with reference to value stood thus:—

	Rupees	No.	Per cent on the whole.
Not exceeding 50	50	25,426	37
More than 50 & not exceeding 100	100	15,040	22
" 100 Do.	1,000	26,342	38
" 1,000 Do.	5,000	1,931	
" 5,000 Do.	6,000	42	
" 6,000 Do.	7,000	25	
" 7,000 Do.	8,000	14	
" 8,000 Do.	9,000	16	
" 9,000 Do.	10,000	2	3
" 10,000 Do.	20,000	23	
" 20,000 Do.	40,000	8	
" 40,000 Do.	1,00,000	1	
1,00,000		2	

167. The instruments of the higher values chiefly refer to transactions in Coffee Estates.

168. The financial results of the Department compare with the previous year as follows:—

	1952.	1953.
Receipts.....	1,10,460	1,19,416
Expenditure	48,948	51,824
Surplus.....	61,512	67,592

169. This surplus is the highest on record.

170. (a) There were 161 special registrations.

(b) 47 On payment of penalty.

(c) 785 Instruments unclaimed within the prescribed time returned on payment of penalty.

(d) In 192 cases registration was refused.

(e) The number of registrations ordered by the Zillah Courts on appeal was 42.

(f) The number of unregistered instruments returned to the parties on their own applications was 59.

(g) Of documents accompanied by translations there were 52.

(h) Searches made 1,208.

(i) Copies of documents granted 2,394.

- (j) Attendances at private residences by Registrars 725.
 (k) Of memoranda of decrees and orders relating to im-
 ble property brought under registration, there
 2,590; and of those relating to immovable propert
 brought under registration 3,447.

171. There were 87 instruments remaining unregis-
 in the several Offices at the end of the year.

172. The average time for registering an instru-
 was nearly a day and a half. This delay slight as it
 compared with the previous year is due chiefly to in-
 of work.

173. There were 9 cases of false personation wi-
 persons concerned. Of the latter, 10 persons were con-
 and 9 were acquitted.

174. About the close of the year under review,
 rules were passed to meet certain requirements which
 found necessary for the working of the regulation.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

175. The agricultural season was generally favorable
 though slightly marred by the excessive rainfall in some
 parts of the country, the effects of which manifested them-
 selves either in the accumulation of silt on standing crops
 by breaches of embankments or the destruction of such
 crops by their prolonged submersion. The failure of culti-
 vation resulting from this cause was confined to scattered
 cases in the Talooks of the Southern Division and two
 Talooks in the Quilon Division.

176. The remission under this head amounted to Rupees
 7,758, a sum insignificant as compared with the remission
 granted in 1052.

177. The rainfall registered in the Trevandrum Obser-
 vatory during the year was 102.319 inches, the highest on
 record during the last 30 years as will be seen from the
 accompanying chart.

178. The receipts under land revenue were as follows:—

1052.....	16,32,012
1053.....	17,27,507
	+ 95,495

179. It would be appropriate to examine the component
 parts constituting the figure representing the collections
 of 1053.

180. It comprises receipts of two descriptions, those
 derived from the permanent sources, and those from misce-
 laneous, fluctuating sources of revenue connected with land.

181. The yield from the *Ayacut* or settled land, *Pud* or reclaimed lands, and coffee lands, come under the category, which, for purposes of reference, we will call while the revenue derived from temporary crops raised the hilly tracts, the Iyeenzafti lands of Shencottah, Melwarm on salt pans and cardamom gardens, and various smaller items of the kind, are classed under miscellaneous fluctuating land revenue B. It should be stated that the Iyeenzafti lands are mostly the tracts of wet cultivation in the outlying Talook of Shencottah which had long been contested between Travancore and the British Indian Government, but which were eventually restored by the latter in recognition of our claims. This revenue has always been credited to B.

182. A. Compares as follows for 1052 and 1053.

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
1052.....	16,03,130	15,40,592	62,538
1053.....	16,83,764	16,25,886	57,878
		+ 85,294.	

183. The receipts under B stood thus:—

1052.....	91,420
1053.....	1,01,621
	+ 10,201

184. The following statement distributes the gross Revenue of the year into rice lands, gardens, and miscellaneous land Revenue.

	1052	1053
Rice lands.....	11,00,628	11,81,475
Gardens.....	4,07,513	4,09,543
Miscellaneous land Revenue..	1,23,871	1,36,489
	16,32,012	17,27,507

185. Measures were taken to establish a very watchful supervision at the Huzoor by a new set of Returns which enabled the Dewan to check the work of the Tahsildars from time to time and see that due diligence was used at all times.

18. Old arrears.

Demand at end of.	Remission.	Collection.	Balance, Recoverable.	Doubtful.
1052				
1,441	8,413	49,284	2,33,206	4,20,538

187. The accounts thus exhibit enormous arrears.

188. The following statement distributes the old arrears amongst the four Divisions.

	Demand.	Remission.	Collection.	Balance, Recoverable.	Doubtful.
Pulpanabagam ...	3,60,949	2,849	14,488	62,770	2,46,842
Trevandrum ...	1,17,853	1,958	9,879	61,208	44,798
Quilon ...	50,311	2,213	17,803	10,762	19,533
Sherthalay ...	1,82,298	1,363	7,104	64,166	1,09,265

189. Of the balance the recoverable portion amounted to 2,33,206

190. For the recovery of old balances as well as unadjusted advances (*vide* Para 200 under the head of miscellaneous Revenue), in the head quarter and Southern Divisions which show the largest amounts, the service of special agencies was placed under the orders of the respective Deishcars. The out-turn of the labors of these men during the last 7 months of the year amounted to 50,000 Rs.

191. One great cause of land revenue falling into arrears is the existing undefined procedure for regaining coercive recovery of tax from defaulters. Omission to register transfers of lands in the accounts has in many cases rendered it difficult to ascertain the present holders.

192. The framing of a set of rules for the registration of transfers and the introduction of the British Indian Revenue Recovery act *Mutatis Mutandis* engaged the attention of the Government at the end of the year.

193. About 4,780 Parrahs of rice land (equal to 35 acres) and 1,274 pieces of garden lands yielding an additional Revenue of Rupees 1,528 per annum were reclaimed by private individuals and registered in their names. The assessed Revenue of reclaimed lands was 1,525 Rupees in 1053 against 1,721 of 1052.

194. The demand on account of interest on arrears was waived in the South and Trevandrum Division where the arrears are the heaviest) in favor of those who paid up by the end of the year.

195. In the year under review, His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to extend to the occupants of a Iyazhazhi lands in 5 *Moniums* or Sub-Divisions of the outlying Talook of Shencottah, the benefits conferred some time ago on the ryots holding like lands at Pooliara, one of the Sub-divisions. The benefit consisted in the commutation of the Ayacut grain rent into a fixed money payment in supersession of the annual valuation of grain at the market price prevailing in Tenkanshy.

196. Coffee cultivation. Twenty six title deeds of estates previously sold were issued during the year, against 22 the year previous.

197. No public sales were held, but a lot previously advertised and not sold, was disposed of in the year by private sale.

198. It is to be regretted that the accounts do not show the taxes on coffee lands as a separate item, but embody them with the general collection of garden land assessments. Arrangements will be made to exhibit them hereafter under a distinct head.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

199. The receipts from a great variety of sources contributing to the Revenue under this head are of a fluctuating character. In the year under review the receipts from miscellaneous Revenue were 7,04,883 against 5,86,826, of the year preceding. The chief among them were as follows:—

	1052	1053
1. Out of Pagoda offering boxes. / ...	3,802	4,301
2. Ordinary Receipts from Pagodas. ...	14,772	12,955
3. Revenue fines levied on Revenue servants. ...	16,426	15,258
4. Postal collections (Unjell) ...	16,124	17,473
5. Sale proceeds of Book Depôt. ...	18,533	20,971
6. Fees on transfers of Pantom lands. ...	44,188	50,995
7. Sales of Sirkar lands or rights including salt pans. ...	21,705	22,104
8. Registration fees. ...	1,13,170	1,13,111
9. Sale of surplus paddy, difference between market & commutation price. ...	62,411	1,45,899
10. Receipts from school fees. ...	19,352	20,969
11. Grazing fees, cardamom Hills	4,512	"
Surplus credited from Sree Pandara vagay. ...	39,616	34,944
Magisterial fines. ...	28,907	28,388
12. Recoveries of outstanding cash advances. ...	46,721	75,311
13. Balance out of preceding years' Sales of lands for Coffee cultivation. ...	13,700	6,636
14. Tolls from Cooluthoray Bridge. ...	7,381	6,238
15. Receipts from the Boat transit ...	8,993	9,115

200. The source from which receipts marked 14 in the list are recovered, may be noticed. Large advances are made to village officers all over the country for supplies of provisions for religious feasts, &c., that often take place at the capital. The accounts are as a rule not adjusted immediately after the occasion for which supplies are sent in. Hence the outstandings have swelled to an enormous amount. Vigorous attempts are being made to adjust the accounts. The following statement gives an idea of the approximate demands under this head in the four Divisions of the State.

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance to be recovered	
			Doubtful.	Recoverable.
The Southern Division....	1,63,112	13,058	49,286	1,00,768
Trevandrum ,, ...	2,83,295	36,681	81,873	1,64,741
Quilon ,, ...	37,329	22,511	3,771	11,048
Sherthalay ,, 	31,658	5,362	58	25,738
	<u>5,15,394</u>	<u>78,112</u>	<u>1,34,988</u>	<u>3,02,29</u>

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Customs.

201. The customs revenue of the year inclusive of the guaranteed amount which the British Indian Government paid according to the interportal convention to compensate Travancore for the loss of the duty on imports from British India was Rs. 12,52,121.

202. Deducting the guaranteed amount, the actual customs receipts come to 12,11,407 Rs. which compared with the revenue of the previous year shows a falling off of 1,254 Rupees.

203. The decrease is confined to the import duty on tobacco, for independently of tobacco the customs duty stands thus.

	Rs.
1052.....	4,01,334
1053.....	4,13,635
Increase.....	12,401

204. The export duty of the year compares favorably with the previous year.

	Rs.
1052.....	3,51,008
1053.....	3,62,799
+	11,491

205. The import duty compares thus.

	Rs.
1052.....	8,75,353
1053.....	8,18,608
-	26,745

206. The three statements in the appendix A, B, and C, give the details of the export trade of the country during the year.

207. A shows the variations of duty on and the quantity of exports as compared with the previous year.

208. B, the foreign countries to which indigenous produce *duty free* and *dutiable* was exported.

209. C, compares the value of the articles exported with the previous year.

210. It may be well to offer a few remarks about the trade on the staple export commodities.

211. Copra exhibits a falling off in value of nearly 2 lacs of Rupees. The countries with which the trade on this article is generally carried on are British India, Pondicherry and Muscat.

212. The trade with Muscat and Pondicherry was brisk and active, but with British India, depressed. The result is attributable to various causes. It may be from the decrease in the purchasing power of the famine-stricken people of British India. It may also be from a large quantity of the commodity having found its way to foreign countries in a different shape, that is, in oil into which it was converted as will be seen from the increased export trade in cocoanut oil.

213. The trade on coir and coir fibre exhibits a falling off. This may have arisen from the producers keeping back for more favorable markets the fruits of their industry.

214. Vettupauk shows a falling off.

215. Coffee returned a revenue of more than 20,000 Rupees. The tariff value of the exports was 8,03,700 against 9,90,058 Rupees. This has doubtless resulted from a short crop. The increase of revenue is to be attributed to the revival of a tax at 2½ per cent late in 1052 which operated throughout this year.

216. The fish trade exhibits a depression. The exports to British India were limited as compared with the last year, while Columbo and Jaffna took a larger quantity. The general falling off is to be accounted for by the visitation of famine in British India and the difficulty to purchase salt to cure fish owing to the enhancement of the price.

217. Dry ginger maintained a brisk trade. British India, London and New York made larger purchases while there was a depression in the trade with other foreign countries.

218. Timber trade was very active and the demand was from British India, Ceylon, London, France, &c.

219. Jaggery exhibits a falling off. This is manufactured out of the Palmyra toddy, and is confined exclusively to South Travancore. The class engaged in this industry take employment largely in Coffee estates, and as Coffee cultivation expands there is a marked falling off in the production of Jaggery.

220. Pepper exhibits a falling off. Until 17 years ago, that is 1036, this article was a State monopoly, when the trade was thrown open. It was taxed first 15 Rupees per candy. In 1043 the duty was reduced to 9 Rupees. In 1044 it was still further reduced to 5 Rupees which rate of duty yet operates. If the export trade of this article is to be taken as the exponent of its production, the result is deplorable and necessarily leads to the conclusion that the relief given it from time to time of fiscal burdens has by no means operated as a stimulus to this agricultural industry. But it must be remembered that the quantity delivered to Government during the monopoly embraced the

entire production of the country, while the statistics viewed exclude the large home consumption of which have no figures.

221. There was a falling off in Pinnaka oil which is be attributed to the influence of famine in British India. The reported displacement of Pinnaka oil for lamp oil is called Nelakadala oil a new commodity which appears was formerly confined to Tanjore, but is now in Tinnevely and other Districts by the establishment of the Railway.

222. Molasses indicates a dull and depressed trade. This has arisen from scanty production. The home consumption itself was met by Bengal sugar the import which into the country in the year under report was times as large as that of the last year.

223. Rice and paddy were largely exported to British India.

224. Horse gram shows a marked decline, evident from a scanty production influenced by a season adverse to its cultivation.

225. Import trade. The two statements in Appendix D. and E. detail the import trade.

226. Tobacco exhibits a heavy falling off.

227. Distributing the diminution of revenue to four kinds of tobacco consumed in different parts of Travancore viz., Jaffna tobacco, Coimbatore tobacco, Tinnevely cured tobacco and Tinnevely raw tobacco, the largest proportion has arisen from the falling off of Tinnevely cured tobacco and a smaller amount from that of Jaffna tobacco.

228. The two last mentioned of the above 4 descriptions are consumed in the Southern and part of the Travancore Division. The cured tobacco is Tinnevely raw tobacco manipulated by the producers or dealers of Tinnevely in a solution of jaggery and other ingredients. The raw leaf was also imported in small quantities. Two kinds were hitherto so unequally taxed that Tinnevely cured tobacco was at a disadvantage, though in great demand, to meet which an inferior article was offered, manipulated in the country with the Tinnevely raw material. This state of things continued for some years past and injuriously affected the revenue. About the middle of the year the impost on the prepared article was reduced by 25 Rupees per candy while Rupees 10 were added to that on the other kind. The relief thus afforded should have resulted in a net loss of revenue amounting to Rupees 30,000, but increased consumption made up the amount. The falling off is not due to the revision of the duty, but represents the loss sustained in the early part of the year from diminished imports of the prepared leaf from Tinnevely.

229. Opium and Cigars show a decline, while snuff indicates a brisk trade. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the limited import arose from limited consumption. This result can scarcely be accounted for otherwise than by the hypothesis that contraband trade had full play.

230. The duty on Piece goods shows a slight decline, a result which cannot be taken as the exponent of the condition of the trade—for only foreign goods directly imported are represented by the figures in statement D. The countries which supplied the goods were British India, Ceylon, Muscat, Pondicherry, London and France. The

imports from these countries show a decrease as compared with the previous year.



	Rs.
1052.....	3,200
1053.....	2,100

But the trade from British India was very active. It stood thus:—

	Rs.
1052.....	9,12,759
1053.....	12,01,211

232. It may be noticed that 29 articles were exempt from duty in the year under review in keeping with the arrangements effected in British India, according to the international convention.

233. A revision of duty on rock salt was also made pursuant to altered arrangements in British India.

234. The total cost of the customs establishment including contingent charges was Rupees 35,759.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Salt.

235. **Home Manufacture of Salt.** It may be noted that close upon a moiety of the aggregate consumption of the country is met by indigenous production in South Travancore, and the other half, by importation of Bombay salt. The former or its 'facsimile' the Tinnevely salt is generally consumed in the country South of the Varkallay Barrier, and Bombay salt, in the territory North of it. The development of home manufacture to the extent of the consumption of the country for which the seaboard of South Travancore is eminently gifted with natural advantages and facilities, engaged from time to time the attention of the Government. But the popular prejudice which exists in Central and North Travancore in favor of Bombay salt has operated as an impediment to vigorous action towards the attainment of the object.

236. **Results of the year compared with the previous year.** The out-turn of home manufacture in the year was 371 Garces, against 2,037 of the year preceding. This is accounted for by the extraordinary rainfall the year round.

237. No rain register had been kept in any of the salt works, but rain gauges were posted one at Tamaracolum and one at Rajakamungalom in the latter part of the year.

238. The register of rainfall in the Trevandrum Observatory may be accepted more or less as the index of rainfall in the Southern salt works.

239. The amount of rain gauged during the year in the Trevandrum Observatory was 102.319 the highest yet recorded during the last 30 years.

240. It is remarkable that a favorable agricultural season is not unfrequently an unfavorable season for manufacture.

241. The deficient out-turn in the year would occasioned an unusually large expenditure in the purchase of foreign salt, had not a considerable quantity of the last year's supply been available. As it is, the cost for the year stands as noted in the margin

	Price cost of foreign salt.
1052	81,410 Rs.
1053	99,021 Rs.

242. The stock of salt on hand at the year's end compares with the previous year—

	Garecs.
1052	4,169
1053	2,760

243. The aggregate stock of all kinds of salt received into store was as follows:—

		1052	1053
Home made	Garecs	1,871	1,681
Bombay	"	1,499	2,061
Tinnevely	"	"	31
Total		3,370	4,111

244. The sales were.

	1052	1053
Home made	1,214	1,721
Bombay and Tinnevely	3,069	2,561
Total	4,283	4,281

245. It is gratifying that the enhancement of monopoly price of the article about the middle of the year which was arranged in assimilation with the altered price in British India scarcely affected the consumption as had been apprehended.

246. The proceeds of sales stood thus:—

	Rupees.
1052	11,81,823
1053	13,82,490
	2,00,667

The increase is accounted for by the enhanced monopoly price which was in operation during the latter part of the year.

Gross and net Salt Revenue. Rupees.

Receipt including sundries	14,19,309
Establishment	31,933
Kudivarom, &c., price paid for home made and foreign salt	1,01,053
Freight, cart hire, boat hire, &c.	60,821
Price of gunny bags	3,557
Charges for weighing machines	293
Charges for raising brine from the reservoir into the pans	251
	1,97,913

12,21,396

is 2,37,885 more than the net revenue of the last year.

2. The incidence of salt tax per head of the population is Rs. 9 P. 4.

3. The consumption of salt per head was 18 lbs. as shown in former Administration Reports.

It may be observed that while the supersession of the old by the new system by weight has minimized the facilities for fraud, the new weighing machines are not understood by the customers. They are at the mercy of the officers concerned. To be able to check the weightment by the purchaser ought to have an accurate idea of

(a) How the balance beam is poised.

(b) When its equilibrium is disturbed.

4. The machines often get out of order from the rough handling they are daily subjected to.

5. The contiguous situation of sale depôts to receiving-houses having been found to be fraught with facilities for fraud on the part of the servants of the two depart-

ments in collusion, the Government resolved to move the sale depôts a few miles to the interior of the country. Pursuant to this policy four sale depôts were removed in the year under review from their proximity to the stores on the coast far to the interior.

254. This arrangement, while operating as a check to abuses in combination between the servants of the stores and sale depôts, has been beneficial in bringing this necessary of life as near to the centres of population as possible.

255. The manufacturers were paid their *Kudicaram* dues with rigid punctuality.

256. The petty officials employed in the salt works having been inadequately paid, some of them receiving the pittance of no more than 2½ Rupees per month, His Highness was pleased to sanction in the year an annual increase of 1,344 Rs. to the servants of one of the chief salt works, at Tamaracolum.

257. The labor for carrying salt from the salt works to the place of shipment having been inadequately paid for, a revised scale was adopted raising the wages from 11 fanams per 100 maunds to 15 fanams. This measure has not redressed the grievances of the laborers, but takes away excuse for coercing labor on the part of the petty officials.

258. For the transport of salt from the stores to the newly established interior sale depôts, contractors were engaged for the supply of carts to do away with any further impressment.

259. During the year the Dewan personally inspected the salt works and noted down the improvements needed.

260. The predilection of the consumers of Central

Travancore in favor of Bombay salt has been already noted. It has been the policy of the Government for some years past to offer home made salt or the Tinnevelly article which is very like it alternately with Bombay salt in the region where the latter was till then exclusively consumed; the object being to habituate the people gradually to the use of native salt.

261. The remarks made in his annual Report by the Commercial Agent bearing on the above arrangement may appropriately be reproduced here. The remarks run thus:—

“As so frequently urged year after year, this * great necessary Bombay salt. “of life is of all other qualities the most sought after by all classes of the population who have the option of selection. The preference is so strong that if local or East Coast manufactured salt were generally introduced into Travancore, a lucrative pursuit would at once be opened to run contraband Bombay salt from the adjoining Districts of British India into this country”.

262. The Commercial Agent is correct in his observations; but in so far as the introduction of contraband Bombay salt is concerned, the plan at work for the sales of indigenous salt in Central and North Travancore provides a safeguard. The arrangement in force restricts the sale of salt formerly to the more inland depôts, while those on and in the proximity of the frontier have to deal with Bombay salt.

263. While the sales in the depôts where the two descriptions of salt are used show a reduced revenue arising from the indigenous salt not being quite marketable, such loss is more than indemnified by the favorable sales in depôts where Bombay salt is exclusively used.

264. These results may be illustrated by an appeal to figures.

265. Out of the 24 sale depôts north of the Vurkalay barrier, Bombay salt was exclusively sold in 12: and in the others, indigenous and Bombay salt alternately.

266. The sales in the former amounted to 8,000 and odd maunds in excess of the last year, while in the latter there was a falling off of 2,000 and odd maunds—the result being a net increase in consumption of 6,000 and odd maunds in the whole range of Bombay salt.

267. Speaking of the local depôt, the Commercial Agent at Alleppey observes:—

“In regard to the retail sale Establishment, I would strongly urge its discontinuance at Alleppey and resume the retail business from the wholesale Department direct, because, it has been proved from 13 years of practical experience to be the best and most simple. Over all that period frauds were unknown. Since the re-establishment of the retail as a separate institution frauds have been constant and recurring”.

268. It may be remarked that the functions of storing, issuing and carrying on sales at Alleppey were originally combined in one and the same agency—an arrangement which in practical working was productive of delays in issuing indents from inland depôts, vexatious and prejudicial to the consumers. This necessarily led to a division of labour in the separation of “sales” from “storing” and “distribution”. Simplicity of operation and absence of fraud are forward as reasons for incorporating “sales” with “storing” as formerly. That a combination of the two functions, even the proximity of the sale depôt to the store is beset with immense scope for fraud is a theory (tested by experience) which the Government holds and acts upon in other parts of the State.

269. When the very contiguous location of a sale depôt to the stores is deprecated as a fruitful source of abuse,

fortiori an amalgamation of them. If frauds were unknown during the period preceding the separation of the two depôts, was I think owing more to the difficulty of detecting them while subject to the control of one and the same superintendent rather than to the absence of frauds.

270. A reference to the statistics of the local depôt at Alleppey shows that the average sale for a decade after separation exceeded that before the division took place, *vide* the marginal entry.

average sale for 10 years
before separation 1,05,000
after separation 1,11,000
maunds.

271. On a recent visit to Alleppey the necessity for removing the salt depôt from its contiguity to the stores was very apparent to the Dewan and the measure has now been resolved upon.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Abkaree and Opium.

272. The subjoined statement compares the Abkaree Revenue of 1052 and 1053.

	Demand.	Collection*	Balance.
1052	1,60,517	1,59,250	1,267
1053	1,63,003	1,61,322	1,681
		+ 2,072	

273. The higher rent realized by the auction sale of 3 time-expired farms, two in the Southern Division and one in the Quilon Division, and greater attention bestowed on the punctual collection of the Government dues from the renters, contributed to the increase.

274. Out of the current year's balance, (1,681 Rupees) a little more than a moiety is the yield of the Edapally Rajah's territory which is realized by this State and adjusted in the annual payment of the stipulated subsidy payable by the Edapally Rajah. The remainder was arrears recoverable mostly in the Trevandrum and Sherthalay Divisions.

275. Old arrears amounted to 3,747 Rupees of which 2,061 Rupees were simply of a character to be wiped off the accounts: it being the arrears charged against the Anjengo farm but which in fact is remissible.

276. It may be stated that Anjengo is leased to Travancore on terms which assign the Abkaree Revenue to us. This State used all along to collect Abkaree Revenue from the Anjengo or Cottadilly farm as from all other parts of the country by farming out the revenue to a licensed contractor. The sub-agents of the contractor as well as the people of Anjengo threw no impediments in the way of the

renter's fulfilling his contract until 1048, when they defied his authority and carried on an organized system of illicit traffic under the cloak of a legal objection that they were not bound, as British subjects, to recognize Travancore's renter, inasmuch as this State and the sub-renters of the farm, according to the provisions of the British Abkaree Law, were not provided with licenses from the Collector of Malabar. This led to a determination on the part of His Highness' Government to cancel its agreement with its renter, adjust the transactions with him amicably, and conform to the provisions of the British Abkaree Law. Hence the prohibition of an arrear against the contractor which is simply remissible.

The actual collections come to 800 Rupees.

Out of the remainder the largest proportion is to be eliminated from the accounts.

The disbursements on account of the Abkaree were 1,097 Rupees.

Opium and Bang. The demand was 10,178 Rupees which was recovered in full.

281. In the year under review His Highness the Maha Rajah sanctioned the imprisonment of smugglers of Opium in default of payment of the fine which the Dewan is authorized to inflict by the Royal Notification dated 22nd Edavom 1036.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Forests.

282. The main range of the forests of the country the exception of two tracts under different departmental supervision, one comprised within the limits of the cardamom and the other situate about the extremity of the Ghât the South, is under the charge of the Conservator of Forests.

283. The financial results of the working of the Forest Department were as follows.

RECEIPTS.		P.
Value of timber ready for delivery	2	2
Do. sold.....	2	2
Do. supplied to the Revenue Mahmut	7	7
Do. to Public Works Department	8	8
Seigniorage on Timber, and Miscellaneous Revenue ...	4	4
Revenue from timber Shencotta Dépôt.....	3	3
Yields from other forest produce in Shencotta		
Valuation of wild cardamom, ivory, wax, dammer, honey, &c.....	11,723	
Do. of elephants captured	12,290	
Forest Magistracy fines, &c	853	
	<u>1,60,654</u>	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Forest Department	16,035
Shencotta timber Dépôt.....	12,612
Do. other forest produce.....	414
Cardamom branch (of forest Department)	4,410
Elephant Department	11,946
	<u>45,417</u>

284. The balance was 1,15,237 Rupees.

285. A few remarks in elucidation of some of the entries under "receipts" may be desirable.

286. The first item, viz, "value of timber ready for delivery" indicates the balance supply due to a Bombay timber merchant in satisfaction of private contracts of sale arranged departmentally under the sanction of the Government. These contracts were entered into in the years 1051, 1052 and 1053, involving the sale of a stock aggregating 10,000 candies of Teak and Kole Teak.

287. The second entry, viz., "Timber sold" represents stock actually delivered to the timber merchant as well as the quantities otherwise disposed of.

288. With reference to this departmental mode of disposing of timber, the observations of the Commercial Agent in his Annual Report for the year under review may appropriately be reproduced here. Mr. Crawford thus remarks;—

"It would be most desirable in the interests of the Revenue that all Teak timber should be sent to this (Alleppey) dépôt and sold yearly in public auction."

289. Sales by public competition in a Commercial Port such as Alleppey appear at the first blush to subserve the interests of the Government the best, and it has been the practice generally to float down to Alleppey on rafts, the timber felled by the Conservator in the forests. The altered system of departmental sale seems to have originated a few years ago from the fact that, of late, the results of public sale at Alleppey were practically disadvantageous to the Government, a fact borne out by a comparison of the price realized "on the candy" at Alleppey (calculated on 3 years' sale of timber preceding the contract minus all charges up to the time of delivery) with the price "on the candy" in the sale by the department at the local depôts. The price

on the candy at Alleppey was Rs. 11½, while in the 10 depôts it was Rs. 15.

290. It may be noted that the former was too low to cover the charges while the latter was comparatively advantageous.

291. Independently of this, the existence in the Alleppey timber depot of a balance stock yet unsold out of supplies which date so far back as 1039 (now 15 years) is an argument which goes in favor of departmental sales. The question is however one for further investigation.

292. The fees realized on timber which private dealers are licensed to fell and take away are less than the last year. The Conservator does not account for the falling off.

293. There was an increase of 12,000 Rupees in the seigniorage upon Kole Teak logs allowed to be cut from Sirkar's forests.

294. The next item under "receipts" that calls for attention is "Revenue from timber, Shencotta. Department." The result was an increase in favor of the year. The rate of exhibition of this revenue apart from the general list of receipts from timber is owing to its reference to a list of forest which had formerly been administered by the revenue authorities of Shencotta Talook in whose limits it is situate, but was incorporated with the Forest Department in 1047. The receipts are separately recorded in the accounts to show which of the two is the more advantageous system of management.

295. It is due to the Forest Department to say that the financial results of this Department since its amalgamation with the forest range compares favorably with the results of things that previously existed; for the average annual

revenue from timber for 7 years subsequent to the amalgamation was 26,000 Rupees in round numbers, as contrasted with about 15,000 Rupees, the previous average.

296. The charges of the working of the Shencotta forest were Rs. 12,611 against Rs. 1,217 of the previous year, a result for which the Conservator thus accounts:—

"The expenditure of the Shencotta Yaloo has amounted to rather a large sum in the year under review. It appears that during the preceding year merchants were permitted to fell timber on their own account, subject to certain specified conditions and certain fixed rates; the Government was thus saved the trouble and expense of felling timber through its own agency, and the expenditure incurred by the establishment was very small in comparison to the profits realized from the seigniorage or "Malelawum" paid by the merchants for the timber felled by them. In the year 1053 this practice was discontinued and timber was both felled and sold through the agency of the department, thus causing an increase in the expenditure without however giving any proportionate increase to the income, which amounts to about the same as that realized during the year 1052".

297. The valuation fixed upon the Elephants captured by the Conservator of forests, which is also one of the entries under "receipts", is simply a rough estimate.

298. The balance shown to the credit of the Department compares favorably with the previous year's by 12,462 Rupees.

299. It should be noted that the results shewn above cannot in their very nature coincide with the actual receipts from forest Revenue shown in the financial accounts of the State closed for the year under review: for while the former takes account of stock, the latter deals only with the actual money receipts.

300. The Khedda Works. The construction of a "Khedda" at Koniyoore on the model of the sore Khedda enclosure, which had been inspected by the Conservator of forests was begun in 1051 and completed in 1052.

301. The elephants captured in the Khedda during the year were 13, of which 3 died. The others are in course of training. The charges defrayed on account of the Khedda including the establishment maintained, amount to 500 Rupees. Distributing this amount amongst the elephants captured, the average cost per elephant comes to 500 Rupees.

302. It should be noted that this mode of elephant capture, novel to Travancore, was not allowed to supplant the "pit-fall" system existing in different parts of the district.

303. The districts where establishments are maintained to capture wild elephants in pits are

Culkoolum,
Nedumungaud,
Puthanayooram,
Chunganacherry,
Thodupalay and
Munjappera.

304. In the year under review, the Conservator submitted a proposition to the Government to abolish the "pit-fall" establishments on the grounds of the sufficiency of the Khedda at Koniyoore for all purposes of elephant capture. The result of the discussion and consideration of the question was that until we shall have established at least four Kheddahs, two in North and two in South Travancore, the general system of entrapping by pits should not be done away with.

305. The "pit" establishments in the districts of Culkoolum and Nedumungad were however abolished,

appeared that there had been no capture in those districts for some time past.

306. In the pits 5 elephants were captured, 3 of which are doing well. The aggregate charges were 2,961 Rupees. The average cost per animal comes to 600 Rupees.

307. Experience has shown that old elephants captured either in pit or in the Khedda do not generally survive, the imprisonment and process of domestication following the former are proving in the majority of cases fatal to them. The latter system subjects the animal to a shock in the fall which gives rise to serious injuries. But elephants captured in the Khedda have better chances of prolongation of life.

The Conservator's remarks on this subject may be fully reproduced here.

I am inclined to think that even under this system, elephants of certain age, as well as those of very tender years will rarely escape the very trying ordeal to which they have necessarily to be subjected. It is not an easy matter to bring an old elephant through the process of training to allow its being taken out of the training house within a reasonable time, and a lengthened imprisonment in a place where it has hardly room to move about freely tells in a great measure upon its health, and, adds to the injuries sustained by it in its struggles in the Khedda, reducing its chances of life to a minimum. Young elephants are more easily trained as they become in a very short time reconciled to their new life, and tame and docile with their keepers; they may therefore before the confinement in the training house has any injurious effect on their health be taken out to the river, where they may be bathed and allowed to lie down, and roll about at their pleasure, a course of treatment which tends more than any thing else to restore to them their former health and vigor. It will be seen that of the number of elephants which have died after capture both under the pit and Khedda systems the majority have been either old animals, or very young calves which from obvious reasons are not easily reared. The Government has sanctioned the construction of more Kheddahs for the capture of wild elephants and arrangements will soon be made for the selection of suitable sites for this purpose."

309. Before quitting the subject of elephants, it may be well to notice the number of permits issued under the notification prohibiting the shooting of elephants published by the Government on the 18th October 1869.

310. During the year the number of special permits granted to European gentlemen was 8 and to Natives 3.

311. General permits, in other words permits granted to kill elephants for the protection of cultivation, were 2.

312. The 3 special permits granted to Natives were to shoot rogue elephants.

313. There were two cases where persons killed elephants in self-defence without permit.

314. A rogue elephant infested the neighbourhood of Rancee, and another of Madatharakany. The Government proclaimed liberal rewards for their destruction. But have not yet been reported killed.

315. In the year under review, the number of
Tigers killed was.....16
Do83

316. The reward given for their destruction was in round numbers 1,500 Rupees.

317. A man-eater having been reported to infest a part of Chengannoor District, the Government proclaimed a reward of 100 Rupees for his destruction. The Tiger was killed and the reward paid.

318. Teak Plantation. At Malayattoor, the plants reported to be in a thriving condition at the end of the last year were 49,641, and at Conyoor 36,743. Plants of stunted growth were 23,757.

319. The charges incurred at Malayattoor were 459 Rs.
Do do Conyoor 792 Rs.
Total.....1,251 Rs.

320. His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to sanction in the year under review 5,000 Rupees to extend the Teak plantation at Conyoor, in other words to set down a large number of plants more.

321. Denudation of Forests. The Conservator has remarks ;—

“ Cultivation of paddy on the hills is rapidly increasing and the measures hitherto taken to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of forests for this purpose have been of little or no avail, the punishments awarded to offending cultivators are too trifling to deter them from entering the forests again with this object, and as they are allowed to appropriate for themselves the crops raised by them on the hills after payment of the ‘ Mallawarum ’ or tax levied by the revenue authorities, they are encouraged to persevere in their cultivation notwithstanding the efforts of the Forest Department against it.”

322. It is a fact that forests continue to be destroyed recklessly by ryots for raising temporary crops. A large population living at the foot of the hills subsist by this means. The distress which is likely to attend them when they are prevented from pursuing their time-honored and hereditary avocations is urged with great stress on the other side of the question. The subject is however receiving the attention of the Government.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Cardamom and sundry forest products.

323. In addition to directing the cultivation and collection of this valuable spice the superintendent of the Cardamom Hills has the general conservancy of forests in the range of the Cardamom Hills. Hence a review of the transactions of the Department will necessarily involve the results of the Conservancy of a portion of our forests unconnected with those of the chief forest department of the State over which a separate officer presides and which comes under a separate head.

324. Mr. Baker the late superintendent died and was succeeded by Mr. O. H. Bensley.

325. The crop gathered was 138 candies against 35 of the year preceding. The price realized at the public sale held at Alleppey under the management of the Commercial Agent was 2,14,015 Rupees, the average price per candy being 1,749½ Rupees—a rate which exceeded the average during the last 6 years.

326. It has hitherto been customary to burn the chaff or light cardamoms collected with the crop, the object being to put it out of the power of the ryots to get possession of it and make use of it to cover smuggling of the superior article.

327. In the year under review the inferior produce was advantageously sold at Alleppey, due precautions having been taken to see the article shipped to Travancore beyond the possibility of its finding its way to the cardamom ryots. The price realized was in round numbers 1,74,000 Rupees.

30

328. The cultivation having run great risk of being affected by the impoverished ryots suffering from famine stem of advances was judiciously arranged and the cultivators held to weed and otherwise keep their gardens in order, while precautions were taken against theft by famished people from Madura by the organization of a special force of Police, 100 strong.

329. Remarking on the quality of the produce, the Commercial Agent writes:—

“This valuable spice would soon regain its former position in the market as a first class product, if it were only allowed to ripen and not be gathered green as has been the custom for the last 10 years”.

330. The ryots now gather the crop at a single picking which the racemes with ripe and unripe fruits are pulled from the plants, the capsules being subsequently stripped off the racemes. The result is a superior article of superior quality, the bulk being a depreciated article. A restriction on to pick the ripe pods only is recommended. This necessarily involves successive pickings and a prolonged stay of laborers on the hills. The ryots refused to adopt the plan unless the Government gave them a larger share of the produce which at present is the market value of one third of the quantity delivered. The improved mode of picking remarked upon was impressed on the Government by Mr. Munro. In $\frac{1050}{1874-75}$ the Government proposed to increase the ryots' share from one third to two fifths of the produce of his crops and introduced experimentally proved picking in one of the cardamom gardens. The result attained was a clear profit of 25 Rupees on the produce. No further action was taken to extend the improvement to other gardens. The question is one of fiscal policy and well worthy of serious consideration.

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331. Smuggling. The Superintendent thus remarks: "On account of the famine in British India and the consequent distress of the people who were thus driven to crime, a great deal of smuggling took place though an additional guard of one hundred peons was temporarily engaged for its suppression."

332. Watchmen. The ryots as usual appointed watchmen to guard their own interests; their salaries amounting to Rupees 3,000 were advanced by the Government.

333. Malpara District. This is a new District according to the Superintendent's report and furnished a good crop.

334. Cattle Fees. There were no receipts this head as His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased in consideration of the distress prevailing in the District Tinnevely and Madurai to direct that the period of exemption from the payment of grazing fee on cattle coming to feed on the Travancore Hills granted by notification dated the 2nd March 1877 continue until further orders.

335. Roads. The old roads were kept in repair but no new ones were constructed.

336. Elephant trapping. Several old pits were repaired but only one elephant was captured in the Cunnialom forest, and this one died.

337. Timber Depot. The Superintendent thus remarks:—

"The work of this part of the Department has been at a still. This result Mr. Baker anticipated in his last report 'famine preventing the usual buyers from purchasing. The realized from sale of old timber amounted to 694 Rs. The Kutty canum fees amounted to 131 Rs. 20 Chs. 12 C.

338. General health. The past year was exceptionally unhealthy one; an unusually large proportion of deaths was recorded; and few escaped fever.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The Public Works Department.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S.

339. The prosperous condition of the finances enabled the Government to make a much larger allotment for Public Works than in several years past, and thus return to the public in this reproductive direction a good portion of the surplus of the year, pursuant to a policy which it keeps steadily in view.

340. Of the two executive Agencies having charge of the Public Works of the State, the Chief Engineer's Department as being the professional establishment and by far the more important, received an allotment of Rupees 8,20,000 against Rupees 5,71,000 in the preceding year.

341. The following statement extracted from Mr. Barton's report exhibits the grants made to his Department for the last 5 years, and the proportion devoted to new works.*

	Total yearly allotment.	Total expenditure on new works.
For 1049	6,67,820	4,65,728
" 1050	5,50,113	3,95,306
" 1051	5,75,700	3,57,002
" 1052	5,71,569	3,88,964
" 1053	8,20,000	4,14,108

342. The charges of the Engineer's Department for the last two years are as classified below.

Original Construction.

	1052	1053
(1.) Communication	2,82,275	3,37,394
(2.) Civil buildings	7,132	4,632
(3.) Irrigation works	47,641	15,587
(4.) Miscellaneous	38,867	43,591
(5.) Surveying and tracing roads, &c.	13,049	12,904
	3,88,964	4,14,108

* The figures in the Chief Engineer's report for 1052 were incorrect.

Repairs.

	1052	1053
(1.) Communications.....	1,03,210	1,33,717
(2.) Civil buildings.....	10,779	29,019
(3.) Irrigation works.....	8,698	1,06,588
(4.) Miscellaneous.....	4,030	1,333
	<u>1,26,717</u>	<u>2,70,657</u>
Establishment.....	88,203	91,076
Stock tools and plant, sundries, deposits, &c.....	3,39,035	4,29,457

Original Construction.

343. It may be interesting to notice the works in detail.

	Rupees.
The main line from Trevandrum to Northern frontier.....	28,186
The road from Moovattoopalay to Trippoonithoray (the capital of the Cochin State where His Highness the Rajah resides).....	9,641
Do. from Canjirapully to Kunnumpagom.....	2,375
Do. from Peermade to Goodalore.....	15,792
A trace of two miles for the alternative line of the upper part of the Peermade Ghāt.....	519
Approach to Lappolum Bridge on the 85th mile of the road from Cottayam to Chenganoor.....	417
Koondaray to Pooliara (Road from Quilon to Shencottah).....	7,659
Kayenkolum to Poonalore.....	3,116
Alleppey Roads.....	3,188
Ayoor to Yaroor via Anjil.....	5,548
Road from Yaroor to Colathoorpalay.....	6,971
Do. from Cottaracurray to Coonattoor.....	5,228
Itticaray Road.....	1,084
Extension of the Bandy road from Tiroonendikurray to Myloony.....	107
A 12 feet road from Shoorlode to Colashagorom Road via Nelamel, Pullikel, Madavoor and Kilimanoor.....	371
Vithooray to Cullar.....	3,606
Road from Vembayakunnum via Nedoovengaud to Arianaud.....	287
Road from Arianaud to Culiel.....	71
Do. from Amaravellay to Annapara Ambaloum.....	11,784
	<u>1,612</u>

	Rupees.
Branch roads at the Capital.....	2,476
Branch road from the Northern main Road to Tiroovella village.....	545
Cutting 14 feet road from a deviation between the 13th and 20th and in 23rd mile of the Cottayam and Mundakayom road.....	23
Road between Navoykolum and Kilimanoor.....	515
Road between Vurkalay and Pullikel.....	2,685
Expenditures on 14 works estimates below 500 Rs.	2,614
Vurkalay barrier canal.....	1,08,738
Constructing 3 aqueducts across the Vurkalay barrier canal.....	5,977
Various small works in connection with the Vurkalay canal.....	314
Sluices, bridges and culverts on the various roads.	99,991
Alterations and improvements to the various roads.	3,971
Canal improvements.....	1,953
Total.....	<u>3,37,394</u>

344. The length of the main line from Trevandrum to the Northern frontier is 156 miles. In the year under review the Dewan had the pleasure of travelling over the entire length. This is an important means of communication running through the centre of Travancore and calculated to develop the internal trade of the country. It opens vast fertile forest tracts highly advantageous to cultivation.

345. The Chief Engineer thus describes the works done in each Section of this road from Trevandrum up to the Northern frontier.

"1st Section Trevandrum to Ayoor (35 miles.) The work has consisted of finishing up the roads.

"Constructing a bridge of 5.45 feet spans at Bavanapoorum and one of 1.40 feet and 2.24 feet spans at Killymanoor.

"The masonry work at both these bridges is very good, indeed, and reflects great credit upon the Overseer in charge.

"2nd Section Ayoor to Chenganoor (39 miles.) Entirely of finishing off the road, surface and slopes.

"From Chenganoor to Cottayam (22 miles.) This work also has consisted in finishing off the road, surface and slopes.

"From Cottayam to Moovattoopalay (36 miles.) The large bridge at Cottayam 7.45 feet spans has been commenced, the iron work ordered and received from England. Quarries opened and a large quantity of stone collected.

"The bridge at Neelamungalom 4.24 feet spans has been brought nearly to completion and several heavy banks, culverts, and drains, finished, the surface and slopes have also been completed.

"From Moovattoopalay to the Frontier (24 Miles.)

"2 bridges with 40 feet waterway completed. 1 of 16 feet 1 of 15 feet and 3 of 10 feet waterway and several large culverts and drains, have been completed. Some rock blasting and removing done, several heavy banks finished, and the surface and slopes dressed up, and gravel spread."

346. The road from Moovattoopalay to Tripoonithoray is a very useful communication. It greatly interested the Dewan to learn, while on tour at Moovattoopalay, that a trade is being carried on between British Cochin and the villages in the vicinity of Moovattupalay which have since taken to importing more than the mere necessities of life.

347. Para 26 of the Chief Engineer's Report gives details about the road from Kanjirapully to Kunnampagom.

"The earthwork and rock blasting on this road have been completed, and all water courses provided with dips, the line has opened out admirably, but requires its continuation on to the 14th mile post of the Chunganacherry Road, which section (8 miles) has been traced out and may be constructed at a very small outlay. Part of this road will serve for the projected new line from Puthanapooram through Ramee alluded to in Para 59 of this Report."

348. The next road calling for notice is the Ghaut communication from Peerinade to Goodalore where it falls in with the British uphill road from the Madura plains. Towards the latter end of the year, the Dewan personally

inspected the whole length of this road in company with the Chief Engineer.

349. This communication between Madura and North Travancore is one of the most important lines in Travancore and reflects great credit on our Chief Engineer for the difficult achievements in blasting, &c. Traffic is carried on to a tolerable degree and bids fair to develop. It is now of no small utility to the planting interests.

350. It may be noted that measures were initiated by the Dewan on his tour to have Chuttrums, Travellers' Bungalows, Cart Stands and other facilities for wayfarers, constructed along the line from Goodalore to its Junction with the water communication in the North Travancore plains.

351. The Chief Engineer's observations in Paras from 18 to 25 of his Report about this road as well as the public buildings required at Peermade may be reproduced here.

"Peermade Ghaut. Notwithstanding the extraordinary rainfall and the heavy traffic, this road has been kept open at all seasons and, except during very continuous heavy weather, in very good order.

"The expenditure has been 15,792 during the year, which has been chiefly devoted to widening out and dressing up the curves, completing revetment walls, removing rock and banking across and re-entering angles.

"The Periar Bridge (13 spans of 25 feet waterway) was not completed as expected. The sickness among the work people was very great, and the whole of the executive establishment, including the Supervisor in charge was completely hors de combat; and the only efficient elephant we had for removing the girders from the forest where they had been felled and sawn out by the Department died.

"The present state of the Bridge is—Abutments finished, approaches including heavy cutting 30 feet in depth with a good deal of rock cutting nearly finished.

" Piles all in position, 44 girders fixed and 4 spans planked.
 " Hand railing partly finished.

" *Urraday Bridge* (3 spans of 25 feet waterway).

" Abutments up to girder level.

" Piles in superstructure on the ground ready for fixing.

" Masonry of other bridges nearly finished.

" The scenes of sickness and death from fever and famine along
 " this road were at times terrible.

" A visit of the Dewan to these hills (the first such visit on record I believe) has led to ready sanction for constructing Magistrate's Court-house and offices. A Magistrate's residence, a Travellers' Bungalow, Police and Preventive Establishment lines, at the Frontier and elsewhere, and Chuttrums at various places on the road to be provided as funds can be allotted for the purpose.

" The designs and estimates have been submitted."

352. Passing over several minor roads in the list, the one from Vembayakonum *via* Nedoovengaud to Arianaud is noteworthy. This road runs along the foot of the Ghâts over 45 miles more or less parallel to the Southern Trunk line. This, when completed and connected with the Southern Trunk line by a number of branch roads of which one has already been constructed, that is from Anapara Ambalom to Amaravallay, will be a blessing to the ryots in the hilly tracts of Nedoovengaud, Neyatinkurray and Culcoolam, as affording facilities for conveying their agricultural produce to the villages in the low country which form the centres of trade. The Dewan, while Dewan Peishcar of the Trevandrum Division, had the pleasure of inspecting the greatest portion of the line in company with the Chief Engineer.

353. Mr. Barton's remarks bearing on this road are subjoined.

" On the Road from Bombayconum to Nedoovengaud, Arcanaud, Moonurray and thence to Shorlacode, a sum of Rupees 12,226 has been expended in completing and gravelling embankments over paddy fields widening out to full width in gravelly soil, and to 10

" feet in width in rocky ground where blasting was needed in the construction of well formed dips where masonry works will hereafter be required, and of ramps down river banks.

" The road is now practicable for carts from end to end (45 miles.)

" It is intended to carry branch roads across from the main Southern road to this new road.

" One from Annaparay Ambalam to Amaravallay (10 miles) was taken in hand this year and an expenditure of 1,612 Rupees incurred and 2 miles opened, the whole will be completed in two or three months."

354. Before quitting the subject of roads the works done during the year under report in this connection may be thus summarized.

685	miles of road have been maintained.
82	Do. Do. brought to completion.
96	Do. Do. newly commenced.
94	Do. Do. traces for new roads.

355. A map sent by the Chief Engineer with his Report is annexed. It will better illustrate than any amount of writing how the country is being gradually opened out.

356. Bridges, sluices and culverts on the various roads absorbed close upon a lac of Rupees.

357. In this connection the Poonaloor suspension bridge may be noticed as the most important.

" This great work is still I am sorry to say unfinished; last year the delay was caused by an outbreak of sickness in camp and the neglect of the work people to their houses.

" This year the masonry work was completed and the raising of the suspension chains in progress when a sudden and unexpected flood occurred and carried away all the staging and gearing in the bed of the river and necessitated the work being abandoned till after the monsoon. All the girders, crossbeams, planking, &c., have been got ready and the work of fitting up will be recommenced the moment it is considered safe to do so."

358. Vurkalay barrier canal consumed in the year 1,15,029 Rupees.

359. The following is an extract from Mr. Barton's Report on this work.

"On this work there has been a total expenditure in the year of Rupees 1,15,029.

"Rupees, 49,895 on the Tunnel.

"Rupees, 65,134 on works outside, that is in open cuttings, fencing bridges and aqueducts.

"In my report for last year I noted that, 'Further work in connection with Tunnel No. 2 was then unfortunately definitely suspended; the miners allowed to return to England, the Assistant Engineer in charge dismissed, and a proposal made to shut up and dismantle the brickfields, and sell the small stock of bricks in hand.

* * * * *

"Later on in the year sanction to proceed with the open cuttings and to re-start the brickmaking was happily obtained and a further allotment of funds provided.

"In the year under review vigorous efforts were made to get the open cuttings carried down to canal level. New miners from England were sent for; meanwhile under Mr. Dollamore's personal supervision the sumps and drains up to the Tunnel fronts at both ends were got in the drains not without considerable difficulty. Pumps made ready and started.

"The miners arrived in October 1877 and the actual tunnelling was commenced.

"The services of Mr. Valentine were re-engaged and he returned to the work in November 1877.

"The permanent retaining walls for the canal, the tunnel entrances outside lengths and 9' inside lengths equal to a total of 115 lineal feet, at A face and of 10 lengths equal to a total of 121 feet at B face have been completed.

"One of the Contractors' old shafts was enlarged re-timbered and sunk to 80 feet in depth, further progress being delayed till the second set of miners arrived.

"Brickmaking was re-commenced at Sheringheel. A new brickfield opened at Iyloor, and a stock of 20 lacs (2 millions) of bricks burnt. A further supply of limestone quarried at Cape Comorin and arrangements for transport by sea in progress.

"Timber in large quantities have been indented for on the Forest Department or are in course of delivery from other sources.

"The progress has not, I regret to say, been what I hoped for. The ground met with has been very bad, the risk and difficulties anticipated through leaving the headings so long standing have proved even more serious than I expected and it has required the utmost care and caution. The settlement of the earth above the headings submitted to such long exposure was such as to necessitate reducing many of the lengths from 12 feet to 9 feet each and in two cases to 6 feet only.

"The bars and a great deal of timber have been bricked in and lost, as it was not desirable if possible to remove them.

"It is probable that these difficulties will continue until the tunnel is past the finished portion of the headings at both ends and of this there were still ^{1st Anniversary last} _{15th August}

79 feet at A face.

236 „ „ B face.

"Unfortunately our difficulties have not been with the ground only. The new miners turned out to be discontented, the value of the Rupee and exchange question concerned and troubled them much as it does a great many other servants of Government. One man was guilty of gross insubordination and rather than submit to punishment abandoned the work.

"These difficulties have not disheartened those in charge of the work and they are only noticed here that credit may be given them for past success in contending therewith and for what they will justly merit when the difficulties are completely overcome.

"The discharge of water has increased considerably at A face but is well kept down by a small steam pump while at B face the drainage has been effected by hand pumps only.

"At the present date the tunnel advanced to 190 feet completed at one end 170 feet at the other.

"Of the outside works the canal has been bottomed out and boats can now get up to the Tunnel entrances at both ends, the side slopes dressed off and turfed and especial labor and care taken in planting and conserving the vegetation."

360. The last work in the category of communications is canal improvements.

361. Paras 84 to 86 of the Chief Engineer's Report may be reproduced here.

"The navigable canals in charge of the Engineer, have been fairly efficiently maintained though in places, owing to the extraordinary rainfall and freshes, large quantities of silt have been brought down by the many rivers which intersect the canals and backwaters.

"A considerable improvement has been effected in the Chowray canal by a series of diversions which straighten and shorten the course.

"It is worthy of note that (owing to the Paroor Bar not having been opened by the Revenue authorities) an unusual volume of water passed down the Quilon Canal and one of the large masonry bridges has been placed in considerable danger from undermining; such remedy as could at once be applied has adopted, but it may be reasonably expected an accident will happen if the opening of the bar is not attended to."

362. There is nothing noteworthy under original Civil buildings.

363. Original Irrigation Works. The outlay was less as compared with the previous year. The reason is obvious: successive heavy floods caused by the extraordinary rainfall all the year round terminated in a wholesale destruction of the irrigation works especially in South Travancore. The enormous amount of money and labor which their repair absorbed unavoidably interfered with the construction of new works.

364. The details of original irrigation works limited as they were for the reason adverted to are given by Mr. Barton in paras 93 and 94 of his Report which are reproduced here.

"The restoration of the Annendur and of the Nanjenand Poothanur Channels has been continued and an expenditure of

"Rupees 7,157 incurred thereon. A new head work for the latter channel at an estimated cost of Rupees 5,051 has been well advanced.

"Several useful works in the way of calingulahs, sluices and small aqueducts have been completed the expenditure thereon having been Rupees 2,870."

365. In connection with irrigation works it may be observed that His Highness' Government intimated to the Chief Engineer that the country being now pretty well provided with roads and all that was necessary in that direction being simply their maintenance, the Government had resolved upon laying out its surplus funds for a few years more in the development of the irrigation of the soil especially of South Travancore which is the chief agricultural District and which may well be said to be the granary of the whole State. His Highness' Government called attention to the re-consideration of the irrigation scheme designed by the late Resident General Cullen and Captain Horsely the Engineer. This scheme was: *firstly*, to supplement the limited supply of water which the Talooks of Towalla, Agusteshoorom and Culcoolam draw from the Pandian and Poothen anicuts of the Paraliar by bringing in the water of the Kodiar by the construction of an anicut across that river at Pachiparra and a channel to run from it to the Pandian anicut of the Paraliar; *secondly*, if on investigation this scheme was found impracticable, to carry the channel proposed to be taken from Pachiparra over the Paraliar river by means of an aqueduct thrown across it a few miles below the Poothendam and then down to the coast, to give the benefits of irrigation to the Talooks of Culcoolam, Erneel, &c. The first scheme was found to be impracticable as the bed of the Paraliar at the Pandian anicut was found to be on a higher level than the Pachiparra anicut.

The second was found to be feasible. The survey conducted at that remote period is not forthcoming now. The Chief Engineer was requested by His Highness' Government to survey afresh a line of canal from the Kodiar river on the Ghauts down to the sea at Colachel traversing the entire breadth of the country and fertilising lands which are now dependent entirely on a precarious rainfall.

366. The survey was undertaken by the Chief Engineer and progressed considerably. But the results were not known.

367. In the latter end of the year the Dewan inspected, in company with the Chief Engineer, the part of the new line as surveyed from the Kodiar as far as it had progressed.

368. Out of the surplus funds of the year, His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to sanction a lac of Rupees to be laid out on the Kodiar Project. This will be a matter for the current year's report.

369. It may be added that the formation of a reservoir near the source of the Paraliar called Perinjany was designed during the administration of Sir Madava Row with the view to serve the very purpose contemplated by the first part of the late General Cullen's project, that is to supplement the water supply in the Districts of Towalla, Agustee-shoorom and Culcoolam. A large outlay was incurred in some preliminary operations in connection with the scheme. But in Bashiash Sastri's time the scheme was abandoned. The revival of this work is now advocated.

370. It has further been suggested that the funds which His Highness' Government proposes to devote to the original irrigation works should be distributed between the Kodiar and Perinjany works.

371. Supplying the deficient water resources of the three Talooks is the object aimed at by the "Perinjany scheme" as well as by the first part of the late General's "Kodiar scheme." It is an undisputed fact that volumes of freshes coming from the two anicuts of the Paraliar run to waste to the sea, owing to the incapacity of the existing works of irrigation for purposes of storage and distribution.

372. The numerous channel and rainfed tanks supplying means of irrigation to large tracts of wet lands are in a state of disrepair, being choked up with silt almost to the brim. A thorough repair of these works will contribute to the storage of such an additional supply of water that the Perinjany scheme may be found to be superfluous. His Highness' Government was therefore led to resolve that the irrigation allotment should be distributed between the repair of the existing irrigation works and the execution of the Kodiar scheme, that is, one lac for Kodiar and another lac for existing works in addition to the ordinary grant for the latter.

373. The Chief Engineer's report is quoted below with reference to miscellaneous original works.

"The completion and utilization of the Munro lights stand first and have already found much favor among the boatmen navigating the large backwater approaching Alleppey and Cottayam.

"The construction of stages for storing material along the side instead of heaping it on the road itself is also a manifest improvement and one which I hope eventually to adopt all through the country.

"Two new landing Ghauts have been added to the Quilon Canal.

"The Lighting of the Trevandrum Town Roads and of the Canals and Backwaters has been efficiently maintained and the maintenance of effective Jungars over all unbridged rivers on the main lines of road has been carefully attended to.

"The item of contingencies 11,284 seems large; it consists of expenditure on store charges in the shape of stationery, charges on English remittances, printing forms, &c."

374. Adverting to surveys and traces for new roads, the Chief Engineer remarks as follows.

"The traces are almost all of short lengths intended for feeders and cross roads. The total mileage is 94, but some of the expenditure was on roads which are now under construction."

375. The next point noticeable is the outlay on repairs.

376. The Chief Engineer thus remarks.

"The outlay on Repairs is much in excess of previous year's, and is accounted for by the disastrous floods in the Southern Division, which caused extensive breaches in the tank and irrigation channel bunds and in the main Southern road which for several miles crosses the irrigated district and the drainage of the country by a series of high banks. These damages occurred chiefly on the ancient works."

"In a disaster of such magnitude there was naturally a great outcry all through the District and an endless amount of petitioning by those individually concerned to have attention first given to some particular work, and there was some fear and considerable likelihood of work being undertaken in which the Government had no direct concern."

"The most stringent orders were therefore given in the Department and an understanding arrived at with the Revenue authorities that only works approved by them should be undertaken either as ordinary or extraordinary emergent works."

377. The Chief Engineer gives the remunerative results of the several roads as follows.

"Traffic Returns. The Registers of this have been carefully kept during the past year and the following table compiled therefrom."

STATIONS.	Carts.			Baggage Coolies and Passengers.			Remarks.
	Year's total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Year's total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Goodaloor Road (Perriar)	6,681	2,001	"	25,679	"	4,301	
Peermade Ghāt, Road (42nd mile)	8,100	"	"	4,800	"	"	Register commenced only in 1933.
Moondakayem Road	22,116	"	9,564	80,390	49,430	"	
Aurienkavoo Do	22,656	8,616	"	"	"	"	
Bavanapooram Do	19,982	7,382	"	4,67,918	95,898	"	
Nedoovengud Do	39,498	4,578	"	"	"	"	
Arapoly Pass	30,000	"	"	6,504	"	"	Register discontinued and commenced only in 1933.
Vellamadom	36,034	"	"	5,280	"	"	Register discontinued and commenced only in 1933.
Coolithoray Bridge	25,711	"	4,688	Rs. As. 6,232-12	"	Rs. As. 1,170-18	Toll collections. Register commenced only in 1933.
Karamanay Do	51,216	"	"	"	"	"	
Boats.							
Chellakoor landing place	21,636	8,316	"	1,90,951	46,231	"	
Sherneercadavoo Do	10,128	"	67	18,744	"	7,536	

"The decrease on the Coolithoray Bridge and Southern District Roads is to be accounted for by the decrease in the extent of the Famine in the Tinnevely District, but it unfortunately involves also a loss of 1,170 Rupees odd in the tolls collected on the Coolithoray Bridge."

"The increase on all other roads is very satisfactory proving the increasing utility of the lines of communication."

"The traffic over the Warkallay Barrier gives the following result."

"A total of 21,636 boats and 1,90,951 passengers (an increase of 8,316 boats and 46,231 passengers) using the new Tunnel and going by the new Chellakoor landing place."

"While at Sherneercadavoo the old landing place chiefly used for heavy baggage."

"A total of 10,128 boats and 18,744 passengers adopted that route, the return showing a decrease here of 67 boats and 7,536 passengers for the year."

378. On the subject of special roads for the Coffee Estates, information was called for at the Chief Engineer's suggestion as to the requirements of the Planters, so that, with a complete view of their wants, it may be judged how and to what extent these may be met; an ample allotment was made which will be a matter for the next year's report.

379. His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to pass a law in the year under report prohibiting encroachments on roads and other public works.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.

The Public Works Department.

THE MARAHMUT.

380. This Department has the charge of the repairs of Palaces, Pagodas, and Government Bungalows occupied by Europeans, and executes petty works both at the Capital and in the Districts. Of late years, it was also entrusted with the execution of larger works, but as these legitimately belong to the better organised agency under the Chief Engineer, the old system was reverted to in the year under report. Hence the decrease in the expenditure under this head as compared with the last year.

In 1052—4,43,081.
In 1053—3,12,107.
—1,30,974.

381. Of the large works still in its hands is the Napier Museum on which was expended during the year a sum of about Rupees 22,600. This structure estimated at 70,000 Rupees has cost considerably more owing to improvements in the original design suggested by Mr. Chisholm, the Madras Government Architect, on whose plan it has been built. The building is now completed, but the last monsoon shewed defects in the ornamental tiling which could not keep out the rain. It remains unoccupied by the Museum till this defect is remedied. It is a very handsome structure and quite an ornament to the Capital.

382. A list of works executed by the Marahmut is given in the appendix.

383. The reduction under Irrigation works is accounted for by the fact, that several of the works undertaken last year were to give employment to famine immigrants.

384. The Marahmut Department at the Huzzoor Cutcherry is also the Audit Department of the Chief Engineer's accounts. The defects existing in the Audit System were apparent for a long time. In the year under report, a revised scheme, based on the Madras code, was drawn up under the Dewan's orders and sent to the Chief Engineer for his views.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

385. A relief Institution on a large scale was established by the late Dewan in the previous year in connection with the Agrashala (charity house for the Brahmins) already existing at the Capital, to feed cloth and give medical aid to a large concourse of Brahmins who resorted to it impoverished by the effects of the dire famine which prevailed in British India. This institution was maintained for three or four months of the year under review.

386. Relief was administered to a large section of the pauper classes in South Travancore through Missionaries and others who reside in that part of the country.

387. Liberal contributions were made to the Medical Mission which does a vast amount of good in South Travancore to enable them to give food and at the same time Medical aid to the poor.

388. Conjeeperahs were opened for the distribution of conjee to the poor at the Capital and out stations.

389. Arrangements were made for the admission of able bodied paupers into the works of D. P. W. and Marahmut Departments.

390. Funds were placed in the hands of the several Dewan Peishcars, the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, &c. in order to feed and lodge exhausted paupers and to assist such as were willing to return to their country to go to the nearest relief camps in British Indian territory.

391. Arrangements were made for the protection of orphans found on the roads.

392. The fees leviable for the grazing of British Indian

cattle on the slopes of the Travancore Ghauts were remitted by His Highness the Maha Rajah for an extended period.

393. The reproduction below of Mr. Barton's report on the pauper laborers in his Department may be of interest as shewing in what light Travancore charity is viewed by people on the other side of the Ghauts.

"I must not omit to mention how narrowly the country escaped the burden, and the Department of Public Works, the unhappy duty of having to open famine relief camps.

"In September 1877 gangs of people began to assemble in the Southern Division, in Trevandrum, Quilon and Alleppey, and the question of their relief was the subject of serious consideration.

"A few were actually taken on, but the result of the experiment and simultaneously of enquiries into the places they were assembling from led to their being discountenanced.

"On one occasion, a gang when offered, work demanded food and an advance of money before they would commence; when finally started, they worked very leisurely till the excavations came to water; then in a body they left.

"In another instance when they were offered work on the Warkallay Canal excavations, they said they had not been accustomed to such work, it was wet and very dirty.

"In my own personal experience, when I offered to employ a gang who came imploring aid, they said after some hesitation, 'We heard this was a charitable country, where we should be fed and cared for.' The simple fact was almost all the gangs assembled in Travancore were people who had left the British Territory and possibly fled from the relief works there, and who calculated upon getting charity doled out, instead of being provided with work."

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.

The Departments of Education, Science and Art.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

394. The High School and College. The strength of the several Departments of the Institution at the end of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, was as follows:—

	At the end 1882.	At the end 1883.
College	130.....	121
High School	578.....	567
Preparatory School	357.....	301

395. In each Department the number was less than in the year before, but by no means to an extent calling for any special remark, except in the case of the Preparatory School which, as remarked last year, was very overcrowded, the boys being mostly accommodated in temporary sheds built 5 years ago.

396. In the year under report, measures were adopted and funds sanctioned for the erection of a substantial and commodious school room.

397. It may be remarked that the opening of an Anglo-Vernacular School in the Fort which receives a grant-in-aid from the Government and which is located in a Public Building supplied the wants of such of the youths as were disappointed in finding admission in the Preparatory School. To this circumstance is due the falling off in numbers which, the Principal remarks, is rather a relief than a source of regret in the overcrowded state of the Preparatory School.

398. The average attendance as shown in the table in the appendix is a slight improvement in the College, but lower in the other two Departments.

399. His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to sanction a revision of the scale of fees (as given below) in the several classes of the College, High School and Preparatory School.

	Former rate of fee.	Revised rate.	Increase.
Colloge Classes	1	1½	½
Matriculation Class	1	1½	½
Other Classes of the High School	½	¾	¼
Preparatory School	¼	⅓	⅛

400. An entrance fee equal to double the monthly fee is also now payable. Students admitted by way of promotion from the Preparatory School to the High School or from the latter to the College are not charged with any additional payment as entrance fee.

401. It is noteworthy that the increased rate of fee did not in any way affect the attendance, and that even with the increase our fees are still much lower than in schools in the Madras Presidency.

402. The results of the University Examinations were as follows: successful students in the Matriculation Examination were 31 against 48 of the last year; in F. A. Examination 13 against 11; and in B. A. 4 against 8.

403. His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to distribute the prizes awarded for the year 1877.

404. **The Law Class.** The number (12) attending the Law Class remained unchanged. The regularity and diligence of the students were favorably reported on by the Professor of Law.

405. 3 of the students appeared as candidates for the B. L. degree (February 1878) of whom one was successful.

406. There were no changes during the year in the teaching staff of the College and High School. In the Preparatory School three Assistants were appointed to do the work that had hitherto been done by Monitors.

407. The fees credited to the Government from the three Departments amounted to Rupees 9,290. The charges were Rupees 36,330.

408. The Principal bears testimony to the pains-taking efforts of the Masters (with few exceptions) to carry out successfully the work entrusted to them.

409. **English District Schools.** Mr. Bensley having been appointed temporarily on other duty, His Highness' Government arranged that Mr. Ross should have the charge of the District Schools.

410. An Inspector of schools was appointed under the orders of Mr. Ross.

411. The number of schools remained the same as in the previous year.

412. The aggregate strength fell off by 64 as compared with the last year.

413. On this point Mr. Ross thus observes:

"Taking the District Schools alone, the total number on the register at the end of the year is 64 less than at the beginning. Seven have increased, and eleven decreased, while two are stationary, but the difference is not very marked, in any case except Quilon. There the number at the beginning of the year was less than might be reasonably expected in such a populous place and yet, notwithstanding every effort and every encouragement given to the Masters, the strength of the school is diminished by more than 25 per cent."

414. The number of pupils the District schools contributed to the High school was the same as last year, viz. 46.

415. 863 pupils left the schools during the year. The numbers that join and leave the schools, compared with the whole number in the schools, are very great, and indicate a very fluctuating and changeable attendance. The same fact is more fully illustrated by appendix B in which is shown the time during which the names of those who left during the year were on the Register, and the average time they were in school. While those under instruction are changing in such large proportion little true progress can be made by the school, and the benefit received by such pupils can be but slight.

416. The percentage which the various sections of the community contributed to the aggregate strength was as follows:—Hindus 77.51 per cent; Christians 20.78 and Mohamedans 1.68.

417. Amongst the Hindús, the Brahmins contributed 30.87 per cent., Pandi Sudras 19.39, Malayalee Sudras 21.26, other Hindus 6.12.

418. The minimum fees realised during the year in any one school amounted to 28½ Rupees and the maximum, to 422.

419. The total cost to Government apart from buildings and repairs was Rupees 19,041. The total sum received as fees was Rupees 2,281. The net cost to Government was Rupees 16,760, the tuition of a pupil thus costs the Government 14 Rupees a year.

420. Mr. Ross appends a statement to his report showing the number of pupils from the District Schools that joined the High School, and the classes into which they were admitted, and observes "the results here are considerably better than in the previous year. At the same time

it would appear from their professed standard that all our District schools should be able to fit boys for joining at least the Fifth class of the High school, and unless the guardians of pupils wish for other reasons to remove them to Trevandrum, it should not be necessary to remove them because they can make no further progress in their own District schools, until they are fit to join the Fifth class, and in the case of the better schools, until they are fit to join the Sixth class."

421. A notice of the working of the schools individually shows the following results.

422. Alleppey and Cottar schools still retain their foremost position, both in numbers and attainments, though in the latter respect, Takallay is pressing very close upon them.

423. Quilon and Shencottah have both declined in numbers, nor do efforts appear to have been put forth to improve the standard of the schools.

424. The other schools remain very much as they were reported to be last year.

425. Of the 3 Grant-in-aid schools under this Department, the Anglo-Vernacular school in the Fort continues to flourish, the numbers on the register having increased during the year from 130 to 160.

426. The Convent school at Quilon worked with success under the management of the Lady Superior and the Sisters that assist her.

427. The Dewan on his recent tour to North Travancore visited this school and felt gratified at the progress of the pupils.

428. The Girls' school at Alleppey has again suffered from change of its Mistress.

"For some time the school was in charge of an assistant, and had fallen off very much, but before the end of the year, arrangements had been made for the appointment of a new Mistress, though this did not take effect until the beginning of the current year, and it will therefore fall to be noticed in next report."

429. This school too was inspected by the Dewar on his last tour.

430. **Education of the Princes.** The Subjects taught to the Young Princes were as follows—

English—117 pages in the Junior Reader No. 2.

Morris' History of India, down to the fall of Seringapatam.

Arithmetic—The Simple and the Compound Rules, the Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple, and the whole of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

General Geography of the five Continents.

Grammar—The whole of Classification and Inflection, and some portion of Syntax.

Spelling, Translation and Composition.

Writing—They practise copy writing daily.

They had to work out exercises during the holidays.

For General information, they were put in the way of reading Newspapers and the prize books awarded at the half yearly examinations.

431. In English, the Youngest Prince reads Sequel to Step by Step. In Arithmetic he has learnt Simple Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication.

432. The Princes are under the tuition of a Native, who is a Graduate of the Madras University.

433. His Highness the Third Prince, the eldest of the three Royal Pupils, having attained an age which required his further education to be directed by a European Officer, His Highness the Maha Rajah, was pleased, during the year under review, to sanction an arrangement that Professor Ross should superintend his English studies paying

weekly visits and examining the Prince in the same manner as he had done in reference to His Highness the Second Prince.

434. Professors Ross and Harvey, having gone over the examination papers, have borne high testimony to the decided progress made by the Royal Pupils.

435. **English Girls' School at Trevandrum.** The strength of the school on its re-opening after the Christmas vacation was 55 against 45 of the year preceding.

436. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 57 against 55 of the preceding year.

437. During the interim the admissions were 10, removals 7, and casualty 1.

438. The average daily attendance was 43.3.

439. For the senior pupils the system of monthly written examinations was introduced with good results, in addition to the annual examination.

440. The Lady Superintendent writes as follows in regard to the Infant school.

"With regard to the Infant school I desire to say that under a system of oral examinations which were regularly conducted this year, they have acquitted themselves well. Their studies may be classified under Reading, Writing, elementary Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography."

441. The drawing class containing 9 pupils is making considerable progress; drawing from models and a knowledge of Lineal Perspective are being taught.

"During the first half of the year all the classes devote every Monday afternoon to plain needle work; and the latter half, to various kinds of ornamental, and Kindergarten work. At our last

Distribution of Prizes (which as usual was honored by the presence of His Highness the Maha Rajah) the work done by the children was exhibited for sale, the sum realized in this amounted to Rs. 121. Of this, Rs. 87 as. 6 has been expended partly in England and partly in this country on work materials, and Rs. 23 as. 6, p. 8, has been paid on the Annual subscription for school monthly Periodicals; viz., The Leisure Hour, Sunday at home, Chatterbox Children's Friend, and Little Folks, &c., &c., leaving in hand a balance of Rs. 10 as. 3."

442. Vernacular Schools. The number of Schools of the different grades was as follows:—

	1052	1053
Village Schools.....	204	194
District „.....	29	29
Grant-in-aid schools. { at the capital.....	22	21
{ at out-stations.....	265	287
Total.....	520	531

443. There was a slight decrease in the village schools. The number of District schools was the same as in the previous year. The aided schools show an increase of 21.

444. The average daily attendance stood thus:—

	1052	1053
Talook schools.....	1,870	1,854
Village schools.....	7,018	7,061
Grant-in-aid schools in town & out-stations.....	9,236	9,762
Total.....	18,124	18,667

445. The pupils attending the Government schools were of the following classes.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brahmins.....	982	76	1,058
Malaleo Shudras.....	5,942	656	6,598
Pandy | "Do.....	1,059	43	1,102
Other Hindus.....	946	33	979
Christians.....	1,074	137	1,211
Mahomedans.....	111	„	111
Total.....	10,114	945	11,059

446. The number of Girls' Schools was stationary.

447. The expenditure incurred and the fees realized thus compare with the previous year.

	Charges.	Fees.	Net charges.
1052.....	55,105	15,826	39,339
1053.....	56,450	15,972	40,478

448. The excess in the expenditure is due to the appointment of additional Masters in some of the District Schools, to increase made to the salaries of some of the Masters, &c.

449. The agencies that received grants-in-aid, and the details of the Schools so aided are given below.

NAME OF AGENTS.	Total number of schools.	Average number of pupils.	Amount of grant disbursed.		
			Rs.	ch.	c.
Revd. William Lee.....	48	1,191	1,717	„	„
„ J. H. Hacker.....	29	939	1,617	„	„
„ William Lee, Parachallay.....	28	852	1,234	„	„
„ C. Yesudian.....	8	244	284	„	„
„ S. Mateer.....	13	1,113	580	20	„
„ Do. in charge, Quilon.....	4	111	150	„	„
„ J. Caley.....	25	713	961	20	„
„ R. H. Maddox.....	14	420	614	„	„
„ W. J. Richards.....	8	161	326	„	„
Right Revd. E. S. Sargent.....	3	112	192	„	„
The Most Revd. Fr. Athanasius.....	83	2,142	3,390	12	„
Vern. Revd. Fr. Nazareth.....	18	„	„	„	„
Val. Pillay.....	1	45	75	„	„
Andamanabai Narayanan.....	1	52	42	„	„
Ramen Ramen.....	1	54	18	„	„
Iyeppen Oodayan.....	1	53	30	„	„
Narayana Pillay.....	1	42	42	„	„
Madaven Coomaren.....	1	45	6	„	„
Total.....	287	8,596	11,379	21	„

450. The number of aided Schools under Mission Agencies was 281 and under other educationists 6. This statement does not include the 22 Grants-in-aid Schools in the town.

451. The Director's remarks referring to some of these aided Schools may be reproduced here.

"Rev. William Lee. There were 76 Schools under the supervision of this Gentleman in the year under report, of which 28 belonged to the Parachallay Mission and 48 to the Nagercoil Mission. In regard to the state of the Schools in the former Mission, I beg to quote below the Agent's own words. 'There are 28 Schools at present in this District that receive Grants-in-aid from the Government, 7 of these are Anglo-Vernacular Day Schools having two Teachers each. In these and in the majority of our Schools, a little Malayalam is also taught. The total number of scholars on the rolls is about 1,500 which secured an average daily attendance of 859. The majority of the scholars are Christians and the rest are Heathens. Children of both sexes learn in our Schools. There are more than 12 other Schools too in different parts of the District supported entirely by the Mission whose average varies from 12 to 20. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and Geography and Grammar, and Minor Poets are the chief lessons taught in these Schools.

"Every year many scholars from the senior classes as soon as they have learned to read and write a little, leave to enter on the duties of life, being forced by their limited circumstances. A good number of boys from the Anglo-Vernacular Day Schools enter the Mission Seminary every year.

"Several of our schools are situated in jungles. Children cannot attend therefore in large numbers; their parents too being emigrant cultivators or coolies are unable to send in their children regularly. Yet help is urgently needed for the maintaining of these schools and for the opening of others in like situations. In such localities an average attendance of 25 or even 30 children cannot be secured. An average of 15 is all that can be expected in such places.

"Of the 48 schools in the Nagercoil Mission the local Girls' boarding school stands the first in point of efficiency, in its strength, and the progress attained by the pupils. The average daily attendance in this Institution in the year under report was 78. The principal lessons taught were--History of India, Ancient History, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Book of lessons, Pope's Grammar Parts I and II, Geographical Primer, Outlines of Geography; Tamil Arithmetic,

"English Arithmetic, Dictation, Writing and Minor Poets. Of the remaining 47 schools, 7 schools were in a satisfactory condition, and these had each an average attendance of more than 40 pupils. The average attendance in two of the remaining schools was 30 or a little more than that figure, while that of the others was only below 30.

"Rev. J. H. Hacker. Of the 29 schools under the supervision of this Gentleman, the average attendance only in a few of them was not satisfactory, but this was due to the prevalence of famine and sickness. The Agent having personally visited all the schools under him, reports, that he found them generally in a satisfactory condition, and that the Teachers were fairly diligent. He however adds that he found that he could in some cases wish for improvement, that in some parts of the District an unwillingness on the part of parents to take much interest in the education of their children was shewn, and that this circumstance led to the attendance being very irregular, and the standard of education very low. He further adds that this combined with the inattention on the part of some of the Teachers is a matter of great regret though this applies only to one or two schools, and that on the whole there is in the general condition of the schools much to encourage.

"Rev. C. Yesudian. There were 7 schools under the control of this Agent during the year. With the exception of the schools at Shembenwelay and Pooiyady where the average daily attendance was respectively 24 and 25, all the other schools had an average attendance of between 33 and 73 pupils. The standard of lessons has not yet risen as high as could be wished, as the circumstances of the parents do not allow their children to attend school long enough after they have come up to the higher classes.

"Rev. S. Mateer. The Mission Districts of Trevandrum and Quilon fall under the control of this Agent, the number of schools in the former being 13; and that in the latter only 4. With the exception of the schools at Kattakada in the Trevandrum District where the average daily attendance was far below 25 chiefly owing to poverty, famine and disease, almost all the other schools in both the Districts were in a state of progress. One of these, viz., the school at Karichel, is a Girls' school and managed by a Mistress. Of the difficulty of keeping up the average attendance in these schools the Agent states as follows:--

"There is a general complaint throughout the country of the difficulty of keeping up the daily average to 25 considering famines

"fevers, harvest, and sowing work, heavy rains, and unfordable rivers. But in most populous and prosperous places, I think there ought to be 25 in attendance in a fair school."

"**Rev. J. Caley.** Generally speaking all the 25 schools under this Gentleman with the exception of those at Mission compound, Vengal, Ellathoor, and Mangury, in each of which the average attendance has fallen, were in a state of progress during the year under report. The falling off in the number of pupils in the schools above named was due to sickness and other causes."

"**Rev. R. H. Maddox.** In the year under report, there were 14 schools under the supervision of this Gentleman; of these nearly half the number was in a state of progress while the rest were affected by famine, disease or other causes."

"**Rev. W. J. Richards.** There were in the year under report 8 schools under the supervision of this Agent, of which 4 were Girls' schools, viz., the two schools at Thirroonakaray and those at Karapuray and Cottayam. The average daily attendance in each of these was respectively 24, 24, 23 and 41."

"The remaining 4 schools shewed an attendance of between 30 and 41 pupils. As regards the attainments made by the pupils in the different lessons taught, all the 8 schools were in a tolerably fair condition."

"**Right Rev. E. S. Sargent.** Only 3 schools under this Rev. Gentleman were allowed grants in the year under report, and they are situated in the District of Shencottah, viz., Nadoovallay, Shampoovradacaray, and Poolyara, and they had each an average daily attendance of 39, 34, and 36 pupils respectively. The lessons taught in the highest class of these schools are Tamil Reading C. V. E. S. Third Book, Writing on cadjan and paper, Dictation from the Reading Book, Arithmetic, compound Rules and Reduction in ordinary weights, measure and money, Tamil Multiplication Table, Tamil Poetry, Contavanthan, Tamil Grammar, and Popes' First Catechism."

"**Most Rev. T. Athanasius.** There were in the year under report 83 schools under the management of this Agent, with an aggregate number on the rolls of 8990 pupils having an average daily attendance of between 25 and 45 students in each school. The principal subjects taught in these schools were 1st and 2nd

Boks of lessons, Geography of Travancore, Arithmetic, Amaram, Sitharoopum with the other subjects generally thought to be indispensable to a native and as such retained in all private Village schools. With the exception of 9 schools in which the average attendance was affected by the prevalence of small-pox and the constant change of Teachers, all the others did good work during the year."

"**Schools unconnected with the Mission.** The Grant allowed to the school at Pattathooovelagum, under Madaven Coomaren having been stopped at the latter part of the year under report owing to the Master voluntarily quitting his post, the number of schools under this head was 6, that is, one less than that in the year preceding. Though all these schools had so fair an average daily attendance as between 42 and 66, the progress made in the lessons taught was not as satisfactory as could be wished."

452. In conclusion it is worthy of remark that the diffusion of elementary education in the Vernacular continues steadily to progress.

THE MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

Museum.

453. About the middle of the year, Mr. Pettigrew, a Gentleman who took great interest in the Museum and Public gardens, and who introduced material improvements especially in the latter, was relieved of his duties of Curator of the Museum and Honorary Secretary of the Public gardens by Dr. Sperschneider.

454. The building of the Museum was reported in the last year as progressing, but it was since completed. Unfortunately in the monsoon, the new glazed tiles proved insufficient to protect the building from the weather, allowing the rain to leak through in every direction, vide my remarks under the head of Marahmut. This necessarily led to an indefinite postponement of the opening of the Museum and the removal to it of the articles now temporarily secured elsewhere.

455. Amongst the few additions to the Museum there was a handsome specimen of white coral from Jeddah on the Red Sea presented by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

456. His Highness' Government allowed funds liberally to buy books to enlarge the Museum Library.

457. The Curator ordered several works on Botany, Gardening, Geology, and Natural History.

458. The statement in the appendix gives details as to contributions to the Museum during the year.

459. The visitors in 1953 were 28,803 against 27,593 in 1952.

Zoological Department.

460. Several additions have been made to the collection of animals, the most notable being the Rhinoceros from the Mysore Government gardens at Bangalore. The journey of this animal in a large unwieldy wooden cage was very slow and arduous but he arrived safely at last at the gardens and was housed in the comfortable building erected for him.

461. Among some of the other animals added to the collection are a number of Paroquets, Minah, Quail, white Doves, Owls, &c. also several varieties of Monkeys, a Crocodile, two Pythons, and two Fawns born in the Deer-pen.

462. At the same time, we have lost several of the larger animals—one Cheetah, the oldest in the gardens, died after having lost all his teeth from old age, a large male Tiger, and several of the smaller birds.

463. Dr. Sperschneider's remarks with reference to divers improvements in the Zoological Department may be reproduced here.

"A partition has been made in the Deer-pen and a house erected for the Ostrich in the space thus enclosed as the enclosure in which he had hitherto been kept was found unsuitable, owing to its too close vicinity to the carriage road. The former Ostrich-house has been utilised for keeping the Rabbits in, and protected by wire netting fixed round the enclosure surrounding the building.

"The Chinese tower was completed, additional apartments were made for the Herons and Marabouts, and the birds removed into them from their former confined cages.

"The Armadillos' cage which had tumbled down during the heavy rains has been re-built.

"Frequent repairs were required to the floors and drains of the Tigers' and Lions' cages and have been thoroughly and efficiently carried out. I have also changed the system of clearing the wild beasts' cages, by discontinuing the process of washing out the dens every day, and using instead dry saw-dust which is spread out every day to the depth of a couple of inches, and all the soiled parts are every twelve hours or sooner, if required, carefully removed, by which means the smell has already considerably abated. I believe also that the animals being kept dry contributes to their preserving their health better."

The Public Gardens.

464. A notice of the various works carried on during the year may be interesting.

"The entrance gate to His Highness the Maha Rajah's Bungalow, of which Mr. Pettigrew makes mention in his last Report, as being in course of erection, was soon after completed under that Gentleman's directions, but from some cause or other the arch fell down and the debris with all the materials used in the erection of the gate were removed and utilised for other works in the Garden.

"A circular pond was dug in the lower garden and a parapet wall constructed around it, with steps leading to the pond on either side. This is intended for the purpose of giving easier access to the gardeners for watering the vegetable garden in the neighbourhood.

"A flight of steps was constructed leading from the aviary to the lower garden. Another series of steps were made on the southern side of the Bear-pit also leading down to the lower garden.

"The terrace forming the court-yard of the Museum building was gravelled and metalled. Various flower and ornamental plants have been planted in a variety of small beds, as well as in long trenches forming ornamental borders on the western and southern side of the court-yard, some ornamental masonry works on the eastern side of this court-yard have been extended and finished.

"Flower beds were laid out on the terraces to the west of the Museum building and supplied with plants partly procured here and partly raised from seeds procured from Bangalore; owing to the numerous buildings going on in all directions as for instance different masonry work, steps built to connect the different terraces, it was not possible to get the flower beds into any order. It was possible to work them only after the beginning of the rains.

"Five hundred flower-pots of sizes were purchased and have been filled with a variety of flowers as well as a number of Rose plants, Caladiums, &c. received from Bangalore. These flower-pots have been arranged in different parts of the Gardens.

"A set of steps were made leading to a path on the western side of the Museum buildings.

"At the entrance of 4 cross paths leading from the main carriage drive towards the Museum, pillars were built to hold arches of iron with iron bars across to form bowers for creepers.

"Considerable repairs were executed to steps and other masonry works which had sustained damage during the heavy rains. The garden tools water carts, sand carts, wheelbarrows, &c. underwent thorough repair.

"Portions of roads and paths which were much damaged owing to excessive rains have been constantly repaired and maintained in good order.

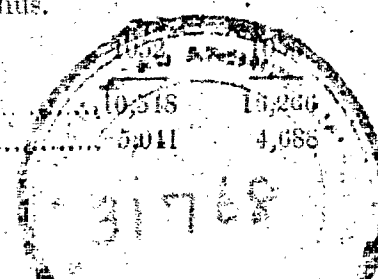
"Jungle has been cleared in different parts of the compound and a suitable place in the lower garden has been levelled and prepared to be turned into a vegetable garden, as soon as an efficient gardener can be procured to carry on the work.

"Many useless trees have been felled, also where there were too many of the same kind they have been thinned out, partly to make room for rarer varieties, partly also to remove obstructions to a good view of the Museum building itself.

"I have thus enumerated all the works that have been carried on during the course of the last Malabar year. We have had the labor of a number of convicts during the whole of that time. What is most urgently needed now is that the railings around the Gardens should be erected as quickly as possible. We have the greatest difficulty at present in protecting the gardens from the depredations of cattle, &c.; notwithstanding the employment of watchers by day and night. I conclude with the hope that when I have the honor of submitting to you the next year's Report the Museum will have been opened to the Public and the Gardens secured by proper railings and gateways."

465. The expenditure on account of the Gardens and Zoological Department stood thus.

Public Gardens	10,518	10,266
Zoological Department	5,011	4,685



Government Gardens at Peermade.

466. The Government gardens at Peermade surround the Residency to which they form an agreeable adjunct. The extent of land under cultivation is 24 acres of which 15 acres are devoted to Tea and 9 to Coffee and Cinchona. The Tea is planted on grass land, and Cinchona on forest.

467. The produce of Tea was 1,102 lbs against 1,405 of the year preceding. The proceeds of sale were 524 against 863 Rs. of the previous year. 54 Bushels of Coffee yielded 325 Rs. Cinchona bark amounted to 100 lbs against 1,090 of the year preceding.

468. The Cinchona belongs to the variety called Suc-cirubra.

469. The expenditure on account of the garden was Rupees 2,164 against 1,164 of the previous year.

470. Mr. Bensley who has the supervision of the gardens remarks that the work of looking after the gardens has been very inefficiently performed by the subordinate in charge.

471. Adverting to Tea the Commercial Agent observes that "both the quality and flavour have fallen off and are exceedingly variable and uncertain. The last sale was in December last. It fetched with difficulty 4 to 8 annas per lb; the average being 6 annas. This state of the Sircar garden produce is capable of considerable improvement because it can produce as good Tea as any in Peermade. Other Teas from these Hills sell readily in Cochin at 13 annas per lb."

472. It may be remarked that the culture of Tea and other exotics in the Government garden at Peermade has been simply experimental. It being now established that

Travancore is adapted to the cultivation of Coffee and Tea the Government garden is no longer experimental but is still maintained to realize a fund for the support of an Establishment which has to be kept up for other purposes at Peermade.

473. In regard to the manipulation and storing of the Tea the Superintendent's remarks may be subjoined.

"The appliances for the manipulation and storing of the tea are defective, but improvements in that direction will be made this year, a sum of money having been sanctioned by Government for the purpose."

The Observatory.

474. The routine work of the observatory was the same as that detailed in the previous year's Report.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.

The Medical Department.

475. The results of the transactions of the Department in the year under review are shown in the following statement:—

Institutions at the Capital.

	1952			1953			Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of deaths.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.			1952	1953
General Hospital	1,065	6,935	8,000	1,133	6,959	8,092	92			
Lunatic Asylum	90		90	101		101	11		8	10
Charity Hospital	805	6,143	6,948	1,079	5,563	6,642	366		1	1
Palace Dispensary	106	1,903	2,009	161	1,830	1,991	32			
First Prince's Palace Do.	139	366	505	105	396	501	10			2
Huzoor Cutcherry Do.		859	859		843	843	16			
Jail Do.	1,719		1,719	1,432		1,432	287			
Do. Hospital...	25	801	826	745		745	81		6	3
Lying-in-Hospital	4	33	37	40	21	61	24		3	99

Institutions at Out stations.

	1952			1953				
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quilon	398	5,208	5,606	436	5,630	5,766	100	"
Mavalikarai	179	4,503	4,682	133	3,831	4,014	"	668
Cottayam	306	7,959	8,265	322	6,194	6,516	"	1,749
Alleppey	174	3,887	4,011	152	3,671	3,823	"	188
Do. Charity	84		84	86		86	"	2
Shertallay	164	4,021	4,185	167	4,570	4,737	552	"
Alwaye	259	5,278	5,532	220	3,937	4,157	"	1,375
Moovattoopalay	321	3,843	4,164	344	3,745	4,089	"	75
Neyyattencuray Branch Dispensary		1,225	1,225	1,645		1,645	420	"
Parachalayi Hospital	257	2,757	3,024	299	2,854	3,153	129	"
Pulpanabapuram	216	4,460	4,676	176	2,723	2,899	"	1,777
Nagercoil	239	4,923	5,162	215	4,570	4,785	"	427
Shencottah	172	3,018	3,190	106	3,281	3,387	197	"
Wurkalay D. P. W.	312	1,460	1,772	35	963	998	"	774
Poonalure Do.	467	823	1,290	468	796	1,264	"	26
Peeranadu Do.	484	415	899	751	546	1,297	398	"
Nedumungana	"	2,711	2,711	"	2,551	2,551	"	160
Cardamom Hills	86	563	643	39	416	455	"	188
Quilon Jail	189	"	189	184	"	184	"	5
Alleppey Do.	200	"	200	160	"	160	"	40
Nagercoil Do.	41	"	41	30	"	30	"	11
Treated by subordinates on special duty	"	2,657	2,657	"	702	702	"	1,955

476. The number treated in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the State was 77,153 as compared with 85,342 in the previous year. There is therefore a falling off of more than 8,000.

477. Dr. Houston thus remarks:—

“The loss is considerable at Pulpanabapuram, Cottayam, Alwaye, Wurkalay, Mavalikarai and Nagercoil, but the greatest loss of all arises from the diminished returns of Medical subordinates on special duty, which if it indicate a less general prevalence of epidemic disease is in itself a subject of congratulation. The

"temptation to falsify returns is great, and the risk of discovery in-
"considerable. I think, therefore, it would be unwise to attach
"importance to mere numbers."

478. The usual statistics of cases treated and of surgical operations will be found in the tables of the appendix.

479. Dr. Houston's remarks on this subject may be quoted in full.

"Five hundred and thirty major and minor operations were performed, as compared with 245 in the previous year. Death resulted in eight of these cases.

"In one case the death was due to extravasation of urine. In a second a coolie, injured on a coffee estate, was brought into the hospital in a delirious condition, with gangrene spreading rapidly from a fractured limb towards the trunk. It was thought best to amputate through the thigh, but the patient sunk two hours after the operation. In a third case there was gangrene also spreading towards the trunk and the patient who was very low when his leg was amputated below the knee, died 24 hours later. In a fourth case there was long standing disease of the bones of the leg, amputation was performed just under the knee, the blood vessels being secured with great difficulty: gangrene unfortunately attacked the stump and he died a week after the operation.

"Two of the deaths were due to Ascites, the result of organic disease of the liver. One of the sufferers was tapped twice and the other seventeen times, with the object, in both cases, of prolonging life, but with not serious hope of effecting a cure.

"In the case of fractured rib there was also injured spine, due to a fall from a cocoanut tree, and in the case of abdominal wound caused by a stab, the stomach was wounded and death resulted within 24 hours."

480. The Maternity Hospital lodged and treated 40 patients as compared with 37 in 1952. The out-patients were 21 against 33 in the previous year. 5 of the former and one of the latter died, the disease being puerperal fever.

481. Adverting to the 5 in-patients who died, Dr. Houston states,

"Three of the fatal cases were, when admitted, the subject of puerperal convulsions. Death occurred in all of them soon after delivery. The other two cases were brought to the Hospital in a state of much exhaustion. One of them had been four days in labour, and the other suffered from organic uterine disease, probably of a malignant character. Both were delivered, but death speedily followed."

482. Five of the children born died in Hospital against 12 in the previous year.

483. Dr. Houston thus gives the details:—

"Five children perished. Of these one was prematurely and two were still born, and the remainder were subjected to craniotomy."

484. Of the 40 in-patients 18, and of the 21 out-patients 19, were of high caste.

485. Lunatic Asylum. In the beginning of the year there were 55 patients. During the year 49 patients were admitted. There were in all 104. Of these, 39 were discharged, 11 died and 54 remained. Of the patients discharged 17 were cured and 22 relieved.

486. With regard to the building, Dr. Houston thus remarks:

"The old solitary cells have been repaired and made habitable during the year, and the grated cells in the west verandah have been completed. The new Asylum buildings were almost ready for occupation at the end of the year, in fact they might have been occupied had the lunatics not failed, owing to a variety of causes, to complete certain parts of the new compound wall handed over to them, at my request, for construction."

487. Lunatic labor. The male lunatics were engaged chiefly in building walls, in levelling the ground in the neighbourhood of the new asylum blocks, in drawing water, sweeping the compound and in other light and trivial labor. The females, under the superintendence of their

nurses, twisted ropes and plaited kadjans. Two or three of the female insanes employed themselves in sewing chiefly tattered clothing, the property of Government or of the matron.

488. Dr. Houston's annual Report, embraces extracts from Reports from Medical subordinates in charge of out-station Hospitals, some of whom complain of the bad condition of the buildings in which the Hospital is located.

489. The subject of re-construction or repair of these buildings is engaging the attention of the Government, but obviously the new buildings cannot be undertaken all at once but gradually as the finances of the country will permit.

490. The Dewan on his tour in the country visited several Hospitals. The general cleanliness of the wards, the arrangement of medicine, the keeping of the records, &c., gratified him in no small degree. The Hospitals visited by the Dewan were Quilon, Alleppey, Cottayam, Movattupulay, Alwaye, Charchallay, Palpanabhapuram, &c.

491. Cholera. This dire epidemic afflicted the country in this year also. As to the efforts put forth by the Government for its prevention and cure Dr. Houston's Report may be extracted.

" On 23rd October it was reported to me by the Dewan, that
" nine fatal cases of cholera had occurred at Poovar. Assistant
" Apothecary V. Narayana Pillay arrived there on 26th October
" and reported that cholera had broken in Poovar and the adjoining
" villages twenty days previously.

" Between 26th October and Christmas day he treated 104 cases
" 21 of which proved fatal. The lower orders were chiefly attacked
" suffering as they did from bad food, insufficient shelter and defective
" sanitation.

" The Dewan requested me on 26th October to send a medical
" man to Velavencode, where cholera was said to prevail. Assistant

52
" Apothecary Hamed Housin Sahib
" and reported that cholera first mau
" pattanam, seven miles from Velavencode
" been imported from Ceylon. In Velavencode
" Jages, this Apothecary treated, between
" February, 75 cases of cholera, 22 of which
" heaps of cowdung in the vicinity of many
" sanitation generally very unsatisfactory. The food, to
" poorer classes, consisting as it too often did of shell-fish
" palmyra toddy, no doubt, predisposed to the disease.

" Assistant Apothecary A. Moothooswamy Pillay arrived at
" Colachel on 2nd November and treated, between that date and
" 29th November, 87 cases of cholera, 34 of which were fatal. He
" then proceeded to Erneel where he remained until 31st December
" treating 9 cases of cholera, two of which succumbed to the disease.

" From Erneel he went to Killyoor where he treated up to 13th
" February, 51 cases of cholera, twenty of which were fatal.

" Assistant Apothecary V. Narayana Pillay arrived in the
" Augusteeswarem District from Poovar on 14th January and treat-
" ed up to 19th January, 37 cases (chiefly of choleraic diarrhoea)
" four of which were fatal. The Tasildar of this District rendered
" him great assistance, and maintained the villages in a state of
" good sanitation.

" At Neyattencurray, between 7th January and 4th February,
" Assistant Apothecary Shivaramakrishna Iyen treated 8 cases of
" cholera. Two of his patients died.

" Cholera which disappeared from the Mortuary Returns of the
" Capital at the end of May 1877, re-appeared between the 7th and
" 13th September, during which week four deaths were recorded.
" Between 9th and 15th November the number of deaths registered
" was seven. From 15th November to 13th December (corrected
" ing to the month of Cartigay) 65 deaths from cholera are shown.
" From 13th December to 10th January (month of Margally) 89
" deaths were registered. From 10th to 21st January 10 deaths
" appear and later than this no deaths are recorded.

" At the Capital, between 11th December and 6th January,
" Assistant Apothecary Shivaramakrishna Iyen treated 31 cases of
" cholera, 3 of which were fatal:

ital, between 8th and 13th December, died. One died in 9 and the other in 18. Seven out-patients were treated from this December and 21st January, one of whom the disease.

At the Charity Hospital, where special accommodation for the reception of cholera cases is provided, 16 in-patients were treated, of whom seven died—Of 32 out-patients 8 died. The cases were thus distributed over the year. In August 2 cases, in September 9, in October 23, in December 8, in January 1 in February 1, in April 1, and in May 3.

"Between 3rd February and 25th March Assistant Apothecary Sooboo Pillay treated 4 cases of cholera and 12 of choleraic diarrhoea at Sherainkeel. One of the cholera patients died. The individuals attacked were Poclayers. Owing to the failure of the paddy crop their food consisted chiefly of sweet potatoes, and their sanitary arrangements were deplorable.

"At Quilon Civil Hospital Sub-Assistant Surgeon Veerapa Pillay treated between 15th August and 14th September, 2 cases of cholera, both of which were rapidly fatal.

"At Quilon Court Jail, between 28th September and 16th October, there were three cases of cholera, all of which were fatal in about six hours.

"At Mavalikarai Civil Hospital 2 cases of cholera were treated in September last, both of which were fatal.

"At Cottayam Civil Hospital 9 cases of cholera and 9 of choleraic diarrhoea were treated in September and October. Two of the former died.

"At Alleppey Civil Hospital one case of cholera occurred in October and was successfully treated by Mr. Martin. Cholera was epidemic in the adjoining villages, but not in Alleppey itself.

"At Alwaye Civil Hospital 13 cases of cholera were treated; 8 in September, 4 in October, and 1 in April. Five cases were fatal. This by no means represents the real mortality, the disease having been epidemic in the villages around.

"At Parachalay Civil Hospital, between 16th November and 20th January, 21 cases were treated. Of these 8 were fatal.

"At Neyattencarai Branch Dispensary the Parachalay Apothecary treated, between 27th November and 10th January, 14 cases of cholera, 3 of which were fatal.

"At Pulpanabapuram Civil Hospital 59 cases of cholera were treated between 22nd November and 28th December, of which 28 died.

"At Nagercoil Civil Hospital in December 4 cases of cholera were successfully treated by Mr. Anderson. A case of choleraic diarrhoea which occurred in June also recovered.

"At Shencottah Civil Hospital 2 fatal cases of cholera are recorded one in August and the other in September."

492. Small Pox. Small pox was present at the Capital all the year round, but it was most fatal in February, March and April corresponding with Thie, Maushy and Pungooni.

493. In his annual Report the Durbar Physician makes allusion to the outbreak of small pox in several parts of Central and North Travancore and the treatment of the disease by Medical subordinates in charge of District Hospitals.

494. In the year under review the arrangement that existed in previous years having for its object the annual inspection of our Hospitals by the Inspector-General of the Madras Presidency was done away with and this duty was devolved on the Durbar Physician.

495. Vaccination. The total number of operations was 78,387 as compared with 2,508 in 1952. The percentage of success is stated to have been 95.96.

496. In the year under review His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to issue a Proclamation making vaccination compulsory upon Public Servants, upon all students in the Public Schools whether the institutions are directly under Government management or receiving grants-in-aid, upon new pupils seeking admission, upon Vakils practising under sunnuds in the Courts, upon all patients admitted into the Public Hospitals or seeking relief therefrom, upon all convicts lodged in the Public Jails and upon the indigent receiving relief from public charities.

497. Medical School. At the conclusion of their third year of study the students were subjected to four formal examinations the results of which are shown in the table in the appendix.

498. The subjects of study were Physic and Surgery.

499. The Durbar Physician thus remarks :—

“No attempt, so far as I am aware, was made at formal lectures. The students were simply required to prepare from a standard work certain lessons for examination, at least this was the practice followed in the surgery class, which I taught myself.”

500. Dr. Spörschneider having been absent on leave, practice of Physic was taught for a few weeks by Dr. Pulney Andy.

501. In practical matters the students have been chiefly under the instruction of Mr. Sawyer a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of well known ability, two thirds of the whole number being attached to the General Hospital. With the view to wider experience as well as to afford opportunities of practising record keeping and dispensing, a student is attached for a month at a time to each of the other Institutions, viz., the Jail, Charity Hospital and Lunatic Asylum.

502. As to the preliminary qualification of the students seeking admission in the Medical School the Durbar Physician thus remarks :—

“If there is any lesson to be learned from this year's experience, it is that the Department should only be entered through competitive examination. The profession is a most difficult one, and students whose knowledge of English is imperfect fail to understand both teacher and text book. It is to want of education, rather than to incapacity or indifference, that I attribute the melancholy result of the annual examination so far as the three or four students at the bottom of the list are concerned.”

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.

Military.

503. Major Caulfeild the Commandant of the Nair Brigade returned from furlough and relieved Major Davidson. Captain McNeill the Officer in charge of the 2nd Battalion and Dr. Sperschneider the Medical Officer also returned from Europe in the course of the year.

504. Two Howitzers belonging to the Brigade were sent to Madras and rebouched. Two guns old and unserviceable were sold to the Madras Government for gun metal.

505. Thirty seven men of the force were invalided in the year, 28 being brought on the pension list and 9 receiving gratuities.

506. A new supply of turbans to the men having fallen due an improved muster was adopted. The cost of the supply was Rs. 4,350.

507. At the close of the year His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to sanction a higher scale of pay to the troops to take effect from the beginning of the current one. By the new scale the pay rises according to certain periods of service completed. The increase immediately due amounted to Rs. 1,264 per mensem.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The Commercial Agency.

508. It will be remembered that the duties of the Officer presiding over this Department are not literally of the character indicated by its designation.

509. In his commercial capacity, he serves as the medium of purchases from and sales in foreign markets of various foreign commodities required by the State and such indigenous forest products of Government monopoly as timber, ivory, cardamoms, &c. respectively, and exercises supervision over the bonded warehouse for tobacco as well as over the importation, storage and distribution of Bombay salt. He is also *ex-officio* the local Master Attendant, Police Superintendent, Magistrate, Conservancy Officer, Special Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.

510. The annual Report for the past year (with its accompaniment, an appendix comprising statistics) received from the Commercial Agent embodies the results not only of the working of those Departments which legitimately come under the heading of the "Commercial Agency" but also of others such as marine and conservancy under his supervision.

511. It is appropriate to review here the transactions of the Commercial Department only treating others under the respective general heads which they appertain to.

512. **Bombay Salt.** The stock received into the store at Alleppey (which however is not the only general store but one of the two stores of Bombay salt in North Travancore) and distributed to the local and various inland sale depôts was as follows :—

	Balance in hand.	Received.	Total.	Distributed.
1052 (Indian Maunds)	2,14,186	1,95,011	3,99,227	2,81,457
1053 Do.	1,17,770	2,48,497	3,66,267	2,77,700

513. Local sale Depot. The results of the transactions of this Department are thus recorded.

	Maunds.	Rupees.
Sales in 1052	1,48,656	3,49,738
Do. 1053	1,38,926	3,98,114

514. In the local sales there was a falling off amounting to 9,800 Maunds as compared with the last year.

515. Tobacco. Quantities bonded and cleared by merchants on payment of duty were as follows :—

	1052 Candies.	1053 Candies.
Quantity in bond.....	3,360	3,066
Do. cleared.....	3,353	3,264

516. The falling off was 89 candies (*Vide* Remarks in paras 226—28 under 'Customs.')

517. Cardamoms and other forest produce. Cardamoms and other articles of monopoly sold were as follows :—

	Candies.	lbs.
Cardamoms.....	132	587
Bees wax.....	3	544
Dammer.....	"	99
Ivory.....	2	57
Tea.....	"	1,115
Coffee, Bushels 54.....	"	"
Sticklac.....	"	13

518. The Commercial Agent has offered a few observations with reference to the developement of the qualities of two of the articles enumerated, viz., Cardamoms and Tea. The points have been discussed in paras 329 and 330 and

471 under "Cardamoms and sundry forest products" and "Peermade Public Gardens" respectively.

519. Timber. The transactions of the year in teal &c., are given below.

	Rupees.
Timber sold by Auction.....	547
Do. by private Sale.....	26,766
Supplied to D. P. W.	"
For Government works at Alleppey & other places.	2,052

29,365

Vide Remarks in paras 283—91 under "Forests—Timber."

Marine.

520. The seaboard of Travancore comprises 18 Ports, of which the Principal are Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel, each having a Master Attendant and Conservator of its own.

521. The statistics as recorded at present referring to the 14 minor ports afford information simply as to the number of the vessels which enter and clear at these ports.

522. The subjoined statement indicates the shipping which visited the minor ports.

No.	Port.	No. of vessels.
1	Manacody	3
2	Pattanam	26
3	Poovar	31
4	Vilingem	17
5	Poonthora	58
6	Anjengo	13
7	Paravoor	24
8	Kayencolum	"
9	Katur	25
10	Manakodum	17
11	Monumbum	16
12	Rajakamungalom	"
13	Paroomthoray	"
14	Mungalamaratteopolay	"
15	Porcand	"

523. The number of vessels which touched at Trevandrum was larger than at any other of the smaller ports.

524. Alleppey. There was an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at this Port as compared with the last year.

	1052		1053	
Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamer.....	84	49,220	109	1,17,918
Square rigged vessels.	46	20,365	43	17,178
Small crafts	135	7,404	147	12,713

525. The tonnage has increased by 70,825 as compared with the last year and 76,989 with the year preceding.

526. Vessels of larger size are being employed in the trade—a gratifying evidence of the progressive development of the sea-borne traffic of the country.

527. The Master Attendant's remarks as to the tonnage and description of the vessels are reproduced below:—

“The Tonnage has increased by 70,825 Tons, as compared with 1,47,814 Tons of this last and 76,989 Tons of the year previous. There is a steady falling off of square rigged vessels. The small increase of Pattamars is due to the larger quantity of salt imported this last as compared with that of the previous year. The Jaffna Tobacco Trade, which until now was sea-borne by Coasting Brigs, is now being imported by steamer, so that all branches of the coast carrying Trade are gradually being taken up by steam.”

528. Light House and Port dues. The collections were 6,426 Rupees against 4,751 of the previous year, while expenditure for up-keep of the Light House amounted to 3,869 as compared with Rupees 2,795 of the year before. The excess is accounted for by the Master Attendant as due to a fresh supply of stores from England.

529. Pier dues. The cash in hand now is Rupees 14,624. The Pier continues to be of the greatest service to the general trade of the Port and for the landing of salt.

530. The Tramway. The receipts were 3,800 against Rupees 2,696, and the expenditure 1,108 against 1,595.

531. The smooth water anchorage. The Master Attendant's interesting account of this “Harbor of Refuge” is worthy of being reproduced here in the interests of navigation.

"The smooth water anchorage or Harbor of Refuge so well known to the early Arab, old Portuguese and English Navigators, off the coast of Travancore and Cochin, appears to have been lost sight of. Even Captain Horsburgh, who was well acquainted with this Coast, and an experienced Navigator, in the 5th Edition of his popular sailing directions, alludes to Alleppey anchorage only as 'where a ship may ride with less risk than along other part of the Coast.' This incagre allusion may have been the result of vague and conflicting accounts furnished him. At all events in 1841 the date of the 5th Edition of the work, I visited Alleppey twice, viz. in January and May, going to and from Bombay to China. The weather was very threatening and a heavy sea rolling on to the Beach in the last mentioned month. Captain, now General, Horsley of the Madras Engineers in a memoir of Travancore in 1836 or 37, alludes to a 'mud Bank of Porcaud 20 miles out at sea with perfectly smooth water during the height of the S. W. Monsoon.' Captain Cope describes mud Bay in 1678 or 1723 as 'off the Coast of Saint Andrew, Artingel. This is 12 miles to the North of Alleppey, the Church at Artingel being known by that name. In a pencil note on the margin of Captain Cope's description in Pinkerton's Voyage and Travels at the Residency, Trevandrum dated 1824, the writer says, 'This singular accumulation of mud still exists and affords the same security in the worst weather.' This is all the information that I have been able to collect about Alleppey or mud Bay. Sufficient is known to prove its perfect safety in all weathers and that it is not stationary but moves along the coast.

"Regarding the smooth anchorage off Narakal to the North of Cochin first discovered in 1857 or 58, the late General Cullen when Commissary General, was at Narakal in 1830, found the mud so thick that Boats with difficulty could be propelled through it, and the surface swarmed with wild ducks. In 1840 shortly after his appointment as Resident of Travancore, he again visited Narakal, but the mud had gone and a high surf was then rolling in upon the shore.

"In the monsoon of 1849 the Southern edge of the smooth water was about a quarter of a mile to the North of the Customs House; and its progress has been constantly watched until now. It was then proceeding along the Coast southward, and still does so. Its southern limit is now a little to the South of Porcaud or 11 miles south of where it was in 1849. Its length is about 2½

miles and extends out to sea a little over 3 miles to 7 fathoms in side of which a ship runs at once from a high sea into perfectly smooth water. The area is about 10 miles forming a horse shoe with high surf to the North and South and high topping sea to westward. Its progress is regular and steady, never retrograde. As it proceeded on its southern course, the land at once commenced to encroach upon the Sea on the northern limit of the smooth water, while the reverse operation was observed on its southern boundary, viz. the sea encroached on the land, giving the smooth area the appearance of its being inbayed. There was also a marked subsidance in land. The advance of the land to seaward at Alleppey continued up to 1867 when it stopped. The Sea in 1868, 69, 70 and 71 advanced upon the land rather rapidly and since more slowly. The line of beach of 1,868 is now 100 yards to seaward of the present high water mark. In the last year and this, there were very marked indications of its possibly closing up at Porcaud and forming at Catoor 5 miles North of this, but after the monsoon set in the formations decreased in area and off Porcaud is still 'the mud Bay' of Captain Cope. It would be important, in the interests of navigation, that this remarkable formation should be watched whether it will still continue to proceed South or close up and open to the North of Alleppey again, as there are apparent indications of its doing or whether it will oscillate back to its first starting point. Its movement and existence will be found to be deeply interesting to science, but the research may be costly. Whether its existence and movement are due to the causes of the subsidance, or subsequent upheaval of this part of the Coast, or both, the smooth water is not due to the accumulated mud in the particular locality, but to the vast number of mud volcanoes which form closely and burst within the area, sending the soft mud and fresh water with such force upwards as to completely deaden the force of the heavy ocean wave, the instant it reaches their influence. In boring 300 yards from the Beach at a depth of only 60 feet after passing through a concrete mass of sand a foot thick, the shafting suddenly ran down of its own weight".

532. Quilon. The tonnage visited this Port in 1053 compared with 1052 was as follows:—

	No.	1052	No.	1053
Steamers	1	1,149	3	5,869
Square rigged vessels	44	3,678	54	5,185
Small crafts	52	3,474	54	5,852

533. The attention of the Government was drawn to a full and careful survey of the Quilon Roads on the grounds that the present chart is too incomplete to allow Steamers to come within less than from one to two miles of the beach, while the appearance of the coast and the result of soundings taken by Captain Dickinson indicate that they might anchor in perfect safety within 300 yards of the shore.

534. The Alleppey Master Attendant, who was consulted by the Government on the question, placed himself in communication with Commander A. Dundas Tayle late I. N. Superintendent of Marine Surveys to the Government of India, with a view to the services of one of the vessels now engaged in survey work on the coast of India being made available. The Superintendent of Marine Surveys intimated that the means of the Department would not permit a survey of Quilon being undertaken at present nor indeed for some time to come.

535. The Alleppey Master Attendant has however recorded his opinion on the point as follows:—

“It could however be ascertained practically whether the locality at which the agent (Mr. Cameron, Scottish Indian Coffee Company) says Steamers may safely anchor 300 yards from the shore instead of as now one or two miles off by carefully sweeping the area of the proposed anchorage for any rocks or foul ground, this could be done without the aid of the survey vessel.”

536. The results of the operation suggested by Mr. Crawford will be noticed under this head in the next Report.

537. Colachel. The tonnage in this rising Port was as follows:—

	No.	1052 Tonnage	No.	1053 Tonnage
Steamers	30	33,932	42	48,973
Square rigged vessels	25	1,793	35	3,778
Small crafts	25	1,702	17	1,415

538. It may be interesting to re-produce here extract of a letter from the Superintendent of Marine Surveys to the Government of India to Mr. Crawford, Master Attendant at Alleppey.

“When I was in England about 5 years ago, some information was supplied to the Geographical Magazine giving a rose colored description of the capabilities of Colachel as a harbour, because the outlying rocks formed a partial breakwater, and the statement was made that ‘ships of good size can sail between some of the outlying rocks and ride at anchor to leeward of them in smooth water.’ On the strength of this favorable report I obtained the sanction of the Government of India to send the ‘*Constance*’ to Colachel. The result of Captain Chapman’s survey shows that there is no shelter for shipping there, and that the construction of a harbour would come to half as much as the Madras Harbour is expected to cost.

“Col. Thomson R. E. and I are deputed to examine all the ports of India, but this year our attention will be confined to the larger ports only.”

539. Wrecks. Information of groundings, collisions, foundering, &c. is sent direct to Lloyd’s agents. No casualties appear to have occurred in the year

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.

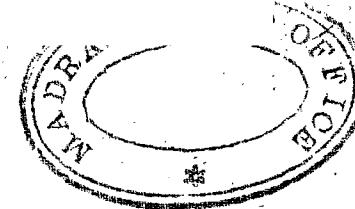
The Revenue Survey Department.

540. During the year the Department was chiefly engaged in surveying the lands granted on Payattoopattom tenure brought under Coffee cultivation and grass lands for Homesteads and Farmsteads in connection with Coffee Estates on the Pcermade range of Hills.

541. The boundaries of Peruventhanum Desom which were under dispute between the Government and the owner of that tract were also surveyed. The survey made disclosed an area of about 32,000 acres.

542. The other lots surveyed aggregated 3,131 acres.

543. The charges of the Department were Rs. 11,003 against 11,178 of the previous year. The amount distributed over the work done gives the cost of regular survey as one Rupee per acre and of the rough Survey as four annas per acre.



GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.

Revenue Survey and Settlement Department.

544. It is now upwards of three-quarter of a century since the wet lands of Travancore have undergone a survey and settlement. The survey was the result of no actual measurement but a rough visual estimate of the area of the fields. In the interests of the Government and landholders it is high time to introduce a systematic survey and revision of assessment based on the customs of the country.

545. The garden lands of Travancore were usually brought under survey and revision of assessment once in 12 and sometimes 20 years. The last garden survey and settlement was conducted in 1012. In the long interval of 42 years which has since transpired, four garden settlements should have taken place but not even one has been undertaken.

546. In November 1876 a temporary Agency was organized to arrange the preliminaries in connection with a scheme of survey and settlement of gardens to be undertaken ere long. The work done by this Agency consisted in sorting and arranging the records connected with the last assessment. It also made experimental surveys in some parts of the Trevandrum Talook adjoining the Capital with the view to see how the results compare with those of the last settlement.

547. In 1052 Rupees 5,283 was the cost of the Agency.

548. The Establishment consisted of the following staff:—

- 1. Superintendent.
- 2. English Clerks.
- 3. Draughtsmen.
- 47. Goomastahs.
- 13. Peons.

549. The monthly cost was close upon 800 Rs.

550. In the latter part of the year this temporary Agency was recast on a more efficient basis into a Central Office connected with the Huzzoor Cutcherry and under the orders of the Dewan. Three officers possessed of considerable revenue experience and otherwise qualified (the late Superintendent was one) were selected to preside over the Department.

551. These Officers have drawn up an elaborate report which is under the consideration of His Highness' Government. The revised Establishment caused 400 Rupees a month over and above the former one.

552. In 1053 the expenditure amounted to 20,310 Rs.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.

The Press.

553. The details of work done by the Press are given in the statement in the Appendix.

554. The value of work done amounted to 19,476 Rupees in 1053 against 18,217 of the year preceding.

555. The expenditure on account of the Press was Rupees 20,458 against 7,439 of the preceding year.

556. 1,165 Reams of paper were consumed in printing.

557. The total number of books bound was 5,192.

558. The value of Lithographing work turned out on account of Government was Rupees 1,620 against 892 of the previous year.

559. On account of private individuals the result was also an increase.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.

The Unjell or Postal Department.

560. The Unjell routes consist of one main line extending through the Capital over 196 miles from the Southern to the Northern frontier of Travancore, and 21 cross lines aggregating 512½ miles, which are feeders to the main line from towns or hamlets on the seaboard on one side and from the foot of the Ghauts or the Ghauts themselves.

561. In these several lines, the average speed in the transit of mails is not uniform. In the main line, two different rates of speed prevail. From the Capital to the Northern frontier the average speed is at the rate of 5 miles an hour while from the Capital to the Southern frontier, the mail travels at the rate of 4½ miles per hour. In the cross lines the average distance per hour varies from 3½ to 4½ miles. The difference of speed arises from the nature of the roads traversed.

562. In the year under review one Unjell station was abolished as the number of letters posted was too inconsiderable to justify its maintenance.

563. The total number of private despatches in 1053 was 3,29,794 against 3,03,026 and yielded Rupees 17,595 against 16,348. The increase in the former was 26,768 and in the latter 1,247.

564. The official covers numbered 4,76,318 against 4,53,221 and were assessable with postage at Rs. 77,264 against 73,846.

565. The total receipts were 17,595 and charges 28,451, the difference being more than made up by official correspondence.

566. It is noteworthy that the statement in the appendix showing the total number of private covers, &c. and collections thereof for 1053 has the column "under decrease" all blank.

567. The Sircar Boat Transit. In the year under review, the number of passengers was less than the last year while the parcels increased.

568. The number of passengers was as follows:—

1052.....	18,387
1053.....	16,489
	1,898

569. The receipts from passengers stood thus:—

1052.....	6,845
1053.....	6,761
	84

570. The number of parcels for the two years thus compare:—

1052.....	3,172
1053.....	3,423
	+ 251

571. The receipts from parcels were as follows:—

1052.....	1,955
1053.....	2,049
	+ 94

572. The loss in the former item was more than met by the increase in the latter.

573. The total cost of Establishment and contingencies was Rupees 9,384 against 9,328.

574. The loss was 574 Rupees against 528.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.

The Mint.

575. Copper Coinage. One hundred and forty one and a half Tulas^(a) of copper were coined into 14,71,600^(b) cash. The prime cost and other charges amounted to Rupees 2,102*. The profit to Government was 1,183.

(a) Tolas	80,415
(b) Equivalent to Rupees	3,225
*Cost of copper Rs.	1,008
Coining Charges	1,094
	<u>2,102</u>

576. Silver Coinage. Silver bullion weighing 18,718 tolas was coined into 5,70,895* single-chuckrum pieces. The charges† inclusive of the prime cost of bullion were Rupees 20,501½. There was a slight loss of 100 and odd Rupees to the Government. Out of the quantity of bullion above specified 3,064 tolas weight was tendered by private parties. The rest had to be bought by the Government.

* Rupees	20,389
† Cost of Silver	20,287½
Coining charges	214
	<u>20,501½</u>

577. Formerly coining operations were undertaken by the Mint on the requisition of private parties who paid a seigniorage to the Government of 2 per cent on the coins struck. A sustained decline in the private demand led in 1039 to the reduction of the Government dues from two to one per cent. Even this had to be done away with in 1045 and still private tenders were not forthcoming. The results of the year under review show no improvement.

578. There were coined, in addition to single chuckrums, 97,600† four-chuckrum pieces out of bullion weighing 12,800 tolas. The prime cost of silver with other charges amounted to Rupees 13,962.‡ The difference, viz, Rupees 19 indicates the loss.

† Equivalent to Rupees	13,943.
‡ Cost of silver Rupees	13,784.
charges for coining	178
	<u>13,962</u>

579. Gold Coinage. The subjoined statement will throw light on the gold currency introduced during the last year under State legislation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gold Coins.	Last year's Balance.	Received from the Mint.	Received from Districts on account of remittances.	Received from Private parties in exchange for silver.	Total of columns 2 to 5.	Issued to the trade, &c.	Issued in part payment of salary.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Balance or difference between columns 6 and 9.	Coins struck in 1052 and 1053.
Varahan	770	298	191	15	1,274	291	467	608	601	1,664
Half Do.	3,755	2,104	202	...	6,151	100	464	564	5,587	6,932

580. It will be seen from the above that the new currency has failed in its object there being hardly any circulation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The Elephant Department.

581. There were in the beginning of the year 102 elephants. To this number there was an accession of 18 elephants—5 were taken in pitfalls and 13 captured in the Khedda at Koniyoor. Thus the elephants in the possession of the State mustered 120.

582. Of these 24 died. Four met with casualty immediately after their capture at Khedda, two after seizure in pits—*vide* the remarks of the Conservator of Forests under that heading—19 met with natural death. The animals available were 96.*

With Conservator.	12
Commercial Agent.	4
Alleppey	14
Palace Stable	8
Chief Engineer	14
Marahmut	12
In course of training	16
Do. for Pagoda Processions	11
In Pagoda service	5
Decoy elephants	96

583. The receipts credited by hiring out the elephants for marriage and Pagoda Processions amounted to Rupees 1,631 against Rupees 323 in the year preceding.

584. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 30,822 as detailed below :—

	RUPEES.
(1) Central office	1,801
(2) Fodder and Medicine	13,971
(3) Mahouts' Salaries	6,686
(4) Charges of Capture	1,341
(5) Do. on the new Khedda	7,023
	30,822

FINANCIAL

Receipts.

Year.	Rs.
1052.....	16,32,012
1053.....	17,27,567
	+ 95,495

1052.....	5,86,826
1053.....	7,01,883
	+ 1,15,057

585. Land Revenue. The seasons on the whole were good and no remissions were called for. Due diligence was also used to prevent the taxes of the year running into arrears.

586. Miscellaneous Revenue. There was a larger quantity of Government grain available for sale, and the prices realised were on the whole better than in the year preceding. 83,000 Rs. of the excess is due to this cause. Recoveries of outstanding advances exceeded those of 1052 by Rs. 23,000. Registration and Pautom fees brought in 15,000 Rs. more. These and sundry small items go to make up the increase marginally recorded.

1052.....	1,89,431
1053.....	2,27,397
	+ 38,566

587. Judicial fees. A revised scale of fees came into operation about the middle of the year and certain classes of documents were taxed with a view to check the indiscriminate presentation of miscellaneous petitions to the courts, applications for adjournments, &c. The proceeds amounted to over half a lac; but there was a slight falling off in the institution fees, leaving the net result noted in the margin.

1052.....	4,01,234
1053.....	4,13,635
	+ 12,401

1052.....	1,69,428
1053.....	1,72,357
	+ 2,929

1052.....	8,66,143
1053.....	8,38,486
	- 27,657

588. Customs. This represents the duty on coffee re-imposed about the end of 1052 and which operated only for a part of that year.

589. Arrack and Opium. Expired farms sold at higher rates.

590. Tobacco. The whole of the Southern and part of the Trevandrum Division consume Tinnevelly Tobacco manipulated in a solution of jaggery and other ingredients. The raw leaf was also imported in small quantities. The two kinds were hitherto so unequally taxed, that Tinnevelly prepared tobacco was at a serious disadvantage though in great demand, to meet which an inferior article was offered manipulated in the country with the Tinnevelly raw material. About the middle of the year, the impost, on the prepared article was reduced by Rs. 25 per candy while 10 Rs. were added to that on the other kind. The relief thus afforded should have resulted in a net loss of revenue amounting to Rs. 30,000 but increased consumption made up the amount. The falling off noted in the margin is not due to the revision of the duty, but represents the loss sustained in the early part of the year from diminished imports of the prepared leaf from Tinnevelly together with a slight reduction in the quantity of Jaffna Tobacco consumed in North Travancore.

1052.....	11,81,823
1053.....	13,82,490
	+ 2,00,667

1052.....	94,729
1053.....	2,57,405
	+ 1,62,676

1052.....	1,99,843
1053.....	1,13,513
	- 86,330

1052.....	1,33,051
1053.....	88,246
	- 44,805

591. Salt. The price of salt was considerably raised in the year reported on to assimilate our rates with those adopted by the British Government. The large addition to the Revenue is due to this cause. It speaks well for the prosperity of the people that notwithstanding the high price put on salt, the quantity consumed remained undiminished.

592. Cardamoms and other goods. There was a much larger production of the spice, 133 candies having been gathered and sold in the year against 46 candies in 1052. The ryots were also encouraged to make a more careful collection by advances on the crop. The quality was on the whole good and there was an improvement in the prices. A large Police force was employed to guard against theft facilities for which existed in consequence of famine immigration.

593. Timber. The falling off is merely nominal. An adjustment of certain old accounts with the D. P. W. swelled the amount credited to the preceding year, while the figures of this year represent the actual returns of the period with very little brought to credit on account of departmental arrears.

594. Interest on Government Securities. The amount invested remained unaltered but all the interest due in the year was not drawn.

1052.....	74,679
1053.....	51,502
	-23,177

1052.....	55,26,199
1053.....	59,78,021

595. Arrears of Revenue collected. An adjustment of old arrears with the Chief of Eddapully entered into the accounts of last year, but does not appear in the one reported on.

596. Summary of Receipts. To sum up this side of the account, it is gratifying to note that almost every source of revenue yielded more than last year. Passing over "Timber" and "Interest on Government Securities" as unfavorable only in appearance, and over the item of "Arrears of Revenue collected" as necessarily having a diminishing tendency, the only head which exhibits a result against the year is "Tobacco," and this to a very small extent. On the whole the receipts are in favor of the year by Rupees 4,51,822, a result which is as unparalleled as the total revenue of the year is by far the highest yet recorded in the annals of the State, verging as it does close on 60 lacs and, including previous investments, going beyond a *crore* now for the first time.

Expenditure.

1052.....	5,91,989
1053.....	5,63,707
	-26,282

597. Devasom or Religious Institution. About 7,000 Rs. of the amount shewn as saved are payments due at the close of the year but which were actually made only in the current one. The rest is due to reduced expenditure arising from causes allied to the reduction in the next item.

1052.....	3,63,163
1053.....	3,38,821
	-24,342

1052.....	5,10,330
1053.....	5,12,908
	+ 22,578

1052.....	5,93,128
1053.....	5,96,722
	+ 3,594

1052.....	1,76,159
1053.....	1,78,225
	+ 2,066

1052.....	1,57,933
1053.....	1,59,857
	+ 1,924

1052.....	1,64,219
1053.....	1,45,381
	-18,838

1052.....	70,581
1053.....	67,146
	- 3,438

1052.....	1,77,410
1053.....	1,95,239
	+17,799

598. Oottooperahs or Charitable Institutions. Immigrants maintained by the State were not so numerous as in last year. Hence the saving.

599. The Palace. Mainly a matter of account *vide* para 16 of last Administration Report.

600. The Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments. *Call for no remark.*

601. Judicial Establishment. Due to the appointment of an additional Judge in the Sadr Court for a short time and one in the Quilon Zillah Court.

602. Police. A Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry was established at Peermade and a Tannah at Cottoor.

603. Nair Troops. Certain charges on account of clothing and guns which appeared in the accounts of 1052 did not recur in the year under report.

604. Elephant and Horse Establishments. The expenses on the recently constructed Kheddass for the capture of elephants were heavier in 1052 than in 1053.

605. Education, Science and Art. This increase is the record of progress in education. Grants in aid to Vernacular Schools were more largely availed of; the salaries of some of the Teachers in both the English and Vernacular Departments were raised; an honorarium

was paid to the officer in charge of the Public Gardens and Museum on his retirement. Better arrangements were made for the education of the Young Princes.

606. Medical. Certain increase of salaries to medical subordinates given in 1052, operated throughout the year. Others were made in the year itself. Stores, and contingencies were rather higher this year than in 1052.

607. Pensions. Due to the retirement of the late Dewan.

608. Public Works. As the prospects of the year improved, a larger provision was made for Public Works in pursuance of the policy that savings should be thus invested. Still more satisfactory results will appear in the current year's report.

609. Cost and charges of goods sold. Owing to a larger consumption of home made salt, the charges on account of Bombay salt were less.

610. Contingent charges. The payment of arrears to the Eddapully Chief on account of salt and tobacco consumed in his Estate recorded in para 27 of last report is eliminated from the accounts of this year. Hence the saving noted.

611. Subsidy to the British Indian Government. The subsidy is of course a fixed charge and the

1052.....	89,724
1053.....	93,895
	+ 4,171

1052.....	1,731,320
1053.....	1,16,778
	+ 5,255

1052.....	11,17,635
1053.....	11,89,887
	+ 66,252

1052.....	5,51,150
1053.....	5,45,950
	- 5,100

1052.....	2,45,776
1053.....	2,33,851
	- 11,922

1052.....	7,85,206
1053.....	8,29,831
	+ 35,625

variation is merely a matter of account. *Vide* para 28 of last report. Cheques given at the Resident's request in part payment of the last instalment of the subsidy for 1052 were cashed and debited only in this year's account, while cheques for 15,000 Rupees taken in part of the subsidy for 1053 were not cashed in that year.

612. Census. The Department has completed its work and was disbanded.

613. To sum up. The savings under certain of the heads balance the higher expenditure under others, leaving part of the charges of education and the whole of the excess under the D. P. W. as additional for the year, and this is a matter for congratulation as expenditure incurred in the right direction.

614. Deducting expenditure from receipts, there is a balance of 3,62,810. Of this amount His Highness has been pleased to direct that a sum of 2,00,000 Rupees should be devoted in the current year to works of irrigation in South Travancore over and above the usual allotment for Public Works, and the amount has been accordingly placed in reserve for this purpose, a moiety to be spent in the repair of existing works, and the remaining one lac on a new irrigating canal to be taken from the Kodayar river on the Ghauts on to the sea at Colachel traversing the entire breadth of the country, and fertilising lands which are now dependent entirely on a precarious rainfall. Further allotments will be made as the work progresses. The preliminary surveys are now in hand.

1052.....	2,296
1053.....	0
	- 2,296

1052.....	55,40,285
1053.....	56,15,211
	- 74,926

Receipts.....	59,78,021
Expenditure.....	56,15,211
Balance remaining.....	3,62,810

Dr Account Current Receipts and Disbursements

	1053	
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Balance as per last year's account		43,20,421
1 Land Revenue	17,27,507	
2 Miscellaneous Revenue	7,04,883	
3 Judicial Fees, &c.	2,27,997	
4 Customs	4,13,635	
5 Arrack and Opium	1,72,357	
6 Tobacco	8,33,486	
7 Salt	13,82,490	
8 Cardamom and other goods	2,57,405	
9 Timber	1,18,513	
10 Interest on Government Securities	88,246	
11 Arrears of Revenue collected this year.	51,502	59,78,021
		1,02,98,442
		1,02,98,442

of the Travancore State for the year 1053 M. E.
1877-78 A. D. *Cr*

	1053	
	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 The Devasom or Religious Institutions.	5,65,777	
2 Ootlooperals or Charitable Do.	3,38,821	
3 Palace	5,42,908	
4 Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,96,722	
5 Judicial Establishment	1,78,225	
6 Police Establishment	1,59,857	
7 Nair Troops	1,45,381	
8 Elephant and Horse Establishments	67,146	
9 Education, Science and Art	1,95,231	
10 Medical	96,875	
11 Pensions	1,46,778	
12 Public Works	11,83,557	
13 Cost & charges of goods sold, &c., &c.	3,45,966	
14 Contingent charges	2,33,354	
15 Subsidy to the British Indian Government	8,20,831	
		56,15,21
Balance to be carried over to next year's account		46,83,231
By Cash	12,18,363	1,02,98,442
Promissory Notes	29,41,401	
Goods	2,78,934	
		44,38,700
Difference and Inefficient Balance	2,44,531	
		46,83,231

Accounts.

615. The system of accounts now in force is what has existed from times of yore and calls for a thorough reformation.

616. The question engaged the attention of His Highness' Government early this year. An Officer educated in English and possessing ripe experience in the Travancore system of account-keeping was selected with an establishment to proceed to Malabar and Madras, to study the details of the British Indian system from Amshom Adigaree's office up to the Collector's Cutcherry and again the system in the Accountant General's Office at Madras.

617. He spent the best part of the year in studying the British Indian system. He is engaged (when this report is under preparation) in comparing the two systems and drawing up a report for submission to the Government.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS.

618. Legislation. There were two Regulations enacted in the year, one to facilitate disposal of Criminal cases in Tassildar's Cutcheries and the other to revise the scale of Court fees. There were also Rules passed for the conservancy of the Metropolis, for the better working of the Registration Regulation, and for the protection of roads and canals. Proclamations or Notifications were issued to relieve the trade in Tinnevely manufactured tobacco, and to bring under the protection of Vaccination, Public servants and other classes directly under the influence of Government.

619. Judicial. The introduction of a new scale of fees has to some extent checked vexatious litigation. The system of hearing committed cases in monthly sessions in which two Judges do the work which formerly devolved on one has led to a great improvement in the time taken up for the disposal of such cases. The Magistracy too has attained greater speed this year. The arrears in one of the Moonsiff's Courts have been completely cleared away, and the additional agency appointed on that behalf discharged during the year.

620. Police. A Sub-Magistrate was appointed to Peermade. A new Police station opened at Cotoor. An additional Police force of 100 men was employed on the Cardamom Hills to protect the season's crop from theft. The Conservancy Establishment for the town of Trevandrum was enlarged and improved.

621. Registration of Assurances. New rules were passed for the better working of this Department.

622. Land Revenue. The revenue was better

than last year's by Rs. 95,500. Special agencies were employed to recover arrears and adjust old standing advances. Inducement to pay up arrears was held out by remission of interest. Special arrangements were made at the Huzzoor to more effectively supervise the collection of Revenue by District officials. 435 acres of newly reclaimed land were registered and assessed. Commutation of grain rent into a fixed instead of a fluctuating money payment was extended to 5 Moniams in Shencottah on Iycoenzutti lands.

623. Miscellaneous Revenue. Ten out of 17 items given under this head show an advance over last year; notably so, the sales of surplus paddy, and recoveries of advances, the latter due to the special measures adopted.

624. Customs. The exports of the country were on the whole better than the previous year yielding an additional 11,500 Rupees, and so were the imports excluding Tobacco. Measures were adopted so to adjust the duties on the different kinds of tobacco as to revive the trade in the depressed article. The results are very hopeful.

625. Salt. There was considerable increase in this revenue owing to enhancement of price in assimilation of British rates. Opportunities for fraud were diminished by removal of retail sale Depot from the proximity of store houses; the pay of certain servants improved; a more liberal scale was adopted in carriage hire. Excuses for coercing labor were removed by engaging private contractors for transport of salt.

626. Forests. The operations in the Department were rather more extensive than last year. The Khedda may be pronounced a thorough success. Sanction was accorded for erecting an additional Khedda; also for extending the Teak plantations.

627. Cardamoms. The crop was about 4 times as large as last year. Advances were specially made to keep the gardens weeded, and precautions taken to prevent theft. Light Cardamoms hitherto burnt were made a source of revenue. Exemption from cattle fees was continued in favor of the famine-stricken in Madura and Tinnevely.

628. Public Works. The Government were able to make a much larger allotment than in late years. Two lacs of the surplus of the year were set aside for irrigation, as an extraordinary grant. A special allotment of 20,000 Rupees was made for Planters' roads. Measures were initiated to provide a suitable building for the Preparatory School, and Court House, Traveller's Bungalow, Magistrate's Residence and other buildings at Peermade—also Chuttrums for wayfarers on that important road. Several important lines of communication were well advanced. Wurrakallay Tunnel works were well in progress notwithstanding difficulties. The Marahmut grants were re-adjusted with reference to devolving the more important works on the Chief Engineer. The Museum was completed. A new scheme of auditing D. P. W. accounts was drawn up.

629. Relief Operations. The sufferers from famine continued to receive relief in food and means of returning home, while the able-bodied were offered labor. Orphans were taken care of, and the sick and disabled attended to.

630. Education. While the higher education has maintained its standard, and there has been no appreciable falling off in the number attending the superior institutions, the field of elementary education in the vernacular has been extended by the opening of 22 new schools under the grant-in-aid system. The supervision of the English

District Schools now vested in the Principal of the College secures uniformity in the plan of education and better assimilates the parent and feeding institutions. Arrangements were made to give the Young Princes the benefit of Mr. Ross' direction of their studies. The scale of fees in the Departments of the College was revised.

631. Government Garden at Peermade.

Funds were sanctioned for improving the appliances for the manipulation and storage of Tea.

632. Medical Department. The total number treated was less than in the year before, but as this was probably due to less sickness in the country than to laxity on the part of the Medical men, it is no matter for regret. Cholera and small pox, which prevailed in the year, were contended against to the best of the means available. In the Vaccination Department, the results are more satisfactory than last year. Vaccination was made compulsory on all classes directly amenable to the influence of the State.

633. Nair Brigade Turbans of an improved muster were adopted; two new guns purchased; a graduated scale of increase of pay to the force was sanctioned.

634. Marine. The tonnage which visited the three principal ports was very considerably in excess of the preceding year. At Alleppey the Port dues and Tramway collections were much in advance of 1052. Attempts were made to obtain the services of a survey vessel for surveying the Quilon roads.

635. Revenue Survey and Settlement. The Department employed for arranging the preliminaries of this important work was recast, and a Committee of three Officers appointed to preside over it. They have furnished an elaborate report.

636. Financial. The results are exceedingly satisfactory. The Revenue of the year exceeded that of 1052 by Rs. 4,51,822, and if the expenditure was higher than the preceding year, the larger outlay was in beneficial directions, still leaving the handsome saving of over 3½ lacs, for the utilisation of a great portion of which for purposes of irrigation, a plan has already been sketched out.

637. Accounts. With a view to reformation, an officer was deputed to Malabar and Madras to study the British system.

N. Nandoo Pillay,
Dewan

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY,
TREVANDRUM,
3rd MAY 1879.



APPENDIX.

JUDICIAL.

Statement of Original Civil Suits pending, filed and disposed of in the Zillah and Munsiff Courts of Travancore during the year 1953.

Courts.	Pending on the 31st of April 1952.	Filed in 1953.	Re-admitted under Sections 93 and 106 of the Travancore Code.	Admitted for Review of Judgment under Section 360.	Suits received by transfer from other Courts.	Total.	Value of the claims involved in the Suits filed in 1953 (in Rupees).	Not contested.										Contested.				Average delay in the disposal of a suit.	Remaining.						
								Suits transferred to other Courts.					Suits decided ex parte.					Disposed of on the merits under Secs. 115, 116 & 122, 125 and 126 C. P. C.		Disposed of on the merits under Secs. 115, 116 & 122, 125 and 126 C. P. C.			Under 3 months.	Above 6 months and under one year.	Above two and under three years.	Above three and under four years.	Above four and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.
								Suits compromised under Section 88.	Suits dismissed under Sections 99 and 104.	Suits disposed of under Sections 101 and 102.	Suits disposed of by agreement under Section 101.	Suits decided ex parte.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.													
Pulpanadapuram	218	217	6	2	...	540	1,12,552	60	2	10	18	13	5	31	62	254	101	117	89	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	255		
Trevandrum	336	661	21	13	...	1,031	3,39,253	56	6	10	2	6	6	338	152	674	2,23	325	120	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	457		
Quilon	323	570	18	8	...	1,134	4,67,135	73	20	6	112	1	1	298	116	673	12	218	97	92	24	10	8	2	461				
Alleppey	517	778	1	6	2	1,304	6,46,106	86	6	...	41	181	17	1	145	36	214	518	352	171	199	48	26	4	730				
Alwaye	126	313	2	2	...	472	2,11,215	32	2	10	40	...	...	125	45	261	420	39	52	26	3	1	...	...	213				
Total	1,735	2,637	49	51	3	4,481	16,77,589	307	36	10	351	39	12	973	466	2,276	1,108	559	405	50	30	14	6	...	...	2,305			
Munsifs	4,759	73,676	729	14	1,358	52,64,237	728	1,031	3,320	417	1	1,869	9,195	4,471	1,427	6,081	3,657	29,571	2	2,015	605	332	91	12	5	4,451			
Grand Total	6,524	29,603	777	151	1,076	38,12,531	15,238	1,024	9,637	453	11	2,066	9,546	4,510	161	7,024	2,472	31,647	4,121	1,754	103	181	72	21	14	6,276			

Statement of Appeal Suits pending, filed and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Travancore during the year 1953.

Courts.	Pending on the 31st April 1952.	Filed in 1953.	Re-admitted under Section 331.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1953 (in Rupees).	Disposed of.										Remaining.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
							Suits not contested.					Suits con- tested.					Disposed of under Sec. 331.	Months.	Days.	Under 6 Months.	Above 1 year & under 2 years.	Above 2 years & under 3 years.	Above 3 years & under 4 years.	Above 4 years & under 5 years.	Above 5 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
							Transferred to other Courts.	Dismissed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 88.	Dismissed of by agreement under Sec. 101.	Decided ex-parte.	Remanded to the Lower Court under Sec. 333.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	Confessed.										Modified.	Reversed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Pulpanabpottam.	34	293	8	"	"	335	19,515	"	"	"	"	17	67	121	250	121	36	31	29	73	11	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Statement of Appeal, Special Appeal and Review Suits pending, filed and disposed of in the Sadr Court of Travancore during the year 1953.

NATURE OF SUITS.	Pending on the 31st April 1952.	Filed in 1953.	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1953 (in Rupees.)	Disposed of.										Disposed of under Sec. 334.		Remaining.									
					Suits not con- tested.		Suits contested.		Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remanded to the Lower Court under Sec. 335.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	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.
					Suits contested.																					
					Decreed on merits under Section 333.																					
Appeal Suits ...	176	375	551	2,37,722	9	...	13	86	179	296	179	24	62	514	167	53,397	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	261		
Special Appeal Suits ...	69	209	278	18,991	3	...	8	38	139	191	139	18	20	415	71	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	87		
Review Suits ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total.....	246	586	830	2,56,713	12	6	21	124	319	482	319	42	82	5	2	238,654	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	348		

Statement showing the number of Civil Decrees executed in the several Zillah and Moonsiff Courts in 1953.

Courts	Total number of decrees passed in 1951, 1952 & 1953.	No. in which there is nothing to be executed such as suits dismissed for default, declaratory decrees, etc.	Of these the number executed and struck out in 1951, 52 & 53.	No. of decrees pending.	No. of application made in 1951, 52 & 53 for execution of decrees passed before 1951.	Of these the No. disposed of.	No. pending.	Of the decrees in column 4 the No. not moved for execution.	Average delay in executing decrees.	No. in which applicants made default.	Decrees for maintenance, etc. such as could not at once be executed and struck out.	No. in which claims preferred, were pending investigation.	No. in which judgment deferred on the pleas of insolvency, etc.	No. otherwise pending.	Total No. of decrees pending execution.
Pulpanchabpooram	634	159	243	477	412	243	166	32	1	299	8	6	5	44	63
Treacandra	1,433	287	956	1,089	1,134	495	749	618	1	876	23	23	15	117	1,820
Quilon	1,920	263	956	1,412	1,940	343	1,347	832	13	1,301	4	138	33	324	2,619
Alleppey	1,333	531	136	1,452	2,784	1,632	1,292	65	10	1,738	3	113	30	144	2,454
Alwaye	845	102	139	684	570	273	297	34	...	421	4	16	3	76	891
Total	7,279	1,147	1,118	5,065	6,530	2,800	3,621	2,72	...	4,759	27	296	98	715	3,636
Moonsiff Courts	87,973	16,321	17,421	53,331	43,553	22,327	21,195	56,00	...	85,069	14	203	44	3,096	74,537
Grand Total	94,343	17,463	18,539	58,396	50,073	25,256	24,317	38,91	...	52,838	41	599	82	3,811	83,153

COURTS.	Pending on the 31st April 1053.		Filed during the year 1053.		Total.	Disposition of the Sadr Court.	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.	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.	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.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	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Statement of Criminal Sentences passed and executed in the Zillah Criminal Courts during the year 1053.

COURTS.	Pending execution at the commencement of the year.	Passed in the year.	Total.	Executed.	Remaining.
Pulpanabapooram	2	128	131	131	...
Trevandrum	...	173	173	173	...
Quilon	1	199	200	200	...
Alleppey	2	189	191	189	2
Alwaye	...	79	79	79	...
Total	6	763	774	772	2

Statement of prisoners admitted in the Criminal Jails for trial and of Judgment debtors confined during the year 1053.

COURTS.	Remaining on the 31st Audi 1052.	Admitted in 1053.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Judgment debtors in Jail.
Pulpanabapooram	20	235	255	229	26	53
Trevandrum	3	255	258	179	79	104
Quilon	27	333	420	409	11	194
Alleppey	17	555	572	495	77	137
Alwaye	18	220	238	183	55	39
Total	85	1,658	1,743	1,495	218	527

10. Statement showing the nature of Suits filed in the Zillah and Moonsiff Courts of Trevandrum during the year 1053. Re-admission and Returns excluded.

Courts.	Suits between Tenants and Tenants.	Claims for maintenance out of Tarnad property (Alroonack-tayam).	Suits otherwise connected with lands.	Do. for houses or other immovable property.	Do. for debts, wages, &c.	Do. for damages for violation of caste privilege, &c.	Do. for division of property by Partis Brahmins and Sudras.	Do. for division of property by Numbories.	Do. for inheritance among non-Hindu Mackayun classes, such as Syrian Christians and Mump-pillars.	Do. in regard to inheritance among the class following the mixed system of inheritance.	Do. for immovable property.	Do. for movable property.	Total.
Pulpanabapooram	13	186	26	339	7	12	12	12	12	12	224	340	570
Trevandrum	17	329	8	491	25	5	5	5	5	5	569	516	1,085
Quilon	17	210	145	645	4	4	4	4	4	4	872	649	1,021
Alleppey	17	449	21	811	5	5	5	5	5	5	489	816	1,305
Alwaye	26	183	34	286	2	2	2	2	2	2	260	286	546
Total	69	1,562	244	2,572	41	8	8	8	8	8	1,914	2,618	4,527
Moonsiff Courts	830	1,321	683	24,617	3	3	3	3	3	3	2,349	24,617	26,966
Grand Total	899	2,883	927	27,189	41	8	8	8	8	8	4,263	27,230	31,493

11.

Original Suits.

COURTS.	Pending on the 31st Adi 1952 and filed during the year 1953.	Suits disposed of un- contested.	Remaining.	Disposal of suits contested.			Remaining.
				For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	
Pulpanabapooram.	540	110	430	81	63	144	286
Trevandrum	1,031	86	945	336	152	488	457
Quilon	1,134	275	859	288	110	398	461
Alleppey	1,304	333	971	145	36	181	790
Alwaye	472	93	379	123	45	168	211
Total	4,481	897	3,584	973	406	1,379	2,205
Moonsiff Courts ..	33,642	20,453	13,189	6,051	3,067	9,118	4,071
Grand Total	38,123	21,350	16,773	7,024	3,473	10,497	6,276

12.

Appeal Suits.

COURTS.	Pending on the 31st Adi 1952 and filed during the year 1953.	Suits disposed of un- contested.	Remanded to the Lower Court.	Remaining.	Disposal of suits contested.			Remaining.
					For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	
Pulpanabapooram.	335	45	17	273	67	121	188	83
Trevandrum	514	7	22	485	193	206	399	86
Quilon	577	54	72	451	180	206	386	65
Alleppey	819	23	100	697	190	152	342	355
Alwaye	205	12	19	174	81	82	163	11
Total	2,450	140	230	2,080	711	767	1,478	602
Sadr Court	830	18	21	791	124	319	443	348
Grand Total	3,280	158	251	2,871	835	1,086	1,921	950

13.

Statement distributing the total number of Suits disposed of by the Courts of Travancore during the year 1953, according to the interval of time within which they were so disposed of.

Number of days within which the Suits were dis- posed of.	COURTS.										Total
	Sadr Court.	Pulpanabapooram Zillah Court.	Trevandrum Do.	Quilon Do.	Kottarakkara Do.	Thiruvallur Do.	Aripand Do.	Shenoiyil Do.	Krishnapooram Permanent and Additional Courts.	Arthapalayam Court.	
Within 15	24	32	32	65	61	103	331	331	45	196	6,932
" 16	46	80	99	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	7,680
" 17	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	4,444
" 18	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	2,491
" 19	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	1,954
" 20	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	1,885
" 21	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	2,069
" 22	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	1,375
" 23	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	861
" 24	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	669
" 25	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	532
" 26	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	355
" 27	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	331
" 28	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	323
" 29	33	52	53	114	114	114	307	307	178	453	1,470
Disposed of after 30	23	106	8	292	114	23	72	163	23	19	34,177
Total	332	651	103	975	451	1,031	1,413	1,413	2,000	1,270	1,612,415

Courts.	Amount of fines.		Amount of stamp penalties.		Amount of institution fees.		Amount of fees levied on petitions, vakilats, &c.		Total of columns 1 to 4.		Amount realized including outstanding.		Bathash paid to prisoners.		Contingent expenses.		Total of columns 7 and 8.		Cost of the Establishment.		Total of columns 9 and 10.		
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
Sadr Court.	48	2 3			15,400	13 6	1,328	4 6	16,777	41 3	16,778	15 10		4	31	1,025	3	1,025	4 6	92,769	12 8	61,795	1 2
Zillah Courts	49	5 8			73,772	9	11,484	6 9	95,767	13 10	95,941	13	9,235	5	5	3,212	8 2	3,212	8 2	42,718	8 7	68,930	11 9
Munsiff Courts	82	7 3			30,14		67,938	11 4	1,11,176	1 8	1,11,327	1				3,483	9 3	3,483	9 3	44,677	4 4	47,310	14 1
Total	5,713	14 6	6,888	8 2	1,44,697	6	6,50,451	6 7	2,23,721	3 9	2,24,000	13	73,877	2	6,788	15	5	10,671	1 5	7,15,565	9 7	1,70,356	11 5

Cours.	No. of cases beginning of the year total	Filed in 1933.		Total	Total of columns 1 to 4	Value of suits filed in 1933 in (Rupees)	Disposed of.		Deduction on merits.		Pending.	
		Immovers.	Mr. Justice, D.C.				Total.	Decided on (Therms).	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.		Immovers.	Average.	For Def.	For Pld.
Sadr Court	246	361	223	584	830	2,56,713	143	39	124	211	319	349
Pulpanabapooram.	283	224	368	592	875	1,92,567	532	172	148	276	184	377
Trevandrum	411	519	565	1,134	1,545	4,16,579	897	103	523	555	368	543
Quilon	653	372	686	1,058	1,711	4,92,469	781	401	468	780	316	526
Alleppey	809	489	825	1,314	2,123	6,88,572	523	455	835	958	188	1,143
Alwaye	125	260	292	552	677	22,726	331	121	204	356	127	229
Total	2,281	1,914	2,736	4,650	6,931	18,12,713	2,867	1,257	1,684	2,555	1,183	2,807
Vadasherry	269	119	1,303	1,423	1,633	96,616	421	1,060	208	1,363	123	151
Pulpanabapooram	395	214	822	1,036	1,431	46,030	467	600	253	755	214	363
Nagercoil	16	94	871	965	985	20,817	353	535	255	833	98	43
Parachalay	182	159	1,285	1,444	1,626	53,485	575	655	351	1,215	351	196
Trevandrum	212	43	1,182	1,225	1,437	43,797	437	711	253	1,143	182	283
Do. Additional	327	166	1,323	1,489	2,170	54,669	464	917	291	1,381	173	369
Perapencode	138	191	1,991	2,082	2,229	72,331	619	1,431	389	1,822	218	167
Quilon	632	74	1,579	1,653	2,283	75,433	506	1,304	284	1,752	222	415
Kottarakaray	532	141	1,203	1,344	1,927	53,266	447	986	294	1,433	153	492
Thiruvella	80	161	1,220	1,381	1,601	63,449	434	868	369	1,302	65	465
Aripand	229	169	1,366	1,535	1,764	76,949	612	922	446	1,334	166	223
Shencottah	198	36	504	540	738	29,371	234	387	173	556	61	117
Krishnapooram	188	167	1,693	1,862	2,050	73,800	255	1,043	159	1,724	96	153
Do. Additional	123	876	876	990	990	68,031	246	661	134	999	94	96
Anthalapalay	77	68	1,221	1,289	1,366	82,762	279	931	120	1,201	62	92
Yctomeenoor	380	141	1,381	1,522	1,902	82,762	554	1,088	354	1,448	170	265
Alleppey	583	201	1,835	2,036	2,112	92,581	521	1,372	338	1,854	183	195
Muvattupolay	142	96	1,319	1,415	1,415	1,07,777	537	2,377	363	2,538	194	360
Paravoor	142	138	1,580	1,718	1,860	73,514	593	876	319	1,314	220	181
Total	4,769	2,649	26,524	28,873	33,642	12,37,729	9,118	20,433	6,051	26,750	3,067	4,077
Grand Total	7,296	4,624	29,483	31,107	41,403	33,07,153	12,428	21,743	7,869	29,96	4,569	7,296

Particulars of total number of cases disposed of by the Sadr on appeal and Special appeal from the decisions of the several Zillah Judges during the year 1953.

Names of the several Judges who passed the decisions appealed against.	Total No. of appeals & special appeals dis- posed of by the Sadr	How disposed of.					Percentage of reversals.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
				Remanded under Section 335.	Otherwise reversed.	Total number reversed.	
C. G. Grosseux, 1st Judge.....	31	18	5	1	7	8	25
Govinda Pillay, B.A. & B.L. 2nd Do.	16	4	2	2	8	10	62
Sreenivasa Iyengar, Trevandrum Addl. Moonsiff Ag. Judge	2	"	1	"	1	1	50
Sootramania Sastrial Do.	3	1	2	"	"	"	"
Pulpanaba Pillay, B. A. 1st Do.	50	30	5	3	12	15	30
Singuravalo Moodalcar, 2nd Do.	117	93	3	3	16	19	16
Raganatha Row, B. A. 1st Do.	33	26	4	1	2	3	9
Ramen Menon, Additional Do.	71	41	4	8	18	26	38
Krishna Pillay, Ag. Do.	20	16	2	"	2	2	10
Arianayagom Pillay, B.A. & B.L. 1st Do.	8	5	2	"	1	1	12
Vencutta Row, 2nd Do.	70	56	5	2	7	9	12
Neelacunda Pillay, Additional Do.	4	1	2	"	1	1	22
Krishna Menon, B.A. & B.L. Do. Do.	2	1	1	"	"	"	"
Sashadri Sastri, (deceased)	18	12	2	"	3	3	16
Narayana Pillay Judge	36	29	2	1	4	5	13
Total	181	336	42	21	82	103	"
Moonsiffs.							
Sivasootramanya Pillay	5	3	"	1	1	2	40
Rama Krishna Pillay	1	"	"	"	1	1	100
Sootramony Sastri	5	2	1	"	2	2	40
Hoogewerf	14	9	2	"	3	3	21
Ramaswamy Iyen	13	8	1	"	4	4	30
Sreenivasa Iyengar	15	12	2	"	1	1	6
Pulpanaba Pillay	20	13	1	3	3	6	30
Pulpanaba Iyen	5	3	1	"	1	1	20
Anandachari	16	12	2	2	"	2	12
Sootramania Pillay	4	3	"	"	1	1	25
Kaully Pillay	11	9	1	1	"	1	9
Hurriharaputra Pillay	1	1	"	"	"	"	"
Appavajapier	7	5	"	"	2	2	28
Narahari Row	14	11	1	1	1	2	14
Gopala Iyen	2	2	"	"	"	"	"
Sivathanoo Pillay	8	8	"	"	"	"	"
Hurriharah Iyen	9	8	1	"	"	"	"
Shungara Pillay	6	5	1	"	"	"	"
Virkey	2	2	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas Mathai	7	5	2	"	"	"	"
J. D'Lemos	2	2	"	"	"	"	"
Pulpoo Iyen	12	10	2	"	"	"	"
Kashava Pillay	4	4	"	"	"	"	"
Renga Iyengar Shastri	1	1	"	"	"	"	"
Sesha Iyen	1	1	"	"	"	"	"
Ramen Menon	1	1	"	"	"	"	"
Narayana Pillay	1	1	"	"	"	"	"
Neelacunda Pillay	1	1	"	"	"	"	"
Vencutta Krishna Iyen	3	3	"	"	"	"	"
Total	191	145	18	8	20	28	"

Particulars of Civil cases disposed of by the Zillahs on appeal from the decisions of the several Moonsiffs during the year 1953.

Names of Moonsiffs.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.	Disposed of.			Percentage of reversals.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	
				Remanded. Other-wise.	
Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Kashava Pillay	12	12	3	3	6
Sivasubramania Pillay	114	84	18	13	29
Vencutta Krishna Iyen	32	22	4	6	6
Narayana Pillay	1	"	"	1	1
Ramaswamee	6	3	2	1	3
Ramakrishna Pillay	31	21	2	1	8
Neelacunda Pillay	11	3	7	2	8
Sootramoniah Sastri	74	48	13	2	17
Pulpanaba Iyen	35	13	6	8	45
Anandachari	54	23	13	3	29
Kaully Pillay	101	45	12	16	47
Hurliharaputra Pillay	98	51	11	21	36
Narshari Row	89	50	10	12	29
Sootramania Pillay	63	36	3	11	34
Appavajapier	48	25	3	7	30
Mathai	68	37	7	7	21
Virkey	76	42	8	9	23
Gopala Iyen	59	19	11	27	29
Runga Iyengar Sastri	73	34	6	18	33
Hurriburra Iyen	62	39	11	6	32
Sivathanu Pillay	46	29	3	7	14
Shungara Pillay	64	24	11	17	29
Pulpanaba Iyen	145	65	9	7	45
J. D'Lemos	49	22	3	12	24
M. Hoogewerf	105	51	11	5	43
Ramaswamy Iyen	102	48	12	7	42
Sreenivasa Iyengar	108	52	18	6	38
Pulpanaba Pillay	101	56	10	3	41
Krishna Pillay	12	5	2	1	5

Statement showing the number of documents admitted for Registration in the General Registry Office during the year, 1953.

Names of Registry Offices	No. of instruments relating to movable property.	No. of registrations relating to other transactions.	Total number of registrations.	Remarks.
Sherayenkeel ...	3,443	89	3,532	
Culculom ...	3,324	100	3,424	
Neyattencurray ...	3,260	154	3,414	
Agusteeswarem ...	3,267	114	3,381	
Shertallay ...	3,283	40	3,322	
Neyattencurray Additional...	2,769	127	2,896	
Eraneeel ...	2,696	70	2,766	
Navalicurray ...	2,628	53	2,681	
Carunagapully ...	2,567	57	2,624	
Quilon ...	2,467	63	2,530	
Cartigapully ...	2,318	81	2,399	
Yattoomanoor ...	2,298	20	2,318	
Eraneeel Additional	2,213	58	2,271	
Trevandrum ...	2,131	95	2,226	
Velavencode Addl.	2,095	118	2,213	
Trevandrum Do	1,925	85	2,010	
Alhungaad ...	1,949	31	1,980	
Vycome ...	1,942	25	1,967	
Thiruvellah ...	1,884	40	1,924	
Velavencode ...	1,763	38	1,861	
Chenganoor ...	1,700	23	1,723	
Anbalapulay ...	1,691	24	1,715	
Gunnathnaud ...	1,682	23	1,705	
Neduvengaud ...	1,583	32	1,615	
Mooattoopolay ...	1,509	30	1,539	
Thovalay ...	1,424	52	1,476	
Paravoor ...	1,425	35	1,460	
Cottaracurray ...	1,356	28	1,384	
Cottayam ...	1,296	23	1,319	
Shencottah ...	1,106	33	1,139	
Chunganacherry ...	1,047	15	1,062	
Cunnathoor ...	882	16	898	
Pathanapurom ...	853	9	862	
Menachel ...	835	11	846	
Thodoopulay ...	261	4	265	
Total....	68,872	1,915	70,787	



Quantity of Dutiable Goods Exported.

No.	Goods.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1952.	1953.		
1	Copra Cwts.	2,85,359	2,62,485	"	22,874
2	Cocconut Oil Do.	7,945	10,061	2,116	"
3	Coir Do.	1,51,872	1,49,502	"	2,370
4	Coir Fibre Do.	4,636	3,601	"	1,039
5	Coccanuts No.	11,95,901	1,24,69,473	5,01,442	"
6	Vettoopauk Candies.	3,606	3,441	"	165
7	Coffee Cwts.	40	39,757	39,697	"
8	Palmyra Jaggery Do.	20,008	16,412	"	3,596
9	Dry ginger Do.	22,415	22,943	528	"
10	Salt Fish Do.	61,016	50,309	"	10,707
11	Poonaka Oil Do.	6,454	5,477	"	977
12	Tannarind Do.	61,523	80,496	18,973	"
13	Tannierie Do.	9,408	12,741	3,333	"
14	Pepper Candies.	3,425	2,792	"	633
15	Lemon grass Oil Cwts.	107	106	"	1
16	Molasses Do.	15,696	13,407	"	2,288
17	Hides Score.	3,705	3,600	"	105
18	Rice Cwts.	2,433	2,963	530	"
19	Paddy Do.	35,188	52,465	17,277	"
20	Horse Grain Do.	21,913	13,071	"	8,238
21	Ginger Do.	1,719	2,513	796	"
22	Kutchabana Do.	774	853	79	"
23	Arrow root and flour Do.	2,779	2,291	"	488
24	Lard Do.	19	8	"	11

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[illegible]

Value of Dutiable Goods Exported.

No.	Goods.	Value in Rupees.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1052	1053		
1	Copra ...	24,70,000	22,70,900	"	1,99,100
2	Cocoanut oil ...	1,21,400	1,53,600	32,200	"
3	Coir ...	14,18,400	13,69,600	"	48,800
4	Coir Fibre ...	33,500	29,100	"	4,400
5	Cocoanuts ...	3,65,500	3,80,600	15,100	"
6	Vettoopauk ...	4,58,800	4,37,700	"	21,100
7	Coffee ...	800	8,03,700	8,02,900	"
8	Palmyra jaggery	71,300	58,400	"	12,900
9	Dry Ginger ...	3,42,200	3,50,300	8,100	"
10	Salt Fish ...	1,86,400	1,54,900	"	31,500
11	Poonaka oil ...	52,600	44,600	"	8,000
12	Tamarind ...	15,6600	2,04,800	48,200	"
13	Turmeric ...	67,100	90,800	23,700	"
14	Timber ...	2,14,400	2,69,600	55,200	"
15	Pepper ...	2,61,400	2,13,100	"	48,300
16	Lemon grass oil.	21,500	21,400	"	100
17	Molasses ...	95,800	81,800	"	14,000
18	Hides ...	1,09,100	97,000	"	12,100
19	Paddy ...	71,700	1,06,900	35,200	"
20	Rice ...	8,000	9,800	1,800	"
21	Horse gram ...	51,500	31,300	"	20,200
22	Ginger ...	12,400	25,500	8,100	"
23	Kutcholum ...	7,800	8,600	800	"
24	Arrowroot and flour...	25,200	10,100	"	15,100
25	Peroompÿre ...	7,400	31,100	23,700	"
26	Minor Goods ...	1,02,400	73,500	"	28,900
Total.....		67,38,200	73,28,700	10,55,000	4,64,500
				5,90,500	

Duty of Goods Imported.

No.	Goods.	Duty in Rupees.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1052	1053		
1	Tobacco	8,66,142	8,38,486	...	27,656
2	Opium	1,122	803	...	319
3	Cigars	945	585	...	360
4	Snuff	1,561	1,826	265	...
5	Piece goods	162	106	...	56
6	China jars	468	52	...	416
7	China ware.....	97	99	2	...
8	Lead	1	7	6	...
9	Rock salt	164	543	379	...
10	Wines.....	3,478	4,305	827	...
11	Minor goods	1,213	1,705	582	...
Total...		8,75,353	8,48,608	2,662	28,807
					28,745

Quantity of Dutiable Goods Imported.

No.	Goods.	QUANTITY.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1052	1053		
1	Tobacco Candy.	8,355	7,856	...	499
2	Opium Cwts.	73	94	...	21
3	Cigars Do.	292	181	...	111
4	Snuff Bottles.	9,006	10,482	1,476	...
5	Piece goods No.	1,774	1,577	...	197
6	China jars Do.	10,172	920	...	9,252
7	China ware Do.	13,554	19,810	6,256	...
8	Lead Cwts.	1	12	11	...
9	Wines Gallons.	1,790	3,834	2,044	...
10	Rock salt Maunds.	89	274	185	...

*Value of Goods Imported
Futala.*

Goods.	From British India.				From Foreign Countries.						Total value in Rs.		In-crease, de-crease.				
	By Land.		By Backwater.		By Sea.		From Calcutta and Jadhwa.		From Muscat and Pondicherry.		From London and France.						
	1052	1053	1052	1053	1052	1053	1052	1053	1052	1053							
1 Tobacco	4,50,331	4,86,692	1,22,008	99,858			43,68,922	13,54,923	...	...	...	19,42,781	18,90,243	22,538			
2 Opium					11,20	8,000			...	...	...	11,200	8,000	3,200			
3 Cigars	9,776	6,953	1,55	155	900	210						11,300	7,300	4,000			
4 Snuff	19,596	22,700										19,400	22,700	3,300			
5 Piece goods...							2,523	1,400	213	600	464	3,200	2,100	1,100			
6 China jars							12	100	6,000	900	3,223	9,300	1,000	8,300			
7 China ware							285	1,720	...	120	1,615	1,900	1,900	...			
8 Lead									90	...	10	100	100	...			
9 Minor goods...							9,265	20,560	2,030	3,210	23,065	59,360	36,200	16,900			
Total	4,80,169	4,65,747	1,22,973	99,993	12,179	8,210	13,80,957	13,78,973	8,243	4,950	33,432	32,570	20,39,881	19,89,543	20,300	69,638	49,338

*Value of Goods Imported
Free.*

No.	Goods.	From British India.				From Foreign Countries.				Total value in Rs.		Increase, Decrease.
		By Land.		By Back-water.		By Sea.		From Calcutta and Jadhwa.		From Muscat and Pondicherry.		
		1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	
1	Piece Goods.....	7,47,822	5,95,111	1,61,622	1,62,125	31,591	1,64,302			9,12,736	12,01,211	2,88,475
2	Rice.....	15,374	2,218	6,72,313	15,18,100	14,440	61,899			7,19,246	10,11,000	2,91,754
3	Paddy.....	12,530	5,178	3,57,482	10,43,661	37,875	17,461			4,97,283	10,62,426	5,65,143
4	Coffee.....	21,600	22,723	87,766	1,06,796	8,032	25,730			1,14,050	22,723	1,02,327
5	Turkey.....	27,747	3,764							175,402	77,747	97,655
6	Cotton.....	34,736	43,601	1,813	65,841	15,346	96,361			34,736	43,601	8,865
7	Children.....	10,329	70,685	3,921	1,31,363		770			29,273	91,292	62,019
8	Carles.....	42,136	31,332							16,763	22,466	5,703
9	Bees.....	1,236	2,789	95		11,145	2,327			17,399	15,321	2,078
10	Black Gum.....			70,858	7,143	691	1,299			7,673	31,024	23,351
11	Waxes.....	4,260	1,815	1,815	6,815	5,661	110			11,677	25,441	13,764
12	Waxes.....			8,412	3,008	110	110			7,816	36,147	28,331
13	Guiney Oil.....	12,516	12,560	17,331	47,083	2,116	1,607			10,625	34,647	24,022
14	Sugar.....	1,170	1,106	17,311	23,225	329	2,211			13,244	31,102	17,858
15	Green Gum.....	876	2,465	4,736	13,114	72	329			6,810	24,410	17,600
16	Green Gum.....	96,893	5,652	2,210	13,242	455	1,607			29,803	40,718	10,915
17	Crude Oil.....	2,082	2,465	2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,282	13,453	9,171
18	Crude Oil.....	3,002	3,004	2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
19	Crude Oil.....			2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
20	Crude Oil.....			2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
21	Crude Oil.....			2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
22	Crude Oil.....			2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
23	Crude Oil.....			2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
24	Crude Oil.....			2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
25	Crude Oil.....			2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
26	Crude Oil.....			2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
27	Crude Oil.....			2,210	13,242	455	1,607			4,506	10,163	5,657
	Total.....	9,72,822	9,62,706	11,60,780	38,94,433	4,21,978	6,48,027			28,53,082	45,63,416	17,10,334

Value of Goods Imported.

No.	Goods.	VALUE IN RUPEES.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1952	1953		
1	Tobacco	10,12,781	18,90,943	"	52,538
2	Opium	11,200	8,000	"	3,200
3	Cigars	11,820	7,300	"	4,500
4	Snuff	19,400	22,700	3,300	"
5	Piece goods	3,200	2,100	"	1,100
6	China jute	9,300	1,000	"	8,300
7	China ware	1,000	1,200	"	"
8	Lead	"	100	100	"
9	Minor goods	39,300	56,200	16,900	"
	Total	20,38,881	19,89,543	20,300	69,638
					19,338

Duty paid on Exports.

No.	Goods.	Amount of duty in Rupees.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1952	1953		
1	Copra ...	1,23,504	1,15,334	"	8,170
2	Coir ...	70,922	68,482	"	2,440
3	Cocoanuts ...	18,277	19,033	756	"
4	Vettoopauk ...	22,643	21,886	"	1,057
5	Tamarind ...	7,851	10,143	2,312	"
6	Coffee ...	20	20,092	20,072	"
7	Cocoanut Oil ...	6,071	7,681	1,610	"
8	Salt Fish ...	9,322	7,748	"	1,574
9	Dry Ginger ...	17,113	17,515	402	"
10	Timber ...	21,157	26,962	5,805	"
11	Jaggery ...	3,567	2,923	"	644
12	Pepper ...	17,431	14,211	"	3,223
13	Poonaka Oil ...	2,634	2,230	"	404
14	Coir Fibre ...	1,678	1,294	"	384
15	Molasses ...	4,792	4,093	"	699
16	Paddy ...	3,585	5,346	1,761	"
17	Perompyre ...	373	1,557	1,184	"
18	Hides ...	5,456	4,845	"	611
19	Lemongrass Oil ...	215	214	"	1
20	Arrowroot and flour ...	1,262	503	"	759
21	Turmeric ...	3,355	4,543	1,188	"
22	Ginger ...	875	1,277	402	"
23	Kutcholam ...	304	434	130	"
24	Lard ...	14	6	"	8
25	Minor Goods ...	8,214	4,417	"	3,767
	Total	3,51,308	3,62,709	35,232	23,741
				11,491	

Forest Returns.

	No. of Logs.	Description of Timber.	Quantity. Cus. T. P. V.	Rate.	Value.		Total.
					B. Rs. to C.	E. Rs. to C.	
Timber ready for delivery	597	Teak	784 1/2	@ 13 Rs. per cdy.	10,192		
Do. do.	639	Kole Teak	957 1/2	" 10 "	9,573		
Do. do.	79	Blackwood	187 1/2	" 13 1/2 "	2,581		
Do. Sold	33	Teak	148 3/4	" "	16,733 1/4		
Do. do.	64	Blackwood	151 1/2	" "	2,184 3/4		
Do. delivered for Palace Works	20	Teak	81 1/2	" "	1,410 1/2		
Do. do. in rafters	18	Do.	32 1/2	" "	440 1/4		
Do. do. for Beasts	9	Do.	35 1/2	" "	12 1/2		
Do. do. for Armand chattrum	109	Do.	278 3/4	" "	4,143 3/4		
Do. do. to the Marhatta Department	182	Do.	153 3/4	" "	2,033 3/4		
Do. do. to the Trevantern Museum	24	Teak	596 3/4	@ 6 "	3,579 3/4		
Do. do. to the Public Works Department					58,574 3/4		
Fees realized on Timber					24,150 1/2		
Seigniorage on Kole Teak					17,413 3/4		
Miscellaneous Revenues					2,904 1/2		
Shencottah Yaloo—Amount realized from sale of Timber, &c.					4,068 3/4		
Cardamom Department.		Cardamom in husk	18 1/2	@ 1,37 1/2	2,533 1/2		
		Do. inferior quality	95 1/2	" 7 1/2 "	700		
Cardamom Department.		Ivory	3	" "	4,613 6 3/4		
		Wax	1	" "	3,042 1/4		
Cardamom Department.		Frankincense	3	" "	116 8 1/2		
		Honey	4	" "	87 1/2		
Miscellaneous.		Paras 35—Dogs 6	2 1/2	" 105 1/2	219 3/4		
				Fans 17 1/2	11,733 3 1/2		
Mallum Pattum—Amount realized by the sale of Forest produce in the Shencottah Yaloo					47 3/4		
		13 Elephants captured in the Khedda			10,150		
Elephant Department.		Do. in Pits			2,100		
		Cash realized by the sale of other animals which fell into the Elephant pits			41 1/2		
Forest Magistracy—Fines, &c.					12,291 1/2		
					832 8 1/2		
Forest Department					1,69,556 1/2		
		Shencottah Yaloo			16,035 21 1/4		
Cardamom Department					12,611 10 7/8		
					4,410 53 8 1/2		
Mallum Pattum					413 10 9		
					11,947 2 1/2		
Elephant Department					45,419 8 1/2		
					1,15,237 4 3/4		
Total British Rupees							
B. Rs. 6,919 Ch. 25 C. 1							
" 3,928 " " 5							
Balance in favor of Government British Rupees							

A.

Dr. Receipts and disbursements of the D. P. W. for the year 1877 & 1878.

1053.

Cr.

To BALANCES AS PER LAST YEAR'S ACCOUNTS.	Rs.	Ch. C.	Rs.	Ch. C.	By	
					Expenditure as per gross Reports	Rs. Ch. C.
" Cash (inclusive of unclaimed wages) ...	5,103 20 1				6,84,764 26 9	
" Outstanding Advances...	41,581 13				91,076 11 1/4	
" Stock ...	74,313 24 2				47,034 6 6	
" Tools and Plant ...	1,56,767 5 1				9,975 410	8,32,850 2 1/2
" Drafts cashed during the year ...						
" Miscellaneous Receipts...	2,742 21 3					
" Unclaimed wages...	11,686 5 15					
" Deposits, Fines, Sundries &c. ...	84,043 16 14					
Total Rupees...	12,051,971 4 8				Total Rupees...	12,05,197 1 1/2

<i>I.—Roads.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>	COMMUNICATIONS.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
		Maintenance	91,302		
		Closing breaches	16,945		
		Gravelling the 4th mile of the Rajakumungabou road.	1,032		
		Metalling the branch road to Pumbiputhom	120		
		Repairing the Valiatray road	639		
		Expenditure on eight works, Estimates below 500 Rupees each	1,268		
				1,11,396	
		Constructing road from Bayanaporam to Ayoor	3,281		
		Further work required to be done to the road from Ayoor to Changanore	2,700		
		Constructing road from Changanore to Changanacherry	884		
		Do. Do. Cottayam to Paracutalore 1st Section	1,976		
		Do. Do. do Do. 2nd Do.	3,830		
		Do. Do. do Do. 3rd Do.	5,174		
		Do. Do. do Do. 4th Do.	6,500		
		Do. Do. do Do. 5th Do.	3,778		
		Do masonry works and gravelling road &c., from the 12th to the 14th mile of the road from Cottayam to Paracutalore	13		
		Constructing road from Mocotopchay to the western frontier	9,641		
		Do. Do. Coondary to Pooliarah	7,659		
		Do. Do. Chayncolum to Ponore	3,116		

Do. and gravelling certain roads in the town of Alleppey	79
Do. and gravelling the road Southward from the South terminus of the Outvall's Choultry road, Alleppey	2,739
Do. and gravelling the road Southward from the southern terminus of the road between Travellers' bungalow and Kunnen Varkay bridge, Alleppey	370
Do. a road from Ayer river to the village of Yaroor <i>etc</i> Unchel	5,548
Do. 14th Do. Yaroor to Colathoorpelay	6,371
Do. road from Cottanearay to Coonathoor up to the river bank 16' in width	5,228
Do. 14th Do. between 7th and 8th mile of Hiteeara road and repairing 16th bridge	1,084
Do. road from Peermude to Godalore from the 45th mile post to the Madura frontier	15,792
Extension of the bundy road beyond Teromundycaray to AlZony	107
12' road from Shorlacode to Colasagarom a distance of 6 miles	371
Constructing road between Nellanail Pullicud, Madur and Kilimambor	3,006
Do. Do. from Vitharay to Callaur	287
Do. Do. Bombayaconum <i>etc</i> Nedoovent-gand to Areamand	71
Do. Do. Areamand to Aunaparay	8,838
Carried over...	99,693
	1,11,306

	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.
Brought forward.....	99,023	1,71,300	
Constructing road between Anaparay Umbalam (in the Neyattincary Taluk) and Calicut...	2,946		
Do. 14' road from Ameravay to Anaparay Umbalam ...	1,912		
Do. 20' Do. Petah embankment below Roman Catholic Cemetery to the Fort, Trevurthra.	900		
Do. 20' Do. from the Junction of the Pettah to the old Cunnamoolay bridge...	426		
Do. road from the Junction of Kythamookoo to meet the village road near Chetty Coleman.	239		
Do. Do. Oolloor to Valley ...	398		
Do. Do. Canjerupally to Coconombagam.	2,375		
Do. Do. the northern main road to The-rogavellah village ...	545		
Do. two miles of trace for the alternative line of the upper part of the Peermade Ghaut ...	519		
Cutting 14' road for deviation between the 18th and 20th and in 23rd mile of the Cottayam to Moondakayon road ...	23		
Constructing road between Navoy Coleman & Kilimanoor Do. 14' Do. Warkalay and Pullicut ...	515		
Widening the 6' traces from Puttom to Poothenchun-thay into 14' road ...	2,685		
Constructing approaches to the Lappalom bridge on the 84th mile of road from Cottayam to Chenganore.	446		
Expenditure on fourteen works, Estimates below 500 Rupees each ...	417		
	2,644	1,16,450	

Approved and
Expenditure.

Improving and graveling the Asenambo extension road ...	391		
Re-constructing and altering road from Poolaral to Shencottah ...	25		
Improving the drainage and surface of the village road between Yalencodem (Uddoor) and Kypathoor (a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ miles)	12		
Do. the 5th to 13th mile of Canimooram road and metalling the sandy portions thereof	2,936		
Expenditure on six works, Estimates below 500 Rupees each ...	1,110	3,971	
			2,31,727
Constructing suspension bridge at Ponalore...	44,870		
Do. a Light Iron Girder bridge at Poonicul & extending certain works to the main road from Thiruvananthapuram to Cartigapully, Arripad and Mavalikany ...	81		
Do. a bridge of 20' span over the Alleppey Canal near timber depot ...	6,068		
Re-building the western abutment and wing walls of the bridge on the 17th mile of Shencottah road ...	1,097		
Constructing Light Iron Girder bridge over the Cunnampoor river on the road from Trevandrum to Cottayam ...	4,764		
Do. an Iron Girder bridge of six, 30' spans over the Coimbatour river near Cottayam on the Do. from Do. to Do....	3,598		
Carried over...	60,478		2,31,727

IL--Bridges
and Culverts

Original Works.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	60,478	...	2,31,727
Constructing wooden Girder bridge of four 25' spans over the Neelamangalam river near Cottyam ...	2,984		
Do. an Iron Girder bridge of seven 45' spans across the river at Cottayam ...	189		
Do. Do. Do. on masonry abutments under water-fall near 42nd mile post, Perumade Chaut road ...	457		
Do. bridge over the Chajrapully river on the Do. Do. ...	7,031		
Do. Do. at the 32nd mile on the Do. Do. ...	1,512		
Do. Do. over the Pambanur on the Do. Do. ...	1,365		
Do. wooden girder upper bridge at the 43rd mile Do. Do. ...	389		
Do. Do. Lower Do. at the Do. Do. Do. ...	55		
Do. bridge over the Nedonthodoo on the Do. Do. ...	9		
Do. Do. across Perumbar on the Perumade and Godalore road ...	4,584		
Do. wooden Girder bridge on the Araday river 45th mile Do. Do. ...	1,120		
Do. Permanent drains on the road from Cottayam to Moondakanyom ...	2,947		
Reconstructing a Culvert of 6' vent segmental arches with 8' formation height across a stream in the 9th mile of Thirovettan road ...	94		
Constructing bridge over the Chittang river on the Nedaveugand road ...	1,267		
Do. an Iron Girder bridge over the Muntoor river at Palode on the road from Trevandrum to Shencottah via Thaimuttai ...	694		

Alterations and improvements.

Repairs.

Do. a platform bridge 15x10 on the 15th mile Nedaveugand road ...	6		
Do. an Iron Girder bridge of five 40' spans over the Bavanapoorom river ...	14,716		
Do. Masonry bridge across Nidayarrah Canal ...	43		
Do. 12 Culverts on the Trevandrum own roads	369		
Expenditure on six works, Estimate below 500 Rs. each ...	1,187		
Improving the bridges on the road from Mavalicnary to Cartigapully ...	18		
Repairing the damaged bridges at Poolarah ...	103		
Do. the Kunnen Vurkey bridge over the main Canal at Alleppey ...	567		
Certain repairs to the Chowring bridge and the approaches on both sides ...	1,471		
Repairing the bridges &c. on the road from Madaturay to Thaimuttai ...	937		
Filling in both sides of the big bridge Quilon with laterite boulders ...	798		
Painting the Iron works of the Coolythoray bridge and finishing off the masonry of approaches ...	94		
Replanking half of the Upper Killyan Iron Girder bridge ...	596		
Renewing the temporary bridges on the Cottayam to Moondakanyom road and putting guard stones to Moondakanyom bridge pier ...	1,033		
Expenditure on eight works, Estimates below 500 Rs. each ...	953		
...	...	6,607	1,00,598
Carried over.....	...	...	3,38,325

III.—Canals.	Original Works.	Brought forward.....	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.
	Warkulay Barrier Junction Canal .....	.....	1,05,738	3,38,822	.....
	Constructing two Aqueducts across the Warkulay Barrier Canal .....	.....	3,042	.....	.....
	Do. an Aqueduct across Do. at Chellakoor ..	.....	2,985	.....	.....
	Cutting a Channel between the Vattayar Aqueduct and the sea beach .....	.....	69	.....	.....
	Putting up wire fencing along both banks of the Warkulay Barrier Canal to a distance of 3 miles....	.....	189	.....	.....
	Making a basin and sheet piling the same at Nadayarah landing .....	.....	32	.....	.....
	Expenditure on one work, Estimate below 500 Rs....	.....	24	1,15,029	.....
	<i>Alterations and Improvements.</i>				
	Diverting the Chowray Canal at the 1st, 3rd and 4th Sections .....	.....	1,715	.....	.....
	Expenditure on one work, Estimate below 500 Rs....	.....	238	1,953	.....
	<i>Repairs.</i>				
	Maintenance of Warkulay Barrier Canal (1052) ..	.....	125	.....	.....
	Do. of Do. Do. (1053) ..	.....	2,349	.....	.....
	Do. of Trevandrum Canal ..	.....	118	.....	.....
	Do. of A. V. M. Do. ....	.....	639	.....	.....
	Do. of Canals and Backwaters from Nadayarah to Alleppey .....	.....	3,792	.....	.....
	Deepening Trevandrum Canal by manual labor and by the dredger .....	.....	5,935	.....	.....
	Strengthening bank approaching the Iron Girder bridge over the Canal opposite the Court house road, Alleppey .....	.....	591	.....	.....

I.—Civil Buildings.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Deepening Trevandrum Canal &c. on account of this Highness the Maba Rajah's accession to Warkulay and Attingal and back.. ..	.....	1,552	.....	.....	.....
	Expenditure on three works, Estimates below 500 Rs. each .....	.....	680	15,804	1,32,786	4,71,111
	<i>Civil Buildings.</i>					
	Expenditure on two works, Estimates below 500 Rs. each .....	.....	749	749	.....	.....
	Repairing the Public Offices, Trevandrum .....	.....	6,467	.....	.....	.....
	Annual repairs to the Do. Do. Do. ....	.....	287	.....	.....	.....
	Expenditure on two works, Estimates below 500 Rs. each .....	.....	310	7,014	7,763	.....
	<i>Original Works.</i>					
	Reconstructing the Portico in front of Civil Hospital, Trevandrum .....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....
	Constructing Out-houses to the District Hospital at Sheralay .....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
	Expenditure on two works, Estimates below 500 Rs. each .....	.....	286	478	.....	.....
	<i>Repairs.</i>					
	Thorough repairs to the Trevandrum Civil Hospital roof .....	.....	403	.....	.....	.....
	Expenditure on twenty two works, Estimates below 500 Rs. each .....	.....	1,988	2,373	2,851	.....
	Carried over.....	.....	...	...	10,614	4,71,111

III.— <i>Courts and Outcheries.</i>	Original Works.	Brought forward	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	Expenditure on one work—Estimate below 500 Rs.	...	74	74	
	Expenditure on twelve works—Estimates below 500 Rs. each	...	1,428	1,498	1,502
IV.— <i>Schools.</i>	Constructing two gates on the northern and north western corners of the College compound	...	686	808	
	Expenditure on one work—Estimate below 500 Rs.	...	122		
	Annual repairs to the College and its outhouses. Travandrum	...	536		
	Expenditure on three works—Estimates below 500 Rs. each	...	496	972	1,780
V.— <i>Residences.</i>	Constructing Travellers' Bungalow and Outhouses at Shencottah	...	12		
	Do. 2nd class Do. Do. and Do. at Udkloor	...	56		
	Constructing Engineer's Store and Office at Shencottah	...	8		
	Do. a small cook-room and Stable for the Engineer's hut at Peermade	...	547		
	Making furniture for the Drawing Department of the Chief Engineer's Office, Travandrum	...	725		
	Expenditure on ten works—Estimates below 500 Rs. each	...	1,080	2,423	

Alterations and Improvements.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Constructing an additional room to the Chief Engineer's bungalow, Travandrum	28		
Additions to the Chief Engineer's Office	38		
Expenditure on two works—Estimates below 500 Rs. each	34		100
Repairing the Chief Engineer's bungalow, Travandrum	954		
Do. the Arutacoono bungalow	702		
Do. the Residency at Cape Comorin	1,404		
Do. the roof of the Residency bungalow at Quilon	3,513		
Sundry other repairs to the Residency bungalow and outhouses at Do.	2,924		
Thorough repairs of the guard and Treasury rooms of the Residency at Do.	766		
Repairing the Residency bungalow and outhouses at Courtallum	32		
Do. the Assistant Resident's and Doctor's bungalows at Quilon	1,044		
Annual repairs to the Travellers' bungalows in the Quilon Division	1,119		
Repairs to the Residency building and outhouses at Alwaye	848		
Do. to the Do. and Staff Quarter's at Peermade	528		
Expenditure on forty four works—Estimates below 500 Rs. each	3,505	17,232	33,651
Carried over	...	...	5,04,762

Original Works.	Brought forward.....	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
		...	...		
IRRIGATION WORKS.					
Restoring and Improving the Anandannur Irrigation Channel ...	...	1,612	...	...	5,04,762
Do. the Nanjennud Poothennur Channel ...	...	5,445	...	...	...
Constructing a Head work to the Nanjennud Poothennur ...	...	2,381	...	...	...
Do. a Sluice in Parakay Colem in lieu of ruined one at Mayelnaday ...	...	10	...	...	...
Do. an Aqueduct over the Pannivoycaul for the use of Vambanoor Colem, Nandiaray Adigarom, Elncof Talag, and an under Sluice and other works connected with the tank ...	...	724	...	...	...
Do. a Calingula near 16th mile post Nanjennud Poothennur Channel to prevent deposit of silt ...	...	753	...	...	...
Extending Nedoncolem Caul to Villookerry ...	...	95	...	...	...
Strengthening the river bank from the Killyanur bridge southern main road to Poothencottah village and a road over the Embankment ...	...	63	...	...	...
Raising revetment in Poothary tank ...	...	700	...	...	...
Expenditure on seven works—Estimates below 500 Rs. each ...	...	1,383	13,239	...	...
Clearances.					
Additional silt clearing required in 6th and 7th miles Nanjennud Poothennur channel to arrive at revised bed level ...	...	666	...	...	...

Popular.	Clearing silt and deepening portions of the 13th, 14th, and 15th miles Amendannur, for the immediate passage of water	792	792	1,06,588	1,06,588	1,06,588
	Do. the Krishnarecol Canal	160	160			
	Expenditure on one work—Estimate below 500 Rs.	1,06,016	1,06,016			
Original Works.	Closing breaches.	572	572	1,06,588	1,06,588	1,06,588
	Expenditure on six works—Estimates below 500 Rs. each					
Original Works.	MILITARY WORKS.					
	Turfing the Parade ground, Trevandrum	327	327	927	927	927
Popular.	Expenditure on seven works—Estimates below 500 Rs. each	438	438	438	438	438
	MISCELLANEOUS WORKS—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, &c.					
Original Works.	Constructing Mauro Memorial Light at Ariand north of Alleppey	3,455	3,455			
	Do. Do. Do. at Pullom near the mouth of Codrimalay river	794	794			
Original Works.	Do. two jungals at the Bavunapootum and Ayoor Rivers	150	150			
	Do. a Barge 60' long for work in connection with Steam Dredger	193	193			
Original Works.	Do. three sheds 150' x 30' each, preparing backing ground, constructing Office and store sheds, &c., Wukallay brickfields	2,084	2,084			
	Carried over.....	6,566	6,566			6,27,695

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	6,586	...	6,586
Constructing Backwater light at Colithotum and lights for No. 1 Tunnel and Chellakoor landing place.	6	...	...
Constructing Recesses for Storage of gravel on Shen-cottah road between 21st and 30th miles...	20	...	...
Do. Gravel Stages 12' x 12' from 2nd to 19th milestone Southern road ...	676	...	...
Do. Road material stages on the edge of the Southern road from 36th milestone to the frontier.	929	...	...
Do. a Jungar for the Cottayaur at Ouliel ...	173	...	...
New verandahs and certain repairs to the blacksmiths' shop and Engine shed of the Chief Engineer's Workshop Trevandrum ...	617	...	...
Constructing a Landing ghaut in the east bank of the Quilon Canal near big bridge ...	908	...	...
Do. A do. adjoining the small bridge at Quilon ...	884	...	...
Guard walls on the Peermade Ghaut road ...	216	...	...
Fitting up the Steam Dredger ...	312	...	...
Expenditure on fourteen works, Estimates below 500 Rupees each ...	1,351	...	...
Charges on account of transmission of Stores ...	9,847	...	...
Lighting Roads and Canals ...	3,302	...	...
Maintaining the Jungars and ferries at Poonaloor, Yandy, Pundalou, Chenganoor, Cottayam, Neelamangalam, Varattayaur, Manimalay, Cannen-paroor, and Perriaur... ..	1,561	...	...
Contingencies	11,284	...	...
Sundries	4,540	...	...
	43,264	...	...

Repairs	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Repairing the Salt godown at Njakamungalam	361	...	361
Expenditure on six works, Estimates below 500 Rupees each	534	895	14,159
By SURVEYING AND TRACKING ROADS, &c.			
Surveying Trevandrum District.	3,671	...	...
Do. and Tracing road from Chajjempully to Poollattu	317	...	...
Tracing a line of road from Kozhattoocolam to Paravoor	696	...	...
Do. Road from Chenganoor to all Kopyary	111	...	...
Do. a line of road from Thododipalay to Kocchhatocolum.	11,199	...	...
Do. a line of do. from Paroombala to Alwaye... ..	615	...	...
Do. a line of do. from do. to Kothand	592	...	...
Cutting track from do. to Northern frontier	61	...	...
Do. y do. from 100th mile Paroombala road to Coomalloor landing place	26	...	...
Constructing 15 miles preliminary trace of the road for connecting the new road constructed by the Cochin Government from Ermacolum to Therooponathoor and thence to the Truvancore frontier in the direction of Mootoopalay with the Great Northern road	102	...	...
Tracing and cutting a 3' path along the Partholloor river on the Cottayam and Moondakayon road	83	...	...
Carried over.....	...	...	671,831

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....				6,71,861
Surveying and Tracing a line of road to be brought across from the junction of the Cottayam and Chunnacherry road near Warcor to Sheroorlay and Coonoombagon road.....	787			
Tracing road from the main road to Chingon landing place.....	6			
Do. Do. to the new market at Cottayam	12			
Do. Do. from Coonoombagon to Manimala	62			
Constructing a 6' trace from the Canjerapully Inspection shed to a point on the Sheroorlay road.....	99			
Surveying and tracing road between Pallyoor and Pampur.....	496			
Do. and tracing from Pandalam to Aramala and Lyroor.....	19			
Do. and do. from Colathoorpalay to Shendoorney Valley	725			
Do. and do. from Puthnapoor to Koneyur and Rance	88			
Do. and do. from Ayoor to the nearest navigable point of the Itticoray river	113			
Do. and do. from the 57th mile Trevandrum to Chingacherry road to the Traveller's bungalow at Udhoor	53			
Tracing road between Maycois and Colasagavom	336			
Preliminary Surveys in connection with the proposed Codaynur project	772			
Sinking pits in the bed of the Paralyayur at Peronjany and clearing the site, with a view to the final determination of the extent of foundation for dam &c.	192			

Clearing jungle and removing fallen trees on Perinjanj trace	159			
Making borings on the ridge between the Karamany and Killyar rivers, with a view to discover precisely, what the soil is, and what the difficulty would be in bringing a Canal by that route	1			
Opening trace from Warkidlay across to Navvodelem and thence to Madanur (a total distance of 9 miles).	742			
Tracing road from Lyroor to Pallichal	267			
Do. and cutting a 6' road from Bonhayanurum to Pallipore to Quilon road	288			
Tracing and cutting a 6' road from Bavanapuram road 17th mile to Sheringhedi to go to Quilon road near Anuvancherry	130			
Do. and Do. a 6' Do. from Kiliassore to Anticargo to Quilon Road	27			
Do. a road from the west gate of the College to the race under the Powder Magazine and thence to Chinnaray road of the length of 1/4 of a mile.....	67	12,904	12,904	12,904
Total Rupees.....				5,84,765

Abstract of Statements

A. & B.

<i>Repairs.</i>	Communications	Rs. 1,33,717	
	Civil Buildings	29,019	
<i>Original Works.</i>	Irrigation Works	1,06,583	
	Military Works	438	
	Miscellaneous Works—Public Improvements, &c. ...	895	2,70,657
<i>Original Works.</i>	Communications	3,37,394	
	Civil Buildings	4,632	
	Irrigation Works	15,587	
	Military Works	327	
	Miscellaneous Works—Public Improvements &c. ...	43,263	
	Surveying and Tracing Roads, &c.	12,904	4,14,108
	Establishment (pay and allowances.) ...		91,076
	Deposits, sundries, &c.		43,334
	Unclaimed wages paid		9,975
	Cash in hand (inclusive of unclaimed wages)		5,847
	Outstanding advances		1,17,405
	Stock		68,117
	Tools and Plant		1,80,979
	Total Rupees.....	12,05,198	

List of Works executed by the Merchant Department.

	Works.	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1952	1953		
1	Repairs to His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace ...	7,215	7,885	450	"
2	Do. to His Highness the Eliah Rajah's Palace ...	2,339	2,395	56	"
3	Do. to His Highness the Maharajah's Palace ...	1,056	3,855	"	201
4	Do. to His Highness the First Prince's Palace ...	2,373	2,329	"	244
5	Minor repairs	34,440	19,601	"	14,779
6	Annual thatching of public buildings	24,868	24,182	"	686
7	Repairs to salt Godowns	7,965	1,983	"	5,980
8	Do. to Huzoor Cutcherry, Court houses and Fahu Cutcheries ...	56,348	49,096	"	7,452
9	Do. to the Trevandrum Residency	6,421	3,655	"	2,739
10	Do. to Quilon Residency	1,144	1,993	769	"
11	Do. to Bungalows occupied by European Officers ...	10,632	35,839	"	4,82
12	Excavating and repairing irrigation works	73,240	36,481	"	38,756
13	Reconstruction and repairs of Pagodas	59,292	31,903	"	24,359
14	Do. of Ootperas	6,181	4,040	"	1,511
15	Do. of copper and brass utensils	4,027	2,386	"	1,142
16	Do. Boats and junks	3,170	1,457	1,297	"
17	Construction and repair of wooden bridges and repairing village roads	25,575	21,508	"	11,067
18	Construction of Napier Museum	12,503	22,628	"	19,935
19	Deepening Alleppey Canal	6,899	3,908	"	2,991
	Total.....	4,20,591	2,84,029	2,562	1,39,224
	Cost of establishment.....	22,390	28,078	5,688	"
	Grand Total.....	4,43,031	3,12,107	8,250	1,39,224

	On Register Aug 1052.	Admitted during 1053.			Left during 1053.			On Register Aug 1053.
		By Promotion from Junior Department.	From District Schools.	Otherwise.	Total.	By Promotion.	Otherwise.	Total.
College ...	130	31	0	6	37	0	46	46
High School ...	323	23	11	113	147	31	217	248
Preparatory School ...	377	11	11	152	174	33	136	169
Total...	1,005	114	22	271	407	114	499	613

	Highest number on Register.		Lowest No. on Register.		Average No. on Register.		Average attendance during the year.		Highest No. present any one day.		Lowest No. present any one day.		Highest weekly average.		Lowest weekly average.		Greatest No. present any one week.		Lowest No. present any one week.		Highest monthly average.		Lowest monthly average.		Percentage.	
College	124	116	123.2	100.6	121	83	119.5	84.4	123	103	118	90.2	89.1													
High School	599	540	573.2	509.8	551	456	537.8	464	577	479	543	473	38.5													
Preparatory School	378	251	316.7	269.9	351	229	342.5	231.7	362	253	307	243	28.5													
Total...	1,105	913	1013.1	889.3	1,031	768	1019.5	789.1	1,062	835	1,004	808.9	87.7													

	Examined.		Promoted.		Percentage.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Fifth Class ...	150	129	71	56	47.3	43.4
Fourth Do. ...	189	162	91	81	55.5	50
Third Do. ...	141	141	74	84	51.4	58.3

Summary of numbers admitted and left during the year 1053.

Schools.	Number in the Register 1st Avani 1053.	No. admitted during the year.	Total under instruction.	Number removed.	Number remaining 31st Adi 1053.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average daily No. in the Register.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.
Kotar ...	126	69	195	32	133	7	„	127	109	85.8
Takallay ...	80	69	149	82	67	„	13	80	60	75
Quilon ...	108	43	151	71	80	„	28	94	79	84
Alleppey ...	140	106	246	119	127	„	13	133	118	88.7
Kayenkollum ...	33	28	61	25	36	3	„	36	26	72.2
Mavalikara ...	45	28	73	28	45	„	„	47	37	79.1
Eraneel ...	34	24	58	21	37	3	„	39	31	79.4
Shencottah ...	90	42	132	63	69	„	21	87	74	85
Chunganacherry ...	47	22	69	29	40	„	7	46	29	72.5
Sheraangil ...	34	36	70	34	36	2	„	39	31	79.4
Attungel ...	60	39	99	43	56	„	4	54	42	77.7
Paravoor ...	39	25	64	16	48	9	„	45	36	80
Kottarakurray... ..	20	10	30	15	15	„	5	19	15	78.9
Poothapandy ...	27	27	54	20	34	7	„	30	24	80
Colachel ...	43	21	64	27	37	„	6	44	34	77.2
Tirowellah ...	47	26	73	37	36	„	11	40	25	62.5
Alwaye ...	58	17	75	23	52	„	6	55	44	80
Coolitorah ...	11	„	11	11	„	„	11	„	„	„
Tirowettar ...	„	62	62	32	30	30	„	35	26	74.2
Special School Mavalikara...	12	2	14	2	12	„	„	11	7	63.6
Fort Anglo-Vernacular School...	130	133	263	103	160	30	„	140	122	87.1
Total...	1184	829	2013	863	1150	91	125	1195	969	81.0

B.

Time in School of those who left during the year.

Schools.	Less than 1 year.	More than 1 less than 2.	More than 2 less than 3.	More than 3 less than 4.	More than 4 less than 5.	More than 5.	Average number of Months.
Kotar ...	23	17	3	9	5	5	24
Alleppey ...	71	32	10	3	2	1	12
Quilon ...	38	11	12	5	2	3	16
Takallay ...	59	8	7	4	3	1	12
Eraneel ...	7	7	2	4	„	1	22
Shencottah ...	33	14	4	3	2	1	15
Sheraingil ...	17	11	3	1	1	1	14
Attungel ...	24	7	4	3	1	4	20
Alwaye ...	14	9	„	„	„	„	11
Kayenkollum ...	18	2	2	2	„	1	12
Mavalikara ...	12	7	2	4	2	1	20
Chunganacherry ...	13	7	3	3	„	3	25
Paravoor ...	6	3	4	2	1	„	20
Kottarakaray ...	3	3	„	3	4	„	25
Poothapandy ...	14	3	„	3	„	„	12
Tirowettar ...	32	„	„	„	„	„	3
Colachel ...	15	4	5	2	1	„	15
Tirowellah ...	20	7	3	3	1	3	2
Special School Mavalikara ...	„	„	„	„	2	„	75

C.

Distribution of pupils according to Caste.

Caste.	Percentage in School.	Percentage of whole population according to last Census.
Brahmins ...	30.87	1.67
Pandi Sudras ...	19.39	1.36
Malayali do. ...	21.16	19.09
Other Hindus ...	6.12	51.03
Christians ...	20.78	20.29
Mahomedans ...	1.68	6.03

D.

Admissions into High School.

	Class into which admitted.			
	VI.	V.	IV.	III.
Alleppey ...	4	2	„	„
Kotar ...	2	3	1	„
Quilon ...	„	„	1	„
Shencottah ...	1	„	„	„
Takallay ...	1	4	2	„
Coolitorah ...	„	1	„	„
Mavalikara ...	„	3	1	„
Tirowellah ...	„	1	„	„
Kayenkollum ...	„	1	„	„
Chunganacherry ...	„	2	2	„
Eraneel ...	„	„	3	„
Attungel ...	„	„	2	3
Sheraingil ...	„	„	„	2
Kottarakaray ...	„	„	„	3
Poothapandy ...	„	„	„	1
	8	17	12	9
				46

Abstract Return showing the number of In- and Out-patients treated in each Hospital in Travancore during the year 1933 M. E.

STATIONS.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total of In- and Out-Patients						
								Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
General Hospital Travancore	54	1,068	1,122	1,031	32	25	45	74	8,018	8,092	7,923	54	25	10
Do. do. In-Patients	40	6,916	6,956	6,892	26	10	25	55	49	101	17	22	11	24
Do. do. Out do.	14	49	104	17	22	11	54	189	9,533	6,042	8,327	150	88	33
Lunatic Asylum do. In do.	76	1,003	1,079	843	101	55	65	8	2,032	2,051	2,033	1		7
Charity Hospital do. In do.	33	5,520	5,553	5,481	29	19	31							
Do. do. Out do.	161	161	161											
Palace Hospital do. In do.	8	1,372	1,380	1,373	1		5							
Do. do. Out do.														
Do. of His Highness the First Prince														
Do. do. In do.	2	108	109	89	1	2	1	2	487	495	457	5	11	22
Do. do. Out do.	6	384	390	289	4	8	18							
Huzoor Cutcherry Dispensary														
Trevandrum	13	820	833	821	9	1	2	13	830	843	831	9	1	2
Full Dispensary Trevandrum	18	1,414	1,432	1,410	1	1	1	18	1,414	1,432	1,410		1	15
Lying-in Hospital Trevandrum														
In-Patients	2	38	40	35			5	2	50	61	55			6
Do. do. Out do.		21	21	20			1							
Quilon Civil Hos- pital	22	414	436	357	33	24	22	63	5,685	5,769	5,374	242	31	113
Do. do. In do.	61	5,265	5,326	5,017	209	13	31	35	3,975	4,014	3,894	72	14	34
Do. do. Out do.	34	129	163	108	17	5	31	47	6,469	6,516	6,316	99	39	71
Mayalacary do. In do.	35	2,618	2,653	2,589	55	9	21	57	3,760	3,823	3,760	82	21	17
Do. do. Out do.	3	818	821	772	22	14	21	29	51	85	30	2	21	33
Cottayam do. In do.	48	6,164	6,194	6,063	33	27	23	26	4,711	4,737	4,628	51	24	34
Do. do. Out do.	4	144	154	123	6	14	4	36	4,121	4,157	4,038	92	27	4
Alleppey do. In do.	42	3,622	3,664	3,575	53	10	33	10	4,075	4,080	4,034	20	12	23
Do. do. Out do.	12	54	66	30	2	21	33							
Do. Charity do. In do.	22	4,541	4,563	4,490	33	14	28							
Do. do. Out do.	10	210	224	181	20	9	41							
Do. do. In do.	26	3,911	3,937	3,857	66	14	28							
Do. do. Out do.	4	310	314	321	7	2	11							
Do. do. In do.	6	3,736	3,745	3,713	13	10	20							
Do. do. Out do.														
Neyyattinkara Dispensary	6	1,639	1,645	1,632	3	3	7	1	1,639	1,645	1,632	3	3	7
Pandalay Civil do. In do.	8	291	299	280	2	2	7	11	3,135	3,153	3,108	6	22	11
Do. do. Out do.	10	2,841	2,851	2,828	4	12	19	31	2,600	2,629	2,620	1	40	36
Pulpanthapuram do. In do.	32	2,697	2,729	2,658	1	32	22	31	4,746	4,785	4,743		13	27
Do. do. Out do.	7	208	215	202		11	2	11	3,364	3,387	3,379	8	22	18
Nagercoil do. In do.	32	4,538	4,570	4,543	2	26	18							
Do. do. Out do.	19	106	125	97	6	3	18							
Shencottal do. In do.	19	3,262	3,281	3,242	2	19	18							
Do. do. Out do.														
Warkkallay D. P. W. do. In do.	4	35	39	30	3		2	4	994	998	941	4	1	12
Do. do. Out do.	4	961	965	961	1	1	10							
Poonjore do. In do.	1	467	468	464	3		1	2	1,262	1,264	1,252	9		3
Do. do. Out do.	4	793	797	788	6		2	12	1,234	1,237	1,231	15	18	13
Permade do. In do.	7	745	752	742	11	8	10							
Do. do. Out do.		539	546	529	4	10	3							
Vedoovent- gaud do. In do.	41	2,507	2,548	2,410	68	4	38	44	2,507	2,551	2,440	68	4	38
Do. do. Out do.														
Carlamom Hills do. In do.		39	39	37	1	1			454	455	443	10	2	
Do. do. Out do.		416	416	406	9	1								
Trevandrum Full do. In do.	23	725	748	631	7	24	27	26	725	745	637	7	24	27
Do. do. Out do.	13	171	184	139	6	24	16	13	171	184	139	6	24	16
Alleppey do. In do.	2	156	158	152	2	1	3	2	156	158	152	2	1	3
Do. do. Out do.		28	30	29			1		28	30	29			1
Nagercoil do. In do.														
Treated by Subordinates on special duty.	102	600	702	646	17	30	1	10	600	702	646	17	30	1
Total.....								938	16,245	17,183	16,113	594	548	267

General Annual Return of patients treated in the Travancore Medical Department during the year 1933 M. E.

Class.	Order.	No.	Disease.	Remain- ing.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain- ing.
General Diseases	(a)	1	Small pox confluent unmodified	1	31	31	20			10
			Do. semiconfluent do.		17	17	12			5
			Do. distinct do.		4	4				4
	(b)		Do. confluent modified		10	10	5			5
			Do. semiconfluent do.		17	17	13			4
			Do. distinct do.		54	57	54			3
			Do. distinct do.		71	71	71			0
		3	Chicken-pox		8	8	3			5
		4	Measles		1	1	1			0
		7	Typhus fever		1	1	1			0
		9	Enteric fever		1	1	1			0
			Infantile remittent fever		1	1	1			0
		11	Simple continued fever		1740	1745	1745			0
		12	Febricula		2139	2142	2129			13
		13	Ague Quotidian		4463	4501	4501			0
			" Tertian		641	647	633			14
			" Quartan		108	218	216			2
			" Irregular		109	109	109			0
		16	Remittent fever		93	106	106			0
		17	Simple cholera		130	145	122			23
		18	Malignant cholera		4	134	77			57
			(c) Cholerae diarrhoea		91	91	91			0
		20	Hooping cough		65	67	64			3
		21	Mumps		37	37	36			1
		27	Phagedena		2	2	2			0

Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Intellect	105	Mania acute	...	...	16	33	69	34	12	2	21
			" chronic	...	...	19	12	31	1	7	6	17
			" epileptic	...	...	6	2	14	1	3	2	8
			" supposed	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3
			" hereditary	...	...	2	7	9	3	3	...	4
			106	Melancholia	...	12	17	29	11	11	1	2
			107	Dementia	...	...	466	472	...	...	...	...
			109	Idioty	...	6	339	341	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Conjunctiva		111	Conjunctivitis	...	2	39	39	...	...	...	...
			112	Catarhal ophthalmia	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Cornea		114	Purulent do.	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...
			117	Gonorrhoeal do.	...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...
			118	Chronic do.	...	...	20	29	...	...	...	...
			121	Pterygium	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Iris		125	Keratitis	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...
			128	Ulcer	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Choroid and Retina		129	Opacity	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
			132	Staphyloema	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Ds. of the Lens & its capsule		136	Iritis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
			146	Amaurosis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	General affection of the Eye		147	Impaired vision	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
			152	Cataract	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...
	Various defects of sight		158	Total disorganization of the eye from disease	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
			162	Hemeralopia	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Lachrymal apparatus		163	Nyctalopia	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
			165	Lachrymal obstruction	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of the Eyelids		166	Abscess and fistula	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
			169	Inflammation	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
			170	Hordeolum	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...
			174	Ectropium	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
			177	Tarsal ophthalmia	...	...	68	69	...	...	...	...

Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the External Ear.	188	Non-malignant tumours	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Diseases of the Digestive System.		3	33	36	29	6	2	1
{ Disease of the Lungs ... }	315 Pneumonia ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	318 Passive congestion (<i>a</i>) Hemoptysis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	325 Acute pneumonic phthisis ...	...	6	6	6	4	...	...
{ Disease of the Pleura ... }	326 Chronic pneumonic phthisis ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	331 Pleurisy ...	...	25	25	25	20	3	1
	344 Ulcer ...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...
{ Disease of the Lips ... }	345 Tissues ...	...	61	61	60	...	...	...
	346 Cyst ...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
	348 Stomatitis ...	...	75	75	75	...	...	...
{ Disease of the Mouth ... }	349 Ulcerative stomatitis ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	350 Thrush ...	...	415	417	416	...	...	...
	352 Abscess of the cheek ...	...	27	27	26	...	...	...
{ Disease of the Jaws, including the Alveoli ... }	353 Cancerum oris ...	...	6	6	4	1	1	1
	354 Cyst of the cheek ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	355 Ranula ...	...	12	12	12	...	...	...
{ Dis. of the teeth gum & alveoli ... }	356 Parasitic thrush ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	361 Osseous tumour ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	362 Cartilaginous tumour ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
{ Disease of the Dental Tissue ... }	365 Teething ...	...	15	15	14	...	...	...
	366 Caries ...	...	969	970	969	...	...	...
	370 Irritation ...	...	73	74	74	...	...	...
{ Disease of the Dental Pulp ... }	371 Inflammation ...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...
	375 Inflammation ...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...
	376 Inflammation ...	...	78	78	78	...	...	...
{ Disease of the Dermal Periosteum ... }	377 Gun ball ...	...	11	11	11	...	...	...
	378 Rheumatic Inflammation ...	...	11	11	11	...	...	...
	380 Inflammation ...	...	12	12	12	...	...	...
{ Disease of the Gums ... }	381 Ulceration ...	...	32	32	30	1	1	1
	386 Epulis ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	397 Irregularity in the position of the temporary teeth ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...

[illegible]

[illegible]

Injuries of the abdomen	Injuries of the pelvis	Injuries of the upper extremities	Injuries of the lower extremities
1066 Wound of the parietes with protrusion of uninjured viscera	1069 Wound of the parietes with protrusion of injured viscera	1094 Wound—gunshot	1112 do. of the wrist and arm
1076 Fistula from injury	1077 Contusion	1097 Foreign bodies embedded	1113 Contusion
1078 Wound of the scrotum	1080 Wound	1101 Fracture of the clavicle	1116 Sprain hip
do. of the perineum	1082 do. of the arms	1102 Do. of the humerus simple	do. knee
1089 Foreign bodies in the rectum	1092 Contusion	1103 do. of the humerus compound	1117 Wound
1093 Sprain wrist	1094 Wound	1104 do. of the forearm simple	
" elbow	" shoulder	1105 do. of the carpus and phalanges	
" elbow	" elbow	1110 Dislocation of the shoulder	
1094 Wound—gunshot	1097 Foreign bodies embedded	1111 do. of the elbow	
1097 Foreign bodies embedded	1099 Greenstick fracture	1112 do. of the wrist and arm	
1101 Fracture of the clavicle	1102 Do. of the humerus simple	1113 Contusion	
1103 do. of the humerus compound	1104 do. of the forearm simple	1116 Sprain hip	
1105 do. of the carpus and phalanges	1110 Dislocation of the shoulder	do. knee	
1111 do. of the elbow	1112 do. of the wrist and arm	1117 Wound	
1113 Contusion	1116 Sprain hip		
do. knee			
1117 Wound			

1120	Foreign bodies embedded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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Nature of work.	No. of Copies.	No. of pages.	Size.	Amount.
Printing Forms for the Medical Department ...	650	2,600	Demy Folio	Rs. Ch. C. 13,417 21 "
Do. for the Nair Brigade ...	2,090	5,870	Foolscap Do.	43 " "
Do. for the Girls' School ...	1,150	4,600	Do. 4to	215 " "
Do. for the Commercial Office ...	1,980	7,920	Do. Folio	35 " "
Do. for the Unjell Department ...	1,07,201	6,68,816	Do. Do.	188 " "
Do. Address on Covers, Envelopes, &c. ...	858	1,716	Do. 4to	615 17 "
Do. Form of Hoondy ...	1,650	1,650	Do. Do.	34 14 "
Do. Letters ...	3,958	7,916	Do. Do.	29 7 "
Do. for the Revenue Survey Office ...	1,000	1,000	Crown	196 " "
Do. Regulation I of 1040 & 1053 ...	350	350	Foolscap Folio	40 " "
Do. Notice, Proclamations, &c. ...	1,267	2,267	Do. 4to.	21 " "
Do. Form of Title Deed ...	400	1,600	Demy Folio	116 14 "
Do. Proceedings of the Madras Famine Relief ...	2,500	2,500	Demy Folio	25 " "
Do. Conservancy Rules ...	200	400	Royal 8vo.	77 15 "
Do. Forms for the Master Attendant, Quilon ...	600	1,200	Foolscap Folio	16 " "
Do. Principles of Morality in Malayalam ...	1,000	48	Broadside Folio	29 " "
Do. Registration Regulation in English and Malayalam ...	2,000	72	Royal 8vo	42 8 "
Do. Forms for the Chief Engineer's Office ...	2,712	2,712	Do. 4to	431 7 "
Do. Price Labels for the High School and Law ...	1,150	1,150	Crown	30 14 "
			12mo	20 " "

Printing Forms for the Press ...	58	58	Do. 4to	18 " "
Do. Labels for the Huzoor Office ...	2,614	2,614	32mo	5 " "
Do. Examination papers for the Young Princes ...	60	9	Foolscap Folio	22 14 "
Lithographing Examination Papers for the High School ...	17,344	432	Royal 8vo	1,072 " "
Do. Forms for the other Departments ...	18,530	18,530	Foolscap Folio	548 14 "
Folding and stitching Gazettes and the Decisions ...	19,269			219 " "
Do. and Binding books for the Unjell Department ...	3,361			270 " "
Binding Books for other Departments ...	4,886			805 11 "
Total.				18,639 16 "

Cash received for Non-School Work.

For Printing.	For Lithographing.	For Binding.	For Materials sold.	Total.
Rs. Ch. C.	Rs. Ch. C.	Rs. Ch. C.	Rs. Ch. C.	Rs. Ch. C.
499 " 10	36 18 "	98 01 12	55 5 3	689 17 9

Cash received for private advertisements in the Gazette.

147 19 2
19,476 24 11

(Grand Total Rupees)

Abstract.

	PRINTING.				LITHOGRAPHING.				BOOK BINDING.				Private advertisements inserted in the Gazette.	Materials sold.	GRAND TOTAL.		
	On account of Government.		On account of Private Individuals.		Total.		On account of Government.		On account of Private Individuals.		Total.						
	Rs.	Ch.C.	Rs.	Ch.C.	Rs.	Ch.C.	Rs.	Ch.C.	Rs.	Ch.C.	Rs.	Ch.C.					
1052	15,137.52	321	511	15,518.24	892	3	3,151.3	893.25	1,633.21	1,749	7.15	221	1	4,15,217.52	8		
1053	15,724.19	499	10	16,223.19	1,030	11	391.8	1,657.4	1,394.11	98,211.2	1,333	412	147	19	235	3	19,476.2411
Increase	586.53	177	25	704	728	13	33	2	4	761	8	4	11,126	234	1,229	2	3
Decrease																	

lxviii

Statement of the total number of private covers, &c. and collections thereon for 1052 and 1053.

Descriptions of Letters, &c.	1052.			1053.			Increase.		Decrease.		
	Total No. of Despatches.	Rs.	Total No. of Despatches.	Rs.	Total No. of Despatches.	Rs.	Despatches.	Rs.	Despatches.	Rs.	Remarks.
Letters ...	2,56,076	10,059	2,74,893	10,604	18,817	545					
Do. Registered ...	13,090	3,273	14,354	3,588	1,261	315					
Newspapers ...	1,445	55	2,831	106	1,386	51					
Books ...	654	70	1,472	120	818	50					
Baggily parcels ...	1,454	315	1,660	430	206	115					
Private expresses ...	4,070	1,123	4,226	1,439	156	16					
Endorsements ...	14,485	707	16,596	780	2,111	73					
Total	2,91,274	15,902	3,16,032	17,067	24,758	1,165					
Letters &c. received from the British Post Office.											
Letters ...	10,636	398	11,930	442	1,354	44					
Newspapers ...	1,032	38	1,651	64	619	26					
Books ...	84	10	108	17	24	7					
Baggily parcels ...	"	"	13	5	13	5					
Total	11,752	446	13,762	528	2,010	82					
Grand Total	3,03,026	16,348	3,29,794	17,595	26,768	1,247					

lxix

105/56

Statement of the number of Visitors to the Museum during M. E. 1053 (viz. from 15th August 1877 to 14th August 1878.)

Months.	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.	
Augany	932	468	1,400	4	119	123	381	167	548	4	99	38	2,131
Purattasy	1,305	122	1,427	"	148	149	423	65	488	"	22	22	2,986
Arpasy	1,203	1,886	3,089	"	555	557	423	410	833	"	119	119	4,998
Kartigay	918	303	1,221	6	204	210	246	230	515	"	34	34	1,980
Marguly	912	242	1,154	"	231	231	369	199	562	"	26	26	1,973
Tye	794	338	1,132	243	8	251	352	306	658	"	45	45	2,086
Mausy	774	609	1,383	9	103	112	227	167	394	"	19	19	1,908
Pangany	756	420	1,176	"	223	223	283	311	594	"	31	31	2,024
Chitray	482	2,096	2,578	"	843	843	177	631	808	"	258	258	4,487
Vaikausy	768	420	1,188	"	324	324	176	239	415	"	26	26	1,953
Amny	930	408	1,338	1	192	193	338	163	441	"	36	36	2,008
Audy	684	305	989	"	135	135	211	207	418	"	24	24	1,566
Total	10,158	7,617	18,075	265	3,116	3,381	3,606	3,068	6,674	4	669	673	28,803

XXI

Contributions to the Museum during M. E. 1053, viz. from 15th August 1877 to 14th August 1878.

Dates.	Number and Names of articles, &c.	Names of Donors.	Remarks.
1053.			
21st Purattasy.	12 Pictures executed on silk	Presented.	
7th Arpasy.	3 Models of Hindu Temples (Pill)	Do.	
6th 1st Tye.	3 Large Shells	Do.	
1984	Camelion preserved in a bottle	Rev. S. J. Pettigrow.	
	Blood-sucker	Do.	
	2 Heron's eggs	Do.	
20th Tye.	A Plan of the Public Gardens, Travendrum.	Do.	
	1 Copy of "The Smithsonian Report" for 1876.	Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.	
	The Travancore Gazette for 1053 ...	Sirkar.	
	A handsome specimen of white Coral from Jeddah (fan-shaped)	His Highness the Maine Rajah.	

XXII

10/11

List of Beasts, animals and birds, &c. received for and added to the Zoological Department during M. E. 1033.
(viz. from 15th August 1877 to 14th August 1878.)

NO. OF BEASTS, ANIMALS, &c.	NAMES OF BEASTS, ANIMALS, &c.	DATE OF AD- MISSION IN THE DEPARTMENT.	FROM WHOM OR WHENCE RECEIVED.	REMARKS.
1	Python	10th Auvany 1033.	Purchased.	
2	Parrot	10th "	"	
2	Slender Lorises	19th & 20th "	"	
1	Hill Minah	23rd "	"	
2	Paroquets	24th "	Washdar of Alway.	
4	Hill Minahs	10th Parattasy	Purchased.	
1	Paroquets	11th & 18th "	"	
1	Parrot	10th "	"	
1	Slender Loris with its young one	"	"	
1	White Owl	21st "	"	
2	Quails	"	"	
1	Black Monkey	20th "	T. Rung Roy, Esq.	
1	Fawn	23rd "	"	
1	Bandicoot	8th Arpasy	Purchased	Produced by a deer in the Department.
1	Brown Monkey	12th "	"	
1	Arabian Kid	21st "	"	
5	Hill Minahs	9th Kartigay	Purchased.	Produced by a deer in the Department.
6	Paroquets	"	"	
12	Parrots	"	"	
1	Manilla Drake	"	"	
5	Guinea Pigs	22nd Margaly	His Highness the First Prince.	
7	Field mice	7th Tye	"	
1	Black Monkey	25th "	Mr. O. Bensley.	
1	Fawn	13th Mauny	"	
1	Large Crocodile	15th "	Purchased.	Produced by a deer in the Department.
1	Brown Monkey	16th "	T. O. Hannayton Esq.	
1	Pair white Doves	25th "	Purchased.	
3	Brahma Fowls	26th "	"	
1	Rhinoceros	2nd Pangany	Govt. Gardens, Mysore	
1	Country hen	7th "	Purchased.	
1	Young Monkey	27th "	"	
1	White Owl	25th Chittay	His Highness the Third Prince.	Produced by a monkey in the Department.
4	Partridges	"	Purchased.	
1	Rock Quails	"	"	
1	Fawn	"	"	
1	Python	"	Purchased.	Produced by a deer in the Department.

List of beasts, animals, birds, &c. which died & were otherwise struck off the Zoological Department during M. E. 1033 (viz., from 15th August 1877 to 14th August 1878.)

No.	NAMES.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	WHEN DIED.	REMARKS.
1	Cheeta	14th Mauny 1052.	3rd Auvany 1053.	
1	Young Leopard	10th Pangany 1052.	2th "	
2	Slender Lorises	19th & 20th Auvany 1053.	22nd "	
1	Hill Minah	10th Parattasy 1053.	11th Parattasy.	
1	Loris with its young one	19th "	21st & 22nd "	
2	Paroquets	11th "	18th & 25th "	
1	Brown Monkey	19th Auvany 1052.	21st Parattasy.	
1	Parrot	10th " 1053.	"	Escaped from the Aviary on the 21st Parattasy 1053.
1	Do.	"	"	
2	Hill Minahs	10th Parattasy 1053.	7th & 12th Arpasy.	
1	White Owl	21st "	21st "	
1	Fawn	23rd "	29th "	
1	Sambar	30th Aug. 1052.	30th "	
1	Bandicoot	8th Arpasy 1053.	10th "	
1	Python	9th Aug. 1052.	"	Escaped from the cage on the 25th Arpasy 1053.
1	Paroquet	9th Kartigay 1053.	10th Kartigay.	
6	Hill Minahs	4th Parattasy & 9th Kartigay 1053.	14th 16th and 19th Kartigay.	
1	Kite	1st Pangany 1052.	20th "	
1	Parrot	9th Kartigay 1052.	22nd "	
1	Brown Monkey	12th Arpasy 1053.	15th Margaly.	
1	Owl	20th Mauny 1052.	15th "	
2	Kites	16th Tye & 4th Mauny 1052.	20th "	
1	Lion Cub	24th Parattasy 1050.	"	There were sent on the 14th Tye 1051 to Bangalore in exchange for the Rhinoceros.
1	Royal Tiger Cub	10th Tye 1051.	"	
1	Kite	25th Tye 1053.	22nd Tye.	
1	Guinea Pig	22nd Margaly 1053.	23rd "	
1	Large Crocodile	15th Mauny 1053.	15th Mauny.	
1	Owl	20th Mauny 1052.	28th "	
2	Balloons	"	4th & 15th Mauny.	
1	Python	5th Auvany 1053.	5th Pangany.	
1	Guinea Pig	22nd Margaly 1053.	2nd Chittay.	
1	Young Brown Monkey	27th Pangany 1053.	10th "	
1	Brahma cock	26th Mauny 1053.	"	Was sold to Chit. 11th May 1053.
1	Jaungle cock	20th Margaly 1051.	3rd Vailauny.	
1	Owl	28th Chittay 1052.	9th "	
1	Paroquet	24th Auvany 1053.	10th "	
1	Sambar	27th Chittay 1052.	29th "	
1	Royal Tiger	3rd Margaly 1052.	3rd Auvany.	
1	Deer	17th Chittay 1051.	11th "	
1	Water rail	24th Margaly 1052.	17th "	
1	Python	9th Aug. 1052.	19th "	
3	Paroquets	4th Kartigay 1053.	2nd & 23rd Aug.	
1	Marabon	11th Auvany 1052.	25th "	
1	Old Cheeta	26th Auvany 1050.	21st "	

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