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REPORT

ON THE



ADMINISTRATION

OF

TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR

M. E. 1056.

A. D. 1880-81.

TREVANDRUM:

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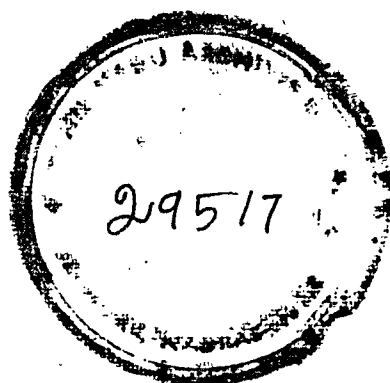
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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Travancore

FOR THE YEAR M. E. 1056

(15th August 1880 to 14th August 1881.)



A. PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

The year under report is marked by certain important legislative measures.

2. Regulation I of 1056 was passed on the 23rd January 1881 to prevent trespass by cattle. It provided for the establishment of pounds in the town of Trevandrum and defined the penalties enforceable and the procedure to be adopted to obtain recovery. Power was reserved to the Government to extend the operation of the Regulation to other towns by notifications in the Gazette. Cattle trespass is a great and wide-spread nuisance in Travancore, and legislation was necessary to check the evil. Applications have already been received for extending the enactment to other places.

3. Regulations II and III of 1056 adopted *mutatis mutandis* the Indian Penal Code with the Whipping Act and the Criminal Procedure Code as the law of Travancore.

4. Regulation IV of 1056 was passed to enable the Government to reform the Police Force and define its powers, duties and responsibilities.

5. Besides the above enactments, several Notifications and Royal Proclamations having the force of law were also issued during the year and are specified below.

6. By a Royal Proclamation dated 19th August 1880 certain penalties leviable on documents engrossed on a stamped cadjan (palm leaf) were remitted when presented to a special department which was created in 1879 for the purpose of recording transfers of land in the revenue accounts, the levy of such penalties in such cases being found to press very hard on the ryots.

7. The system of recording transfers of landed property in the revenue accounts introduced by the rules passed in August 1879 conferred quasi-judicial powers on petty ill-paid officers temporarily employed, and as it worked injuriously in practice besides being expensive to a degree out of all proportion to the benefits sought to be secured, the rules were revised and simplified in March 1881, and the large extra establishment maintained on this account was abolished.

Vide Appendix A.

8. A Proclamation was issued on the 20th August 1880, sanctioning the taking of a census of the population simultaneously with the census in British India.

9. Another Proclamation issued on the 25th August 1880 reduced the duty on Coimbatore Tobacco from 40 to 34 Rs. a candy when bonded in the warehouses at Paravoor Alwaye and Muvatupolay. This was done with the object of checking smuggling for which there are peculiar facilities on the northern frontier.

10. A Proclamation issued on the 14th June 1881 asserted the ancient right of the Government to all metals and minerals which might be discovered on private properties.

11. A notification on the same date conceded mining rights in gold to holders of Coffee Estates on the H. The rules on the subject will be found in the Appendix.

12. Rules were passed on the 27th June 1881 on the opening of the Warkallay Tunnels for the conservancy of the canal and for the regulation of the traffic thereon.

13. During the year under report, Major F. L. Haldeman, half-pay list, and Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, Staff Corps British Army were appointed Commandants of the 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively in the room of Lieut. Col. Megour and Major Miller.

14. To secure greater efficiency, the several grades of native officers have been classified according to length of service, and a higher scale of pay has been sanctioned for them and the noncombatants. The higher rates came into force during the early part of the year.

15. Sanction was accorded for new clothing being supplied to the Nair Brigade from the British Army Clothing Department.

16. On the recommendation of the annual Invaliding Committee, 25 men were transferred to the Pension List and 5 discharged on payment of gratuity.

17. The following is an abstract of the returns of the Brigade Hospital.

Remained at the end of 1855	Admitted during 1856.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Average percentage of sick to strength.	Average percentage of death to sick.	Nominal strength.
0	1,200	1,229	1,103	15	21	80.11	1.22	1,534	

18. *The Body Guard.* A scheme for re-organizing His Highness' Body Guard was sanctioned during the year and in process of being carried out.

19. More than 20 per cent of the old horsemen were pronounced to be unfit for active service. It was therefore

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determined that such of them as had served their term should be pensioned, others discharged on payment of gratuity, and their places partly filled up by experienced soldiers from the Madras Body Guard and Cavalry Regiments, and partly by local enlistment.

20. The re-organization involved the erection of new stables, the institution of a riding school, the purchase of new horses, an entire change of arms, accoutrements, &c.

21. The new stables have been completed.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

22. *Original Jurisdiction.* The litigation of the year, on the original side of the Courts was somewhat heavier than in the year before, the number of suits filed in 1956 being 31,361 against 30,674 in 1955. Including arrears, the total number of original cases on the files of the several Courts amounted to 35,439 suits against 33,301 in 1955. Of the 31,421 cases or 89 per cent have been disposed of, leaving 4,018 suits on the file at the end of the year against 4,000 at the close of the year preceding.

23. The value of the claims involved in the suits is estimated at 30,09,780 rupees as compared with 27,91,500 rupees in 1955. The average value of a suit was thus 94 rupees against 94 in 1955.

24. *Munsiffs' Courts.* By far the largest portion of litigation falls, as usual, to the share of Munsiffs. The number of suits filed in their Courts in the year under report inclusive of readmissions and reviews, amounted to 28,228 against 27,757 in the year previous, showing an increase of 1½ per cent. Including arrears, the total number of cases on the files was 30,241 against 30,540 in 1955, 28,288 or 93 per cent were disposed of within the year, leaving 1,953 cases at its close against 2,013 in 1955.

25. The following table shows the work done by each of the Munsiffs' Courts:—

Courts.	Arrears of previous year.	Filed in 1956.	Total.	Disposed of on merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Percentage of disposal on merits.	Arrears.	Percentage of arrears.
Vadaseri	20	1,224	1,273	288	928	1,216	83.6	57	4.4
Paduanabhapuram	4	1,366	1,366	122	1,024	1,546	33.7	20	1.27
Nagercoil Additional	4	742	746	269	473	742	76.2	4	.33
Parachalla	135	1,335	1,470	611	769	1,370	41.5	100	6.8
Trevandrum	84	1,317	1,401	527	882	1,359	38.7	12	2.99
Do. Additional	161	1,094	1,255	412	1,330	1,752	23.5	103	5.55
Perappankode	235	1,272	1,507	602	895	1,488	40.6	19	1.26
Quilon	221	2,159	2,371	421	1,665	2,099	20.5	23	11.5
Kottarakara	30	1,652	1,682	399	1,131	1,529	25.8	73	3.35
Tiruvella	47	1,112	1,166	320	775	1,095	29.2	71	6.08
Alipad	89	1,308	1,457	452	881	1,333	33.9	121	8.49
Shencottah	33	538	571	146	400	546	26.7	25	1.37
Krishnapuram	162	1,512	1,674	367	1,176	1,483	29.7	192	11.4
Alleppey	5	1,271	1,276	303	932	1,235	24.5	41	3.21
Vaikum	196	1,743	1,939	488	1,204	1,692	23.8	247	12.7
Erumanoor	159	1,750	1,915	585	1,267	1,792	32.6	125	6.42
	126	2,325	2,451	464	1,789	2,249	29.6	202	8.24
	189	1,775	1,965	665	1,111	1,779	37.5	176	9
	106	1,356	1,462	490	1,563	1,953	20.2	79	3.85
Total.....	2,013	23,225	30,241	8,191	20,044	28,235	29	1,953	6

Of the disposals, the number of contested suits was 40 per cent. The Munsiffs of Parachalla, Perappankode, Trevandrum, Muvattupuzha and Nagercoil (Additional) disposed of the largest percentage of disposals on merits (36 to 41 per cent) while at Quilon, Krishnapuram, Alleppey and Erumanoor the proportion is as low as 20 per cent.

On an average, each Munsiff has disposed of 1,490 suits against 1,500 in the previous year, but the average number of contested cases disposed of is only 431, and 67 per cent of these disposals was in favor of the Plaintiffs.

3. 9 per cent only of the cases on the file of the Munsiffs' Courts related to interests in land, almost the same as in the year preceding.

9. 4,380 small cause suits were filed in the year against 4,377 in 1955. Including arrears, the number for disposal was 4,457 of which 4,395 have been disposed of, leaving 62 suits in arrears. In reality, these suits were not small.

cause suits in the sense in which the expression is generally used, for although the value of the cases is 10 Rs. and under, the procedure adopted is the same as in the larger cases.

30. The aggregate value of all suits filed in the Munsiffs' Courts is assessed at Rs. 12,02,892 or half a lac less than in the year before.

31. Of the cases disposed of by Munsiffs, 7,471 or 60 per cent were appealable, the proportion being the same in 1905 but the number of appeals actually preferred was only 2,116 or considerably less than one-third.

32. Of the latter number i. e. the appeals preferred more than one-half or 52 per cent were confirmed, 12 per cent reversed, 24 per cent modified, and 12 per cent remanded for further evidence.

33. The average duration of a case in the Courts taken all round was 42 days against 58. This is the greatest speed yet attained.

34. In the Vadaseri, Nagerecoil and Shencotta, the average duration was a month and below. In the other Courts it was under two months, and two months remaining in 2 Courts.

35. In 12 of the Munsiffs' Courts, there were more than a year old. In most of them, they were more than of three or six months' standing. In the remaining seven Courts there were 48 cases between 1 and 2 years, 2 between 2 and 3 years, 2 between 3 and 4 years, and 1 between 4 and 5 years.

36. The foregoing statistics sufficiently show that the Munsiffs in Travancore are as a body far from overworked but this is not their fault. It is due to the arrangement under which the original work is distributed between the Munsiffs and the Zillah Courts and the constitution of the Judicial machinery; but generally speaking the work

by this class of officers is satisfactory both as to the speed attained and the soundness of the judgments.

37. There were complaints of bribery and corruption against three Munsiffs. In one case, in a departmental enquiry, the Sadr Court found against the Munsiff and he was dismissed. In the other two, the charges have not been proved.

38. The Court house at Krishnapuram was accidentally destroyed by fire and with it a portion of the records of the Court.

39. *Zillah Courts.* The Zillah Courts began the year with heavy arrears on their files amounting to 2,745 cases against 2,251 in the previous year. 5,274 suits, original and appeal, were filed during the year, which raised the total number of cases for disposal to 8,019. Of this, 5,401 have been disposed of, leaving 2,618 on the file when the year closed.

40. The Pulpanabhapuram Court disposed of 1,053 cases or 79.7 per cent of its file; the Trevandrum Court 1,089 or 66.6 per cent; Quilon 1,117 or 58.7 per cent; Illeppey 1,543 or 66.6 per cent; and Paravoor 608 or 70.7 per cent.

41. In the last mentioned Court, there is only one Judge and he disposes of both Civil and Criminal work, but in other Courts were presided over during the year by three and four Judges.

42. Of the number of suits disposed of, 3,133 were original suits and 2,268 appeals, the latter being 262 more than in 1905. The total of disposals is thus 5,401 being 60 per cent of the number for disposal and 699 in excess of disposals of the previous year. This gives to each Judge an average of 386 cases against 313 in 1905.

43. Out of the cases disposed of as above stated, 3,565 were appealable, but the number of appeals actually preferred was 886 or a little less than one-fourth or 24 per cent against 33 per cent the year before. The percentage of disposals was also less being 19 against 22 in 1905.

44. The following statement gives the duration of suits in the Zillah Courts in comparison with 1055.

Courts.	1055.				1056.			
	Original.		Appeals.		Original.		Appeals.	
	Ms.	Ds.	Ms.	Ds.	Ms.	Ds.	Ms.	Ds.
Padmanabhapuram ...	10	1	1	18	9	7	4	3
Trevandrum ...	8	16	...	23	8	28	2	20
Quilon ...	9	8	3	3	7	16	4	16
Alleppey ...	4	1	2	28	8	2	2	2
Paravar ...	5	16	1	14	6	3	1	2

45. Three of the Courts show an improvement in the direction on the original side. Paravar has fallen off and Trevandrum shows a tendency to do so. There is no scope for improvement in all the Courts.

46. On the appellate side, Padmanabhapuram, Trevandrum and Quilon appear to great disadvantage. Paravar shows best.

47. The subjoined table shows the arrears in each of the Courts and the length of time the suits have been in the files—

Courts.	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056
Padmanabhapuram ...	...	...	...	...	2	6	22	2
Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32	56
Quilon ...	2	1	2	7	16	46	148	56
Alleppey ...	1	1	2	6	47	53	149	5
Alwaye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	26
Total.....	3	2	4	15	65	111	400	2,01

48. The arrears are indeed heavy as they have been for several years past, and extend so far back as 1049—a state of things which implies that at least 6,000 parties to suits with some 30,000 witnesses are kept hanging about the Courts now and again, unable to follow their avocations and in an undesirably unsettled state of mind as to the issue of their intentions. Here again the fault does not lie with the Allah Judges who are on the whole able and efficient men but it is the result of the defects in the Judicial system.

49. *Sadr Court.* We next come to the Sadr Court. The number of regular and special appeals filed during the year was 886 against 1,008 in 1055. Including arrears, the total number of cases for disposal in the two years was 1,588 and 1,482 respectively.

50. 1,026 cases or 65 per cent were disposed of against 63 per cent in the previous year. Though the quantity of work done thus compares favorably with 1055, there was 5 per cent remaining undisposed of on the files when the year closed.

51. Of the disposals, 425 were by a single Judge under Regulation III of 1051 (now repealed) as being of the value 700 rupees and below, 502 by a Bench of two Judges against 359 cases in 1055 and 9 cases by the full Court of three Judges.

52. The number of contested cases was 942 against 94 in the previous year. 71 per cent of the lower Courts' decisions were confirmed, 13 per cent modified and 16 per cent reversed. The percentages of confirmations, modifications and reversals in the year before were respectively 68, 2 and 20.

53. 60 per cent of the appeals related to landed property against 63 per cent in 1055.

54. The average value of a suit in appeal was 428 rupees compared with 456 rupees in the year before.

55. Of the 362 cases remaining on the file at the close of the year, 9 cases were pending from 1054 and 60 from 1055. The remaining 493 cases were filed during the year.

56. The number of miscellaneous petitions and appeals against interlocutory orders amounted to 427, and all 12 were disposed of. The Sadr Court observe that none of these were of the nature of regular appeals and took much time to dispose of as an ordinary contested suit.

57. There were 114 applications for review of Judgments received during the year; 90 were brought over from the previous year, making a total of 204. Of these, 190 were disposed of as follows. 154 were dismissed as no *prima facie* grounds for review were shown. In 21 cases original decisions were confirmed, in 9 modified and in 1 reversed. In the remaining case the parties entered into compromise.

58. *Summary.* Taking all the Courts together in original and appellate capacities, the aggregate suits during the year amounted to 34,424 including readmissions and reviews against 33,991 in 1055, and 15 per cent of litigation related to immovable property as in the previous year.

59. Including arrears, the number of cases for disposal was 39,884 against 39,499 of which 34,751 or 87 per cent were disposed of. The percentage of disposals in this year was also the same.

60. The average duration of a case was 149 against 145 days in the preceding year.

61. *Execution of Decrees.* The total number of decrees passed during the past 3 years 1915 and 1916 in the Zillah and Munsiff Courts amounted to 92,818. There were besides 59,093 applications received during the 3 years to execute decrees passed in previous years.

Zillah	9,110
Munsiffs	83,708
Total	92,818
Zillah	7,960
Munsiffs	51,133
Total	59,093

62. Out of the former, 14,462 decrees did not go into execution, being of the nature of declaratory decrees compromised out of Court and the like. Leaving this out, and adding the 59,093 old decrees,

Zillah	15,666
Munsiffs	1,21,783
Total	1,37,449

were 1,37,449 decrees pending execution. Of this number 46,992 have been executed; in 41,034 cases the decree holders have not moved for execution while in 106 cases more, though initiative steps towards execution were adopted, further proceedings have not been taken by the parties. There thus remained at the end of the year 6,317 cases actually in process of execution. 39 of this were of a continuing character such as maintenance &c. In 435 cases claims preferred to the properties attached were in course of investigation. In 25 cases judgment debtors have pleaded insolvency. Deducting these, there were still 5,818 cases virtually pending execution at the close of the year. This gives 242 cases to each Court which is a high average and shows great dilatoriness in executing decrees.

63. *Judicial Revenue and Expenditure.* The receipts from institution fees, fees on petitions and powers of attorney and other miscellaneous sources amounted to 3,06,476 rupees against 3,00,901 rupees in 1055 and are rupees 5,575 in excess of those of the previous year.

64. The expenditure on account of the salaries of Judges, Munsiffs and their establishments, batta to witnesses &c. amounted to rupees 1,63,128 against 1,57,631 rupees in 1055. There was thus a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to 1,43,348 rupees.

CRIME AND OFFENCES.

65. *Sessions Courts.* The graver offences which required committal to the Zillah Criminal Courts amounted to 848 and were 31 in excess of those in the previous year.

No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.
817	1,697
848	1,810
+ 31	+ 113

66. Including arrears, these Courts had to dispose of 942 cases* in which 2,034 prisoners were charged. 853 cases were disposed of against 879 in 1055 and 89 † remain on the files at the close of the year; but all except one were cases committed during the last month of the year and could only be disposed of at the ensuing Sessions. The number of prisoners in the pending cases was 254.

	No. of Cases	No. of Prisoners
* Palpana- bhapoorum	125	193
Trevandrum	155	309
Quilon	288	671
Alleppey	245	328
Alwaye	128	223
	942	2,034

	No. of Cases	No. of Prisoners
† Sadr Court	1	1
Palpanabhappoorum Court	13	13
Trevandrum do.	16	16
Quilon do.	18	18
Alleppey do.	25	25
Alwaye do.	16	16
	89	89

67. There were 11 cases, with thirty-one prisoners, referred to the Sadr Court under Regulation III of 1054 for the confirmation of the sentences of the Courts below.

68. Of 1,731 prisoners committed in the cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts, only 737 or 43 per cent were convicted. The Sadr Court observe "This small percentage of convictions is the result of the evil of the committed Magistrates themselves being mostly the detective officers."

69. Of the prisoners convicted,

26	were sentenced to whipping only,
65	" to fine only,
568	" to imprisonment not exceeding one
67	" to imprisonment not exceeding 3 y
10	" to imprisonment not exceeding 7 y
1	" to imprisonment not exceeding 10 y
737	

70. The above figures show what a large amount of work done by the Magistracy in British India is thrown upon Session Judges in Travancore.

71. The average duration of a Sessions case was 15 days, against 17 in the previous year—a which is not indicative of a very satisfactory administration of Criminal Justice.

72. Under their revisionary powers, the Sadr Court disposed of 829 calendar cases referred to them 1

iminal Courts. They called for the records of 19 cases, out of which they modified the sentences in seven and reversed them in three cases. On mere perusal of the calendars, they quashed the sentence in one and modified it in 5 cases. Irregularities of procedure were pointed out in 16 cases.

73. Besides the 11 cases referred to the Sadr Court during the year for confirmation of sentence, there were two brought over from the previous year, and all the 13 cases were disposed of within the year.

74. Of 49 prisoners tried in these cases, 5 were sentenced to capital punishment; 4 to life imprisonment; 17 to minor punishments and 23 were acquitted.

75. The duration of a referred case in the Sadr was 21 days against 32 in 1055. This is a great improvement.

76. 99 appeals in criminal cases were admitted by the Sadr. All but 10 were disposed of within the year. In 40 cases, the lower Courts' decisions were confirmed, in 21 modified, and in 28 reversed. Of the 10 cases pending, 3 had been remanded to the lower Courts.

77. 214 Miscellaneous petitions were received and disposed of by the Sadr Court on the criminal side.

78. *Magistracy.* It remains to review the work of the Magistracy. The following table compares the figures under this head for the last two years.

Year.	No. of charges admitted including arrears.	No. disposed of by the Magistracy including transfers, discharges &c.	No. committed to the Criminal Courts.	No. struck off for non-appearance of the accused.	No. remaining.
1055	21,764	20,735	749	264	16
1056	23,427	22,443	796	182	16

79. 23,421 cases were filed during the year against 21,757 in 1055, the number of prisoners being 49,562 against 44,672. The file of the year was thus 7 per cent over that of last year.

80. Including the cases pending at the end of the previous year, the files of the Magistracy amounted to 23,421 cases with 49,562 prisoners. Of these, 796 cases with 1,443 prisoners were committed against 749 cases and 1,543 prisoners committed in 1055. Of the balance, 22,443 cases were disposed of by the Magistrates against 20,735 in the year before.

81. The ratio of committed cases to the disposals by the Magistrates is as 1 to 23 against 1 to 27 in 1055.

82. Of the 49,562 prisoners concerned in the 23,421 cases which came up for disposal, 45,207 or 91 per cent were males and 4,355 or 9 per cent females.

83. Classified according to religion we find that 33,514 or 68 per cent of the prisoners were Hindus, and they formed 1.97 per cent of the Hindu population;

10,391 or 21 per cent of the prisoners were Christians, and they formed 2.22 per cent of the Christian population;

5,657 or 11 per cent of the prisoners were Mahomedans, and they formed 4.04 of the Mahomedan population.

The proportion of the total number of persons charged with offences to the total population was 2.14 per cent but the ratio of number convicted was only .46 per cent.

84. Classified according to age; there were

1,888 prisoners below 16 years.
20,361 " between 16 and 30 years.
27,313 " above 30 years.

85. Of the 47,560 persons charged in the cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 10,601 or 22 per cent were convicted against 23 per cent in 1055. 8,255 or 17 per cent were acquitted, 9,176 or 19 per cent were discharged for want of evidence and 19,528 were otherwise disposed of, cases against them having been compounded or withdrawn or determined by death.

86. The following table gives the offences charged before the Magistracy in the cases tried and disposed of by them, and the results of the trials:—

Offences.	Charged.		Convicted.	
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
Theft	977	2,102	496	711
Assault	7,472	16,865	1,809	3,213
Use of abusive language	2,481	4,475	745	1,014
Trespass and other offences connected with possession	4,619	12,616	732	1,353
Hurt	33	70	18	35
Smuggling	211	375	144	200
Arson	344	763	109	146
Other minor offences of a miscellaneous character, such as causing public nuisance, criminal breach of contracts and offences against local and special laws	4,672	5,852	3,383	3,929
Total	20,809	43,118	7,436	10,601

87. The great bulk of the charges was for petty offences such as assault, use of abusive language, trespass &c. The number convicted is only a fourth of the number charged. Though Travancore is remarkably free from the graver crimes, there is a great tendency to prefer petty but false and frivolous charges, and these, it is believed, are fomented and encouraged by touters who call themselves "Criminal akils" who are allowed to practise without any licence and therefore without any guarantee as to their character and honesty. The attention of the Sadr Court will be drawn to this.

88. Of the persons convicted by the Magistracy,

9,259 were punished with fine only,
650 with imprisonment only,
43 with whipping only,
564 with imprisonment and fine,

- 2 with whipping and fine,
- 59 with imprisonment and whipping,
- 7 with whipping, fine and imprisonment,
- 17 otherwise disposed of.

89. Of those sentenced to imprisonment, 574 were rejected to rigorous imprisonment.

90. The fines inflicted amounted in all to 36,527. Inclusive of arrears remaining to be realised at the close of the year 1955, the total sum to be recovered during the year amounted to 37,579 Rs. Of this, 11,742 Rs. were either commuted to other punishment or altogether rejected. Of the remainder, 24,504 Rs. were realised during the year, leaving a balance of 1,333 Rs. unrecovered at its close.

91. The value of property alleged to have been stolen is given at 71,710 Rs.; but the amount proved to have been stolen was only 27,743 Rs., and that recovered 18,836 Rs.

92. Of the cases which came before the Magistrate, more than half were disposed of within 5 days, not more than 10 days, and about 1% within 15 days from the date of complaint.

93. The average duration of cases before the Magistrate in 1956 was 7 days against 8 in the year previous.

94. The offences charged in the cases committed to Zillah Criminal Courts are shown below:—

Offences charged.	No. of cases.	Percentage
Murder	18	
Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	14	
Attempt to commit suicide	10	
Grievous Hurt	49	
Rape	1	
Attempt at Rape	1	
Robbery	78	
Theft	256	
Mischief by fire	7	
Criminal breach of trust	37	
Counterfeiting coin	1	
Rioting	3	
Use of criminal force	25	
Cheating and cheating by personation	1	

Criminal misappropriation	4	5
Escape from custody	12	12
Obstruction to lawful authority	1	1
Mischief by killing and maiming cattle	17	40
Offering false charge of offences	33	40
Assault	34	36
Forgery	9	13
Libel	8	12
Miscellaneous offences such as smuggling, grave assaults, criminal trespass &c.	177	355
Total	796	1,677

95. Of the 1,677 persons committed,

1,291 were Hindus	
198 „ Christians and	
278 „ Mahomedans	
as against	
1,101 Hindus	
236 Christians	
206 Mahomedans	
committed during the previous year	

65 were females.

96. The number of public servants charged with offences during the year under report was 428 against 255 in the previous year. Most of them (329) were petty servants on salaries below 10 rupees.

97. Of the above number, 137 were either convicted or committed to the Criminal Courts against 104 in the previous year, and they were mostly either fined or sentenced to simple imprisonment.

98. 94 cases of suicide are reported to have occurred during the year:

57 by hanging
15 „ drowning
10 „ poison and
12 „ other means

99. There were also 291 cases of accidental deaths:

157 by drowning
72 by fall from trees and
62 from other causes

100. The number of cases referred to the superior Magistrates by the Sub-Magistrates for enhanced punishment amounted to 90 against 105 in 1055, and were nearly disposed of during the year.

101. The number of criminal appeals preferred by the superior Magistrates against the decisions of the subordinate Magistrates was 2,415 inclusive of arrears against 2,029 in the year previous.

102. In 60 per cent of the appeals, the subordinate Magistrates' decisions were confirmed, in 13 per cent modified, and in 25 per cent reversed.

103. The duration of an appeal before the Magistrate was about 36 days as against 47 in the previous year.

104. The number of appeals preferred to the Criminal Courts from the decisions of Magistrates in arrears (32) amounted to 144 against 105 in the previous.

105. Of these, 126 were disposed of during the year under report against 73 in 1055, and the balance at the end of the year was 18.

106. In 88 cases or about 70 per cent of the decisions of the Magistrates' decisions were confirmed, in 24 or 11 per cent modified and in 14 or 11 per cent reversed.

107. There were 76 references to the Sadr Court Magistrates and Criminal Appellate Courts during the year under report, and inclusive of arrears of the previous year, there were 82 references altogether for disposal during the year. Of these, all but two were disposed of by the close of the year.

108. On the whole, the working of the Courts with reference to the Civil or Criminal side is as satisfactory as the existing arrangements will admit. The weak points in the arrangements are :—

1st. The unnecessarily large number of Courts with reference to the area of the State and its requirements.

2nd. The limited jurisdiction of the lower Courts compared with those of corresponding grades in the British India.

3rd. The consequent waste of public time and working of the Courts.

4th. The low salaries of the Munsiffs and Zillah Judges with reference to their position and responsibility.

5th. The consequent want of inducement for men of superior intelligence and character to enter the service.

6th. The want of an appellate court of last resort to decide appeals to the Sovereign from the decisions of the Sadr.

7th. The union of the functions of the Police and Magistrate in the same set of officers.

8th. The want of a code of substantive Criminal Law and Procedure.

9. We have 19 Munsiffs in Travancore for an area of 730 square miles or one to every 354 square miles, against one to every 1,251 square miles in the Madras Presidency. So again, on the criminal side, we have no more than 30 divisional Sub-Magistrates, 31 Taluk Magistrates, 8 Magistrates, 14 Criminal Judges, 3 Sadr Appellate Judges, in all 86 officers or one to every 78 square miles.

10. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs being limited to 200 rupees, that of the next higher grade of officers—the Zillah Judges—necessarily begins only at that point, and embraces an amount of litigation, at the lower end of the scale which never goes before the District or the Sub-Judges in the Madras Provinces. The Zillah Judges in their turn are thus flooded with cases which it is to be disposed of by Munsiffs, but with which the Zillah Judges alone can deal under the present arrangements.

11. So in the administration of criminal justice, as all cases which require a larger punishment than 50 rupees or 3 months imprisonment or 12 lashes must go

before the Zillah Criminal Courts and be dealt with by their criminal work is necessarily heavy; and time which might be far more profitably employed by those superior Courts is often frittered away in hearing and deciding Police cases which ought not to go beyond the Magistrate. The trouble and expense entailed on prosecutors and witnesses by this state of things are necessarily great.

112. As the smallness of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs and the very limited powers of the Magistrates throw a large amount of petty work on the Courts, so the circumstance of the original jurisdiction of these latter Courts extending down to 200 rupees renders the Sadr or highest Court, and has the effect of bringing before them in regular appeal all cases down to that limit.

113. The result is three and four Judges in each Court; an amount of work which even this number of Judges is said to be unable to overtake; a waste of time and working power; and delays in the disposal of cases which irritate the parties, constantly provoke error, and throw discredit on the administration.

114. Nor is the constitution of the Sadr or Chief Court of the country such as to command the entire confidence of the public. Before the passing of Regulation III of 1854 that Court consisted of four Judges, but by that enactment was reduced to three. The effect of this change has been to leave to a single Judge the disposal of all regular appeals of the value of 700 Rupees and under on the Civil side, though all special appeals must be heard by two Judges. On the criminal side, too, a single Judge is empowered to hear and decide all appeals from the decisions of the District Courts, provided that where the punishment awarded exceeds seven years' imprisonment the prisoner can claim the right of being heard by two Judges. The feeling of the educated and of the more intelligent portion of the public is against this state of things.

115. The absence of a Court of final resort which can hear and dispose of appeals preferred to the Sovereign Court, the decisions of the Sadr Court has long been considered to be another serious defect in the judicial machinery.

16. The whole question of the Judicial system has engaged the attention of the Administration during the past year. The remedial measures considered necessary will be more fully detailed in a memo in the appendix. The actual carrying out of those measures however so far as they affect the Munsiffs, Zillah and Sadr Courts, belongs to the current year and will be noticed in the next report.

17. But one important measure introduced during this year was the separation of the Police from the Magistracy, which was essential to the improvement of the administration of Criminal Justice. The old Police of the country was looked on all hands to be utterly inefficient for the prevention and detection of crime. It was an ill-paid, and an undisciplined force and an engine of oppression very often in the hands of revenue subordinates who were Magistrates and Police officers as well. Such a combination of incompatible offices in the same set of men worked as injuriously to the public as it was objectionable in principle, and confined to a Police Tanah which has been naïvely described by the Durbar Physician, Surgeon Major Houston, "as a hindrance to civilization," has always been a favourite and effective mode of exacting gratuitous services or collecting Government dues. Though the force employed was small and the country remarkably free from any violent crime owing to the peaceable habits of the people and the absence of any criminal classes, such crime as was committed was neither systematically reported nor efficiently dealt with. It was therefore resolved to separate the Police from the Magistracy and to place the former under the direct control and supervision of a separate officer, but still leaving the Magistrate an instrument at the disposal of the Government for the prevention and detection of crime. Powers were accordingly taken by a legislative enactment to define its duties and responsibilities. A statement of the reasons and objects for this important step will be found in a memo in the appendix.

18. Another important step taken in the same direction during the year in anticipation and as the ground-work for the contemplated reforms in the Judicial Department, was the adoption of the Penal and Procedure Codes of

British India as the law of the Travancore Courts, criminal law of the country had hitherto been administered on the basis of an old Regulation (VI of 1010) neither defined offences nor laid down the procedure many of its provisions had become obsolete by the of nearly half a century during which the judicial machinery had undergone repeated changes without any alteration the law to serve as an efficient guide either as to what constituted a crime or how a trial should be conducted, the necessity for a code of substantive criminal law and procedure had thus long been felt, and the First Judge Sadr Court was commissioned a few years ago to draw up the necessary codes. A draft was accordingly submitted soon after I took charge of the Administration, but after mature deliberation by a committee composed of the judges of the Sadr, retired judge Kristna Iyer and Dewan, it was resolved to adopt *mutatis mutandis* the Penal and Criminal Codes of British India—codes which had engaged for years the careful consideration of some of the ablest jurists—rather than venture on attempting to frame new codes of our own. The two codes have accordingly been adopted as the law of the land as already stated in the section "Legislation."

119. As a result of these measures, most of the judicial sub-magistrates and police Amins have been dispensed with as unnecessary. The taluq magistrates have been invested with 3rd and, in many cases, with 2nd class powers, the division magistrates with 1st class powers, and the chief judge of each of the Zillah Courts has been appointed Sessions Judge.

POLICE.

120. It has already been stated in another part of the Report that it was resolved during the year under report to reorganize the Police of the country and to place it on an efficient footing.

121. As the first step in this direction, Mr. Bensel, European officer who had for some years been Magistrate

at the Cardamom Hills, was selected for the post of Superintendent of Police, and a native officer who had had long experience in police work both in the British service and the Madras Commission was appointed his assistant.

22. Both these officers were deputed in May last to the neighbouring District of Tinnevely to study the organization of the police there.

23. On their return, Regulation IV of 1056 was passed instituting the new police and defining its duties and responsibilities. Four qualified constables were obtained from the Tinnevely police and five with a head constable from Malabar in order to instruct our men in police duties.

24. Clothing was ordered from Madras and a commencement made with drill for the town men. Information obtained from all taluqs regarding the strength of the existing police force and the buildings available for police stations. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent went from taluq to taluq reorganizing the police in communication with the local Magistrates. As the organization in each was completed, the new Police Regulation was brought into operation in that taluq. The taluqs of Trevandrum, Shereingil and Nedoovengaud and the charge of the central jail were thus taken over by the Superintendent before the close of the year. Such of the men of the old police as were qualified to serve in the new were drafted into the new. The others were either transferred to the revenue service where this was possible or discharged with the payment of a bonus.

The general plan of the new organization is detailed in the paper printed in the appendix already referred to.

The cost of the old police for the year under report	Rs. 1,57,787
That of the new police	2,700
Contingencies of the old police	1,172
	1,61,659

In 1055 the charges were	1,66,655
	— 4,996

The decrease is owing chiefly to the Conservancy establishment for the town of Trevandrum whose salaries had

hitherto been charged to the Police having been separated and formed into a separate department under the separate orders of the Dewan and in his absence from quarters under the Division Peishcar.

JAILS.

127. The returns from the several Jails are summarized below:—

Remained at the beginning of the year	7
Admitted (including 29 females)	7
Total.....	14
Deduct.	
Released (19 were females)	706
Escaped	43
Died	

Remained at the end of the year

128. Of the 520 that remained, 378 were Hindus (including 8 females); 86 were Christians (including one female); 56 were Mahomedans (including one female).

129. 508 of the above number were natives of the core. The remaining 12 were foreigners composed of

8 from Madura.
4 from Tinnevely.

130. Arranged with reference to the terms of sentence, the numbers stood thus:

Imprisoned for life (including 3 females)
Do. from 20 to 28 years
Do. " 10 to 18 "
Do. " 6 to 10 " (including 2 females)
Do. below 6 years (5 were females)

Total

of whom 464 were undergoing sentences of rigorous imprisonment.

131. The average daily strength of the Jails was

132. The average mortality was 8 against 6 per 100 in the previous year.

133. The cost of the Jails amounted to Rupees 39,633 in 1855, giving 79 Rupees as the average cost of each convict per annum as shown below:—

	Average per head.			Average per head.		
	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.
Dieting and clothing	18,555	11	7	37	1	4
Guarding	12,762	24	13	25	13	4
Medical attendance	6,869	4	13	13	19	11
Miscellaneous	1,446	3	"	2	24	13
	39,633	16	1	79	2	13

4. The sanitary condition of the Jail was satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any epidemic during the year. The dry earth system of conservancy is now in force.

The discipline of the Jail is also satisfactory. There has not been a single escape or any attempt thereat.

5. The Superintendent of the Jail who was sent some time ago to the British Jail at Cannanore to study the system of management obtaining there, returned in December, and shortly after, submitted his report on the reforms introduced. A set of rules for the management of the Jail has been drawn up and will come into force in the current year. Intramural labor is being introduced in the Central Jail at Trevandrum. Native cloths, cotton carpets, coir-mats, and carts for the use of the Jail are all manufactured by convict labor in addition to carving in wood and ivory. Arrangements are being made to extend the system of affording in-door employment to the prisoners.

The scale of dietary has been revised and improved as far as circumstances required to that obtain in the British Jails.

The new Central Jail at Poojapera is still under construction. The plan of the building underwent careful consideration in the course of the year and was finally settled after consultation with the Officer Commanding the Nair Brigade (who was formerly employed in Madras Jails) and the Durbar Physician, to both of whom the thanks of Government are due for giving them the benefit of their advice.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

139. The following statement compares the number of instruments presented for registration during the years :—

Year.	Book I. Instruments relating to im- movable pro- perty.	Book III. Instruments relating to movable pro- perty & other transactions.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
1054	72,086	1,835	73,921	
1055	94,775	2,037	96,812	+
1056	70,795	1,828	72,623	-

140. This large decrease is due to the abnormal of registrations in 1055 under the operation of a new system for registering transfers of lands in the Revenue Department introduced in that year. These rules have been greatly modified and the large special department which had been maintained at great expense abolished. The disturbing cause which contributed to the operations of 1055 being thus removed, it will be seen that registration has returned to its normal proportion.

141. It is noteworthy that compared with the number of registrations in books I and III within an area of 4,193 square miles are fully one-fifth of the figures for the whole of that Presidency in 1876.

142. Of the transactions registered in the year under review, 97½ per cent relate to immovable property, only 2½ per cent to other property.

143. The nature of the instruments registered and their value are shown below :—

Nature of documents.	No. of Instruments.		Total actual value.		Average value.		Instruments value not stated.	
	1055	1056	1055	1056	1055	1056	1055	1056
Book I			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Deeds of gift	164	359	33,152	68,258	202	190	15	6
of sale	23,491	14,795	44,02,184	29,91,039	187	202	...	...
mortgage with possession	41,018	30,162	68,25,644	50,62,663	166	168	...	...
mortgage without possession	7,796	8,908	21,16,020	22,33,070	271	251	...	...
not exceeding one year	50	12	5,942	347	119	29	...	...
exceeding 1 year	12,238	9,292	19,62,837	11,84,914	160	128	7	13
Instruments	9,022	6,536	25,87,161	17,71,719	287	271	623	462
Total	93,779	70,064	179,32,910	133,12,010	191	190	615	481
Book III								
Deeds of sale of immovable property	32	36	11,103	16,934	347	470	...	...
Instruments	1,441	1,313	3,40,586	2,99,623	236	228	...	...
Total	433	386	2,14,275	1,38,906	495	369	118	87
Total	1,906	1,735	5,65,970	4,55,463	297	262	118	87
Grand Total	95,685	71,799	184,98,910	137,67,473	193	192	763	568

Wills and authorities to adopt are registered in Book III according as they relate to immovable property and are not transcribed in a separate book as in Madras. They are not even shown separately in the returns, but this omission will be supplied in the next year.

Of the deeds affecting immovable property, conveyances constitute 21 per cent, mortgages with possession 43 per cent and mortgages without possession 12 per cent or the total together 53,000 documents or 76 per cent of the entire registrations. Only 12 leases for terms under one year which are compulsory were registered against 9,292 for longer terms.

146. The following statement groups the instruments registered according to their values, and shows the amounts of the value of 50 rupees and under form 38 of the whole, those between 50 and 100, 22 per cent, those between 100 and 1,000, 37 per cent, and above 1,000, 41 per cent. The instrument of the highest value registered was a conveyance for rupees 1,49,103.

Value.	Number of documents presented for registration.
Rupees.	
Not exceeding 50	27,0
Above 50, and not exceeding 100	15,4
" 100 " 1,000	25,3
" 1,000 " 5,000	1,2
" 5,000 " 10,000	
" 10,000 " 20,000	
" 20,000 " 30,000	
" 30,000 " 50,000	
" 50,000 " 1,00,000	
" 1,00,000 " 1,50,000	
Total.....	70,7

147. The minor operations of the Department are in the following table:—

Transactions.	1905	1906
Number of instruments specially registered ...	180	147
Do. of registrations on payment of penalties for exceeding the appointed period.	54	3
Do. of attendance at private residences ...	756	6
Do. of cases in which registration was refused...	268	2
Do. of instruments accompanied by translations ...	48	
Do. of searches made ...	1,414	1,2
Do. of copies of documents given ...	3,105	3,2
Do. of memoranda of decrees and orders under Section 27 relating to immovable property not brought under registration.	5,589	4,0
Do. of memoranda of decrees & orders under Section 26 relating to immovable property brought under registration.	4,551	3,87
Do. of general powers of attorney attested...	618	25
Do. of special powers of attorney attested...	436	402
Do. of documents returned to the parties on payment of penalties ...	1,436	822
Do. of unregistered documents returned to the parties on their own application...	58	42
Do. of registrations ordered on appeal by the several Zillah Courts ...	51	44

8. There were only two prosecutions during the year against registration. Five persons were concerned in them, 4 of whom were convicted and one acquitted. The offence charged was false personation before the registering officers.

19. The financial result of the year's administration of the department is shown below:—

Receipts.	1905	1906	Disbursements.	1905	1906
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
collected ...	1,47,250	1,34,102	Registration Establishment...	50,142	51,218
ities and fines	2,728	1,607	Contingencies ...	5,507	4,264
proceeds of			Building and repairs ...	239	3,175
of forms for			Refund of fees ...	652	461
of docu-					
... ..	8,609	6,316			
Total.....	1,58,587	1,22,025	Total.....	56,540	59,118

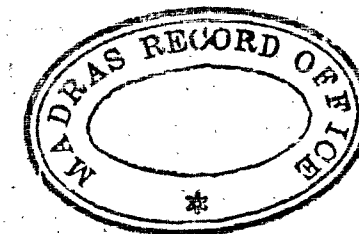
10. The receipts amounted to rupees 1,22,025 and the expenditure to rupees 59,118. The result is a clear surplus of 62,907 rupees.

11. In every one of the 35 District Registry offices, the expenditure was kept well within the income.

The average cost of a document registered was—

To the state Rupees 12 annas.
To the public Do. 1 8 Do.

Out of the total number of documents, 73 per cent were registered on the day of presentation. The time taken to register an instrument was 15 hours 3 against 3½ days in 1905.



B. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

154. The Revenue of the State is derived from the following sources which will be noticed *serialim* :—

1. Land Revenue.
2. Customs.
3. Salt.
4. Abkary and Opium.
5. Forests.
6. Cardamoms and Sundry Forest products.
7. Miscellaneous Revenue.

LAND REVENUE.

155. *Season.* The season for agriculture was a whole very unfavorable and peculiar. The total rain was 42.3 inches against 53 in the immediately preceding year and against 64.7 inches—the average for the last years. But besides being scanty, the fall was most unequally distributed over the whole season. Against nearly 11 inches in the month of October in the year 1055, we had but 2½ inches in that month in the year under report, and on the other hand, there were nearly 11 inches in November against 6 inches in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The south-west monsoon on which the early crops depend was equally scanty and fitful. In the months of May, June and July were months of great dryness to the cultivating classes in South Travancore, and there was no actual scarcity, as the market was well supplied with imported grain; but considerable distress was prevalent among the laboring population owing to the want of usual work in the fields. It became necessary therefore to find them employment, and His Highness's Government sanctioned relief works in the shape of tank repairs. The southern taluqs are studded with numerous tanks, small, but having a large area of wet cultivation dependent upon them. These reservoirs in the process of time become silted and afford but a poor supply of the means of irrigation. Opportunity was taken to employ those requiring work to enable them to earn means of livelihood in excavating such tanks. This,

Moving the prevalent distress, has resulted in the permanent improvement of irrigation works which were in need of attention. The sum of rupees 60,504 was sanctioned for expenditure on these relief works, of which rupees 9,555 was spent within the year, the number of tanks more or less operated upon being 45. These are all now being since thoroughly restored.

56. A good fall of rain in August followed by more in the succeeding months dispelled the apprehensions of a drought previously entertained. But the result of the unfavorable season on the whole has been diminished cultivation, partial or total failure of crops and consequent remission of rents.

7. An interesting chart showing the rainfall in Travancore for a series of years is annexed. It is however based on the registers kept at Trevandrum only, and as no general conclusions can be drawn from it as to the rainfall for the whole of Travancore, steps have been taken to obtain registers from the stations named in the margin which will be reduced and tabulated in the Observatory.

Prices. The price of grains remained almost stationary throughout the year notwithstanding the drought, and the market was kept well supplied with grain imported from abroad.

Crops. The outturn of the harvest in the Travancore and southern taluqs was very much below the average.

8. *Current Land Revenue.* As was to be expected, the Land Revenue of the year was unfavorably affected by the bad season. The bulk of this revenue is derived from the rice lands which owing, doubtless, to the comparative dryness of the monsoons on this coast, are calculated to yield two crops in the year. The aggregate extent of rice lands in the occupation of the ryots is according to the accounts, 39,41,815 parrals or roughly 3,61,682 acres assessed at rupees 13,79,925. Owing to the adverse character of

Appendix B 1

Arcoor
Puvellah.
Necottah.
Armade.
Eppay.
Iona.
Panaparam.
Jakkamungalom and
Ovalah.

the season, 1,61,206 rupees or nearly on-
 ted on account of waste and withered crop.
 settled demand of the year on rice lands at
 Adding to this, rupees 4,31,780, the assessment
 lands, and rupees 1,31,763 of miscellaneous lands
 (consisting of extra cultivation and other sundry items)
 aggregate demand for the year amounted to rupees 17.
 Out of this demand, rupees 16,55,257 were collected
 the year, leaving a balance of rupees 1,27,005 at its

161. *Arrears.* Of old arrears, there was a
 rupees 2,40,194 outstanding at the beginning of the
 Of this, rupees 4,058 were remitted and rupees 26,
 covered during the year, leaving an uncollected balance
 rupees 2,09,627 at its close. The unfavorable season
 the consequent diminished resources of the ryots
 necessarily retarded the collection of these old arrears
 withstanding that the demand on account of interest
 been waived as an inducement to the defaulters to

162. *Coffee Cultivation.* There were no sales
 for Coffee during the year. The demand, collection,
 balance of tax under this head are as follows:—

Demand	Collection	Balance
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
19,316	7,368	11,448

163. *Important Administrative Measures.* The
 Edapulli in North Travancore, a Nambiar chief,
 note, having become deeply involved in debt and
 manage his property properly owing to quarrels
 family, solicited the aid of His Highness' Government.
 This was readily accorded. At the chief's request
 estate has been taken under the direct management
 Government, a Manager has been appointed and the
 are being administered under the direct orders of
 Dewan. It is hoped that in process of time the
 will be placed on a satisfactory footing, the principal
 relieved from his embarrassments and the estate over
 restored to him.

164. It is the earnest desire of His Highness the
 Rajah that, pending the revision of the land revenue

ed on a general revenue survey and settlement which
 sooner or later take place as the ground work of
 administrative reforms urgently needed, any striking
 anomalies in the existing arrangements which may be found
 on the springs of industry or otherwise cause op-
 pression or hardship to any classes of His Highness' subjects
 should be removed or mitigated consistently with
 considerations.

The following cases of relief afforded during the
 year in pursuance of this policy, perhaps deserve men-
 tion in this place.

Rice and garden lands were subject, in addition to
 the proper assessment, to an extra cess
 under the various denominations speci-
 fied in the margin. This cess was sup-
 posed to represent the interest at vary-
 ing rates on certain debts (in grain and
 money) contracted in former times by
 the ryots with the Government or the
 various Religious Institutions, and which
 it was supposed they were bound to pay
 annually without limitation as to time,

on of redeeming the debt by discharging the prin-
 cipal denied to them. As a means of mitigating this
 cess, it was notified in $\frac{1896}{A. D. 1899-1901}$ that any person li-
 pay the cess who elected to pay down 20 years'
 i. e. 20 times the annual cess (in money or paddy
 case might be) would have the debt extinguished
 him in the public accounts. This option would
 have been largely availed of, if, as it was appa-
 rently assumed, the rate of interest was in all cases 5 per
 cent on the principal, but the fact was that the interest
 was from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and in cases in which the
 interest was originally contracted in grain, the interest was
 payable in grain and this commuted into money at the
 current market price constituted a considerable percent-
 age on the principal valued at the low prices ruling at the time
 the debt was contracted. The consequence was, the option
 of 20 years' purchase which was allowed was not availed
 of to any extent, as 20 years' interest often exceeded the

principal, and the rule was further calculated to work unequally in practice. The result was that the old debts were kept hanging over the heads of the ryots in the accounts and the interest continued to be exacted year, although the principal must in many cases have been paid many times over during the long periods during which the interest had been exacted. It appeared to His Highness the Government that relief was urgently called for in this matter, and accordingly the debtors have been allowed, by the new Royal Proclamation, the option of discharging the principal and relieving themselves from the payment of interest in the shape of the extra cess annually collected. Further, where the original debt was in grain the debtor responsible has been permitted to commute the principal into money at the commutation rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fanams per fanam as the exaction of the principal in kind or at the current market rates would greatly enhance the present value of the debt, compared with what it was when originally contracted. It was also provided that where in the accounts do not show the amount of the principal, the debt should be taken as extinguished by the payment of years' interest or cess in a lump. The terms thus are being availed of.

(b) Prior to the Malabar year ¹⁸⁸¹_{A. D. 1808-9} it was the custom to allow remission on waste and withered crops of highly assessed lands in North Travancore, but the scrutiny, trouble and abuses attendant on such remissions, it was resolved in that year (when Mr. Munro was Resident and Dewan) both in the interest of the ryot and Government to grant a reduction of 25 per cent on the original amount. The reduced assessment has accordingly been since in force, but in process of being revised when any such lands have either escheated to Government or been abandoned by the holders in consequence of sterility, exhaustion of soil or other causes and been again brought under cultivation or taken up by ryots the rule has been changed, not the reduced assessment, but the original assessment and withhold at the same time the relief for waste and withered crops which used to be granted antecedent to the reduction. How the abuse crept in is now difficult to say, but the anomaly has been corrected.

modification issued in July last year by which the benefit of the reduction of assessment has been secured to all lands to which it was originally granted, whatever the subsequent mutations in the holdings.

(c) Another direction in which relief was granted during the year was in connection with the supply of firewood to a large religious institution at Vythiri. A considerable number of poor people of the Eluvu caste had long been bound by custom to supply a large quantity of firewood annually at a low price fixed apparently in former times, namely at 4 fanams = 9 annas per 1,000 billets, but as the current market price had for many years been more than double that rate, the result was great oppression and much struggle on both sides. The people have been entirely released from the obligation and arrangements have been made for procuring the required firewood by contract in the open market.

In like manner, the holders of certain favorably assessed lands in the taluqs of Trevandrum, Neyattinkara and Edappangudi, who are bound under engagements entered into in former times to supply certain provisions to the feeding house at Trevandrum at certain low rates of price, having almost sunk under the weight of these obligations and being reduced to poverty, the prices of these provisions have been raised to nearly the market rate.

A tax of the nature of Mohturpha which used to be levied on a seaport on shells collected by poor fishermen has also been given up.

CUSTOMS.

The total customs revenue of the State for the year under report amounted to rupees 12,27,203, but exclusive of this the sum of 40,000 rupees paid by the Government under the Interportal Convention, the receipts from the various custom houses amounted to rupees 11,86,488 against 12,54,668 rupees in the previous year.

1055.	Rupees.
1056.	12,54,638.
	11,86,438.
	—88,180.

the result being a decrease of 1,68,180, or nearly 5½ per cent as in the margin. This occurs entirely the duty on imports the chief article which is Tobacco, and is due to the reduction of duty on that article granted by His High the present Maha Rajah on his accession to the throne. The result of this reduction has been an increase in consumption as was anticipated, but a decline in the receipts. Opium also shows a slight falling off.

167. The duty on exports it will be seen, on the other hand, exhibits an increase over the preceding year*. The chief articles under this head are the produce of the cocoa tree in its various shapes of copra, oil, coir, fibre and besides areca, coffee, ginger, pepper and salt-fish. The realised on the produce of the coconut tree is nearly same as in the previous year, but the quantity of exported and the duty realised thereon are more than double those of 1055. On the other hand, coffee shows a decline amounting to nearly one-third or 32 per cent to the unfavorable season and the depressed state of this industry.

168. The cost of the customs establishment was rupees 42,976 which being deducted from the gross receipts of rupees 12,27,202, leaves the net revenue of this source at rupees 11,84,226.

SALT.

169. The deficient rainfall in the south which characterized the year under report, if it proved unfavorable to agriculture, greatly favored the manufacture of salt. The produce of the pans amounted to 2,811 garces again in the previous year and is the highest on record. The quantity of home-made salt in hand at the close of the year amounted to 5,144 garces against 3,051 at the close of 1055.

170. As the produce of the Travancore salt works in their present condition is insufficient to meet the demand,

some consumption, salt is imported from Bombay and occasionally from Tinnevely.

71. The total sales stood thus:—

Home made salt	827 garces
Bombay	2,665 "
Tinnevely	639 "
Total	4,131 "

and were slightly in excess of those of the previous year.

72. The receipts from the sales amounted to rupees 14,95,619 against 14,87,475 in 1055. Including sundry receipts, the gross revenue was rupees 15,20,136 and exceeded that of the year preceding by 5,496 rupees.

The charges *per contra* were:—

	Rupees.
1. Establishment	39,553
2. Kudivarom	1,63,746
3. Charges of conveying salt to the Depôts	51,185
4. Gunny bags	15,154
Total	2,69,638

The net revenue was thus rupees 12,50,498. The charges are 21 per cent on the gross receipts.

3. Two new sale-depôts were opened during the year at Ponnacottah on the British frontier to meet the wants of the local population, and certain adjustments were made in the selling price at the instance of the Salt Commissioner, to protect British interests.

It is believed that Travancore is quite capable, under proper management, of producing sufficient salt for the wants of its population, but the system of manufacture, &c., need great improvement and the subject is under the attention of Government.

ABKARY AND OPIUM.

The rent of the farms under the triennial leases granted in 1054 amounts to rupees 1,95,333. Of this, rupees 1,88,744 was collected within the year, leaving a balance of rupees 6,589 which has been since recovered.

176. The sum of rupees 2,270 was also collected during the year on account of interest and arrears of the previous year.

177. As stated in the last report, licenses are given for the vend of European liquors, and the fees realised on licenses amounted to rupees 1,206 during the past year.

178. The value of confiscations and the fines and penalties levied for infringements of the Abkary law amount to rupees 3,324.

179. The demand on account of opium, rupees 10 was collected within the year.

180. The abkary and opium revenue being collected by the ordinary revenue establishments, no extra charge on account of collection is incurred.

FORESTS.

181. The working of the Forest Department during the year has been satisfactory. The following statement compares the results with the previous year:—

	Weight.		Value.		Weight.		Value.		Items.	Amount.	
	Candies.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Candies.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.		Rs.	lbs.
Timber sold to the trade	2,195	...	23,192	...	3,165	...	39,783	...	Forest Department	19,018	26,235
Boats and bamboos Do.	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	Shencottah Timber Depot.	15,582	20,450
Fees realised on timber, seigniorage on Coto Teak and miscellaneous revenue	...	...	20,711	...	...	...	26,216	...	Do. other Forest Produce	446	432
Revenue from timber, Shencottah Depot	...	...	36,237	...	...	...	47,671	...	Cardamom Branch (Forest Department)	4,836	4,078
Yield from other forest produce in Shencottah	...	...	511	...	...	...	671	...	Elephant Department	8,032	5,343
Forest Magisterial fines	...	...	1,527	...	...	...	715	...	(Keddah and Pits)	...	...
Timber supplied to Public Works, Pagodas &c.	880	...	11,809	...	3,521	...	43,399	...	Total	47,915	56,588
Add	...	...	94,049	...	...	...	1,58,462	...			
Estimated value of timber ready for delivery	3,638	...	47,734	...	1,762	...	22,912	...			
Do. wild Cardamoms, Ivory, Wax, Dammer, Honey &c.	15	...	12,177	...	14	...	11,299	...			
Do. of Elephants captured and sale of other animals	...	...	8,825	...	...	...	16,517	...			
Total	...	...	68,736	...	...	...	56,728	...			
Grand Total	...	...	1,62,785	...	...	...	2,09,199	...			

and it shows that the total receipts amount to rupees 1,58,462 against 94,049 in 1955. Deducting expenditure which amounted to rupees 56,588, the net revenue of the Government was 1,01,874 rupees.

182. Formerly, the forests used to be worked by departmental officers, but as this was found to entail expenditure and *pro tanto* reduce the margin of profit, a contract system has been introduced and is in operation. Forest officers have now simply to select and mark timber to be cut, and the contractors fell and deliver at the appointed places. Mr. Vernède says that when he first took charge, the cost of each candy of timber by Government agency was 10 rupees exclusive of phantom labor; that with close supervision this was frequently reduced to 6 rupees per candy, but that under the contract system since introduced, not only is the cost more than 3 to 4½ rupees per candy, but much smaller quantities of timber are brought down than before. There are at present 15,000 candies valued at rupees 2,10,000 on the river banks ready to be floated down at the commencement of the next monsoon.

183. The indiscriminate destruction of forest hills for purposes of cultivation is a great evil which requires to be repressed with a strong hand. In this view, some rules have been laid down which prohibit no forest beyond a radius of four miles from houses shall be cleared without special permission.

184. *Teak Plantations.* The teak plantations are to be in good condition. The Conservator says that more than a year's work has been stopped in the plantations and that they will not entail any further expense. A number of young saplings and thinnings from the plantations are ready at the nearest depot for sale in the current year.

185. Sanction has been given for extending the plantations by seven hundred thousand new plantations.

186. *Keddah.* The number of elephants caught in the Keddah was 14, being 9 more than in the above number, 4 have died and the remainder are doing well.

Offences against Forest Laws. The following table gives the number of persons tried for forest offences and the results of the trials:—

Persons brought before the Magistracy.	No. Committed to the Criminal Courts.	No. convicted by the Magistracy.	No. acquitted by the Magistracy.	Total.
220	...	157	63	220

Destruction of wild animals. Two general and nine permits were issued during the year for shooting wild animals. 7 Royal Tigers and 118 cheetahs were killed for which rewards amounting to rupees 1,836 have been paid against rupees 1,745 in the year before.

CARDAMOMS AND SUNDRY FOREST PRODUCE.

The outturn of Cardamoms for the year and the price realized at the auction sale compare thus with those of the year before:—

Year.	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.
1955	247	411½	4,87,520
1956	186	594	3,43,922.

The crop was fairly good, but did not come up to that of 1955 which was exceptionally favorable. The price realized too for the year 1956 was on an average rupees 135 a candy less.

The following table shows the price realized by the sale of other forest produce in comparison with that of the previous year:—

	1955			1956		
	Candies.	lbs.	Price. Rs.	Candies.	lbs.	Price. Rs.
... ..	7	395	3,187	6	370	3,156
... ..	3	378	258	2	29	166
and Scrivallous...	1	278½	4,025	1	143½	3,008
Total.....			7,470			6,330

192. *Cattle Fees.* The fees collected on cattle from the other side of the ghâts for grazing etc. amounted to rupees 4,097 against rupees 3,877 in previous year.

193. To facilitate the detection of thefts of Cattle which are frequent, liberal rewards have been offered. It is to be hoped, will have the effect of checking.

194. Encouragement has also been held out to cultivators of Cardamoms to improve and extend cultivation.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

195. This is made up of sundry items which fall under any of the major heads of revenue and is detailed below:—

No.	Items.	Collector in 1955
		Rs.
1.	Adiara or Fee levied in cases of adoption	12,48
2.	Revenue fines	19,76
3.	Receipts from Pagodas	27,56
4.	Succession Fee to Viroothly lands	2,01
5.	Rent on Government bazaars and buildings, hire of elephants let out, Alleppey Railway receipts and Port dues	23,04
6.	Receipts from Boat Transit	8,01
7.	Do. for private advertisements in the Government Gazette, &c.	8
8.	Redemption of pecuniary grants for services	3
9.	Sale proceeds of stray cattle &c.	1,4
10.	Do. Escheats	20,1
11.	Receipts from the Book Depot &c.	19
12.	Penalty on unstamped callands and police fines	70
13.	Fees on transfers of Pauttom lands	21
14.	Sale proceeds of Niroothal lands and gardens	25
15.	Penalties paid by salt contractors and refund of prices over paid for provisions	89,0
16.	Sale of surplus paddy	3,561
17.	Money found with gamblers	4,992
18.	Interest on money with Messrs. Arbutnot & Co.	21,755
19.	Refunds	
20.	Receipts from school fees	
	Carried over...	3,74,14

Items.	Collections in 1955.	Collections in 1956.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward.....	3,74,142	3,08,538
g fee	3,946	4,170
ts from the Mint &c.	780	1,433
s credited from Sreepundaravagay	32,482	15,628
ng contract at Monumbam &c.	996	996
ookrishi Sunjayom	1,088	1,016
aterial fines	28,601	28,764
eries from advances for supplies	43,672	51,482
from the Coolithoray Bridge	9,750	8,254
proceeds of salt pans and coffee lands	24,978	3,594
e of articles delivered but not paid for	8,564	2,779
est on arrears of land tax & sundry items.	18,753	17,839
eries from advances made to Pagoda		
vants &c.	2,989	4,408
Total.....	5,50,741	4,48,896

The total receipts thus amounted to rupees 4,48,896 against rupees 5,50,741 and are upwards of a lac of rupees less than those of the previous year. The falling off is due to (1) the remission of penalty on unstamped transfers; to (2) the fees levied on Pauttom lands having been normally large in 1955 under the operation of the new law for registering transfers of lands; to (3) a falling off in the sales of paddy owing to deficient harvest and to such a large extent as was in store having been reserved to meet the ordinary demand for the Morajapum which took place in 1955; and to (4) the smaller sales of certain disused lands on the coast.

The receipts from registration and the post office have been excluded from that head as intimated in para 131 of the last Administration Report and are separately detailed.

Financial result. The main heads of revenue have been noticed, it remains to present in one view the aggregate receipts of the year from all sources, the total expenditure and the net financial result:—

Dr. Account current of Receipts and Disbursements of the Travancore State for the year 1880-81 A. D. 1056 M. E. Cr.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Balance as per last year's account	54,48,182		5,74,521
1 Land Revenue	16,55,257		3,26,518
2 Miscellaneous Revenue	4,48,896		5,48,535
3 Judicial Fees &c.	3,11,940		5,98,934
4 Registration	1,22,431		1,72,543
5 Post Office	20,974		53,890
6 Customs	4,31,937		30,221
7 Arrack and Opium	2,00,714		1,61,659
8 Tobacco	7,95,211		4,939
9 Salt	14,95,620		1,85,042
10 Cardamom and other goods	3,69,667		95,238
11 Timber	1,09,775		1,83,696
12 Interest on Government Securities	2,12,887		1,03,265
			1,75,186
			14,04,489
			4,92,790
			2,90,238
			8,10,652
			60,637
			26,218
			63,803
			14,641
			63,77,675
			52,74,348

the aggregate receipts thus amounted to rupees 41 or rupees 3,04,680 below those of the previous year. It is not one-half of this falling off may be said to occur in the cardamom revenue and the other half in the other receipts from land consequent on the dry season.

200. On the expenditure side, we find that the Religious Institutions cost nearly the same as in the previous year, but under the head of Oottooperas or feeding houses, there was an increase arising from a large gathering of the poor on the occasion of the anniversary of the demise of His Highness the late Maha Rajah which took place during the year.

201. *Palace.* The absence of the extraordinary expenditure which was entailed by the demise of the late Maha Rajah in 1055, accounts for the diminution in the past year in the item of palace expenditure.

202. *Civil Establishments.* The increase under this head is due to the additions made to the salaries of under-paid appointments by His Highness the present Maha Rajah on his accession as explained in my last Budget estimate. As Registration and Post Office are shown separately on the receipt side, the expenditure under those heads has also been separated from the "Huzur and other Civil Establishments" and entered as distinct items.

203. *Judicial Establishments.* There is an increase under this head arising from an increment to the salary of the 2nd Judge of the Sadr which became due under the terms of his covenant; from the additional expense entailed by the

para 15 of the Report dated 1880.

appointment of a Judge to same officer during his absence; from the appointment of an additional Judge to the Quilon and from increases given to of certain ministerial servants.

204. *Registration, Post Office.*

There is no great variation in the heads. The increase in the is due to a commencement made to re-model the entire State, and with this view to a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent being appointed towards the past year.

Registration.	
Year	Rs.
1955	54,245
1956	53,890

Post Office.	
Year	Rs.
1955	30,262
1956	30,221

Police.	
Year	Rs.
1955	1,58,123
1956	1,61,659

	+2,456
	-41
	+3,536

	+1,319

	+21,003

	+20,965

	-1,269

205. *Conservancy.* This was formerly a small establishment for the conservancy of the tank and vandum, but this establishment increased and re-organized close of last year with reference to growing sanitary requirements. This accounts for the increase in this item.

206. *Nair Troops.* The expenditure under this head for clothing supplied to the Brigade increments to salaries which fall under the sanctioned scale.

207. *Elephant and Horse Establishment.* During the past year, a scheme for organizing His Highness' Body and placing it on an improved basis was sanctioned and initiated and accounts for the increase shown in this head.

208. *Education, Science and Art.* Expenditure under this is nearly the same as in the previous year.

	+6,920

	+16,221

	+1,31,414

	+66,283

	+23,734

209. *Medical.* The increase in the medical charges arises from a larger supply of medical stores having been obtained from England than in the previous year.

210. *Pensions.* The additions made to the pension list last year by the retirement of the late Dewan and other servants account for the increased expenditure in this item.

211. *Public Works.* The expenditure under this head reached, it will be seen, the large sum of 14 lacs or 22½ per cent on the total revenue. The excess over the previous year is due chiefly to the expenditure sanctioned and partly incurred on account of the restoration of tanks undertaken as relief works in the latter part of last year consequent on the failure of the south-west monsoon in South Travancore and to certain new buildings completed during the year.

212. *Cost and charges of goods sold.* There is an increase of 66,283 rupees under this head, arising chiefly from the cost of Bombay salt sold during the past year being higher than that sold in the preceding year, and from the larger expenditure on the larger quantity of timber sold. Larger advances have also been made for cutting and bringing down timber from the forests.

213. *Contingent charges.* The excess of expenditure in this fluctuating item is due to the contribution paid to the Afghan Relief Fund, to gifts given to the late Dewan and Chief Engineer on their retirement and to the expenses

incident to the adjudication of territorial and boundary between this and the Col arbitration.

Year	Rs.
1955	53,733
1956	60,657
	+ 6,924

214. *Poakuravara Dept.* special department was incurring a greater portion of than the preceding.

215. *Census &c.* The items are self-explaining extraordinary and occasional during the past year.

Year	Rs.
1955	60,27,802
1956	63,77,675
	+ 3,49,873

216. *Summary of Expenditure* aggregate expenditure up to this amounted to rupees against 60,27,802 rupees i.e. 3½ lacs in excess of that of the year. The bulk of this expenditure has been explained, is in the expenditure on the Public Works, on the Constabulary, Nair Brigade and Body Guard connection with the demise of the late Maharaja. A large portion of the surplus of the previous year has been beneficially expended.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

TRADE.

The entire trade of the country, exclusive of transit account of Government, amounted to rupees against rupees 1,32,22,969 in the preceding year. This includes the internal trade or trade within the country in which no statistics are available.

The bulk of the external trade is carried by sea, and is in the following proportions :—

Exports.

Articles.	By sea.		By Backwater.		By Land.		Total.		Percentage of the value of export of each article.
	1055	1056	1055	1056	1055	1056	1055	1056	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Copra and coconut oil	10,26,448	12,42,537	18,86,619	16,92,622	1,13,938	1,49,341	29,77,200	30,82,500	35.9
Cocoanuts	18,518	29,537	1,33,338	1,04,252	1,13,544	1,08,984	2,65,400	2,43,100	3.1
Coir and coir fibre	3,58,593	4,78,342	10,01,561	7,59,067	21,846	22,190	13,82,100	12,60,000	16.3
Vettapank	28,183	7,556	24,354	15,156	4,77,683	4,69,288	5,30,200	4,92,100	6.2
Coffee	4,25,704	4,57,257	2,31,649	98,792	1,95,747	48,371	8,83,100	6,99,400	10.4
Dry ginger	2,34,345	1,92,822	1,97,961	1,04,124	25,901	25,344	4,73,100	3,22,300	5.5
Palmyra jaggery	24,120	3,807	1,687	5,135	77,993	1,74,988	1,03,500	1,80,900	1.2
Salt fish	1,13,525	92,099	27,965	42,203	70,906	1,15,492	1,65,800	2,65,800	1.9
Tamarind	60,991	83,676	4,990	1,334	1,33,718	3,148	1,48,000	1,99,800	2.3
Timber	1,12,305	95,413	53,634	61,154	38,678	36,48	1,04,604	1,04,604	2.3
Pepper	85,478	1,20,844	54,236	2,63,982	51,250	1,04,604	1,04,604	1,04,604	2.3
Hides	788	713	4,078	55,554	49,514	49,514	49,514	49,514	5.8
Cardamoms	4,34,927	3,60,499	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340	5.8
All other articles	2,54,982	3,08,626	1,97,211	1,97,211	1,97,211	1,97,211	1,97,211	1,97,211	1.4

Articles.	1055		1056		1055		1056		1055	1056
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		
Piece goods	2,74,161	8,42,962	32,034	8,407	5,39,497	4,38,753	8,46,932	7,90,122	27.8	15.3
Thread	9,860	23,156	40,950	20,691	1,01,560	1,19,573	1,52,370	1,63,426	3.2	3.1
Rice	33,633	2,26,036	2,26,245	32,546	1,28,718	1,78,579	3,95,336	4,37,161	8.3	8.4
Paddy	17,629	1,47,651	2,00,128	24,234	58,739	8,65,637	2,76,496	3,37,642	5.8	10.3
Coins	1,17,950	2,31,104	...	...	...	...	1,17,950	2,31,104	2.4	4.5
Tobacco	12,37,093	14,19,972	2,78,051	9,27,112	4,67,799	4,03,371	20,25,931	21,50,455	42.7	41.6
All other goods	4,21,333	4,75,912	1,90,223	84,700	9,14,802	2,90,990	9,26,456	8,51,692	19.2	16.7
Total	21,60,636	28,66,293	9,03,664	4,97,690	16,09,001	17,96,923	47,39,456	51,60,912		

219. Forty-seven per cent of the value trade was by sea, 29 per cent by backwater by land, as compared with 41,36 and 23 in preceding year. But nearly the whole of the by backwater may also be said to be seaborne, carried to Cochin for shipment by sea.

220. *Seaborne Trade—Exports*—The exports exhibits an increase over that of the by rupees 2,92,326.

221. *Copra and coconut oil.* The coconut tree forms the staple article of trade time parts of the country and is chiefly export of copra and coconut oil. These items shew of 2,14,094 rupees. The places to which they are chiefly Bombay, Calcutta, Kurachee will be seen from the following statement. Calcutta is nearly double that of the previous

Copra and coconut oil.

Places to which exported.	1055.		G.
	Quantity	Value.	
<i>British India.</i>			
Bombay	Cwts. 93,532	Rupees. 7,93,080	0.
Calcutta	26,431	2,29,309	50
Kurachee			
Cochin	658	3,528	1
Devipatnam			
Total	1,20,621	10,25,987	1,43
<i>Foreign countries.</i>			
Jeddah	53	450	
New York			
Total	53	450	
Grand total	1,20,674	10,26,437	1,43

222. *Coconuts.* There is a slight increase in of this article by sea, but the total exports by all shew a falling off of 22,300 rupees. This is accounted by the increase under copra. The principal places to which it is exported are Bombay, Calcutta and Jeddah.

ade by sea in these 000 rupees. This is exported direct from whither it is carried by sailing off in the total quantity the increased use made of the in the manufacture of coir-mat and of foreign demand for them.

The direction of the trade in these articles is shewn

Coir and coir fibre.

Places to which exported.	1055.		1056.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
<i>British India.</i>				
	Cwts.	Rupees.	Cwts.	Rupees.
	13,645	1,21,784	11,411	1,05,478
	11,096	1,13,747	19,801	1,81,681
	520	4,628		
	81	757	462	4,532
	21	206	1,168	10,819
Total	25,560	2,41,122	32,842	3,02,511
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			62	581
	19,103	1,17,090	18,820	1,73,105
	9	81	218	2,440
Total	19,112	1,17,471	19,170	1,76,132
Grand total	38,692	3,58,593	52,012	4,78,643

Pattupans. This is the produce of the arecanut which grows abundantly all over the country. The is attributed to a bad crop and to a decline in the foreign market. The principal places to which exported are Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Jeddah.

Coffee. The figures under this head for the last years are given below :—

Years.	Quantity.		Value.
	Cwts.	Rupees.	
1053	33,757	8,03,700	
1054	18,781	3,74,000	
1055	45,160	8,33,100	
1056	23,611	5,99,400	

The above figures represent the exports by all the three routes.]

227. The export trade in this article is doubtless due to the places to which the export is carried. The places to which the trade is carried from which it will be seen.

Places to which exported.	Quantity		
	Cwts.	Rupces.	Cwts.
<i>British India.</i>			
Bombay	5,920	1,21,965	5.4
Calcutta	273	6,484	3
Cochin	2,711	54,562	...
Madras	70	189	...
Other places	...	...	...
Total	8,986	1,83,196	5,765
<i>Foreign countries.</i>			
London	11,859	2,37,183	16,511
New York	66	5,323	142
Other places	...	...	68
Total	11,925	2,42,506	16,721
Grand total	20,911	4,25,702	22,486

228. *Dry ginger.* This shows a falling of rupees 40,523 in the trade by sea and of rupees 1,500 in the entire trade. The decline is attributed to a failure from want of seasonable rain. The export is principally to Bombay, Calcutta and Aden.

229. *Palmyra jaggery.* There is a slight decline in the seaborne trade in this article, but there is on the other hand a large increase in the trade by land, the net being 77,100 rupees. This forms the staple in the trade of a large section of people in South Travancore called

230. *Salt fish.* The decrease in the trade of this article by sea is more than covered by the increase in the trade by land, the net increase being 84,000 rupees. The places to which this article is exported by sea are J. Colombo. The land trade is mainly with Tinnevely.

231. *Timber.* There is a decrease of about 17 per cent in the trade in timber by sea, but the total trade

increase of 5,200 rupees. The principal places to which the trade is carried are Tuticorin, Madras, Bombay, Paumb, and Jeddah.

232. *Pepper.* This shows an increase of 32,366 rupees in the trade by sea and of 2,67,300 rupees in the entire trade. This result is due to an abundant crop, the season having been specially favorable for this spice. The distribution of the trade is given below:—

Places to which exported.	1054.		1055.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
<i>British India.</i>	Candies.	Rupces.	Candies.	Rupces.
Bombay	362	56,255	656	63,771
Calcutta	104	10,411	296	30,225
Cochin	62	6,346	52	5,315
Madras	...	...	...	...
Other places	...	...	...	...
Total	528	53,012	1,004	1,01,322
<i>Foreign countries.</i>				
London	153	15,850	76	7,730
New York	...	...	68	6,933
Other places	162	16,350	48	4,859
Total	32	3,266	...	...
Total	747	75,466	192	19,522
Grand total	875	88,478	1,196	1,20,844

Tides. There is an increase in this item of 13,000 rupees in the whole trade. The principal places to which the trade is carried are Madras and Tuticorin.

Cardamoms. This item shows a decrease in the trade by sea of about 75,000 rupees. The year 1055 was especially favorable for cardamoms; the outturn of that year was much larger than that of any previous year of the century. But the results of the year under review, compared with those of previous years except 1055.

Year.	Quantity	Value.
	Candies.	Rupces.
1052	87	87,371
1053	126	2,41,235
1054	105	2,94,506
1055	201	4,37,277
1056	173	3,60,439

Article is chiefly exported to British India, London and New York.

Imports. We now come to imports.

The principal articles of import are piece goods, rice, paddy, coins and tobacco.

Piece goods. There is an increase of about 69,000 rupees in the trade by sea, but the total trade exhibits a fall of 56,510 rupees. The falling off is due to a slackness of demand consequent on the drought which prevails in the country and partly perhaps to the increased competition of the homemade stuff for it will be seen that more was imported in larger quantities than in 1055.

33. Grain. The large increase under the head of paddy is due to the deficient harvest.

239. Coins. There is a small decrease in the value of gold coins imported, but this is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the value of imported silver coins to 14,838 rupees. The greater portion of this silver is in plate, but is either converted into bullion for export or is perhaps absorbed in the private hoards of persons who know no better use of money than to keep it up in their coffers. The coins are wholly of British India.

240. Tobacco. The increase under this head is due to increased consumption consequent on the reduction of duty under the head of customs. It is chiefly imported from Jaffna.

241. Backwater trade. Of the trade by backwater exports amounted to 34,56,921 rupees and imports to 4,97,690 rupees as compared with 38,14,440 rupees and 9,63,664 rupees respectively in the previous year. The total trade by backwater is less than that of 1055, rupees 8,23,493. This is due to the increase in the sea-borne trade consequent on a larger shipping at the principal ports of the country. As regards the trade of Trivancore with foreign countries it is through British Cochin and it is hoped that the development of our chief ports will gradually develop the sea-borne trade of the country.

242. The principal articles of imports and exports by backwater have been already noticed under the head "sea-borne trade."

243. Land trade. Statistics of the trade by land are given in the appendix. This trade is mainly carried on with British India.

244. Total merchandise. The subjoined statement shows the principal places with which there was intercourse during the year under review and the extent of trade with each:

Places.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage on the entire trade.
British India	73,98,164	86,04,217	110,87,381	82.2
Foreign countries				
Pondicherry	2,690	126	2,816	.02
Ceylon	1,35,175	14,30,688	16,15,860	11.6
Other Asiatic countries	90,470	5,315	95,785	.6
The United Kingdom	3,49,720	30,569	3,80,289	2.5
America (New York)	3,92,470		3,92,470	3.6
Total	84,13,698	51,60,912	135,74,610	

245. Marine. It will be observed from the following statement that more vessels called at our ports, especially Alleppey, during the year 1056 than in 1055, and this increase is due to the removal of the prohibition which was in force that vessels under 300 tons could not carry salt.

	1055	1056
Manaboody	6	1
Colachel	88	94
Pattanam	18	22
Puvayur	21	35
Vinjem	13	17
Lonthera	22	56
Anjengo	8	13
Puvayur	15	21
Pondicherry	90	64
Alleppey	282	323
Chittur	2	1
Macodum	35	13
Chumbum	6	22
Chikamungalam	"	"
Total	606	682

246. The total tonnage of the vessels which anchored at Alleppey was 1,72,709 against 1,77,102 in the year previous.

247. *Port dues.* Although the tonnage was less, the port dues were larger, and the Commercial Agent accounts for the increase by the fact that as fewer steamers called twice within 60 days, the remission granted on account of second visits, was less.

248. *Light House.* The light house at Alleppey continues to be maintained in its usual efficient state and cost rupees 2,812 for its up-keep in the year under review against rupees 3,063 in 1955.

249. *Pier.* With a view to meet the increasing wants of the trade of the important port of Alleppey, the construction of an iron screw pile Pier in the place of the existing temporary wooden jetty was undertaken at an estimated cost of rupees 59,000. The work made great progress and was nearly completed at the close of the year. It has since been thrown open to the trade.

250. The old wooden pier earned rupees 5,470 during the year against 4,065 rupees in the previous year, while the expenditure on its account was rupees 2,405 against 4,930 rupees in the previous year. In the middle of the year, His Highness' Government reduced the pier toll from 2 to 1 anna per candy, as the existing charge was considered to be too high and to have the effect of diverting the trade to Cochin.

251. *Tramway.* Certain alterations were made during the year in the level of the tramway, and the hire for its use was also reduced 50 per cent or from 2 rupees to 1 rupee. The collections during the year were rupees 3, rupees 3,993 in the previous year.

252. *Boat rules.* The existing tariff of hire for using licensed sea boats was found to press heavily upon trade, which therefore showed a flow towards the neighbouring port of Cochin.

this, certain reductions have been effected in the tariff during the year. Although they created some opposition on the part of the boat owners at first, they have been found to work fairly in the interests of all concerned. Some of the objectionable provisions of the boat rules have also been modified.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

253. This department consists of two branches, one called the Public Works under the immediate control of a European officer designated "Chief Engineer" and the other called the "Marahmut" under the direct orders of the Dewan. All large works requiring professional knowledge and skill are entrusted to the former, while the charge of what may be called domestic works comprising palaces, chutrooms and pagodas; the construction of village roads, ordinary tank repairs and the distribution of water for irrigation in South Travancore rest with the latter. Each of these branches will be treated separately. And first as to the department under the Chief Engineer.

254. *The Chief Engineer's department.* The operations of the year embraced the execution of works of general utility distributed fairly throughout the State. No very large scheme was undertaken, but projects previously in hand were developed and prosecuted, and many new useful works were commenced and completed.

255. The budget grant for the year was at first fixed at rupees 10,25,307, but was afterwards reduced, for financial reasons, to rupees 8,76,022. The actual expenditure, however, chargeable to the year, including the cost of establishments, was rupees 8,98,729 and was distributed under the usual main heads as shown below:—

	Repairs.		Original works.		Total.		Percentage of total expenditure.	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications...	1,48,382	1,38,033	3,32,082	3,61,882	4,81,264	5,07,915	17	36
Buildings...	25,160	20,873	70,051	67,079	1,01,861	87,952	42	39
Irrigation works...	33,849	15,332	60,097	70,829	93,946	86,160	112	106
Miscellaneous...	1,803	4,002	71,781	52,513	73,584	1,28,575	34	14
	2,14,241	1,78,242	5,41,511	5,97,283	7,55,796	8,15,574	80	107
Permanent Establishment (Pay and allowances)					83,033	83,182	10	91
Total					8,43,763	8,98,756	100	100

256. It will be seen that 56½ per cent of the total expenditure was on communications, 10½ per cent on irrigation works and 9½ on buildings.

257. The total expenditure excluding establishment was distributed over the four territorial divisions in the following proportions:

Northern Division	Rs. 1,01,831
Quilon Division	1,00,172
Trevandrum Division	4,53,381
Southern Division	1,51,891
Total	8,15,574

258. The large outlay in Trevandrum as compared with the other divisions was mainly due to the Warkkallay Barrer works which absorbed rupees 1,81,851 during the year. The new Central Jail, the Preparatory School, and payments made on account of the Alloppey Pier have also contributed to swell the expenditure in this division.

259. The expenditure of the year on each class of works will now be noticed in detail.

Communications—Repairs.

260. *1 Roads.* The maintenance and repair of existing highways throughout the country cost rupees 1,21,536 during

ing the year. The total length of road maintained was 975½ miles or 26½ miles more than in the year previous. The highest rate of maintenance per mile is rupees 250, the lowest 50 and the average 123 rupees, the allotment being regulated by the importance of the road and the nature of the country through which it passes. Considering the obstacles to efficient road maintenance in Travancore arising from the excessive rainfall and the difficulty of procuring good surface material, perhaps the above figures compare favorably with the rates of maintenance in the adjoining British territory. On the state of the roads generally, the Chief Engineer writes "Over nearly the total length, spring carriages might be driven at all seasons without difficulty, the only exceptions being the section of the Quilon to Shencottah road between Poonalore and Poliaray, and that of the main Southern road from Karamanay to the 19th mile." "In fair seasons," he adds, "they" (these two sections) "offer little difficulty so far as their surfaces go." The Chief Engineer hopes, however, before long to bring the surface of the Quilon to Shencottah road into a fair condition for traffic in all seasons. The improvement of the first 19 miles of the main Southern road too, he states, has already received attention, and the dangerous gradients of this important highway will be avoided by the necessary deviations or cuttings during the current year.

261. In addition to the above 975½ miles, there are 40½ miles of traces not opened to cart traffic but maintained by the department as foot-paths at a cost of 22½ rupees per mile.

262. *II Bridges and culverts.* Rupees 2,264 were expended on repairs to bridges and culverts. During the year, the timber bridge over the Perriaur on the Peermade and Goodalore road suffered very severely from the effects of an unusual flood which unfortunately carried down the river a large fallen tree. This getting fixed across the two centre spans and becoming entangled with brushwood blocked the water, so that a large portion of the middle of the bridge yielded to the pressure and gave way. Ferries were, however, re-established within a few days, the bridge was repaired and the traffic was restored as speedily as possible.

263. *III Canals.* The maintenance of canals cost rupees 11,233 during the year. The repairs were almost entirely confined to removal of silt from the main line between Trevandrum and Alleppey.

Communications—Original Works.

264. *I Roads.* The expenditure upon new roads, including Planters' Roads and traces, amounted to rupees 1,16,134 during the year and was rupees 36,267 in excess of that incurred in the previous year. The most important works under this head are

- (1) Road from Cottayam to Perombaloor.
- (2) Do. from Perombaloor to Alwaye.
- (3) Do. from Alwaye to Edappully.
- (4) Do. from Palacoozay to Thodupolay.
- (5) Do. from Yetmanoor to Laullam.
- (6) Do. from Peermade to Goodalore frontier.
- (7) Do. from Quilon to Madathorayeany.
- (8) Do. from Yaroor to Colathoorpolay.
- (9) Do. from Puthanapooram to Koneyoor.
- (10) Approaches to the Bavanapuram iron girder bridge.
- (11) Road from Thirumalay to Oottumvathookal.
- (12) Do. from Sasthamangalam bridge to Thiroomalay.
- (13) Do. from Trevandrum to Thiroovellum.
- (14) Do. from Thittivellay to Aramboly.
- (15) Do. from Nagercoil to Parakay.
- (16) Do. from Poothocadai to Monday Market.

265. On work number 2, a large quantity of earth work was executed besides the construction of one 20ft. iron girder bridge and two 10ft. platform bridges.

266. The Palacoozay to Thodupolay road was pushed forward and a bridge of 80 feet span upon it was completed. Ten miles of the road from Yetmanoor to Laullam were opened during the year. The expenditure on work number 6 was principally devoted to gravelling parts of the road east of the Perriaur. The road from Yaroor to Colathoorpolay was almost completed.

267. The road from Thittivellay to Aramboly made good progress, almost the whole of the earth work being finished.

268. The expenditure on each work will be found in the appendix

269. Surveys and traces during the year cost rupees 5,537. In connection with these, the Chief Engineer writes "The traces opened will form part of the system of roads which will, hereafter, render the Northern Division as accessible in all its parts as the other Divisions are now. These traces, though not immediately opened into cart roads, are much valued by the villagers as substitutes for the old tortuous and, in some cases, nearly impassable foot paths which, till now, formed the only means of communication through parts of that Division."

270. *Planters' Roads.* Under this head, many miles of district roads have been opened and also some useful cart roads completed or partially so, the total expenditure being rupees 26,016. The Chief Engineer remarks "All these cart roads are of considerable benefit to the Government as well as to the planters as they open out large tracts of forest land and are immediately made use of for the procuring of timber." "Some cart roads," he adds, "have been opened by the planters, also in the Peermade District, but these are of little immediate benefit to Government as they fail to tap districts from where any direct return can be expected for a considerable time to come."

271. *Bridges and culverts.* Rupees 52,897 were expended on the construction of bridges and culverts during the year. The principal works under this head are,

- (1) An iron girder bridge of seven 45ft. spans across the river at Cottayam.
- (2) Bridges and culverts on the Cottayam to Peermade road.
- (3) The Araday bridge on the Plateau road at Peermade.
- (4) The Seindy bridge at Alleppey.
- (5) The Cutwall's bridge at Alleppey.
- (6) The bridge over the Vada canal at Alleppey.
- (7) The iron girder bridge across the Ayoor river.
- (8) The Bavanapuram bridge.
- (9) The bridges over the Massaputty river and its branch.
- (10) Bridges over the Olakari and Krappay rivers.

272. Of these, the Araday, Ayoor and Bavanapuram bridges have been completed as also the bridges across the Massaputty river and its branch intended for the use of the "Great Valley" Coffee district.

273. Several smaller bridges and culverts have also been constructed during the year.

274. *III Canals.* The expenditure under this head during the year amounted to rupees 2,00,851.

275. One important event deserving to be chronicled as belonging to the history of the year under report is the completion of the Warkallay Barrier works which commenced so far back as 1870, but often delayed and suspended from one cause and another, have been brought to a successful termination. They have cost upwards of 17 lacs of rupees. The tunnelling through the barrier was a work of great engineering difficulty and unique in its kind, and great credit is due to all concerned for its successful prosecution, though at a cost out of all proportion to the original estimate. To the retired Chief Engineer, Mr. Barton, especially is due the merit of having planned and undertaken the work, though he did not remain in the service to see it completed. Mr. Valentine who during the greater part of the time the work was in progress was exclusively in charge of it also deserves special commendation. It cannot be regarded as a directly remunerative work, but by the removal of the only barrier to through navigation over a distance of 150 miles, great impetus, it is hoped, will be given to traffic. Already, there are proposals before Government for introducing steam boats into the canals. This and the question of levying a light toll upon boats using the tunnels are under consideration.

276. Another important work deserving of mention is the improvement of the drainage of the Trevandrum Fort. A new channel has been cut to carry off the sewage to the Killiyaur, and the old drain has been reconstructed with a proper fall at a cost of about 13,000 rupees.

277. A canal to avoid the Anjengo back-water opposite the sea-bar during the monsoons, and another from the Cody-malay river to the Division Cutcherry at Cottayam have also been constructed during the year.

Public Buildings.

278. *Repairs.* It will be seen from the statement in

para 255 that the total expenditure under the head of repairs to buildings amounted to rupees 20,875. The work done consists chiefly of maintenance and special repairs to certain old buildings. The Trevandrum Observatory has been repaired at a cost of rupees 4,887.

279. *Original Works.* The expenditure on original buildings was rupees 67,079.

280. The principal works in progress under this head are the Central Jail in Trevandrum, the Preparatory School in the College compound, taking Cutcheries for Sheringil and Agusteeswaram, a magistrate's Court at Peermode, an out-patients' waiting room and other additions to the Civil Hospital at Trevandrum and dead houses for the Hospitals at Alleppey, Quilon and Mavalicaray.

Irrigation Works.

281. *Repairs.* We next come to irrigation works. The expenditure on account of repairs under this head was rupees 15,332. More than half of this amount was spent in closing breaches, and the remaining half on the repairs and maintenance of channels and tanks &c.

282. *Original Works.* The expenditure on original irrigation works is rupees 78,858. The Annandanaur has been restored and improved. The work of restoring the Alatharyaur was also put in hand, the earth work is nearly completed, but the masonry works remain to be done. And the Mettnal, a channel branching from the Nanjenaud Pootheraaur, has also been thoroughly improved.

Miscellaneous.

283. *Repairs.* Rupees 4,002 were expended under this head, the principal work being docking and refitting the Steam Dredger. This machine having got out of order, it has been docked and put under repair so as to fit it for deepening the canals and backwaters between Trevandrum and Alleppey which require early improvement to accommodate the heavy traffic consequent on the opening of the Warkallai Tunnels.

284. *Original Works.* Under this head is included the expenditure on account of the Alleppey Pier, the transmission of stores, lighting roads and canals and contingencies.

285. The construction of a substantial pier for the Alleppey port appears to have been under contemplation for a long time. In April 1880 Messrs Pierce Leslie and Co. of Calicut who had completed an iron pier at Calicut offered to erect one for Alleppey for rupees 59,000 within 22 months. In its design the structure was to be almost identical with the Calicut pier. The tender was accepted and the work put in hand. The greater part of it was completed by the end of the year. It has since been finished and thrown open to the public. The contractors have done the work well.

286. The Public Gardens have been provided with ornamental gates and railings which add greatly to the beauty of the Gardens.

287. As the open space in front of the old Darbar Hall was a source of great nuisance to the Palace and the public, it was proposed to convert it into a place of healthful recreation by enclosing it with a handsome railing, by providing an ornamental Band-stand, and fixing in the centre an iron villa imported from England and which was lying unused in the Public Works stores. Out of rupees 14,636, exclusive of the cost of the iron villa which these improvements were estimated to cost, a sum of rupees 7,062 has been spent in the year under review.

288. *Establishment.* It remains to notice the cost of the permanent establishment of the Chief Engineer's department. This is given at rupees 83,155 or about 94 per cent on the total expenditure of the year; but these figures convey an erroneous idea of what is really spent on establishment. A large staff is kept up by the Engineer and paid out of the allowance (usually 5 per cent) provided in each estimate for superintendence and which is thrown into a separate fund. The establishment paid out of this fund, though purporting to be temporary, is to all intents and purposes a part of the permanent establishment.

289. *Conservancy of Tunnels.* On the completion and opening of the second tunnel at Warkallai, a revised set of rules for the regulation of traffic through, and conservancy of, the tunnels was passed and is in operation.

290. *Powers of Chief Engineer.* To enable the Chief Engineer to establish and maintain due control and discipline in the extensive department entrusted to his charge, certain powers of punishing his subordinates departmentally were conferred upon him during the year. Referring to these powers, he writes, "As I anticipated, I have had to make but little use of them, the moral effect of being supported by Government has been sufficient to establish a much better state of discipline than before."

291. The usual statements accompanying the departmental report will be found in the appendix.

292. *Improvement of Irrigation system in South Travancore.* In the months of July and August last, the Dewan made an official tour through the southern taluqs. He then took the opportunity of inspecting the irrigation works in the Nanjenaud. He found that the Pandian Dam which is the key to the Irrigation system was leaking badly; that the channel taken from it i. e. the Pandian Caul was small and narrow; that the Poothen Dam likewise was passing a good deal of water into the river by leakage; and that the channels are winding and tortuous in their course with no head works, no regular banks, overhung with thick vegetation and the foliage of trees on either side, and the flow of water, such as it is, frequently obstructed by the irregular bed of the stream, by silt and by fallen trees &c. He was particularly struck with the unsatisfactory state of the Padmanabhapuram Puthanaur which is 20 miles in length and has nearly 30,000 rupees of revenue dependent upon it. Last year, agricultural operations commenced under this channel as usual, and cultivation progressed rapidly and appeared promising, but owing to the failure of water in it, the crops completely failed and the fields along the course of the channel on both sides presented a parched, burnt up appearance very unusual with lands under the influence of river irrigation. The attention of the Chief

Engineer was at once called to this state of things and he was requested not to allow another season to pass without taking the most active steps to bring about an improvement. Government proposed that he should provide in the Budget of the year for

1. The complete restoration of the Pudmanabhapuram Puthanaur.
2. The stopping the leakage in the Pandian and Puthan Dams.
3. The widening the Pandian Canal.
- and 4. For cutting a new channel from the Codayaur at Tipparrappu for irrigating parts of the Velavencode taluq

293. Government felt at the same time that the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Southern Division would scarcely be able to devote to the works to be newly undertaken, or indeed to the important irrigation works generally under his immediate charge, the time and attention necessary for their successful prosecution and development unless relieved of all other work. He was accordingly divested of the charge of roads and buildings in the division and left free to attend exclusively to the irrigation branch of the Public Works.

294. Two special and important projects for improving the irrigation of South Travancore had long been under consideration. One of them assumed a definite shape and was strongly recommended by the present Chief Engineer for execution two years ago, and during the late administration a sum of two lacs of rupees was set apart for prosecuting the work. Since then, however, it was thought advisable, having regard to the nature of the projects, to have it thoroughly investigated and reported upon by a competent hydraulic Engineer. Application was accordingly made to the Madras Government, and they have obligingly placed the services of Major Mead R. E. of their P. W. Department at the disposal of this Government, but a record of what has since been done belongs to the current year.

295. *The Maramut Department.* We next come to the Maramut department.

296. The subjoined statement compares the details of the expenditure in 1055 and 1056 :—

List of Works executed by the Maramut Department in 1056

Works.	Expenditure during 1055.	Expenditure during 1056.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace	9,415	5,695		3,720
Do. to Bajanapura	1,213	2,408	1,195	
Do. to His Highness the Elia Rajah's Palace	1,958	1,820		138
Do. to Their Highnesses the Rances Palaces	1,914	1,909		5
Erection of Sheds for the thread investiture ceremony of His Highness the First Prince	5,496	102		5,394
Minor Works	28,210	19,264		8,946
Construction of Cavalry Stables in the Cantonment		18,000	18,000	
Do. of a new Palace for His Highness the Maha Rajah	4,425	70,150	65,725	
Annual thatching of Public Buildings	24,008	21,443		2,560
Repairs to Salt Godowns	3,326	5,641	2,315	
Construction and repair of taluq Cutcherries Court Houses &c.	59,356	45,809		13,547
Do. of two Chuttrams near the Killiar		14,950	14,950	
Do. of a boat house at Calpalacadvoc, Trevandrum		9,920	9,920	
Do. of railings on the sides of the Cochar Channel		1,980	1,980	
Repairs to Trevandrum Residency	3,612	2,782		830
Do. Quilon	493			493
Do. to Bungalows occupied by European Officers	8,670	11,091	2,421	
Construction of a Bungalow on the Puttom Hill		3,636	3,636	
Irrigation Works	81,582	75,316		6,266
Copper-plating the roof of the Bhadradeepamandapam		12,767	12,767	
Construction and repair of Pagodas	42,344	34,297		8,047
Do. of a Tower to the Suseendrom Temple		10,071	10,071	
Do. and repair of Ootopoorals	6,326	8,535	2,209	
Do. do. of copper and brass utensils	2,380	18,061	15,681	
Do. do. of boats and jungars	3,765	1,230		2,535
Do. do. of wooden bridges and village roads	43,161	37,292		5,869
Repairing Alleppey canal	7,708	5,870		1,838
Constructing Napier Museum	1,125	2,747	1,622	
Construction of a Bungalow for His Highness the Maha Rajah on the beach at Trevandrum	10,384	12,423	2,039	
Total	3,50,811	4,55,214	1,04,403	60,128
Cost of Establishment	35,148	37,160	2,012	
Grand total	3,85,959	4,92,374	1,06,415	60,128

297. The expenditure, it will be noted, was larger by upwards of a lac of rupees. It was due chiefly to the erection of (1) a new Palace for the use of His Highness the present Maha Rajah, of (2) new cavalry stables, and of (3) two new rest-houses for travellers.

298. The new Palace which, inclusive of previous unadjusted expenditure, has cost a lac of rupees, reflects credit on C. Colundaveloo Moodaliar, the Irrigation Assistant Engineer, who as Maramut Sarishtadar designed and successfully executed the building.

299. As already stated in another part of this report, an expenditure of rupees 60,504 was sanctioned a little before the close of the year for relief works for affording employment to the poor during the drought, but rupees 9,555 only was expended within the year.

300. *Tank Repairs.* The existing arrangements for the repair of tanks and distribution of water for irrigation in South Travancore being found to work unsatisfactorily, a separate professional officer of experience and designated Assistant Engineer has been placed in exclusive charge of the duties under the direct orders of Government, but the measure properly belongs to the history of the current year and will be noticed in the next report.

ANCHAL OR POST OFFICE.

301. The following statement compares the number of private covers and the postage thereon for the past two years—

Year.	Number of covers.	Postage Rupees.
1055.....	3,69,825	19,789
1056.....	3,72,938	20,954
Increase	3,113	1,165

302. But the great bulk of the letters carried by the Anchal consists of official correspondence which has increased very much during the year—

Year.	Number of covers.	Postage chargeable thereon Rupees.
1055.....	6,23,071	1,20,279
1056.....	6,62,089	1,35,298
Increase	39,018	15,019

303. The aggregate earnings of the department were thus rupees 1,56,252 against rupees 1,40,068 in 1055.

304. On the other side, the charges amounted to rupees 30,237 or rupees 9,283 in excess of the receipts from private letters, and this figure represents the cost of carrying over six and a half lacs of covers on account of the State.

305. A new Anchal office was opened at Pirayom during the year, which has raised the number of post offices maintained by the State to 83 at the close of the year. The offices at Koothattukulam and Vettoor have been removed to Kayenkullum and Nadayara respectively to suit public convenience.

306. The speed of the mail was about as good as that obtained in the British post and was as follows—

On the main line:—

Northern road	5 miles an hour.
Southern road	4½ do.

On the branch lines it varied from 3½ to 4½ miles an hour.

307. The attention of the Government was forcibly called to the state of the Anchal department about the close of the year, as complaints of delays in the carrying and delivering of letters were both loud and frequent. As a first step, the Superintendent has been relieved of the charge of the State Elephant Department which was combined with the Anchal under one head, and a qualified person acquainted with the British postal system appointed as Superintendent. Other changes were also under consideration which have since been carried out and will find a place in the next report.

308. *Sirkar Boat Transit.* The passenger traffic was less, but the number of parcels carried increased during the past year—

	Number of passengers	Receipts from passengers.	No. of parcels	Receipts from parcels	Total receipts	Expenditure.
		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1055.....	17,089	7,021	3,361	2,389	9,410	9,688
1056.....	16,748	6,776	3,928	2,892	9,668	9,562
	—341	—245	+567	+503	+258	—126

309. For the first time since its establishment in 1041, the receipts from this branch of the postal service show a margin over the expenditure, a profit of rupees 106 having been realized in the last year against a loss of rupees 278 in the previous year. The institution has all along been maintained at a loss; but it is likely that this special service maintained by the State, will, before long, be superseded by private enterprise, as, owing to the removal of the Warkallai barrier, through communication is established between Shoranore and the capital, and steam launches are likely to be introduced into the backwaters before long.

310. The special establishment of carts and drivers kept up at Warkallai has been abolished since the opening of the tunnels.

D. INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

311. *High School and College.* The strength of the different departments of this Institution and the results of the University Examinations for the past two years are shewn below:—

Year.	College.	High School.	Preparatory School.	Total.	Matriculation. 1879-80.	F. A. 1879-80.	B. A. 1879-80.
	No. of boys.	No. of boys.	No. of boys.	No. of boys.	No. passed.	No. passed.	No. passed.
1055	125	567	262	954	39	23	6
1056	123	578	230	931	45	11	12

312. Thus the number of pupils whether in the College or in the High School varied but little, though that in the Preparatory School was fewer by 32 pupils.

The Principal states that in no division of the Institution was there reason to complain of the average attendance during the year.

313. In the University examinations, 45 passed the Matriculation against 39 in the previous year. On the other hand, eleven students only passed the First Arts as compared with 23 in 1055, but the number who have proved successful in the B. A. examination was exactly double. Mr. Ross does not explain how many went up for each examination nor why the number who passed the F. A. was so few.

314. The Cullen Prize offered by the trustees of the Cullen Fund to the Travancore student who passes highest in the B. A. examination has been awarded to P. Subramanya Aiyar.

315. The fees realized amounted to rupees 3,909-18 chs. or rupees 108-19 chs. less than in the previous year. As the charges on the other hand amounted to rupees 34,630-14-6, the education of each pupil has cost the State rupees 27-20-9.

316. *The Law Class.* The average number on the register was 18.25 against 12 in 1055, so that so far as numbers

go, the class has more than maintained its strength, but not a single candidate has passed the B. L. Degree this year. The cause of the failure is not explained. The fees realized from the students who attend the lectures being only rupees 432 and the charges rupees 2,500, the class is maintained at a great loss to the State. It is to be hoped that better results will be shown in future years. Each Law student costs the Government no less than 113 rupees a year.

317. *English District Schools.* The number of schools under this head is the same as in the previous year. But the number of pupils on the registers rose from 1,301 to 1,357 or 4.3 per cent. The average attendance, which has been 82.1 per cent, is still not satisfactory though better than in the previous year by 1.3 per cent. The highest average attendance—86 per cent—was in the Mavalikarai District school, and the lowest—54 per cent—in the special school at the same place.

318. The average time in school of those that remained to the end of the year was 19.4 months, an increase of 1.2 months as compared with the year before. The average time in the case of those that left during the year has fallen from 18.4 to 17.7.

319. The average age of the pupils was 11.8 years, almost exactly the same as in 1055.

320. The extent to which the different castes avail themselves of the instruction afforded in the District schools is shown below, and varies but little compared with the previous year:—

Castes.	1055.		1056	
	No.	Proportion of each caste to total strength.	No.	Proportion of each caste to total strength.
Brahmins ...	322	24.7	333	24.5
Pandy Sudras ...	202	15.5	199	14.7
Malayali do. ...	301	23.1	313	23
Other Hindus ...	76	5.8	93	7
Christians ...	273	29	398	29.3
Mahomedans ...	22	1.9	21	1.5

321. Brahmins and Christians constitute more than half the entire strength of the schools. The Mahomedans as usual are the most backward.

322. The fees realized from the District schools amounted to rupees 2,298-20 chs. which is rupees 16-18 chs. more than in 1055. Excluding buildings and repairs, but including superintendence, inspection, prizes and grants-in-aid, the total cost to Government was rupees 24,113-12-10 which is equal to an expenditure of rupees 16 for each pupil per annum.

323. With the exception of the special school at Mavalikarai which is entirely supported by Government, the proportion of the cost of each school borne by Government varies from 73.7 per cent at Kottar to 92.5 per cent at Paravoor.

324. *Aided schools.* The Anglo-Vernacular Boys' school at Trevandrum and the Girls' schools at Quilon and Alleppey, which receive grants from His Highness' Government continue to deserve the assistance given them.

325. All the English schools have been inspected by Mr. Ross during the year. His impression upon the whole regarding their condition is that some progress is being made and that the work done though less pretentious than some years ago, is more thorough and therefore better. The chief difficulty to be contended against is the inefficiency of many of the teachers. "There are many employed in the District schools," Mr. Ross says, "who were perhaps the best men that could be got at the time, or who perhaps were nominated by consideration of their poverty rather than their fitness for work, but whose education has not kept pace with the world around them. It is impossible with due regard to the interests of education to recommend such men for promotion in their own department. Hence, year after year continuing to receive the same miserable pittance as before and going through the same round of irksome elementary work, they lose any enthusiasm they may have had and even the work they have qualifications for is not well done. Their hopes stagnate, and with them, their schools sink into stagnation." "It is not always easy," he continues "to know what to do with

such people. Of good general character, punctual and regular perhaps in attendance and most exact in going through all the routine forms of teaching, yet they want the life and soul which alone can make teaching effective. While we have a greater number of this torpid class than is at all desirable, it is a pleasure to recognise and acknowledge that all are not so. There are masters and assistants, who for learning, zeal, diligence and interest in their work deserve the highest commendation, and it is to them and to an increase of such as they, that we must look for progress."

326. *Education of the Princes.* The education of the Young Princes is entrusted to a European Guardian. His Highness the 1st Prince is reported to have studied the following subjects during the year and to have made fair progress:—

Indian History. The first two parts and seventeen chapters of the third part of Talboys Wheeler's short History.

English Prose. The Vicar of Wakefield, some of Macaulay's Essays, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare and Charles Kingsley's Heroes.

English Poetry. Tennyson's Enoch Arden and Shakespeare's Tempest, Merchant of Venice and the first three Acts of Coriolanus.

The education of Their Highnesses the 2nd and 3rd Princes has proceeded very satisfactorily and the progress made has been good. Their education is conducted on the school system. The 2nd Prince has two classmates and the 3rd one. The hours of study are from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. for the 2nd Prince and from 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. (with an hour's recess in the interval) for the 3rd Prince.

327. Their Highness' attention, regularity and punctuality in attending class are commended by the Guardian.

328. Fortnightly examinations in the various subjects have been held throughout the year, the questions being set by the Tutor.

329. The annual examination in all subjects has for the first time been conducted by independent examiners. The result has been pronounced satisfactory by the Principal of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, who remarks that the answers show evidence of good abilities on the part of the pupils and of careful teaching on the part of the Tutor.

330. Of lighter studies, the Princes receive instruction in singing and playing the Veena. Their physical education is also attended to.

331. *English girls' school, Trevandrum.* The number of pupils on the rolls and the admissions and withdrawals are shown below:—

	Number on Register 1055.	Admitted during 1056.			Left during 1056.			Number on Register Audi 1056.
		By promotion.	Otherwise.	Total.	By promotion.	Otherwise.	Total.	
Senior school ...	34	4	2	6	0	10	10	30
Junior school ...	40	0	16	16	4	20	30	26
Total.....	74	4	18	22	4	36	40	56

332. The strength of the school has considerably fallen off, being nearly 25 per cent less at the close than at the beginning of the year.

333. The average attendance too was not satisfactory, being 84 per cent in the senior and 68 per cent in the junior departments.

334. The annual written examination of the senior pupils held in December 1880 is reported to have shown a marked improvement in general studies. Six pupils went up for the Middle school examination, out of whom 5 have passed, 3 in the 1st class and 2 in the 2nd. The Infant school also has acquitted itself well in the monthly oral examinations.

335. The Drawing class which numbers 10 pupils have obtained 3 prizes for Drawing from His Highness the Maha

Rajah, the subjects having been chosen and the prizes awarded by Major Ketchen and Mr. Ross at His Highness' wish.

336. Ten pupils were learning music and all the senior pupils have practised vocal music regularly twice a week throughout the year.

337. The needle work done is good. The sale proceeds thereof have amounted to rupees 182 chs. 7 c. 5.

338. Rupees 456 chs. 27 c. 8 have been realized from fees, but as the expenditure amounts to rupees 2,921 chs. 15 each pupil has cost the State rupees 44 c. 4 which is a high average.

339. *High Caste Girls' School Fort.* There is a high caste girls' school within the Fort conducted by the Zenana Mission. Miss Blandford is the Lady Superintendent and the Government give the school a monthly grant of rupees 62 besides a school house and furniture free.

340. *Vernacular Schools.* The Vernacular schools next claim attention. They are steadily increasing in numbers and usefulness and form an important part of the educational system of the State.

341. The number of such schools in operation during the year was 665 with 33,110 boys and girls on the rolls as shewn in the following statement:—

Classification of the Schools.		1055.			1056.			Increase.		Decrease.			
		No. of Schools.	Number of pupils.			No. of Schools.	Number of pupils.			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
Aided Government.	District	20	2,576	206	2,874	33	2,921	459	3,380	1	506	...	...
	Village	199	8,009	689	8,698	197	8,267	738	9,005	...	307	2	...
	Town	21	1,352	215	1,567	25	1,813	446	2,259	4	692	...	...
	Provincial	349	13,070	3,154	16,224	410	15,035	3,431	18,466	61	2,242	...	...
	Total	598	25,009	4,354	29,363	665	28,036	5,074	33,110	69	3,747	2	...

342. There was thus a decided advance both in the number and strength of the schools over the previous year. The bulk of this increase occurs in the aided schools which have increased during the year from 370 to 435.

343. Another noteworthy feature about the statistics above presented is that out of the total increase of 3,747 in the number of pupils about one-fifth occurs in girls' schools.

344. According to the last census, there are 5,68,902 children of a school-going age in Travancore. The figures already given show that only 33,110 or 5.8 per cent of this is under instruction in the Government and aided Vernacular schools. But a very large number attend the indigenous village schools of which however no statistics are available.

345. The total number of pupils of all classes receiving instruction is grouped according to their caste and sex in the following table:—

Caste.	1055.			1056.			Population.	Proportion of population to one pupil.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1055.	1056.
Brahmins	1,198	89	1,287	1,303	128	1,431	38,434	29	25
Sudras	8,329	1,153	9,482	8,811	1,452	10,263	1,40,932	46	42
Pandy Sudras	1,347	122	1,469	2,620	235	2,855	69,276	41	26
Other Hindus	5,269	628	5,897	5,964	719	6,683	5,58,042	91	80
Mahomedans	455	7	462	322	4	326	1,39,905	302	265
Native Christians	8,411	2,325	10,736	9,411	2,537	11,948	4,66,874	43	39
Total	25,009	4,354	29,363	28,036	5,074	33,110	5,68,902	57	50

346. The largest number of pupils come from the Nairs and other Sudras of the country and the smallest from the Mahomedan population, the Brahmins coming next to the Sudras and Native Christians. But when we compare the number of pupils of each caste with the total number of people composing that section of the population, it will be seen that one out of every 26 Brahmins receives instruction against one out of every 39 Native Christians, one out of every 42 Nairs, and one out of every 265 Mahomedans.

347. The average daily attendance, taking all the schools together, was 83 per cent during the past year against 79 per cent in the previous year. The attendance is better in the Government than in the aided schools.

Name of the School.	1955.		1956.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Average number in the Register.	Average daily attendance.	Average number in the Register.	Average daily attendance.	Average number in the Register.	Average daily attendance.	Average number in the Register.	Average daily attendance.
District.....	2,549	1,932	3,174	2,540	631	538	...	...
Village	8,462	7,153	8,587	7,319	125	166	...	...
Town	1,389	1,207	2,204	1,754	815	547	...	...
Provincial	16,224	12,096	17,109	14,403	885	2,307	...	...
Total.....	23,618	22,408	31,174	25,016	2,456	3,608	...	...

348. The number of aided schools was 370 at the beginning of the year. The grant to 4 of them was withdrawn owing to a permanent falling off in the average attendance of 25 required by the grant-in-aid rules. On the other hand, 69 schools received fresh grants and were brought for the first time under the grant-in-aid rules, and 7 had their grants increased. The total number of aided schools was thus raised to 435 at the end of the year.

349. In the course of his tour through the districts, the Dewan visited several district, village and aided schools and was on the whole favorably impressed with the teaching and their general management.

350. The average cost to Government per pupil in the 33 District schools during the year was Rs. chs. c.

		5	8	1
Do. 197 village schools		1	27	11
Do. 25 Town aided Do.		0	26	5
Do. in the 410 Provincial aided schools.		1	1	5

351. The average cost to Government per pupil per annum taking all schools together is rupee 1-chs. 2-c.13.

352. The number of aided schools outside the capital and the names of the managers are shown below :—

Names of Managers.	No. of Schools.	Average No. in the Register.	Average daily attendance.	No. of teachers.	The amount of grants disbursed.		
					Rs.	Chs.	C.
Rev. J. Duthie.....	3	311	340	11	803	"	"
" J. H. Hacker	36	2,107	1,580	64	2,436	"	"
" W. Lee	47	2,191	1,512	62	2,055	12	"
Dr. T. S. Thomson	3	178	124	8	177	"	"
Rev. O. Yesadian	9	503	355	13	501	"	"
" J. Emlyn	35	1,623	1,095	46	1,602	"	"
" R. Bower	31	1,401	1,017	31	1,216	20	"
" W. J. Richards	29	1,008	795	36	1,104	8	"
Right Rev. Dr. E. Sargent	3	158	127	6	192	"	"
Most Rev. Mar Athanasius	90	2,689	3,092	95	3,732	12	"
" Mar Dionysius	88	3,147	2,689	98	3,570	"	"
Rev. W. Clarke	6	263	222	8	264	"	"
" Dominicus	2	109	143	3	84	"	"
" Wilkinson	10	778	568	23	857	"	"
" Alleluia B. V. Souza	1	54	48	1	48	"	"
" Diago A. J. De Souza	1	89	85	1	24	"	"
" Fr. Victor of St. Anthony	1	50	48	2	72	"	"
John Cruso	4	47	43	2	36	"	"
Patharoo	1	45	37	1	48	"	"
Veloo Pillay	1	87	61	1	75	"	"
Palpanabhen Narayanan	1	47	43	1	42	"	"
Ramen Ramen	1	54	40	1	18	"	"
Iyppen Oodayan	1	57	53	1	30	"	"
Narayana Pillay	1	45	38	1	42	"	"
Paramaswaren Valayuden	1	62	51	1	30	"	"
Eswaren Krishnan	1	76	68	1	26	"	"
Veeravakoo Desikar	1	60	55	1	26	"	"
Canjereote Michale	1	32	28	1	30	"	"

353. The receipts and expenditure on account of the Vernacular Branch of the Educational department for 1955 and 1956 are compared in the following statement :—

Charges.	1955.				1956.			
	Rupees.	Ch.	C.		Rupees.	Ch.	C.	
<i>Direction.</i>								
Salary of the Director.....	1,765				1,800			
Office Establishment.....	1,324	5	3		1,371	24	3	
Contingencies.....	98	16			103	20		
Travelling allowance drawn by the Director, his clerks and peons.....	20	18		3,213	14	3	173	16
<i>Inspection.</i>								
Salaries of the Inspectors.....	7,581	27	12		7,433	14		
Contingencies.....	107	18	5	7,089	18	1	104	15
<i>District Schools.</i>								
Salaries of Masters.....	18,865	23	4		19,045	25	2	
Contingencies.....	723				733	14		
Prizes.....	195	5	8	19,787	12	426	2	20,219
<i>Village Schools.</i>								
Salaries of Masters.....	22,759	23	6		24,789	4	5	
Contingencies.....	1,116				1,161	13	1	
Prizes.....	425			24,301	25	6	591	17
<i>Town Grant-in-aid School.</i>								
Salaries of Masters.....	1,538	15	5		1,542	21	3	
Prizes.....				1,538	13	5	25	1,567
<i>Provincial Aided Schools.</i>								
Salaries of Masters.....	15,855	24			18,001	14	10	
Inspection of the Provincial Aided Schools.....	396	14		16,252	10		408	18,409
Arrears of previous year paid during the year.....	50	15			93			
Total disbursed.....	72,847	13	11	72,787	25	11	77,220	19
Amount to be disbursed.....					945			945
Total expenditure.....	72,847	13	11	72,787	25	11	78,165	19
Amount realized.....				15,992	5			17,944
Net expenditure to Government.....				56,795	20	11		60,131

354. The net cost to Government thus amounts to Rs. 60,131 ch. 17 c. 11 against Rs. 56,795 ch. 12 c. 11 in the previous year.

355. *Medical School.* A medical school is established at Trevandrum to train candidates for admission into the department. The admission into the school is determined by a competitive examination, and the successful students are required to go through a 4 years' course of study, receiving a stipend which rises from 8 rupees per mensem at the beginning to 16 rupees at the end of the course.

356. During the past year, out of 28 candidates that offered themselves for the examination, 7 became entitled to admission. A class for Materia Medica and Therapeutics was formed under Dr. Sperschneider and another for Anatomy under Mr. Lafenais, L. M. & S. and both were continued four times a week until the close of the year.

357. The students are on their entertainment distributed for instruction in practical medicine, surgery, pharmacy and record-keeping among the hospitals at the capital, and are changed from one medical institution to another once in six months to give all the advantage of attending the practice at the General Hospital.

358. *Industrial School of Arts.* Attached to the Huzur is a school of carving in ivory which was established in 1048 to cultivate this art in which Travancore workmen had already attained some excellence. The sales at cost price of the articles turned out in the school having been found prohibitory, they are now sold at a discount of 25 per cent, the loss being debited to "Education, Science and Art."

359. The following statement shows the work of the department during the year under review:—

Articles remain- ing at the be- ginning of the year.				Articles ma- nufactured during the year.				Total.				Articles sold during the year.				Articles remain- ing at the close of the year.			
Value.				Value.				Value.				Value.				Value.			
No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
38	1,011	24		963	1,108	13	14	151	2,120	10	7	89	1,218	19	7	62	901	19	

360. The cost of the establishment is shown below:—

	Rs.
2 Designers at 10 and 20 rupees.....	30
1 Accountant.....	10
12 Ivory carvers at 4 to 25 rupees.....	124
1 Peon.....	5

Total rupees 169 per mensem or $169 \times 12 = 2,028$ rupees per annum. This exceeds the cost in 1955 by more than 1,000 rupees.

361. *Government Book Depot.* The following statement shows the transactions of the Government Book Depot during the past year:—

	Rupees	Chs.	Ca.
Approximate value of stock on the 1st Chingun 1056	41,006	25	7
Value of books received during the year.....	6,309	19	0
Total.....	47,316	16	7
Deduct proceeds of books sold during the year.....	4,819	21	15
Do. given on Sirkar account	1,797	14	6
Total.....	6,617	8	5
Value of stock on the 31st Audi 1056 ...	40,699	8	2

362. The cost of the establishment and the contingent expenses for the year amounted to rupees 816.

363. There was much confusion in the accounts kept at the Depôt, but during the year the department was thoroughly overhauled and placed on an efficient footing. A new set of rules for the conduct of business has been introduced, a simplification of the accounts effected, a graduate appointed Curator in the place of the former incumbent and provision has been made for a monthly audit of accounts and an annual taking of stock by an independent officer.

364. *The Museum and Public Gardens.* Dr. Fry, a member of the committee, having left the country, Mr. H. S. Ferguson, Guardian to Their Highnesses the Young Princes, has been appointed in his place and Mr. Hannyngton has kindly accepted the office of President vacated by Mr. MacGregor.

365. Many improvements have been effected during the year in the Museum grounds; several wells, buildings, paths, steps, bridges, culverts and masonry dams have undergone repairs; and some additions and improvements have been made. Plots and slopes have been improved and a circular pond dug between some of the paths. Large quantities of turf have been obtained and laid down on the margins of paths, beds and roads, and the hariali grass is cultivated and planted though it has not come up well in many places owing to the failure of rain. A fern-house which will prove when completed a great attraction was in progress during the year.

366. In the Zoological Department, a rockery has been constructed in the alligator's pond and some of the old houses and enclosures have been altered and improved.

367. The number of visitors to the Museum as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1055	34,669	11,954	24,360	70,983
1056	51,404	23,579	35,088	1,10,071
Increase.....	16,735	11,625	10,728	39,088

368. The Gardens are thus proving an increasing source of amusement and recreation.

369. The presentations to the Museum are given in the list appended to this Report.

370. The charges on account of the Museum, Public Gardens and Zoological collection amounted to rupees 18,734-19-13 against rupees 18,150 in the previous year and the receipts to rupees 1,001-25-10 against rupees 130 in the previous year.

371. *The Observatory.* The Trevandrum Observatory formerly consisted of three departments, the Astronomical, the Magnetic and the Meteorological. Of these the first or Astronomical branch was abolished in 1865 on the retirement of the then Astronomer Mr. Broun, and the work since done at the Observatory is limited to the determination of local time, the calculation of eclipses and the furnishing of other information annually required for the Almanac. The Magnetic and the Meteorological departments have however been kept up and the usual observations in each are taken and duly recorded. The Magnetic observations taken in the years 1852 to 1869 have already been published by Mr. Broun in the Transactions of the Royal Society in Edinburgh; but those recorded since have not

been turned to any account, and the Madras Government have been addressed in view to their being utilised, if possible, by the Government of India.

372. The results of the Meteorological observations for 1055 and 1056 are appended.

E. MEDICAL SERVICES.

373. *Hospitals.* At the end of 1055, there were 32 hospitals and dispensaries in operation. During the past year, 3 institutions * were opened and 4 old ones, † which had become unnecessary, were closed, thus reducing the total number of medical institutions to 31 at the end of 1056.

* The Civil Dispensaries at Kottarakkai, Poonalur and Kulasa-garam.

† The Huzur Out-cherry Dispensary and the P.W. Hospitals at Neduvengaud, Poonalur and Warkallal.

374. We have thus (the area of Travancore being 6,731 square miles) one institution dispensing medical relief to every 217 square miles, and to every 74,560 of the population, or if we take the inhabited area, (4,194 square miles) one to every 135½ square miles.

375. The following statement shows the work done at the various hospitals during the year as compared with the previous year:—



Names of Institutions.	Number treated in 1955.			Number treated in 1956.			Increase.			Decrease.			Percentage of mortality.		
	1955.			1956.			1955.			1956.			1955.		
	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.
1 Civil Hospital Nagercoil	169	7,288	7,457	151	6,498	6,649	5	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
2 do. do. Pulpanthapuram	146	2,515	2,661	131	2,193	2,324	5	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
3 P. W. Hospital Kollasgarum	33	...	...	42	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
4 Jail Hospital Nagercoil	1152	12,408	13,560	1144	13,457	14,601	1092	1,462	1,462	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
5 General Hospital Trevandrum	308	4,703	5,011	303	4,363	4,666	5	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
6 Civil Hospital Parachal	308	3,412	3,720	290	3,222	3,512	20	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
7 Branch Dispensary Nagercoil	1,899	1,899	3,798	1,763	1,763	3,526	20	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
8 P. W. Hospital Warkalai	60	2,371	2,431	52	1,606	1,658	10	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
9 Palace Dispensary	139	1,352	1,491	108	1,241	1,349	31	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
10 Jail Hospital Trevandrum	805	1,882	2,687	743	1,431	2,174	102	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
11 Dispensary attached to H. H. the Elial Rajah's Palace	168	330	498	49	629	678	309	309	309	118	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
12 Lunatic Asylum Trevandrum	114	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Ling-Sin Hospital do.	55	2,770	2,825	57	2,825	2,882	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14 P. W. Hospital Neduvengad	...	1,018	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Banar Chutcher Dispensary	496	6,241	6,737	459	6,316	6,775	105	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
16 Civil Hospital Qadon	103	5,472	5,575	115	5,933	6,048	10	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
17 do. Navelikuray	180	4,642	4,822	178	3,532	3,710	13	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
18 do. Sheroorai	25	2,891	2,916	15	2,777	2,792	10	1,027	1,023	8	1,849	1,858	1,843	532	30
19 do. Dispensary Kollasgarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 do. Trevandrum	137	127	264	34	236	270	34	236	270	88	...	...	...	...	...
21 Jail Hospital Qadon	256	356	612	176	175	351	180	177	177	28	...	...	...	...	...
22 do. Alleppey	106	1,012	1,118	106	1,012	1,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 P. W. Hospital Kollasgarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Civil do. Qadon	224	3,772	4,000	219	3,235	3,454	91	483	484	84	...	...	...	...	...
25 do. Sheroorai	172	4,912	5,084	219	4,411	4,630	91	483	484	84	...	...	...	...	...
26 do. Mavallikarai	243	4,364	4,607	238	3,745	3,983	91	483	484	84	...	...	...	...	...
27 do. Mavallikarai	173	3,154	3,327	238	3,466	3,704	91	483	484	84	...	...	...	...	...
28 P. W. Hospital Peermade	602	3,832	4,434	483	3,310	3,793	109	483	484	84	...	...	...	...	...
29 do. Cardamom Hills Hospital	121	318	439	170	270	440	49	483	484	84	...	...	...	...	...
30 Special Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,471	86,315	92,786	6,372	80,017	86,389	90	9,818	10,333	519	18,034	18,553	9,804	10,371	20,175

376. The result of the year's operations was that 6,372 in-patients and 86,047 out-patients or 92,419 persons in all were treated against 92,780 in 1955; the small decrease being due to the closing of the Warkallai hospital two months before the end of the year.

377. *Variations in the several hospitals:* The Charity and General hospitals at the capital treated the largest number and show an increase of 1,457 and 1,044 respectively in admissions over those of the previous year. The hospitals noted in the margin also show an improvement. The increase in all of them was principally in the out-patients, and it is satisfactory to note that in each of them, the death rate was much lower than in the preceding year.

378. On the other hand, many of the hospitals show a falling off in admissions. The apparent decrease of 2,735 and 899 in the Neduvengad and Warkallai P.W. hospitals is accounted for by the fact of their having been closed before the end of the year. The large decrease of 1,848 in the important hospital at Nagercoil which occurs almost entirely in the number of out-patients indicates great loss of practice, but is attributed to the existence of another (the Neyoor Medical Mission) hospital at Nagercoil which is well attended, and to the large private practice enjoyed by a pensioned Sub-assistant Surgeon of the place. The falling off in the Peermade P.W. hospital (538) was due to its destruction by fire through accident and to the institution having in consequence been practically closed for 3 or 4 months. In the hospitals named in the margin, the death rate was higher than in the previous year.

379. In the central jail hospital at Trevandrum, 39 deaths occurred against 26 in 1955, the percentage of deaths to average strength being 10.6 against 6.1 in the previous year. This mortality is excessive and occurred chiefly amongst the laboring prisoners, particularly among such of them as are undergoing imprisonment for longer terms than one year. The Durbar Physician attributes this result apparently to the nature of the out-door work

on which the convicts are chiefly employed, namely, gardening and sweeping in the compounds of dwelling houses. It seems doubtful, however, whether this kind of work is wholly responsible for the mortality above noticed, for, as observed by Surgeon-Major Houston himself, Travancore prisoners are popularly supposed to have a very easy time of it and many prisoners come into jail in broken health. A more probable cause of the mortality to which Surgeon-Major Houston calls attention is the insufficiency of food to the laboring prisoners, but this has been remedied by the introduction of an improved scale of diet.

380. *Special Dispensaries.* The medical subordinates on special duty in various parts of Travancore have treated 9,281 cases against 6,250 in the previous year.

381. *Castes of patients treated.* The returns under this head are defective and do not give the necessary information for all the hospitals. For the Trevandrum General hospital which is the most important institution of its kind in the State, the following particulars are available:—

Castes.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Namboori Brahmans	21	31
Malayaloms Do.	69	611
Pandi Do.	83	1,361
Castes between Do. and Nairs	315	586
Nairs	43	3,020
Artizan classes	218	613
Eluvers	52	1,778
Lower classes of Hindus	32	958
Mahomedans	4	673
Europeans	54	282
East Indians	253	980
Native Christians		2,567
Total	1,144	13,457

382. *Maternity Hospital.* In the maternity hospital, there were 57 in-patients against 55 in 1055; 14 were of high and 43 of low caste. Four of the mothers died, three of puerperal convulsions and one immediately after delivery by forceps of a still born child after 4 days' labor. Eight of the children died, one having been born still without the use of instruments, 5 having been born still after the application of forceps and two after craniotomy.

383. The number of out-patients was 33 or one less than in 1055, 25 of high and 8 of low caste. The mothers survived, but 7 children died, 2 having been born still without instruments, 2 delivered still by forceps and one by craniotomy.

384. *Lunatic Asylum.* 119 patients were treated against 114 in the previous year. Of these, 45 were brought forward from the previous year and the rest were fresh admissions. 49 were discharged, 17 of them having been cured and the remaining 32 relieved; 7 died, 3 of diarrhoea, one of general dropsy, one of abscess of the scalp, one of epileptic convulsions and one suddenly of exhaustion. 63 remained in the Asylum at the end of the year.

385. The amount realised by the labor of the lunatics during the year was rupees 34-5-12.

386. *Surgical operations in all the hospitals.* 395 operations, major and minor, were performed in 1056 against 331 in 1055 in the General Hospital at Trevandrum; 233 against 208 in the Charity Hospital; and 25 operations against 26 in the Civil Hospital at Alleppey. The only death which occurred was at the General Hospital after amputation for compound fracture of the leg.

387. *Post Mortem examinations.* The subjoined statement shews the post mortem examinations held at the several institutions during the past as compared with the year previous:—

Name of the Hospital.	No. in 1055.	No. in 1056.
General hospital Trevandrum	14	24
Charity Do. Do.	"	"
Civil Do. Quilon	30	25
Do. Do. Mavalikarai	22	39
Do. Do. Cottayam	12	19
Do. Do. Alleppey	15	14
Do. Do. Shertallai	34	32
Do. Do. Alwaye	13	9
Do. Do. Muvattupuzhai	"	4
Do. Do. Parachallai	4	6
Do. Do. Padmanabhapuram	3	4
Do. Do. Nagercoil	6	6
Do. Do. Shencottah	"	2
Do. Do. Poonalure	3	"
Do. Do. Kottarakarai	"	12
Cardamom Hills Hospital	1	"
P. W. D. Hospital Warkallai	8	4
Do. Do. Peermade	3	1
Total	168	201

388. *Inspection.* Dr. Pulney Andy, Superintendent of Vaccination, visited several of the up-country hospitals during the year. The number of visits he made to each is shewn in the margin.

Hospitals	No. of visits.	
Neyattinkarai, Parachallay, Pulpanabapuram & Nagercoil.	4	
Quilon, Mayalickarai, Cottayam, Alleppey, Alwaye & Muvattupuzai.	3	
Sherattalai, Shencottah, Kottarakkai and Warkallai.	2	
Punalore.	1	
Total.....		89,418 1 6

389. The aggregate cost of the Medical Department was:

	Rupees	ch.	c.
In salaries.....	49,230	2	14
In medical supplies.....	18,559	23	10
In dieting.....	21,628	2	14

and this divided by the number of cases that came under treatment, gives an average cost per patient of 15 ans. against 14 ans. in the previous year.

Public Health.

390. *Cholera.* According to the mortuary returns of Trevandrum 5 deaths occurred during the cold season, but no case presented itself at any of the hospitals or dispensaries at the capital. 8 cases of choleraic diarrhoea occurred and were successfully treated at Alwaye. 2 cases of cholera at Kanjeracode were likewise successfully treated by an Assistant Apothecary specially sent to that locality owing, as the Durbar Physician states, to a rather sensational report received from that locality regarding the ravages of cholera; but it proved that the disease was never prevalent at the place in any thing like an epidemic form. At Nagercoil, 8 cases of cholera and 6 of choleraic diarrhoea happened; of the former, 2 proved fatal, but the disease was rather sporadic than epidemic, due to bad and insufficient food. The same may be said of all the little outbreaks of the disease which have occurred in Travancore during the year.

391. *Small pox.* The mortuary register for Trevandrum recorded 7 deaths under this head during the year. 5 persons were admitted to the Charity hospital, 3 of whom died. Small pox was epidemic in the neighbourhood of Pulpanabapuram, but no case came to the hospital there for treatment. At Nagercoil as also in the Agasteeswaram district generally, the disease was epidemic chiefly among the

Mahomedans. At Cottayam, where there was no epidemic, one case of small pox was successfully treated. At Thirunandikarai, 17 cases were treated, of which one proved fatal. The epidemic broke out at Kottarakarai where out of 34 cases treated one proved fatal and is attributed to neglect of vaccination among the lower orders who appear to be averse to the operation, and are said to have recourse to mechanical means for destroying the lymph, if vaccination is forced on them. At Thodupulai also, there were 3 cases of small pox all of which were successfully treated.

392. *Fever.* Fever was prevalent as usual during the hot season and in the tracts of country lying at the foot of the hills. Thodupulai, Neyattinkarai, Mee-nachel, Thirunandikarai, Neduvengaud, Kulcolum, Poonalore and Poothapandi were the affected parts. 5,638 cases altogether are reported to have occurred, of which only 21 proved fatal according to the departmental reports. Thodupulai, where the largest number of cases occurred, is in the remote hilly part of North Travancore where fever is never absent. The same remark applies, though in a less degree, to Mee-nachel also. In most of the affected parts the water is bad and insufficient, and the neighbourhood of most houses extremely filthy from accumulations of manures. The fever, as a rule, breaks out every year. In some places it is usually of a mild type and does not prove fatal, but a condition of anaemia is produced, the Durbar Physician observes, and this leads to dropsy and bowel affections of an intractable and fatal character.

393. *Vaccination.* The returns show that a much larger number of persons was brought under the influence of vaccination in the year under report than in the previous year, the total number of operations being given at 87,813 in 1056 against 72,009 in 1055; but the percentage of success was smaller, being 83.43 against 91.54. The cause of this falling off is not explained by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

394. The large increase in the number of vaccinations is attributed to the operation of certain rules issued in September 1880 calling upon all heads of departments and managers of government institutions to see that those

subject to their control are protected by vaccination. As

* Government servants ...	15,783
Students in schools ...	12,550
Prisoners ...	2,742
Public Works Dept. ...	630
Charitable Institutions...	4,040

Total... 35,777

a result of these rules it is reported that 35,777* persons either in the public service or in institutions directly under the control of the administration, have been vaccinated during the year.

395. The amount of inspection work done by the Superintendent was on the whole satisfactory. 24 stations were visited 4 times, 5 stations 3 times, one station twice and one station once.

396. The cost of the department to the Government is shown below :—

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Salary and travelling allowance of Superintendent and office establishment ...	8,397	19	5
Salaries of 25 vaccinators ...	4,642	25	12
Allowance for lymph and contingencies ...	806	8	„
Total.....	13,846	25	1

397. This gives the average expenditure on each successful operation during the year at ans. 3.02 against ans. 3.3 in the previous year.

398. The Durbar Physician urges that vaccination should be made compulsory in Travancore and quotes statistics from the Lancet to show how completely Scotland is protected from small pox by the prophylactic. All has been done in Travancore to extend vaccination which in the present circumstances of the country it is wise or practicable to do. A Royal Proclamation here is equivalent in its effect to an Act of the Legislature elsewhere, and the Proclamation of the 14th August 1878 points out the advantages of vaccination as a protection against small-pox and calls upon the general population to submit to the operation, setting before them the example of the Royal Family itself. The time has scarcely come for enforcing vaccination in Travancore by a punitive enactment.

F. POLITICAL.

399. During the year under report, His Highness the Maha Rajah was honored with a visit from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras.

The following extract from the Travancore Government Gazette Extraordinary details the proceedings on that occasion :—

“ His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, having accepted an invitation from His Highness the Maha Rajah to visit Trevandrum, orders were at once issued by the Dewan to make the necessary arrangements for His Grace's journey from Cochin and for receiving the noble visitor at the capital in a manner befitting His Grace's exalted position.

All along His Grace's route, arches of evergreens were erected over the canals, the banks illuminated at night, bridges decorated and other demonstrations of a cordial welcome on the part of the Sovereign and the people were arranged.

His Grace was accompanied by the British Resident Mr. Mac Gregor, Major Bertie Hobart and Dr. Mackenzie.

T. Rama Row, Dewan Peishcar of the Northern Division, met His Grace on the Cochin frontier at Arceecooty and attended His Grace to the Southern limit of his Division.

On the backwater off Alleppey, Mr. Rohde, the Commercial Agent and S. Shungra Soobier, the Dewan Peishcar of the Quilon Division, were awaiting His Grace's arrival. The Peishcar attended His Grace to the Quilon Residency.

His Grace arrived at Quilon on the morning of the 4th November, and was received at the Residency landing ghât by the Dewan the Honorable V. Ramiengar, the Officers of the subsidiary force at Quilon and the European and Native Officers of the Travancore State. A guard of honor was furnished by the 26th Madras Native Infantry.

After breakfast His Grace drove through the Cantonments in one of His Highness the Maha Rajah's carriages sent up to Quilon for the purpose and embarked again at the Cantonment Bridge in a Cabin Boat specially fitted up for His Grace's service.

On landing at the Warkallay Barrier, His Grace was received by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Jacob, in a pavilion erected for the occasion. C. Patchappa Naiker, the Dewan Peishcar of the Division,

Mr. Valentine, Assistant Engineer and other officers were in attendance. A detachment from the Nair Brigade consisting of 100 rank and file and the usual complement of officers paraded as a guard of honor with the colors.

His Grace attended by the Chief and Assistant Engineers inspected the junction Canal and Tunnel works in which he manifested great interest, and proceeded to the Bungalow of the Assistant Engineer for dinner.

The same evening, His Grace embarked again in another of His Highness' cabin boats, and arriving at Chakay early in the morning, alighted there for early tea which was served in a pavilion erected for the purpose. Embarking again, His Grace's boat reached the Public Reception Ghât at 7 A. M. precisely.

Here a spacious and handsome pavilion had been erected extending from the steps of the ghât to the public road.

A guard of honor consisting of 100 men of the Nair Brigade with the Band and Colors paraded at the landing place.

The Artillery were in attendance to fire a salute. The Dewan, the Commandant of the Nair Brigade, the Judges of the Sadr Court and all the Public officers of the State were assembled in the pavilion and a large concourse of people, outside. Graduates of the University were in their robes.

On signal guns being fired announcing that His Grace's boat had left Chakay, His Highness the Maha Rajah drove up escorted by the Body Guard and was received under the usual salute from the Artillery and Troops. His Highness the Elliah Rajah and Their Highnesses the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Princes were also present.

His Highness the Maha Rajah received His Grace on disembarking and after the usual greetings with the members of the Royal Family, His Highness led His Grace to a State carriage and drove with His Grace to the Residency through the Fort and Challa Bazaar, the Artillery firing the usual salutes. The road was throughout decorated, and triumphal arches with inscriptions of welcome in various styles were erected at convenient intervals. A guard of honor from the Nair Brigade and the Resident's escort received His Grace at the Residency under another salute from the guns.

At 4-30 P. M. His Highness the Maha Rajah proceeded in state to visit His Grace at the Residency, accompanied by His Highness the Elliah Rajah, Their Highnesses the Princes, the Dewan and the principal officers of the State. The European Gentlemen of the station had also been invited by the Resident and were present to meet His Highness.

At 8-30 P. M. the Public Gardens and the road leading to the Residency were illuminated in honor of His Grace's visit.

At 12 noon on the 6th, His Grace held a Levee at the Residency.

At 4-30 P. M. His Grace the Governor returned His Highness' State visit and was received in Public Durbar in the new Durbar Hall (Public offices.)

At 8 P. M. His Highness the Maha Rajah entertained His Grace and the European Ladies and Gentlemen of the station at a State Dinner in the large room adjoining the Durbar Hall. The Public offices and the principal roads were illuminated on the occasion. The Health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was proposed and drunk with cheers. His Grace the Duke then rose and proposed the health of His Highness the Maha Rajah, who returned thanks and proposed the toast of the evening—the health of His Noble guest—in the following terms.

‘Your Grace,

“I am at a loss for words to acknowledge adequately the high honor Your Grace has done me in proposing my health in such handsome terms:

“and you Ladies and Gentlemen in accepting it so cordially.

“Ladies and Gentlemen,

“According to the programme for the occasion, it devolves on me to propose the toast of the evening—that of His Grace the Duke. I could heartily wish that it had fallen to the lot of one infinitely worthier than myself—His Highness the late Maha Rajah, my lamented brother. But one and all of us are often in our lives painfully constrained to accept things as they are and not as they might have been.

“We have amidst us this evening not simply so high a dignitary as the Governor of Madras, but one who belongs to the highest rank of the English Nobility—one whose pedigree may be traced back to the Plantagenet Kings of England. No nation on earth values high birth, rank and ‘blue blood’ more than the Hindu and no section of the Hindu nationality, except perhaps the Rajputs, prizes them higher than the dwellers in this land of Parasurama. But in the case of His Grace, lustre borrowed from ancestry would be simply superfluous. The sterling manly character and high abilities of which His Grace has given ample proof from the very outset of his career are too well known to need any reference from me, rare as they are even among Englishmen. How incessantly and indefatigably His Grace toiled for the amelioration of the famished and dying millions, what unflagging zeal, admirable judgment and inexhaustible resources

he manifested in the dark days of the great famine of 1877 are within the vivid recollection of all. The Eastern Coast Canal and the Madras Harbour works will be for ages to come living monuments of His Grace's beneficent rule. For more than 20 years past the want of a branch Railway line to this coast has been felt and acknowledged by all; but the project remained in the land of dreams until His Grace moved in the matter with his wonted vigor and earnestness, and we may expect to see Travancore in a few years within easy communication with Lahore.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, this is a day which myself and my country will long contemplate with pride and pleasure. Hardly have five months expired since I attained my present position, and I cannot pretend to any claim to the high honor of His Grace's visit; but in spite of pressing engagements and of personal inconvenience His Grace has given this practical proof of his great personal kindness and likewise of the cordiality of friendship long subsisting between the Paramount Power and this ancient and loyal Native State. His Grace has thereby laid us all under the deepest obligation.

"With these words I propose the health of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos."

His Grace acknowledged the toast in a long and interesting speech after which there was a display of fireworks on the maidan to the east of the buildings and this closed the proceedings of the evening.

On Monday morning the 8th shortly after 8 A. M., His Grace left Trevandrum for Courttalum in one of His Highness' carriages under the usual salute from the Artillery. A guard of honor from the Nair Brigade and the Resident's escort paraded at the Residency on the occasion.

During His Grace's stay at the capital, private visits were exchanged between His Highness and His Grace."

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

400. *Government Garden at Peermade.* The produce of the garden for the last two years is given below:—

	1055.	1056.
Tea..... lbs.	1,208	2,298½
Cinchona lbs.	291	400
Coffee..... parabs.	101	130

401. The expenditure amounted to rupees 2,629 against rupees 1,760 in 1055.

402. *Revenue Survey.* This establishment which was originally organised for the survey of coffee estates was engaged during the year almost exclusively on the survey of the boundary line between Travancore and Cochin.

403. Some few coffee estates have also been surveyed, but very little more remains to be done under this head.

404. The drawing department executed 152 copies of maps of coffee estates, salt pans &c.

405. The cost of the establishment was rupees 11,594 against rupees 11,055 in the previous year.

406. The whole department will need to be thoroughly revised on the completion of the boundary work on which it is now engaged.

407. *Boundary Settlement—Travancore and Cochin.* The agreement for the settlement of the disputes was executed by the Dewans of both States in October 1880, and Mr. Hannyngton was appointed arbitrator. In all the five territorial cases, the Travancore Government advanced the plea of *res judicata* but the arbitrator disallowed the plea.

408. The cases were then heard on merits. The Irinja-lacoday case was decided in favor of Travancore (19th March 1881) and on Cochin's Appeal to the Madras Government the arbitrator's decision was upheld.

409. The arbitrator's decisions on the other four cases fall within the current year.

410. The settlement of the boundary made considerable progress and several disputes have been settled mostly in favor of Travancore.

411. *Travancore and Madura.* This line was finally settled and accepted on both sides in the course of the year, certain watch stations on the other side of the watershed, the basin of the Shuranganar and certain claims advanced by the Tavarum and Combay Poligars having been conceded to Travancore in so far as Sovereignty is concerned.

412. *Travancore and Tinnevely.* From Cape Comorin to Mahendragheri, the boundary was finally settled in 1871 and the settlement was approved by the Secretary of State. In the previous year (1055) the whole line from Mahendragheri northwards to Kotay Peak had been completed, but some small disputes remained for adjudication.

413. The northern and southern boundaries of the Spencottah taluk were sought to be rectified, but an account of the negotiations will find a place in the current year's report.

414. The British Government have abandoned the claims advanced to certain land on behalf of Mr. Cocq. The Muthukuli Vial, the Alwakurichi tract and the land about the site of an old observatory built by Travancore on the Athermallay Hills have been settled in favor of Travancore.

415. *The Mint—Copper Coinage.* 42,852 tolas of copper were coined into 7,46,850 cash which is equivalent to rupees 1,667½. The charges including the value of copper amounted to rupees 1,008½.*

*Cost of copper Rs. 554
Coinage charge Rs. 454½
Total... 1,008½

416. *Silver Coinage.* No silver was coined during the year as there was no demand.

417. The following table shows the receipts and charges of the Mint for the year 1056 :—

Receipts.	Rs.	Chs.	Charges.	Rs.	Chs.
Stamping fees on weights.....	42	...	Cost of Establishment.....	2,084	3
Sale proceeds of refuse coal...	2	7	Do. copper	554	...
Value of copper coin struck and issued.....	1,667	2	Contingent charges	454	21
Total.....	1,711	9	Total.....	3,092	24
			Deduct receipts	1,711	9
			Loss to Government	1,381	15

418. *The Elephant Department.* The number of elephants available at the beginning of the year was 97, 14 were captured in the Keddah at Koonoor and 8 taken in pits during the year. On the other hand, 14 elephants died; one was presented to the Zemindar of Bodinaikkanoor, two were given to the Kurthavoo of Rancee in lieu of the elephants caught in his pits and appropriated by the Government as belonging to them, and one was presented to the Trichendoor Devasom. There thus remained 101 animals at the close of the year.

419. The amount realised by hiring out elephants for marriage and pagoda processions was 905 rupees against 1,840 in 1055. The charges of the department amounted to rupees 22,877 against rupees 28,543.

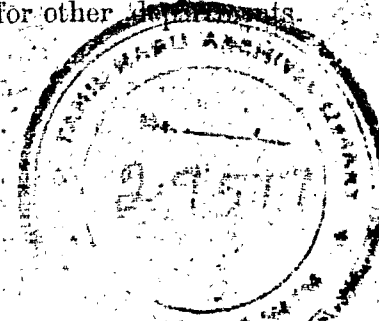
420. *The Press.* The operations of the Government Press are shown in the appended statement.

421. The total value of work done amounted to rupees 27,568 chs. 11 c. 7 against rupees 24,781 ch. 1 c. 12 in the previous year or an increase of rupees 2,787 chs. 9 c. 11.

422. Of the above amount, rupees 259 ch. 6 c. 6 were realised on private work against rupees 476 ch. 16 c. 1 in the previous year. Government work had so increased that private work had to be refused.

423. The total expenditure amounted to rupees 11,741 chs. 23 c. 4 against rupees 13,360 in the preceding year.

424. The quantity of paper consumed in printing was 3,510 reams of foolscap size against 2,475 in the previous year. 715 reams were for the Census, 533 for the Registration department, 504 for summonses, 400 for the Anchal, 338 for the Gazette and the rest for other departments.



425. The number of volumes issued from the bindery was 58,920 inclusive of those folded, stitched and covered. Of this number 25,366 and 23,600 volumes belonged to the Gazette and Census departments respectively.

426. Owing to want of sufficient type for the increasing demands on the Press, a fresh supply of English and Tamil types was obtained from Madras which cost rupees 717 chs. 5 c. 4.

427. The value of the lithographing work turned out was rupees 1,063 chs. 16 c. 14 against rupees 1,538 chs. 2 c. 8 in 1055.

428. *Government Gazette.* The Travancore Gazette was a strictly official publication containing only appointments and dismissals, leave of absence and ordinary Government notifications or advertisements and certain departmental returns. The attention of Government was directed during the year to rendering this official organ a more attractive and useful publication and placing it within reach of the subordinate officials and the more educated and intelligent classes of the people. With this view, an agricultural sheet has been added in which useful information from the "Indian Agriculturist" and other publications is extracted. All important official circulars and orders affecting the general administration and select papers from the official records are also published. The rate of subscription was reduced in the case of the lower servants and ryots 50 per cent. The result has been a large increase in the circulation of the Gazette during the current year which will be noticed in the next report.

429. *Conservancy.* Prior to the Malabar year ¹⁰⁵² ₁₈₇₅₋₇₇ there was no attention paid to the conservancy or sanitation of even the capital beyond employing a few sweepers under the orders of the Tahsildar to occasionally sweep the streets in the Fort. In that year a sum of 213 rupees a month was sanctioned for supplementing the already existing staff of sweepers. In the following year, a small further addition was made and a set of rules was passed for the conservancy of the town, but the entire cost of the establishment including a conservancy officer, inspector,

writer, peons and sweepers was only 286 rupees a month in addition to the hire of a few carts. In ¹⁰⁵⁵ ₁₈₇₉₋₈₀ a further sum of 100 rupees a month was sanctioned, but the whole staff, without a proper sanitary Inspector and without efficient supervision, fell far short of the requirements of a straggling town like Trevandrum stretching over an area of about 10 square miles.

430. In the year under report therefore a Committee consisting of the Durbar Physician, the Chief Engineer, the Division Peishcar and the retired 4th Judge of the Sadr Court was appointed to report on the sanitation of the capital and to suggest measures for placing it in an efficient condition. The Proceedings of Government on the subject are printed in the appendix.

431. The committee recommended the construction of 14 public latrines; the removal of night soil and sweepings to a distance from the town; the construction of 40 dust boxes and 19 carts specially adapted for conservancy purposes; the guarding of the principal tanks and feeding channels from pollution; the removal of certain fish bazaars from crowded localities; the opening of two new vegetable bazaars; laying down of rules for regulating the erection of new buildings to prevent encroachments; the widening of certain lanes; the better regulation of burials and cremation, and the entertainment of an adequate establishment under proper supervision.

432. These recommendations have been generally approved. An establishment has been organised at a cost of rupees 1,823 per mensem or rupees 1,123 a month in excess of previous expenditure, and placed under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector. The town has been divided into divisions and wards with Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, and the necessary conservancy carts have been provided.

433. Before the year closed, the establishment was in good working order and is now doing its work very satisfactorily. The town is kept quite clean and its sanitary condition has been much improved.

434. An important work undertaken to improve the sanitation of the Fort is deserving of particular notice. Owing to defective construction, the main drain, which runs through the Palace enclosure and debouches into the paddy fields outside the Fort, was incapable of carrying off rapidly the surface and sewage water, which spreading and stagnating on a low piece of ground opposite the Palace, was a source of great nuisance, the percolation of sewage contaminating the surrounding wells and tanks and injuriously affecting the health of the town. To remedy this state of things, a new channel has been cut to carry off the sewage to the Killiyaur, and the old drain has been reconstructed with a proper fall. These improvements completed at a cost of about 13,000 rupees will, it is hoped, contribute materially to the improvement of the health of the town.

435. The charges on account of the conservancy department during the year amounted to rupees 8,286.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

436. *Legislation.* A regulation has been enacted to provide against cattle trespass.

437. The Criminal Courts having hitherto worked without any law defining offences or laying down the procedure, a long-felt want has been supplied by adopting the British Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes as the law of Travancore.

438. The Police of the country having been found to be ill-paid, ill-disciplined and generally inefficient, a Regulation has been passed on the lines of the Madras Police Act to reorganize the entire force.

439. By a Royal Proclamation, penalties on old documents engrossed on unstamped cadjan when presented to the Revenue authorities for transfer of registry in their accounts have been remitted.

440. The system of effecting such transfers has been revised and simplified.

441. A census of the population has been taken simultaneously with the census in British India.

442. To reduce the inducement to smuggle Coimbatore Tobacco, the duty on this article has been reduced by a Proclamation from 40 to 30 rupees a candy, when bonded in certain warehouses about the frontier.

443. Rules have been laid down conceding mining rights in gold to holders of coffee lands on the higher hills on certain easy terms.

444. The conservancy of the Warkallai tunnels and canal and traffic passing through them have been placed under regulation.

445. *Judicial Department.* The litigation of the country being continually on the increase notwithstanding the introduction of a higher scale of fees, and the superior Courts being unable even with 3 and 4 Judges to cope with the increasing work, the entire Judicial system came under con-

sideration in the course of the year and a plan for a thorough reorganization was discussed and matured. The objects aimed at are,

On the civil side

- (1) To give relief to the superior courts by increasing the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' Courts from 200 to 500 rupees.
- (2) To facilitate the disposal of small suits by investing the Munsiffs with small cause jurisdiction in suits below a certain value.
- (3) To reduce the number of Judges in the Zillah Courts to 2 for the present and eventually to one.
- (4) To improve the tone of the Judicial service by raising the salaries of the Judges and Munsiffs.

On the criminal side

- (1) To separate the Police from the Magistracy and leave the Peishcars and Tahsildars more time to attend to their proper duties as collectors of revenue and magistrates.
- (2) To organize the Police and place it under a separate head, still leaving it "an efficient instrument in the hands of the magistrate for the prevention and detection of crime."
- (3) To reduce the number of magistrates which is unnecessarily large.
- (4) To raise the powers of magistrates of all grades, so as to reduce the work of the Sessions Courts, and above all
- (5) To so reconstitute the Sadr or the highest Court that while every case should have the benefit of a hearing by a bench of two Judges, it should be able to furnish a Court of ultimate resort to advise the Sovereign in disposing of appeals preferred to Him, and further provide for the efficient supervision of the working of the lower Courts by the occasional deputation of one of its own Judges.

446. *Jails.* Intramural labor has been introduced into the jail on a systematic plan. Native cloths, cotton carpets, coir rugs and mats, chain fetters and carts for the use of the jail are manufactured by convict labor, in addition to carving in wood and ivory. Plans for a new Central Jail at the capital have been discussed and sanctioned and the building is in progress.

447. *Land Revenue.* At the request of the Edapalli Chief, his estate was taken under the management of Government in view to his being extricated from his embarrassments and his finances being placed on a proper footing.

448. Certain classes of holdings, which in addition to the land tax, are saddled with a heavy interest on loans made to the proprietors in ancient times and which loans they were not permitted to liquidate except by paying down 20 years' interest, have been allowed by a Royal Proclamation, to extinguish this debt by payment of the principal, and where the amount of this is not known, by paying down 10 years' interest.

449. At the beginning of the century, Colonel Munro who was at the time both Resident and Dewan, granted a reduction of the assessment on certain highly assessed lands to avoid annual remissions, but in course of time when such lands escheated or were abandoned and changed hands, the original high assessment came to be charged and exacted without any deduction on account of failure of crops &c. The abuse has been corrected by admitting such lands again to the benefit of the reduction of assessment granted by Colonel Munro.

450. Some of the poorer classes were bound by custom to supply the great temple at Vycome with firewood at almost nominal prices. As this was oppressive, the people have been released from the obligation, and arrangements made for purchasing the firewood in the open market.

451. The very low prices at which the holders of certain favorably assessed lands were bound by custom to supply provisions for the large feeding house at Trevandrum being a source of great grievance and oppression, relief has been afforded to those concerned by raising the prices to nearly the market rates.

452. A tax of the the nature of Mohturpha levied from poor fishermen for the privilege of collecting shells at a certain seaport has been given up.

453. Rules have been laid down to prevent the indiscriminate felling of forest for cultivation on the hills.

454. *Trade.* The hire charged for the use of the Tramway leading from the canal to the beach at Alleppey has been reduced 50 per cent. The fare of licensed boats plying

between the shore and the shipping has also been reduced. These reductions were necessary to counteract the tendency of the trade to flow towards Cochin.

455. *Public Works.* The important and difficult work of tunnelling through the Warkullai cliffs which was the only barrier to uninterrupted inland water communication between the capital and the extreme northern frontier of the State, has been completed and the canal thrown open to traffic at a cost of seventeen lacs of rupees.

456. *Irrigation.* A personal visit by the Dewan accompanied by the Assistant Engineer having revealed serious defects in the principal head works and canals of the Irrigation system, measures have been concerted to undertake the improvement and conservancy of these important works on a systematic plan. With this view, the senior Assistant Engineer has been relieved of all other work and left free to give his time and attention exclusively to irrigation. Before entering on these exclusive duties, it was arranged that he should visit the important irrigation works in the Tanjore and Godavery Districts.

457. *Anchal.* Owing to repeated complaints of delays and irregularities, the Anchal or postal system of the State has undergone careful examination, and as a first step to improvement, an efficient Post Master from the British service has been appointed to the exclusive charge of the department.

458. *The Book Dépôt.* The Dépôt has been placed under efficient management and provision made for periodical taking of stock.

459. *The Gazette.* The Travancore Government Gazette has been improved by the addition of an agricultural sheet, the publication of selections from official records and of all official circulars, orders and statistics which it is desirable to place within the reach of the public. To bring the Gazette within the means of the lower officials and more intelligent land-holders, the subscription has been reduced 50 per cent in the case of such applicants. A much larger circulation is the result.

460. *Conservancy.* A Committee was appointed to report on the sanitation of the town of Trevandrum and to suggest measures for placing it on an efficient footing. On their report, a good working staff under a separate sanitary officer has been organized and placed in charge of the conservancy. The drainage of the Fort has been improved at a cost of upwards of 13,000 rupees and a maidan opposite the Palace which was a source of great nuisance has been converted into a place of healthful recreation.

W. Ramiengar,

Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry
on circuit, Cottayam.
15th May 1882.

APPENDIX.

A.—PROTECTION.

(1)—MEMO ON POAKKUVARAVOO DEPARTMENT AND REVISED RULES.

On my assuming charge of my office in October last, one of the things that first attracted my attention was what is called the "Poakku-varavoo" Department. The account given to me of this branch of the Administration did not satisfy my curiosity, and I have therefore since been led to study its history and practical working.

The Department I find is only 17 months old, having been started in Avany of the past year, 1055; but strangely enough in a matter involving a yearly expenditure of a lac of Rupees of the public money, I can find no clear statement of the objects and reasons for which the department was created. I applied to the officer who is at the head of this establishment for information, but he has sent me only a most meagre and perfunctorily drawn up Memorandum which does not give me even the strength of the establishment employed. According to this paper, the object sought to be attained is the preparation of a complete register of the land-holders of the State. It appears that this was considered an indispensable preliminary to the passing of an act for the collection of arrears of land revenue, and a department comprising no less than 856 public servants and costing 7,358 Rupees in salary alone was therefore at once organized and set to work. Besides this establishment paid by Government, it is computed that there are 1,144 process servers paid out of summons fees, so that the total number of Poakku-varavoo servants amounts to no less than 2,000. Now the last census gives the number of "cultivators" (whatever that may mean) in Travancore at 4,00,000. Dividing this by the number of Poakku-varavoo servants, we have one to operate upon every 200 cultivators which is nearly eight times the proportion of police to population in the Madras Presidency. It is difficult to overrate the evils that must result from letting loose such a body of inferior servants on the country.

At the time the department was started, it was computed that the work would be finished in one year and that the cost would not exceed 70,000 Rupees; but as about 42,000 Rupees were expected to be realized in the way of Puttayan fees, it was stated that the real cost to the exchequer would be only 28,000 Rupees.

Let us see how this accords with actual facts. I am informed that 5,47,295 applications for transfer of registry have been received and filed; that 57,890 have been disposed of in the last 16 months, leaving 4,89,400 to be settled hereafter. As the average number of cases disposed of thus amounts to $\frac{57,890}{16} = 3,405$ per mensem, it follows that the 4,89,400 cases remaining on the file, will take 12 years to settle, instead of one.

Again, 86,000 Rupees were sanctioned on account of the department in 1055, and Rupees 92,681 in 1056, or 1,79,681 Rupees since its establishment 17 months ago. Out of this, 65,173 Rupees was actually spent during the past year, and 36,699 Rupees during the last 4 months.

of the current year, or together Rupees 1,01,872 on account of salaries, leaving 57,809 in hand for the remaining 8 months of the year. Adding the cost of stationery expended viz. 20,000 Rupees, the average cost per mensem for the last 16 months being 7,617 Rupees a month, or $12 \times 7,617 = 91,404$ Rupees per annum, the aggregate cost for 12 years—the time which, as has been shown, it will take the department to clear off the cases on its file—would be nearly 12 lacs against one lac the estimated cost.

But the above by no means conveys a correct idea of the real situation. If the officers of the department clear their files of the 4,800 cases now pending, they will not find their hands clear at the end of the 12 years, nor will the Government have got the complete register of land-holders which it was the object of the Poakkuvaravoo institution to obtain. As the work of registration proceeds, lands in the natural course of things must continue to change hands, and mutations must take place. And by the time the cases in hand have been disposed of, a fresh accumulation will have taken place which would again tax the energies of the officers of the department who would thus have to be continued as a permanent branch of the public service.

But the question arises whether this separate costly department was really required in the interests of the Revenue Administration; whether the elaborate rules laid down for effecting transfers of property were based on sound principles, and whether in short the action taken at so much cost has in any way benefited or is calculated to benefit the land-holders or the State. After carefully reading the rules or, as it is called the Poakkuvaravoo Act, I am of opinion that it is a most ill-conceived, ill-judged and mischievous piece of legislation. It is based entirely on a misconception of what was really required to be done. It places in the hands of a set of illiterate, irresponsible and professedly temporary officials large quasi-judicial powers for the adjudication of important rights of property; and is calculated to mislead the landed interests into the belief that the transfer of registry to be made and the Puttayams to be eventually granted confer and convey a right to the property affected. It was impossible that such a department could do any good; and the result is that there has been a great scramble for the imaginary advantages proposed to be conferred by the quasi-judicial investigation into titles as is evidenced by the number of applications preferred and the amount of fees and fines collected amounting to no less than Rupees 87,114. The working of the act during the short time it has been in existence has been attended with much oppression and exaction, and doubtless with much dissatisfaction.

That such has been the practical working of the department may be gathered from the accompanying reports which I have obtained from Peishcars Shaugra Soobier, Rama Row and Pachappa Naicker. I beg to call particular attention to the opinions of the first named officer based apparently on close observation.

The department appears to me to have failed because it has aimed at too much—at more than it was necessary to do.

What we really require for facilitating the collection of the revenue is simply a register showing the actual holders and the particulars and

the amount of the land held by each. These details every Proverticar whose duty it is to collect the revenue knows or ought to know. Every change is known to him, but under a loose system the change has never been recorded. It is a most simple operation if ascertained and recorded at the time it takes place; but this from one cause or another has never been done and the register of land-holders has been allowed to fall in arrears and has to be brought up. From the very nature of the case, few can do this so well as the local head of the Proverti, and a few simple rules are all that are needed to ensure its being done once for all and for the register being kept up afterwards by recording subsequent mutations as they occur. I venture to submit a draft of such rules for approval. Under these rules, the work will divide itself into two parts; 1st all permanent transfers viz. sale, gift, decrees of court or otherwise will be made under the orders of the Tahsildar; 2ndly all registers in the names of actual occupants whether by right of mortgage or otherwise shall be made by the Proverticar of each village as the changes occur. This division of labor would facilitate the work and admit of the register being kept up to date. If the rules are sanctioned and worked carefully by the Proverticar and Tahsildar under the close supervision of the Divisional officers, I do not entertain any doubt about the registration being accurately made and kept up to date, and to any want that may now be felt by our collectors of revenue being completely met.

Holding these views I beg to recommend the abolition of the Poakkuvaravoo Department. This will save to the Government an annual expenditure of a lac of Rupees at a time when many important reforms involving a large outlay are pressing for decision. Among these I may mention the reorganization of the Police, the reconstruction of the judicial machinery, the revision of the revenue establishments, the survey of the garden lands and a general revenue survey and settlement.

While I recommend the abolition of the separate Poakkuvaravoo establishment now maintained, there are important considerations which require that a few hands should be maintained in each taluq whose duty it shall be to take over at once from the present Poakkuvaravoo officers (before it is known that they are doomed) any balance of summons fees in their hands and the Poakkuvaravoo records which probably have among them many original valuable documents belonging to those who have filed them for the purposes of the inquiry under the present Act. These we are bound, when doing away with the present arrangements, to take care of and account for to the owners.

As regards the money in hand of which we have the large sum of 64,283 Rupees, I find from inquiries I have made that unfortunately there are no accounts showing how much has been collected from each individual or (what would equally answer our purpose) in each case on the Poakkuvaravoo officer's file; how much has been spent on account of each such individual or in each such case, and what balance is left. The fees collected have merged in a general fund out of which all payments on account of process servers have been made. It would

Amount of summons fees &c. realized Rupees	86,312
Amount spent	22,029
Balance	64,283

therefore be impossible to return the money to those to whom it is properly due. But all money collected from applicants on whose account no action has yet been taken, that is, no summonses or notices have yet been served, may perhaps be capable of being restored. I would beg to recommend that this be done, what remains after such refund, being held in deposit by the Sircar to be used in carrying on the work under the new rules.

Except for a most pernicious system of accounting which at present prevails in Travancore and under which a large number of public servants on the taluq and proverti establishments are annually drawn off and detained in the Huzur Catcherry during the greater portion of the year, no additional establishment would be necessary in the taluq for the registration of transfers under the new rules. But as the taluq and proverti establishments are much crippled under present arrangements; as Government are in a measure pledged by what has already been done, to carry on the Poakkavaravoo operations though in a different manner, and as it is highly essential that there should be a responsible official for this, it is advisable that a small staff of servants should be especially employed in each taluq and who may be paid out of the large unexpended fees already referred to. I would propose the following establishment—

34 Record keepers at the rate of one to each taluq and one to each of the two Kundukrishis at 10 Rs. each	Rs. 340
232 Pillmars at one to each Proverti to assist the Proverticar at 7 Rs. each	Rs. 1,624
Total.....	Rs. 1,964

per mensem or $12 \times 1,964 = 23,568$ per annum. While the record-keeper in the taluq would have the custody of the documents already filed in the Poakkavaravoo offices and produce them when required for purposes of inquiry, the proverti pillmars would assist the Proverticar in registering the ordinary transfers which will fall to his share under the new rules. This separate establishment will it is to be hoped only be temporary and become unnecessary when the present system of withdrawing taluq and proverti pillmars from their proper duties has been discontinued.

If these proposals meet with Your Highness' approval, it will be necessary before the abolition of the Poakkavaravoo Department is publicly announced, to arrange for the records and money in charge of the several Poakkavaravoo officers being taken over by the Tahsildars.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

24th January 1831.

*Revised Rules for registering transfers of land in Revenue Accounts
and for granting Putlayams.*

WHEREAS it is necessary to revise and simplify the Rules now in force for registering transfers of landed property, We are pleased to enact the following Rules.

1. In each Proverti, the Proverticar shall keep a complete register of all proprietors of land within that Proverti, and no new registry shall be made by the Proverticar except under orders from the Tahsildar and except as provided in rule 8.
2. All applications for transfers already preferred to Poakkavaravoo Officers shall be made over to the Deputy Tahsildar or, in his absence, to the Tahsildar concerned, and shall, together with all applications which may hereafter be preferred under these rules, be disposed of in the manner hereinafter prescribed.
3. When a transfer is applied for on the strength of a final decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction, the production of such a decree before the Deputy Tahsildar or the Tahsildar, as the case may be, by the person or persons seeking transfer, shall be sufficient authority for such officer directing the necessary transfer to be made.
4. When persons desire to have a registry transferred on the ground of sale, gift, partition or otherwise, they shall apply to the Deputy Tahsildar or Tahsildar in whose range the land is situated. The application must be made either in person or by a duly authorised Vakeel. When the application is presented to a Deputy Tahsildar direct or when it has been referred to him by the Tahsildar for report, the Deputy Tahsildar shall hold the necessary inquiry in regard to the identity and consent of the parties, and if satisfied on these points, he shall endorse the application to the effect that the parties concerned have admitted the transaction before him and send it to the Tahsildar for disposal. The Tahsildar may then act on the certificate as if the parties had consented to the transfer before himself.
5. On receipt of such certificate by the Tahsildar, a notice of the intended transfer shall be sent by him to the Proverticar within whose range the land to be transferred is situated, and published in the Proverti, 30 days before the transfer is made in the Register.
6. On the expiration of the term aforesaid, the Tahsildar shall order the transfer to be made by the Proverticar if no objection has been received in the meantime by the Tahsildar. If any objection shall have been preferred to him, the Tahsildar shall make an inquiry into the nature of the objection raised and order the registry or not according to the result of the inquiry, leaving the party aggrieved by the Tahsildar's decision to appeal first to the Dewan Peishcar and then the Huzur, or have recourse to a civil suit as the party may elect.
7. On the death of a registered Proprietor, the Proverticar should at once report the matter to the Deputy Tahsildar or Tahsildar stating who is the nearest heir. When there is no dispute and all the members of

the family consent before such officer to the lands in the name of the deceased being registered in the name of the next nearest heir, the Tahsildar shall direct the necessary transfer to be made; but if the transfer of registry is disputed, the parties shall be referred to the established Courts; the registry meanwhile being retained in the name of the deceased holder.

8. In cases in which a transfer of registry is not sought or made under the foregoing rules, and the lands are in the actual possession of a person other than the registered holder under a mortgage or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Proverticar, for the purpose of facilitating the collection of the revenue, to enter under the proper registered Proprietor, the names of the persons in actual possession of the land with the particulars of the land so held. Before making such entry, the Proverticar shall satisfy himself of the fact of possession, by such inquiry as may be necessary and by reference to the documents under which possession is stated to be held.

9. It shall be competent to Tahsildars to refer to Proverticars all applications for entry, as directed in rule 8, of the names of actual holders, as immediately responsible for the payment of the revenue on the land.

10. It shall also be competent to the Tahsildars to refer all applications for transfers under rules 4 & 7 to the Deputy Tahsildars under them for inquiry and report.

11. All applications for transfers preferred to Poakkuvaravoo Officers or other authorities prior to the coming into force of these rules shall be disposed of as if they have been presented under these rules.

12. All orders passed by Tahsildars under rules 3, 4, 6, 7 & 11 shall be open to revision by Division Peishcars on appeal preferred to them within 30 days from the date of such orders; and from all decisions passed by Division Peishcars under this rule, there shall likewise be a special appeal to the Huzar to be preferred also within 30 days.

13. Any party aggrieved by any entry made by a Proverticar under rule 8 may complain to the Tahsildar; and if dissatisfied with the Tahsildar's order, to the Dewan Peishcar, and then to the Huzar.

14. In the months of Auni and Andi of each Malabar year, the Tahsildar shall cause Puttahs to be prepared in the annexed form from the Thundapare accounts as kept under these rules and issue them through each Proverticar.

1. To all living Proprietors whose names already stand registered or may have been registered since the coming into force of these rules and,

2. To all actual holders whether already entered as such or entered under rule 8.

15. A fee of 2 chs. shall be levied for each Puttah to cover the expense of the paper and printing.

16. The fee shall be leviable, when not paid, as arrears of Land Revenue.

17. The Tahsildar shall arrange to indent in time for the necessary number of printed forms of Puttahs which shall be struck off and supplied to him from the Huzar.

18. Separate Puttahs shall be granted for lands situated in different Provertics, though they may be owned or occupied by the same person.

19. All Puttahs issued in each year shall be numbered in a consecutive series.

20. The Puttah is intended simply to show the description and extent of land held by each holder and the revenue payable thereon to Government, and will confer no right not already possessed.

21. It shall be the duty of Dewan Peishcars, in the course of their tours, to examine the Thundapare accounts kept by the Proverticar and see that these rules are strictly acted upon.

22. It shall also be the duty of the Peishcars to see Puttahs duly distributed in the months of Auni and Andi of each year as required by rule 14.

23. These rules shall apply to all lands under the management of Government; provided that applications for transfers of registry from Europeans or Americans shall be submitted to the Dewan for disposal.

24. All previous rules relating to transfer of registry shall be held to have been cancelled by these rules.

25. As much importance is attached to the Thundapare being kept with care and accuracy and up to date, the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Proverticars will be held strictly responsible for any neglect in carrying out these rules.

19th Coombhum 1056.

SIGN MANUAL



(4).—Statement of Regular appeals Pending, filed and disposed of in the Zilla Courts of Travancore during the year 1956.

Courts.	Filed in 1956.		Disposition of										Disposition of pending cases.		Remaining.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Total.	Movable.	Immovable.	Admitted for review of judgment under Sec. 381.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Paid.	Value of Appeals filed in 1956.	Not contested.					Disposed of.					Days.	Months.	Average duration of each suit.	Under 6 months.	Above 1 year & under 2 years.	Above 2 & under 3 years.	Above 3 & under 4 years.	Above 4 & under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
									Transferred to other Courts.	Suits admitted by mutual agreement under Sec. 38.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Decided ex parte.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 333.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Immovable.	Movable.	Total.											Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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(5).—Statement showing the No. of Appeals, Special Appeals and Reviews pending, filed and disposed of in the Sadr Court of Travancore during the year 1956.

NATURE OF SUITS.	Filed in 1956.		Grand Total.		Value of Appeals filed in 1956.		Disposed of.										Result of the appeals in the consolidated cases.		Average duration of each case.		Remaining.										
	Total.	Immovable.	Movable.	Total.	Rs.	Suits admitted by mutual agreement under Section 33.	Dismissed for default under Section 330.	Remanded to the lower Court under Section 335.	Decided on the merits under Section 333.		Suits not contested.	Suits contested.	Total No. disposed of.	Result of the appeals.				Average duration of each case.		Remaining.											
									For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.				Immovable.	Movable.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	Remaining.									
																						Remaining.									
Appeal Suits ...	430	361	230	594	1,024	3,52,654	21	14	21	208	353	422	105	617	350	96	115	823	254	103	42	8	1	1	1	497					
Special Appeal Suits...	272	165	124	292	554	26,835	12	12	4	61	220	240	169	409	318	22	41	623	85	51	78	1	1	1	1	1,153					
Review Suits ...	9	25	11	36	36	1	1	1	13	22	25	11	36	21	39	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					
Total.....	702	557	365	922	1,624	3,79,489	34	26	25	282	605	687	375	1,062	689	127	101	8	339	154	60	9	1	1	1	562					

(8).—Statement of Criminal cases referred by the Zilla Criminal Courts of Travancore for the year 1056 under Sec. 11 of Regulation I of 1036.

Court.	Pending on the 31st Adi 1055.		Received during the year 1056.		Total.	Disposed of.		Nature of disposal.			Average duration of a case.		Remaining.
	No. of cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of cases.	No. of Prisoners.		No. of cases.	No. of Prisoners.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	
Sadr.	2	18	11	31	13	49	13	49	4	9	„	21	„

(9).—Statement of Criminal Appeals preferred before the Sadr Court under Sec. 16 of Regulation I of 1036 during the year 1056.

Court.	Pending on the 31st Adi 1055.	Admitted in 1056.	Nature of disposal.			Average delay.		Remaining.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	
Sadr.	„	99	99	89	40	21	28	10

(10).—Statement of Criminal Sentences executed &c. in the Zilla Criminal Courts for the year 1056.

Courts.	Pending execution on the 31st Adi 1055.	Passed in 1056.	Total.	Executed.	Pending execution.
Padmanabhapuram	„	113	113	113	„
Trevandrum	„	140	140	140	„
Quilon	1	268	269	269	„
Alleppey	„	220	220	220	„
Alwaye	„	112	112	112	„
Total.....	1	853	854	854	„

(11).—Statement showing the No. of Prisoners admitted in the Criminal Jails and of Judgment-debtors confined during the year 1056.

Courts.	Remaining on the 31st Adi 1055.	Admitted in 1056.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Judgment debtors in jail.
Padmanabhapuram	13	99	112	95	17	113
Trevandrum	11	139	150	127	23	77
Quilon	53	515	573	516	57	144
Alleppey	40	379	419	383	36	146
Alwaye	18	261	279	244	35	49
Total.....	140	1,393	1,533	1,365	168	535

(12)—Statement showing the nature of Suits filed in the Zilla and Munsiffs Courts of Travancore for the year 1956.

Courts.	Suits between Tenants and Tenants.		Claims to division of Tawad property (Marunakattayam.)		Suits otherwise connected with lands.		Do. for houses or other immovable property.		Do. for debts, wages, &c.		Do. for damages for violation of caste privileges &c.		Do. for division of property under general Hindu Law.		Do. for division of property by Nambari Brahmans.		Do. for inheritance among non-Hindu Makattayam classes such as Syrian Christians, Moplas &c.		Do. for inheritance among the classes following the mixed system of inheritance, such as Ilavas &c.		Original Suits		Appeal Suits		Total		Total
	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	For real property.	For personal property.	
Padmanabhapuram ...	5	37	60	252	309	38	377	38	589	377	2	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	740
Trevandrum ...	13	15	4	228	228	114	589	114	655	589	4	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,138
Quilon ...	8	8	4	349	349	16	1,075	16	1,075	1,075	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,169
Alleppey ...	51	51	1	189	189	26	349	26	349	349	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1,476
Alwaye ...																											617
Total	104	104	64	1,366	1,366	422	3,045	422	3,045	3,045	15	81	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	5,140
Munsiffs	313	313	1	993	993	1,224	24,648	1,224	24,648	24,648		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27,183
Grand Total	417	417	65	2,359	2,359	1,646	27,693	1,646	27,693	27,693	15	82	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	32,323

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(13).—Original Suits.

Courts.	Pending on the 31st Adi 1955 and filed during the year 1956.	Total No. of Suits disposed of.	Suits disposed of uncontested.	Disposal of suits contested.			Remaining.
				For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	
Padmanabhapuram ...	769	584	172	261	131	392	205
Trevandrum ...	1,085	601	217	289	156	444	424
Quilon ...	1,131	533	304	153	76	229	598
Alleppey ...	1,615	993	506	387	105	492	617
Alwaye ...	598	377	179	146	50	198	221
Total	5,198	3,133	1,378	1,237	618	1,755	2,065
Munsiffs	30,241	28,288	20,094	5,547	2,647	8,194	1,953
Grand Total	35,439	31,421	21,472	6,784	3,165	9,949	4,018

(14).—Appeal Suits.

Courts.	Pending on the 31st Adi 1955 and filed during the year 1956.	Total No. of suits disposed of.	Suits disposed of uncontested.	Remanded to the Lower Courts.	Disposal of suits contested.			Remaining.
					For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	
Padmanabhapuram ...	551	489	54	25	139	271	410	62
Trevandrum ...	535	419	21	45	150	203	353	116
Quilon ...	770	584	63	85	170	269	439	186
Alleppey ...	703	545	40	92	210	203	413	158
Alwaye ...	262	231	9	24	80	118	198	31
Total	2,821	2,268	187	271	749	1,001	1,810	553
Sadr Court	1,624	1,002	60	25	282	695	977	502
Grand Total	4,445	3,330	247	296	1,031	1,756	2,787	1,115

(15).—Statement distributing the total No. of Suits disposed of by the Sadr, Zilla and Munsiffs' Courts of Travancore in 1955 according to the interval of time within which they were so decided.

[illegible]

(16)—Statement showing the amount of collections and disbursements of the Judicial Department for the year 1956.

COURTS	Amount of fines			Amount of stamp penalties			Amount of institution fees			Amount of fees levied on petitioners, Valuable E.C.			Total of columns 1 to 4			Amount realized including out-standings			Bates paid to prisoners			Contingent expenses			Total of columns 7 and 8			Cost of the establishment			Total of columns 9 and 10.		
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.			
Sadr	16	210			17,536	6	1	5,571	12	1	22,948	13	5	22,637	10	9					73	12	5	768	12	5	51,708	12		52,467	5	5	
Zila	2,555	14	9	2,457	11		23,780	7	1	30,706	3	1	1,54,804	4	5	1,25,659	5	4	1,882	10	2	4,607	1	1	65,852	11	1	65,852	11	1	70,310	12	11
Munsif	526	4	2	2,413	9	1	71,304	5	9	83,664	11	5	1,67,615	15	4	1,57,632	8	11			3,101	12	6	2,151	12	6	37,120	9	11	40,341	5	5	
Total	3,390	5	16	4,869	12	6	1,77,448	4	5	1,19,331	10	6	3,05,565	1	2	2,06,316	9		1,882	10	6,692	9	1	6,577	5	11	1,54,551	1	10	1,63,128	11	10	

(17).—Particulars of the total No. of Civil cases filed and disposed of in the Sadr Zilla and Munsiff's Courts during the year 1936.

Courts.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1936	Filed in 1936:		Grand Total.	Value of suits filed in 1936 in Rupees.	Decided on merits.	Disposed of:		For P.M.	For P.D.	Suits filed in 1936.	Pending.
		Immovable.	Movable.				Otherwise disposed of.	Total.				
Sadr Court	703	537	365	922	1,624	3,79,489	977	85	375	282	695	562
Padmanabapuram	538	361	401	762	1,320	2,98,652	392	251	540	400	402	267
Trevandrum	467	545	608	1,153	1,620	2,49,833	797	283	438	359	502	38
Quilon	715	514	672	1,186	1,901	5,16,412	665	452	323	342	362	222
Alleppey	778	397	1,143	1,540	2,318	6,61,044	905	633	597	308	514	241
Alwaye	227	213	370	633	860	2,22,864	396	212	228	168	203	49
Total	2,745	2,080	3,194	5,274	8,019	19,49,365	3,565	1,836	1,986	1,379	2,018	600
Vadassery	39	108	1,126	1,234	1,273	52,035	288	928	230	58	57	57
Padmanabapuram	4	351	1,215	1,566	1,566	19,603	522	1,024	321	201	20	20
Nagercoil, Addl.	185	89	633	742	742	33,721	269	473	220	49	4	4
Parachalayi	84	53	1,143	1,335	1,470	56,726	611	759	426	185	100	100
Do. Additional	161	68	1,626	1,753	1,401	48,527	527	832	329	198	42	42
Perapencode	235	129	1,143	1,272	1,694	68,334	413	1,339	316	97	103	103
Quilon	221	119	2,034	2,153	2,374	84,016	431	1,068	369	236	19	19
Kottarakaray	30	244	1,303	1,552	1,382	68,981	395	1,134	290	141	263	12
Thiruvella	47	103	1,016	1,119	1,166	52,192	320	775	230	90	71	53
Aripaud	89	150	1,218	1,368	1,437	72,761	452	881	305	147	124	124
Shencottah	33	58	480	538	571	26,693	146	400	80	57	25	25
Krishnapuram	163	198	1,319	1,512	1,675	62,485	307	1,176	221	86	185	7
Ambalapalay	5	70	1,201	1,271	1,276	61,469	303	932	193	110	41	41
Vyconce	196	115	1,628	1,743	1,939	62,516	458	1,204	341	147	216	247
Tettoomanor	159	147	1,609	1,756	1,915	52,705	535	1,207	338	237	122	123
Alleppey	126	123	2,302	2,325	2,451	1,20,920	404	1,785	325	141	199	3
Moovaltoopokay	180	150	1,625	1,775	1,955	95,573	668	1,111	442	226	174	2
Paravoor	106	72	1,383	1,455	1,662	63,700	400	1,583	302	98	77	2
Total	2,013	2,535	28,228	30,241	32,041	12,02,892	8,194	20,094	5,547	2,447	1,896	58
Grand Total	6,460	5,172	29,552	34,424	39,884	15,31,746	12,736	22,019	7,815	4,921	4,406	727

(18).—Particulars of the total No. of cases disposed of by the Sadr on appeal & special appeal from the decisions of the several Zilla Judges & Munsiffs during the year 1936.

Names of the Zilla Judges and Munsiffs.	Total No. of cases disposed of	Of the disposal, the No. of	How disposed of					Percentage of appeals.	Percentage of reversals.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			
G. S. Arjanayagam Pillai	272	185	34	32	25	4	3	17	9
V. Venkata Rao	349	289	24	24	7	15	1	39	17
K. Krishna Pillai	432	374	135	108	22	16	1	41	15
R. Raghunatha Rao	347	264	56	40	27	6	6	31	17
C. Singaravelu Mudaliar	602	485	153	178	106	22	42	33	28
Mr. T. E. Lloyd	131	78	32	27	18	8	3	47	11
Mr. C. G. Grosseux	306	201	43	69	31	16	11	21	20
A. Govinda Pillai	445	264	55	63	46	12	9	20	14
M. Chokalingam Pillai	308	181	8	9	3	3	5	5	5
M. K. Padmanabha Pillai	436	276	54	110	79	10	17	4	20
Mr. T. Lafrenais	173	68	18	15	11	2	2	26	13
R. Rangan Menon	599	374	82	108	75	14	16	3	23
T. C. Krishna Menon	345	181	25	36	19	3	8	13	26
T. K. Narayana Pillai	697	385	65	48	6	9	2	15	17
M. C. Neelakanta Pillai	98	45	35	8	2	18	2	76	25
P. Gopala Ayyan (Acting)	28	12	2	1	1	2	1	16	6
Sathadri Bastriani (Dead)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,401	3,565	838	1,026	681	133	177	28	19
MUNSHIPS.									
Sivasubramania Pillai	1,215	288	24	25	8	5	10	1	44
Subramania Sastri	818	306	26	32	24	4	4	8	12
Haridara Ayyan	1,470	455	19	12	6	7	1	4	63
Ramaswami Ayyan	1,104	393	13	16	15	3	3	3	18
Subba Dikshadar	482	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srinivasa Ayyankar	1,765	422	26	26	19	1	15	5	57
Mr. Lemos	1,233	534	9	6	4	...	...	...	...
Aravindachariar	2,099	431	14	24	12	9	10	3	41
M. Vaikkal	1,677	424	12	10	5	2	8	...	...
Mr. Hoogwerf	1,760	597	18	18	14	1	20	3	67
Subramania Pillai	1,017	291	8	15	10	2	3	...	...
Padmanabha Pillai	642	145	5	3	1	2	2	...	...
Sankara Pillai	1,437	459	9	11	5	1	5	...	...
Tenketakrishna Ayyan	1,235	803	6	9	1	2	6	1	56
Gopala Ayyan	725	182	11	12	6	6	6	2	83
T. Mathai	1,829	341	7	6	1	...	...	...	...
Vaidhianatha Ayyan	2,159	432	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sivathanu Pillai	1,767	655	13	16	5	1	10	...	...
Harinarayana Pillai	1,531	336	13	24	10	5	10	1	41
Subba Pillai (Acting)	775	204	5	14	3	5	5	...	...
Padmanabha Ayyan	928	320	9	20	5	1	14	...	...
Mathayami Pillai (Acting)	754	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sankara Pillai (Acting)	320	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subbiah Naidu (Acting)	206	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kesava Pillai (Acting)	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padmanabha Pillai	...	2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kali Pillai	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appavajapair	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narhari Rao	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Runga Ayyankar Sastri	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramakrishna Pillai	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padmanabha Ayyan	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guruswami Pillai (Acting)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntham Krishna Pillai	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rama Subbayan (Acting)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kali Pillai (Acting)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26,286	8,194	222	299	182	44	179	1	44

(19).—Particulars of Civil cases disposed of by the Zillah on appeal from the decisions of the several Munsiffs during the year 1856.

Names of Munsiffs.	Total No. of cases disposed of by the Munsiffs.	Of the disposed cases, the No. of contested cases.	Total No. of Appeals filed during the year.	Of these & of the Appeals, the No. disposed of by the Zillah Courts.				How disposed of.				Percentage of appeals reversed.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	
Sivasubramania Pillai	1,216	288	186	135	78	17	31	10	36	30	36	30
Harihara Ayyan	1,470	485	163	156	100	18	55	15	53	26	53	26
Subramania Sastrikal	818	265	82	125	79	44	30	3	26	25	3	25
Ramaswami Ayyan	1,104	393	119	84	31	9	35	1	30	33	1	33
Sabba Dilethar	482	217	17	10	6	1	3	1	8	20	1	20
Srinivasa Ayyangar	1,768	422	160	130	74	18	22	16	35	29	16	29
Mr. Lepos	1,233	533	97	99	58	16	19	6	12	25	6	25
Anandachariar	2,099	431	77	100	47	13	25	16	13	27	16	27
M. Varkal	1,577	424	116	141	92	15	20	14	27	34	14	34
Subramania Pillai	1,047	291	78	75	39	11	16	9	26	33	9	33
Sankara Pillai	1,437	459	134	75	33	11	15	16	29	41	15	41
Padmanabha Pillai	542	27	27	20	7	2	6	5	18	55	5	55
Mathai	1,229	341	96	109	41	15	39	14	23	38	14	38
Venkatkrishna Ayyan	1,235	303	53	51	34	11	14	2	17	26	2	26
Gopala Ayyan	725	162	66	88	37	8	25	13	36	43	13	43
Mr. Högwerf	1,760	597	220	108	54	16	21	19	30	37	19	37
Vaidyanatha Ayyan	2,159	492	129	107	54	13	21	13	21	30	13	30
Sivathana Pillay	1,767	665	148	129	71	10	41	7	22	37	7	37
Haridasaputhra Pillai	1,631	355	81	131	72	13	24	22	24	35	22	35
C. Subba Pillai (Acting)	775	204	30	48	22	9	10	7	14	35	7	35
Padmanabha Ayyan	948	320	108	121	61	11	41	18	33	43	18	43
Muthyerasa Pillai (Acting)	784	266	54	34	15	8	5	6	20	32	6	32
Sankara Pillai (Acting)	320	409	40	27	15	1	9	2	21	40	2	40
Subbaya Naidu (Acting)	200	42	9	9	6	1	1	1	1	22	1	22
Ramaswamy (Acting)	12	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	24
Kesava Pillai (Acting)	"	"	"	"	14	3	18	"	"	"	"	"
Ramakrishna Pillai	"	"	"	42	1	1	2	"	"	"	"	"
Padmanabha Pillai	"	"	"	4	1	1	2	"	"	"	"	"
Padmanabha Ayyan	"	"	"	7	4	3	2	"	"	"	"	"
Kali Pillai (Acting)	"	"	"	7	3	2	1	"	"	"	"	"
Kali Pillai	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aparajapair	"	"	"	2	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
N. Krishna Pillai	"	"	"	2	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nurshari Rau	"	"	22	38	25	3	7	"	"	"	3	"
Total	28,258	8,194	2,141	2,268	1,172	276	519	271	26	37	26	37

(20).—MEMO ON JUDICIAL REFORM.

The subject of judicial reform in Travancore has engaged the attention of successive Administrations, but the discussions which have taken place from time to time have not resulted in any effective action. The need for improvement in the existing arrangements is admitted on all hands and is pointedly referred to by the Madras Government in their review of the Administration Report for the year 1878-79. It is only within the last fifty years that anything like a system has been devised for the administration of justice in Travancore; and although the Judicial machinery has undergone changes from time to time, it has not kept pace with the progress of the State in other directions and is at the present moment ill-adapted to answer its purpose. But before proceeding to examine its practical working and the remedies to be applied, it may be useful to give a very brief sketch of its past history.

2. *Civil Justice.* It was in ^{M. E. 937}_{A. D. 1811} or now nearly three quarters of a century ago that what were called Zillah Courts were first established in Travancore. There were seven such Courts created at the time, but it is strange they were all placed under the orders of the Dewan who was then the supreme head of all departments. The term Regulation or Act was then unknown and all measures of State were made known by Royal Proclamations under Sign Manual. These Courts were simply to inquire into all cases brought before them whether Civil, Criminal or Police and report to the Dewan, who passed orders on each case. This state of things however lasted but for a short time, for in ^{M. E. 990}_{A. D. 1814} an Appellate Huzur Court was formed for hearing appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts—but this still formed an appendage to the Dewan's Cutcherry.

3. Three years later or in ^{M. E. 993}_{A. D. 1817}, Tahsildars who had up to that time been exclusively Revenue Officers were for the first time invested with jurisdiction in petty cases of Police—and this as a tentative measure was confined at first to the taluk of Shencottah. Later in ^{M. E. 1077}_{A. D. 1831} an important step was taken by the establishment of Munsiffs' Courts vested with jurisdiction in petty Police cases and in Civil suits up to 100 Rs.

4. But it was in ^{M. E. 1019}_{A. D. 1834} that the foundation was laid for the present system of judicial administration. By a series of Regulations passed in that year a general scheme, analogous to that then in force in the Madras Presidency, was introduced.

5. Regulation I prescribed the general powers and functions of Munsiffs and laid down the rules of procedure to be observed in the trial of suits. They were empowered to try all cases up to 100 Rupees and under, except suits against the Sarkar, suits in which a European, or American was a party, and suits for damages for defamation of character or personal injuries. There were twenty-five Munsiffs appointed.

6. Regulation II provided for the adjudication of suits by Panchayets where the parties desired to have their cases to be so tried.

7. Regulation III empowered the Munsiffs to execute the decrees passed by all the courts.

8. Regulation IV revised the powers and constitution of the Zillah Courts. Each Court was to consist of one Hindu Judge, one Christian Judge and one Shastri, and its pecuniary jurisdiction was unlimited. The number of these Courts was reduced by the Regulation from seven to five.

9. Regulation V created the Sadr Court or, as it was then called, the Appeal Court. There were to be four Judges (three Hindus and one Christian), a Shastri and a Mufti. All the four Judges were required to be present at the investigation of cases, but two, with the aid of the Shastri and the Mufti, were declared competent to decide.

10. The above Regulations have since been more or less modified by subsequent enactments which it is unnecessary to notice in detail. It is sufficient to state that in ^{M. E. 1837.}_{A. D. 1861.} a Civil Procedure Code was passed for the Travancore Courts on the lines of the British Indian Act, and that so lately as 1954 the constitution of the Sadr—the highest Court in the State—was entirely remodelled. The number of Judges was reduced from four to three and a single Judge was empowered—

- (1) to hear and decide all regular appeals valued at 700 Rupees and below;
- (2) to call for information from the lower Courts as to any cases on their files, and to correct any error of law or practice. Should the Judge find on perusal of the records that general circulars were required to be issued for the guidance of the lower Courts touching such error of law or practice, he was to lay the matter before the whole court for disposal;
- (3) to transfer cases from one Court to another;
- (4) to dispose of small cause references and appeals from orders, and all other matters not expressly provided for;
- (5) to reserve any question of law or practice for the opinion of another Judge or of the whole Court; and
- (6) to refer to the whole Court all cases where his opinion is opposed to any former decision of the Court.

11. The result of this past legislation is the existing Judicial machinery which, for the disposal of civil suits, consists of

- (1) Nineteen Munsiffs' Courts with jurisdiction over cases up to 200 Rupees in value. Their decision in suits for personal property up to 10 Rupees' value is final.
- (2) Five Zillah Courts presided over by fourteen Judges who take cognizance of all suits above 200 Rupees in value, and also hear and decide appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs. Their Judgment is final in all cases in which the subject matter of the appeal is personal property of the value of 50 Rupees and under.
- (3) A Sadr or Chief Appellate Court presided over by three Judges with a Pundit, who have no original jurisdiction but who are empowered to hear regular appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts and special appeals on points of law from those of Munsiffs.

(4) His Highness the Maharajah, as the fountain of justice, is the highest Appellate Court in the land and admits appeals from the decisions of the Sadr Court.

12. The Munsiffs are of two grades—five first class on 100 Rupees and fourteen second class on 70 Rupees each.

13. Of the Zillah Courts, with the exception of that of Alwaye (stationed at Paroor) which is presided over by a single Judge, the others have 3 and 4 Judges in each. Thus the Courts at Palpanabbarum and Quilon have each a 1st and 2nd Judge and also an additional Judge. The Trevandrum Court has a 1st, 2nd and 3rd Judge while Alleppey has 3 permanent Judges and one additional Judge. The 1st Judge in these Courts draws a salary of 300 Rupees, the 2nd 200, and the 3rd and additional Judges, with one exception, 150 Rupees.

14. Of the three Judges in the Sadr Court, the first is assigned a salary of 1,000 Rupees, the second 500 B. Rupees and the third 800 Rupees besides a contribution of Rupees 100 to the British Government from this State on account of his retiring pension. The Pundit draws a salary of 100 Rupees.

15. Next as to the personnel of the several Courts. Of the nineteen Munsiffs, three are under-graduates who have also passed the Special Tests prescribed for the office of District Munsiff in the Madras Presidency; one has passed the District Munsiff's test only; nine the Vakils' Test prescribed by this Government; and one the General Test Examination. The remaining five have passed no examination.

Of the Zillah Judges, three are Bachelors of Arts only; three more are Bachelors both of Arts and Law; three have passed the Special Tests for the office of District Munsiff; two have passed the Travancore Vakils' Test; while the remaining three have not passed any examination.

Out of the three Judges on the Sadr Bench, the 1st is a Graduate both in Arts and Law; the 2nd is a Master of Arts, a Doctor of Laws and a Barrister-at-law; and the 3rd was a Sub-Judge in the Madras Presidency before his appointment to his present office.

16. *Criminal Justice.* As stated under the head of Civil Justice, in ^{M. E. 987.}_{A. D. 1811} certain Courts designated Zillah Courts were established which enquired into Police and Criminal cases as well as Civil and submitted their proceedings to the Dewan. Subsequently, however, an Appellate Huzur Court was established which heard appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts. In ^{M. E. 993.}_{A. D. 1817} and ^{M. E. 1007.}_{A. D. 1831}, the Tahsildars and Munsiffs were successively invested with jurisdiction in petty Police cases, but it was in ^{M. E. 1016.}_{A. D. 1834} that the foundation was laid for anything like a proper administration of criminal justice. Under a Regulation passed in that year, the Tahsildars became also heads of Police and Magistrates. They were empowered to hear and decide all cases of a trivial nature, such as assaults or abusive language and all petty thefts and to commit all cases of heinous offences to the Zillah Criminal Courts. By the same Regulation, the Dewan was invested with the power of supervision over the Magistracy and Police and could call up and decide any case from a Magistrate or Police Officer.

17. Police officers were debarred from taking cognizance of cases of adultery; and the Dewan, to whom alone such complaints were to be preferred, was to issue orders for their investigation agreeably to the usage of the country or caste of the parties, report being made to the Huzur and decision passed afterwards.

18. By another Regulation passed in the same year, the powers of the Zillah Criminal Courts were defined and the Judges of the Sadr, or, as it was then called, the Appeal Court, were appointed Circuit Judges. One of the Judges was required to proceed on circuit once in every six months to the different

Regulation VII of 1016. Zillah Courts and was empowered to investigate and decide all cases committed to him by the Criminal Courts as requiring a higher punishment than it was competent to them to award. The powers of the Circuit Court were—

Fine up to 200 Rupees; imprisonment to three years; and whipping 36 lashes. Cases calling for a higher punishment and those in which the Shastri differed from the Circuit Judge went before the Sadr Court.

19. The powers of the Sadr Court were apparently unlimited; but they were required to submit for the confirmation of His Highness all cases requiring capital punishment, or imprisonment for more than 14 years, or more than 36 lashes.

20. Between the Dewan, as Chief Magistrate of the State and the Subordinate Magistrate, there was introduced in ^{M. E. 1030.}_{A. D. 1851.} an intermediate class of officers with powers of general control and supervision in all Magisterial and Police matters under the Dewan's orders. These were the present Dewan Peishcars who had till then been attached to the Dewan's Cutcherry at head-quarters but were in that year sent out to be in charge of divisions.

21. The Circuit Courts were abolished in ^{M. E. 1032.}_{A. D. 1855-57.} and, in their room, 3 Session Courts were established, to which the Zillah Criminal Courts were made immediately subordinate. The Session Courts were in their turn subordinate to the Appeal Court to whom appeals lay from their decisions.

22. But the Session Courts were not destined to remain long. They were abolished in ^{M. E. 1037.}_{A. D. 1860-61.} and their powers merged in those of the

Regulation I of 1037. Zillah Criminal Courts. Another important change which was made during this year was the adoption of the scale of punishments prescribed in the Indian Penal Code.

23. The next change of any consequence was in ^{M. E. 1041.}_{A. D. 1862.} By Regulation I of that year the constitution of the Zillah Criminal Courts was revised. They were to consist of two Judges—one a Hindu and the other a Christian, an extra Judge being appointed when necessary. A single Judge was declared competent to try any case, the sittings on the Civil and Criminal sides being regulated by the Sadr Court under the orders of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

24. By Regulation III of 1041 the admission of approvers under certain conditions was sanctioned and legalized—
Regulation III of 1041. and two years later, in 1043, Vakils were admitted for the first time to plead in Criminal cases.
Regulation I of 1043.

25. In 1047, there was a re-distribution of Magisterial powers; and the Zillah and Sadr Courts were invested with certain appellate and revisionary powers over the proceedings of the Magistracy. The Dewan, while left by virtue of his office to exercise full administrative and executive control over the Magistracy and Police, was relieved of his functions as a Magistrate, but he may still be specially empowered and commanded by His Highness the Maha Rajah to conduct any extraordinary inquiry in any particular case from time to time. The Dewan Peishcars were constituted Magistrates each in his own Division in the place of the Dewan and their powers and those of the Sub-Magistrates were defined and laid down.

26. The only important Regulation subsequent to ^{M. E. 1047.}_{A. D. 1872.} which calls for notice is Regulation III of 1054, which, as noticed in another place, altered the constitution of the highest Appellate Court. The changes effected by this enactment on the Criminal side of this Court were as follow:—

Out of the three Judges composing the Court, two were empowered to hear and decide all criminal cases where sentence of death or imprisonment for life was awardable.

A single Judge was empowered:—

- (1) To call for information from the lower Courts in any case with a view to superintend their working or to correct any error of law or practice, matters requiring the issue of general circulars being laid by him before the whole Court for disposal.
- (2) To transfer Criminal cases from one Court to another.
- (3) To dispose of appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Criminal Courts.
- (4) To dispose of references made by Criminal Judges on their own motion or on the motion of the Magistrates under Regulation II of 1047.
- (5) To dispose of Appeals from orders of Criminal Courts.
- (6) To dispose of Calendars in Criminal cases and to deal with all other matters not expressly provided for.

A single Judge is required to reserve questions of law or practice for the opinion of another Judge or of the whole Court.

In cases in which the sentence awarded is more than 7 years, the prisoners can claim to be heard by 2 Judges.

~~also~~ The Judge is bound to refer for the decision of the whole Court any point on which his decisions may be opposed to a former decision of the Court.

When two Judges differ, the third is called in and the opinion of the majority to prevail.

27. The same Regulation increased the powers of the Zillah Criminal Courts. It laid down that it was competent to those Courts to try and dispose of all cases committed to them by the Magistrates which required a smaller punishment than death, or imprisonment for life. All cases in which death or life imprisonment was awarded should be referred to the Sadr Court. All other sentences were final, subject, of course, to appeal. Appeals lay from all convictions, but the Government alone could appeal from acquittals. The Sadr Court might alter or reverse any sentence and enhance punishment. In questions of fact, only one appeal was allowable.

28. The present machinery for the administration of criminal justice consists of—

- (1) Thirty Divisional Sub-Magistrates and thirty-one Taluk Sub-Magistrates who are Courts of first instance in all cases and have power to fine up to 10 Rs., award imprisonment up to 30 days and inflict 6 lashes;
- (2) Eight Magistrates whose powers of punishment extend to fine up to 50 Rs.; imprisonment for 3 months; and corporal punishment, one dozen lashes;
- (3) Five Criminal Courts who are competent to try and decide all cases committed to them by the Magistracy; the only limitation imposed being that where the sentence passed is one of death or imprisonment for life, the case must be referred to the Sadr Court. In all other cases the decision of the Criminal Courts is final, unless altered by the Sadr Court on appeal or in the exercise of their powers of revision.
- (4) Three Sadr Judges who supervise and control the operations of the Magistracy and Criminal Courts. All sentences of death must be confirmed by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

The divisional Sub-Magistrates draw salaries varying from 30 to 50 Rs. The Taluk Sub-Magistrates (Tahsildars) are of two classes drawing 70 and 100 Rupees. Of the Magistrates, four are Dewan Peishcars in charge of Divisions in receipt of salaries rising from 500 to 700 Rs. and one in the Central and Southern Coffee Districts drawing 250 Rs. The Commercial Agent at Alloppey, salary Rs. 600; the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, salary Rs. 500; and the Conservator of Forests, salary Rs. 600, are also ex-officio Magistrates within their respective territorial jurisdictions.

29. The Sub-Magistrates, as a class, are intelligent and educated. There are several graduates and under-graduates among them and even who have passed Special Tests, but the Tahsildar-Sub-Magistrates are as a rule underpaid.

30. The Magistrates are men of high character and experience.

31. The salaries and qualifications of the Zillah and other Judges have already been noticed in another part of this paper.

32. From what has been stated, the weak points of the present system, which is the gradual outcome of the legislation of half a century, appear to me to be—

1st.—The unnecessarily large number of Courts with reference to the area of the State and its requirements.

2nd.—The limited jurisdiction of the lower Courts compared with those of corresponding grades in the British service.

3rd.—The consequent waste of the public time and working power.

4th.—The low salaries of the Munsiffs and Zillah Judges with reference to their position and responsibility.

5th.—The consequent want of inducement for men of superior intelligence and character to enter the service.

33. In reference to the first of these defects, it is sufficient to point out that while in the Madras Presidency there are 111 Munsiffs for an area of 1,38,856 square miles or 1 to every 1,251 square miles, we in Travancore have 19 Munsiffs for 6,730 square miles, or one to every 354 square miles. Again, while there is but one Zillah Judge to each district under the Madras Government, we have no less than 14 Judges for Travancore, which is smaller in extent than Salem and Coimbatore and very little larger than Malabar. The comparison will be found far more striking if we take the criminal side of the judicial machinery, for, we have no less than 30 divisional Sub-Magistrates, 31 taluk Magistrates, 8 Magistrates, 14 Criminal Judges, 3 Sadr Appellate Judges or 86 officers in all, or 1 to every 78 square miles.

34. Regarding the second and third of the defects enumerated, which may be considered together, we have only to remember that, in Travancore, in the absence of anything corresponding to those village judicatories in the Madras Presidency which dispose of four-fifths of the civil litigation, in the simplest and most inexpensive manner and at the very doors of the litigants, every petty suit however small in value goes to the Munsiffs, who are vested with jurisdiction only up to 200 Rs. against 2,500 Rs. which is the limit of the jurisdiction of the Madras Munsiffs. Another material point of difference is that the latter have small cause jurisdiction up to 50 Rs. whereas the Travancore Munsiffs have none. There is indeed no appeal from their decisions in cases up to 10 Rs. but this is no relief to them, as they are obliged to follow the same procedure in these cases as in suits of a higher value.

35. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs being limited to 200 Rs. that of the next higher grade of officers—the Zillah Judges—necessarily begins only at that point, and embraces an amount of litigation at the lower end of the scale which never goes before the District or even the Sub-Judges in the Madras Provinces. The Zillah Courts in their turn are thus flooded with cases which ought to be disposed of by Munsiffs, but which the Zillah Judges alone can deal with under the present arrangements.

36. In like manner the smallness of the jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges necessarily adds to the work of the Sadr Court, as it has the effect of bringing before them in regular appeal all cases down to 200 Rs. value. The time of the inferior Courts is thus wasted in hearing cases which are quite as well disposed of by tribunals of a lower grade, and the suitors are subjected to an amount of inconvenience, loss of time, and

consequent hardship which cannot fail to make our Judicial administration unpopular.

37. The state of things, on the criminal side, is even worse. As all offences which require a larger punishment than 50 Rs. fine or 3 months' imprisonment and 12 lashes must go before the Zillah Criminal Courts and be dealt with by them, their criminal work is necessarily heavy; and time which might be far more profitably employed is often frittered away in hearing and deciding Police cases which ought not to go beyond the Magistracy. The trouble and expense entailed on prosecutors and witnesses by this state of things should not be lost sight of.

38. The result is three and four Judges in each Zillah Court; an amount of work which even this number of Judges is said to be unable to overtake; a waste of public time and working power; and delays in the disposal of business which irritate the parties, constantly provoke criticism and throw discredit on the administration. Writing only on the third of this month, the Sadr Judges state that, unless the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs be immediately raised, they apprehend that "a complete block of business" will occur "in the Zillah Courts, in most of which there are increasingly heavy arrears." They add that "the number of appeals in the Sadr has so increased of late that they are unable to dispose of the current work, without undue haste in the hearing of cases."

39. As regards the fourth and fifth points, there can be no doubt that with the advance of education the personnel of our Courts and Cutcheries, so far as the higher officers are concerned, has very greatly improved within the last few years; still, not sufficiently trusted and utilised, and inadequately remunerated, our Munsiffs and Zillah Judges move, as a class, in an atmosphere of suspicion, as observed by the Madras Government, and fail to command the entire confidence of the public.

40. Several reforms have been suggested to meet this state of things. Writing in Purattasi of the current year, the First Judge of the Sadr, Chellappa Pillai, proposed to reduce the number of Munsiffs from 19 to 12; to vest them with ordinary jurisdiction up to 350 Rs. and with small cause jurisdiction up to 20 Rs.; to create 8 Sub-Courts with jurisdiction in original cases from 350 to 1,500 Rs.; with small cause jurisdiction from 20 to 50 Rupees and with certain Magisterial powers and the power of hearing appeals referred to them from the decisions of the Munsiffs; and to have five Zillah Judges with jurisdiction over original suits exceeding 1,500 Rupees in value, and small cause cases from 50 to 100 Rs.

He further proposed to assign a salary of 500 Rupees to the Zillah Judges, 250 and 300 Rupees to the Sub-Judges and 100 and 150 Rupees to Munsiffs. He subsequently modified the above proposals in some respects.

41. The second Judge was of opinion that, at each of the stations at which Zillah Courts are now maintained, there should be one Zillah Judge; that two temporary itinerant Sub-Courts should be maintained to work off arrears; that Sub-Courts should have jurisdiction over suits of the value of from 350 to 1,500 Rupees; that he would not burden the Zillah Judges with any small cause jurisdiction; that Munsiffs should not have any criminal jurisdiction given to them; that Magistrates should

be appointed at certain places and that the way should be paved for the introduction of a Code of Criminal Procedure.

42. The 3rd Judge recommended that the ordinary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs should be raised to 500 Rupees; that they should be invested with small cause jurisdiction up to 20 Rupees; and that the present number of 19 Munsiffs should be retained. He further suggested the opening of 3 or 4 Sub-Courts with original jurisdiction over all suits of the value of between 500 to 1,500 Rupees and with small cause jurisdiction from 20 to 50 Rupees; that the number of Zillah Judges be reduced from fourteen to five and that, for the simplification of the work of the Zillah Courts on the criminal side, the Magistracy should have increased powers conferred upon them; and that a Penal and Procedure Code should be introduced.

He further proposed that the Zillah Judges should receive a salary of 500 Rupees each, the Sub-Judges 350 Rupees and the Munsiffs 150 and 100 Rupees.

43. The Always Zillah Judge Narayana Pillay, whom I personally took occasion to consult when I was last at Paroor, would raise the ordinary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs to 500 Rupees; give them and the Zillah Judges small cause jurisdiction (with small cause procedure) up to 25 Rupees and between 25 and 50 Rupees respectively; transfer the execution of decrees on the small cause side to the Munsiffs; and have 5 Zillah Judges and afford them relief in their criminal work by increasing the powers of the Magistracy.

44. Such is a brief sketch of the history of judicial administration in Travancore, the condition of the existing machinery, its defects and the remedies which have been proposed. There can be no doubt that the constitution and powers of the various Courts must be thoroughly revised, if the State is to keep pace with the progress made in other directions. After carefully considering the proposals before the Government, I have ventured to draw up the following scheme for consideration. The object in view I take to be to raise the character of our Courts by attracting men of ability and character to them and to promote the speedy dispensation of justice, but these ends cannot be attained at once. Any violent or radical changes will only result in evil. Until the personnel of the Courts is markedly improved by the offer of better salaries and the exaction of the required qualifications in the candidates, the Munsiffs cannot be vested with very much larger jurisdiction than they possess at present. The measures now proposed therefore must be regarded as only tentative and as being calculated to lead to further reforms. As a first and important instalment of what must ultimately be reached, I propose at present—

1stly.—That a village judicatory in each pravi be established analogous to the village Munsiff's Court in the Madras Presidency, which should hear and dispose of all suits for money or other personal property of the value of 10 Rupees and under, and deal with petty thefts, assaults and affrays taking place within the limits of the pravi.

2ndly.—That the original jurisdiction of the District Munsiffs be raised from 200 Rupees to 500 Rupees; and, pending the establishment of the Proverti Munsiffs' Courts, that the Munsiffs be invested with small cause jurisdiction over all suits for personal property up to 20 Rs. the small cause procedure being followed in those cases.

3rdly.—That the District Munsiffs be divided into 3 grades and have the following salaries assigned to them, viz:—

	Rupees.
A First-class Munsiff.	200
Second-class do.	150
Third-class do.	100

4thly.—That the number of Zillah Judges be reduced at once to nine and ultimately to five.

5thly.—That their salaries be fixed for the present at 400 Rupees for the 1st Judge and 300 Rupees for the 2nd Judge. Their civil jurisdiction to embrace all original suits of the value of above 500 Rupees and all appeals from the decisions of Munsiffs.

6thly.—That the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes with any necessary reservations and modifications, be adopted as our substantive Criminal Law and Procedure.

7thly.—That the Police be separated from the judicial functions of the Magistracy and be re-organised and placed on an improved footing.

8thly.—That the Sub-Magistrates and Magistrates be invested with increased powers.

9thly.—That the Sadr Court be strengthened and enabled to exercise increased supervision and control over the lower Courts.

45. A few remarks are called for under each of these heads.

46. The institution of Proverti Munsiffs may appear to some a novelty, but after careful inquiry I do not see why it should not succeed in Travancore. I believe we have the elements of success; and, if only the measure is carefully introduced as an experiment at first in Trevandrum and other large places and gradually extended afterwards to the rural parts, there is every reason to hope that it will become an important part of the administrative machinery and prove useful and popular. But it will be a work of time and will not for the present affect in any way the other parts of the scheme.

47. As regards the question of raising the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs, I have heard it stated as an objection to the measure that the present class of Munsiffs is not qualified to be entrusted with increased powers and that we should wait till we have a better class of men in their places. I cannot admit the force of the objection. In the first place, some of our present Munsiffs are men who will be an honor to any service, and if there are others who are not all that we would wish them to be, it is because their present work and salary are not such as to attract men of

ability and probity to the ranks of the service. There is by no means a lack of qualified candidates, but we cannot get them unless we offer them sufficient inducements. To wait till we find better men in our service will be to wait for a long time and to postpone indefinitely urgently needed reforms. I propose therefore that no time should be lost in re-constituting the Munsiffs' Courts in the manner indicated. I would raise their ordinary jurisdiction from 200 to 500 Rupees at present, and invest them with small cause jurisdiction over all suits for personal property of the value of 20 Rupees and under. At present they have indeed the power of deciding such cases without appeal, but this gives them no relief as the procedure is the same as that observed in regular suits. I would substitute the small cause procedure.

48. At present the aggregate file of all the 19 Munsiffs is equal to 28,510 suits (real and personal) or $\frac{28,510}{19} = 1,500$ suits fall to each Munsiff's share. The effect of raising the jurisdiction to 500 Rupees would be to transfer to their files from those of the Zillah Courts 1,740 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Munsiffs would then be $28,510 + 1,740 = 30,250$; but leaving out of account all personal suits under 20 Rupees (estimated at 10,128) which it is proposed should be disposed of as small cause suits, the number of regular suits will be reduced to $30,250 - 10,128 = 20,122$ which at an average of 1,500 cases to each Munsiff, would require 14 Munsiffs. Under the proposed arrangements, then, besides the relief which will be afforded to the Zillah Courts, I expect that the number of Munsiffs will admit of being reduced to some extent. Of course it will not be advisable to make any reduction till we have watched the effect of the proposed measures for some time.

49. Next as to the salaries of the Munsiffs. I propose to divide these officers for the present into three grades and to place four in the first class, six in the second class and nine in the third class. When the number of officers is reduced, we may not require more than two grades.

50. We next come to the Zillah Courts. The proposed enlargement of the powers of the Munsiffs will leave to those Courts all original suits above 500 Rupees and all appeals from the decisions of Munsiffs. At present the average file of each Zillah Court is—

523 original suits and
371 appeals,

Total.....894

Under the proposed arrangements, the original file will be reduced to 175 and the appeal file increased to 410, i. e. total 615. On the whole the work of each Court will be diminished by nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ or 31 per cent on the civil side, and this will admit of the immediate reduction of the Zillah Judges from fourteen to nine.

51. The salary of the Zillah Judges, I propose, should be fixed at 400 Rupees for the first Judge and 300 Rupees for the second Judge for the present. When the number is ultimately reduced, as I hope it will be before long, to five at the rate of one Judge to each Court, I would assign 500 Rupees to the Zillah Judge.

52. The simplification of the work of the Zillah Courts on the criminal side next claims attention. So far back as 1874, the 1st Judge of the Sadr Court was called upon by Government to frame a Penal and Procedure Code for Travancore. Mr. Chellappa Pillay has accordingly been engaged in this laborious task for more than six years. He has submitted drafts of both codes and one of them (the Penal Code) was referred to a Special Committee composed of the Sadr Judges and others,

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The Dewan.

as noted in the margin, for consideration and report. The Committee met more than once. Before proceeding to the consideration of the draft Code, the question was raised by me whether it was desirable to have a new Penal Code framed specially for Travancore; whether it was not better and safer to adopt, with any reservations that might be necessary, the British Indian Penal Code which took 30 years to frame and elaborate by some of the highest intellects, which has been 20 years in operation in the British Territories without requiring any material change; and which has been practically the Criminal law of Travancore for the last 10 years. The question was discussed and the unanimous decision of the Committee was that the Penal Code should be adopted in the manner suggested. The Resident, who has been consulted is also of the same opinion. The same course, it was decided by the Committee after carefully examining the Act, should be followed in respect of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it is hoped that before many days are over, these two important Codes, so essential to the efficient administration of criminal justice, will become the law of Travancore.

But the introduction of these valuable codes would not *per se* be of much use without another important reform. I refer to the separation of the Police from the judicial functions of the Magistracy and the re-organisation of the Police on sound principles. Steps towards this important reform have already been taken and a proper Criminal Law and Procedure, are, therefore, no longer a matter of expediency but of necessity.

53. Simultaneously with the introduction of the Police on its new footing, the powers of the Magistrates will have to be revised. As stated in another part of this paper, we have at present too many Sub-Magistrates. It is desirable that the number of divisional Sub-Magistrates should be materially reduced if not altogether done away with. Judging from the amount of Magisterial work which now falls to the share of each of these officers, I can see no reason why most if not all these officers should not be dispensed with as Magisterial officers. They will be required, and can, I think, be absorbed in the Police and Revenue establishments which latter will also need to be revised and placed on an efficient footing without delay. The work of dealing with the Magisterial and Revenue establishments will require great care and judgment, but there is no reason why each Divisional officer in conjunction with his experienced Assistants and in communication with the Huzur should not mature a scheme for his Division for the consideration and orders of Government. I propose to initiate the necessary measures for this end.

54. The territorial jurisdiction of the Sub-Magistrates being re-adjusted, I would define their powers. All Sub-Magistrates I would

invest with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class under the Criminal Procedure Code. On the four Division Magistrates I would confer 1st class powers. The other Magistrates would be invested with 1st or 2nd class powers as may be necessary and expedient with reference to the qualifications of the incumbent.

55. When invested with 1st class powers, the Dewan Peishcars will find that there will be a large accession to their Magisterial work, and it is more than doubtful whether they will be able to deal with this in addition to their other heavy duties. I expect it will become necessary to give them an assistant each and invest him with 2nd class powers. Such an assistant on say 150 or 200 Rupees would always find ample time to devote to other duties and would be in a position to relieve the Peishcar of many petty details and enable him to devote more time than he can at present command to improving the general Administration of his charge.

56. We now come to the consideration of the constitution of the Sadr Court which as the highest appellate Court in the land cannot be placed on too efficient a footing. Before the passing of Regulation III of 1954, it consisted of four Judges, but by that enactment the number was reduced to three. The effect of this change has been to leave to a single Judge the disposal of all regular appeals of the value of 700 Rupees and under on the civil side, although all special appeals must be heard by two Judges. On the criminal side, too, a single Judge is empowered to hear and decide all appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts, provided that where the punishment awarded exceeds seven years' imprisonment, the Prisoner can claim the right of being heard by two Judges. There is a difference of opinion among the present Judges of the Court as to the operation of this Regulation. In April of last year, two of the Judges submitted a draft Regulation for amending its provisions, which shows that they were not altogether satisfied with its practical working. On the other hand, I believe, the present 1st and 2nd Judges have no fault to find with it and they think it works satisfactorily. But among the members of the local Bar and outside the Court, I know there is almost a consensus of opinion adverse to the Regulation. The entrusting of a single Judge with the large powers which the Regulation confers upon him is pointed to as its weak point and is said to work injuriously in practice. But, without venturing to offer any decided opinion on this point, I may state that there are other and as I conceive cogent reasons why the number of Judges on the Sadr Bench should consist of more than three. In the first place the present Judges have just time to get through the work coming before them, though they not unrequently complain of arrears, and the public of delay in the disposal of business. The result is, there is no proper and efficient supervision of the Courts below, which, left to themselves, are in a condition which can scarcely be said to be creditable to the administration. I have seen some of the Courts; and if they may be taken as specimens of the state of the Courts generally in Travancore, I cannot claim credit for much attention having been bestowed upon them. In the first place, most of the Courts are, I believe, without decent buildings, the furniture in them is of the most wretched kind, the surroundings are miserable; there is no arrangement and no provision for the safe custody of records

(the Sadr Court in this respect is, I am sorry to say, no exception to this state of things); the establishments, ill-paid and ill-controlled, prey upon the litigants; the places of confinement for prisoners are miserable holes in which males and females and convicts and under-trial prisoners are promiscuously huddled together. In short, the appearance and internal economy of our abodes of justice are not such as to impress one forcibly with the dignity of the Bench or the majesty of the Law.

57. In the next place, no doubt the Judges, whether in the Munsiff or Zillah Courts, do their best in their respective places, but the order, the regularity, the despatch, decency and correctness of procedure which should prevail in them and which can only be secured by frequent and intelligent supervision from above, are, as a rule, wanting. Whatever changes we may make in the law, and whatever alterations we may introduce in the constitution of the Courts, it is impossible to secure efficiency of administration without close, and, as far as possible, personal supervision by the superior Court.

58. If only for providing for such supervision, I would increase the number of Sadr Judges to four. One of these deputed periodically, perhaps once or even twice a year at the outset, to inspect the lower Courts, to correct errors of procedure and practice on the spot, to notice irregularities and short comings, to bring to the notice of Government the wants and requirements of the different Courts in respect of buildings, furniture, jails &c. would do more in the interests of judicial administration than any number of Regulations or departmental circulars.

59. Another important work which it will be necessary to entrust to a Judge of the Sadr for some time to come is the revision and placing on a proper footing of the office establishments of the different Courts including the Chief Court itself. At present the establishments, whether of the Munsiffs, Zillah Courts, or Sadr Judges, are in the most unsatisfactory condition. We have troops of clerks, the work entrusted to whom bears no reference to their qualifications and whose salaries bear no relation to their duties and responsibilities. I append lists of the establishments of the different Courts. It will be seen that there are—

	Rs. A. P.
278 servants of all grades in the 19 Munsiffs' Courts whose monthly salaries	= 1,708 8 0
260 servants in the 5 Zillah Courts whose salaries	= 2,270 0 0
and 95 servants in the Sadr Court whose salaries	= 1,521 0 0
633	
Total	5,499 8 0

or an establishment of 633 ministerial servants (besides hatta peons and Ameens) costing Rs. 5,499-8 0 per mensem, or $12 \times 5,499\frac{1}{2} = 65,994$ Rs. per annum. I am certain that this strength exceeds our requirements, but in this case the number and cost are no measure of efficiency. The offices of the Munsiffs' Courts, it is said, are undermanned and that consequently the work is not done properly. This may be the case. The strength of the establishment in each Court does not seem to be adjusted to the wants of each. We have too many men on too low salaries and I fear the appointments are as a rule filled up without any reference to

the qualifications required for the offices filled up. All this must be corrected and a thorough revision of the existing establishments made, if the reforms proposed in the constitution and powers of the Courts are to be complete and result in success. A proper scheme for this purpose can be elaborated only by an experienced Judge of the Sadr in communication with the Judges of the lower Courts, his own colleagues and Government, and I propose that the duty should be delegated to such an officer.

60. But there is yet another and still more important reason why we should have more than 3 Judges in the Sadr, namely, the difficulty, if not almost impossibility, of dealing efficiently with appeals from the Sadr to His Highness the Maha Rajah as the fountain of justice and the supreme authority in the State. The appeal recently preferred to His Highness by ——— in the case of ——— has forcibly drawn my attention to this question. This appeal has been referred in the absence of any properly constituted ultimate Court of appeal to what is called a Judicial Committee composed of the 1st and 2nd Judges of the Sadr which was appointed for a temporary purpose, namely to hear and decide certain cases awaiting decision before a certain date. It so happens that both these Judges have, in their places in the Sadr, heard the case of ——— and given an opinion. This is properly urged by one at least of the parties as an objection to their hearing ———'s appeal, but literally no other course is open. But the difficulty would not ordinarily occur under a different constitution of the Sadr Court. If we had four Judges instead of three and a Bench of two heard and disposed of all appeals whether on the civil or criminal side, two Judges would be available in case of an appeal to His Highness, who might be commissioned to hear the appeal and report to His Highness whether in their opinion there was sufficient cause for declaring the decision of the Sadr Court erroneous and altering it. If they found in the affirmative, His Highness would issue a formal order to that effect. Such a machinery, without being a standing Court of ultimate appeal, would be available whenever required and meet the difficulty recently experienced in the case of ———'s appeal. Of course it would be necessary to prevent appeals being preferred on frivolous grounds and this would be guarded against by the adoption of some such safeguards as those proposed by Mr. Maitly in 1862. He suggested—

1st.—That no appeal should be admitted by His Highness the Maha Rajah against the decision of the Sadr Court unless the person appealing deposits in Court a sum equal to the costs of both the parties in the appeal suit to be forfeited if the ultimate appeal proves unsuccessful.

2nd.—That the execution of any decree or process of the Sadr Court should not be arrested unless the appellant to His Highness deposits in Court a sum of money equal to the award against which the appeal is preferred.

61. If, after what has been stated, the expediency of having two Judges of the Sadr available, when required, to hear appeals to His Highness, is admitted, and if it is further conceded that it is desirable in the interests of judicial administration that the lower Courts should for some time at least be periodically inspected and their working closely watched by an experienced Judge of the highest Appellate Court, and

that these establishments should be revised without delay and placed on an efficient footing, it follows that 5 Judges would be required in that Court in the place of the 3 we now have. The great objection to this would, of course, be the expense it would entail; but I am persuaded that the advantages which would result from the Sadr Court being placed on the footing proposed would more than repay the increased cost.

62. It remains to note the financial effect of the proposals sketched:—

	Rs.	Rs.
4 First class Munsiffs @ 200 ...	= 800	
6 Second Do. Do. @ 150 ...	= 900	
9 Third Do. Do. @ 100 ...	= 900	
		2,600
Deduct present cost ...	1,480	
		+ 1,120
5 Zillah Judges @ 400 ...	= 2,000	
4 Do. Do. @ 300 ...	= 1,200	
		3,200
Deduct present cost ...	3,150	
		+ 50
a fourth and fifth Judge for the Sadr @ 700...	= 1,400	
		2,570

Thus the immediate additional cost of the proposed arrangements will be Rs. 2,570 per mensem or $12 \times 2,570 = 30,840$ Rs. per annum. But if, as is probable, the number of Munsiffs be eventually reduced, as already stated, to, say, fifteen—and the number of Zillah Judges to five, there will be a diminution under those heads of 1,100 Rs. per mensem or in other words the ultimate additional cost will be only 1,470 Rs. a month or 17,640 Rs. a year.

63. I have not included in the above calculation the cost of the office establishments of the several Courts, for I am of opinion that a careful revision of them, while securing greatly increased efficiency, would not result in any increase over their present cost which amounts, as already shown, to no less than 65,994 Rs. per annum.

64. On the other hand a considerable annual expenditure will be necessary for some years to come for the purpose of providing suitable Court-houses and for fitting them up with the necessary furniture. This expenditure is not a necessary part of the reconstruction of the judicial machinery, as it must and will be incurred in any case soon or late, and must be met by curtailing expenditure in other directions if necessary.

65. No time should be lost in giving effect to the above or any proposals which may be determined upon and sanctioned, and I would suggest that they be brought into operation from the beginning of the ensuing Malabar year, 1057 if possible. There is an interval of little more than 40 days and the necessary legislative enactment will have to be passed and other preliminaries matured and settled in that time.

V. RAMIENGAR,

30th June 1881.

Dewan.

(21)—MEMO ON POLICE REORGANIZATION.

The question of the reform of the Police of Travancore is one of pressing importance. Recent events have forced it prominently upon the attention of Government. Not many days ago, a crime of great violence was committed within the precincts of the chief shrine in the heart of the capital. Shortly after what a Numbhoory Brahmin was robbed, almost within shouting distance of the Palace, of a sum of money which he had just obtained as a gift from His Highness the Maha Rajah, and it is reported, as I am writing, that valuable jewels have been abstracted from the Pagoda at Nagercoil. Further, in their review of the last Administration Report of Travancore, the Madras Government observed, "That it is of the highest importance to allot increased funds for the improvement of the Police, the cost of which (Rupees 1,50,000 only) appears wholly insufficient for the proper maintenance of so important a branch of the Administration when civilization and prosperity are embracing Travancore on every side, will no doubt be readily admitted by His Highness."

At present, there is no distinct organized Police Force in Travancore. The executive duties of the Police are generally combined with the administrative and judicial functions of the Collector of Revenue and Magistrate in the same set of officers. The territory is divided for administrative purposes into four Divisions. Each of these is in charge of a Dewan Peishcar who is both Collector and Magistrate and Superintendent of Police within his range. There are four other officers besides, who, in addition to special Revenue duties, are also charged with Magisterial and Police functions. These are the Commercial Agent at Alleppey, the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, the Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent of the Central and Southern Coffee Districts. Each Division is again subdivided into Taluqs, and of these there are 31, each in charge of a Tahsildar who is the head Revenue Officer, Sub-Magistrate and head of Police as well, within his jurisdiction. Further, there are 31 officers who are divisional Sub-Magistrates and Police Amias and whose powers as such are co-extensive with those of the Taluq Sub-Magistrates, but seven of them though specially employed in the Revenue, Salt and Customs branches of the public service are supposed to perform police functions also.

To aid the Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates in the work of prevention and detection of crime and apprehension of offenders, there exist—

I. Certain officers under the designation of Extra and Assistant Extra Police Officers and Police Inspector.

II. Various Officers under the designations of Cutwall, Aminadar, Vijarippoo, Police Naick, Jamadar, Havildar and Duffadar who may be classed as answering to the grade of Head and Deputy Constables in the Madras Presidency, and

III. A body of men known as Naickens, Moothelpars and Peons who may be regarded as Police Privates.

Leaving out the higher grades of Police, namely the Magistrates and Taluk Sub-Magistrates whose salary is debited to the Police,* the strength and cost of the present Police Establishment in its different grades, are shown below:

	No.	Monthly salary in Rupees
Magistrate	1	250
Sub-Magistrates, Police Amins.	27	1,235
Extra Police Officers	6	270
Assistant Do.	1	20
Police Inspector	1	17
Cutwalls	5	71
Aminadars	2	30
Vijarippoo	1	10
Jemadar	1	10
Havildar	1	10
Duffadars	17	112
Police Naicks	32	320
Privates	1,970	9,381
Total	2,065	11,767
Cost of office Establishments		1,970
Total		13,737

It will be seen that the entire Police Force whose salaries are debited to "Police" in the public accounts consists of 2,065 hands costing Rupees 13,737 per mensem or $12 \times 13,737 = 1,64,844$ Rupees per annum. But as the Magistrates and Taluk Sub-Magistrates though borne on the Revenue Establishment are also Police Officers, it seems only fair that a part of their salaries should be charged to "Police". Taking one-fourth as the proper proportion to be so charged, the aggregate strength and cost is raised to 2,108 men and 1,84,896 Rupees respectively, and this gives a proportion of one man to every 3.3 square miles of area and 1,096 of the population. Let us see how these results compare with the Madras Presidency.

	Proportion of Police	
	To area	To population
Travancore	3.3	1,096
1. Ganjam	7.5	1,199
2. Vizagapatam	7.7	1,523
3. Godavery	5.4	1,397
4. Krishna	7.3	1,313
5. Nellore	7.5	1,224
6. Kurnool	8.1	1,068
7. Bellary	9.4	1,412

	Proportion of Police	
	To area	To population
8. Cuddappah	8.1	1,316
9. North Arcot	6.1	1,730
10. Chingleput	8.8	1,652
11. South Arcot	5.4	1,957
12. Tanjore	3.3	1,786
13. Trichnopoly	5.3	1,808
14. Madura	9.1	2,175
15. Tinnevely	5.8	1,893
16. Salem	7.2	1,992
17. Coimbatore	7.9	1,757
18. Malabar	4.7	1,793
19. South Kanara	6.7	1,586
Total	6.7	1,514

So also the aggregate cost of the Travancore Police is larger than that of every district in Madras, only four excepted—namely Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Malabar the circumstances of which are exceptional.

Pay and allowances of Police.

	in Rupees.
Travancore	1,84,896
1. Ganjam	1,89,646
2. Vizagapatam	2,04,095
3. Godavery	1,95,892
4. Krishna	1,60,397
5. Nellore	1,57,147
6. Kurnool	1,31,681
7. Bellary	1,64,665
8. Cuddappah	1,41,191
9. North Arcot	1,74,618
10. Chingleput	1,31,010
11. South Arcot	1,50,644
12. Tanjore	1,83,146
13. Trichnopoly	1,12,523
14. Madura	1,55,148
15. Tinnevely	1,43,378
16. Salem	1,48,538
17. Coimbatore	1,71,454
18. Malabar	2,22,293
19. South Kanara	1,04,856

It is strange that with so large an establishment comparing so favorably as to strength and cost with so many districts of the Madras Presidency, the Travancore Police should be practically so inefficient as to cause anxiety and call for reform. But the causes are not far to seek.

In the first place, as already stated, the Police is an undisciplined force, untrained to their work and not properly supervised or controlled.

2ndly. The remuneration given is not such as to attract the best men available.

3rdly. The personnel and morale of the force are therefore defective and unsatisfactory in the extreme; and

4thly. The available force, such as it is, instead of being concentrated upon its legitimate work as a Police force, is so scattered and frittered away as orderlies and office peons and personal attendants that its usefulness and efficiency are very much impaired.

Another serious defect in the existing arrangements is the want of a proper and systematic reporting of crimes as they occur. The village organization, which in other parts of Southern India furnishes such an important link in the executive agency provided for the general administration in its various branches is wholly wanting in Travancore. We have no head of village properly so called to collect the revenues; no village judicatory to hear and dispose of small civil suits; no village Magistrate to report crime and try petty offences; and no village head of police to aid and supplement the regular Police. An old Travancore Regulation requires

Proverticars to take action in cases of suspected murder, but there is no law enjoining offences to be reported as they occur, and this indeed is impracticable where there is no legally constituted responsible local head in each village or other territorial subdivision answering to the head of village in the Madras Presidency. The Proverticar perhaps makes the nearest approach to the head of village in Madras, but he is a mere cutcherri hack having no local interests or ties in common with the rest of the local community, and no connection or sympathy with those among whom he moves. Besides the work of collecting the Government dues within his allotted sphere, he is charged with multifarious duties in relation to the religious and charitable institutions of the State which leave him little leisure, even if he possessed the inclination, to identify himself with the local inhabitants and interest himself in their concerns. Thus, in the absence of a proper village organization for reporting and detecting crime, for apprehending criminals, for watching suspected characters, and, in short, for co-operating in all things necessary for the general security of the country, detection is necessarily lax, and no accurate statistics are forthcoming as to undetected crime.

But the combination of police and magisterial functions in the same set of officers is perhaps the most serious drawback to the efficient performance of the executive duties of the police and the proper administration of criminal justice. By reason of this arrangement, the magistrates of the country, i.e. the division, taluq and sub-divisional magistrates, being police officers as well, are expected in the first instance to detect crime and then bring the offenders they apprehend before themselves, other words, to sit in judgment

over their own acts. The arrangement is analogous to that which prevailed in the Madras territories prior to 1859 and which was found to work so badly that a prompt and complete separation of the police and magistracy was effected, and has, within the last 20 years, resulted in greatly increased security to life and property. It is impossible that the same person can make a good magistrate and prove an efficient police officer as well. The result is that the former being the more important of the two, and an office better liked, the policeman is generally lost in the judge; a good deal of crime remains unreported and undetected, and the primary duty of Government to protect the lives and property of its subjects is but perfunctorily performed and discredit attaches to the Administration. But further than this, justice often fails in the case even of detected crimes, by reason of the little value attached by the Criminal Courts to confessions taken before the committing magistrates on account of those magistrates being also police officers.

The following Statement shows the operations of the Magistracy and Criminal Courts.

	Magistracy.	Criminal Courts.
Total No. of cases for disposal during 1953	20,558	918
	44,153	1,919
DISPOSALS.		
Convictions	6,466	730
Acquittals	3,651	876
Compromised and otherwise disposed of	6,797	...
Total of disposals	16,917	771
No. committed to Criminal Courts	797	...
No. discharged or set aside on account of non-appearance of accused	1,751	...
No. remaining at the end of the year	2,831	...
	13	147
	...	...

These figures speak for themselves. They show the inefficiency of the police and magistracy alike. Out of 20,558 cases which came up for disposal before the latter, more than 47 per cent or nearly one half was either compromised or bodily struck off the file owing to failure to apprehend the accused; 18 per cent resulted in acquittals, 31 per cent or less than one third in convictions and 4 per cent were committed to the Criminal Courts. If we turn to the operations of these higher tribunals, we find that beginning with the four per cent

of cases which went up before them, 45 per cent of the prisoners or not much less than one half were acquitted. There is only too much reason to fear that a large proportion of the crimes which take place remains undetected, that out of those detected a great number of cases break down from the necessary evidence not being obtained and presented in a proper manner, and that there is on the whole much failure of justice.

I am satisfied that a reorganization of the Police on sound principles is the first step towards correcting these evils. In the measures to be adopted for the purpose, we have the example of Madras to guide us.

1st. I would bring about an entire separation of the Police from the Magistracy and thus draw a clear line of demarcation between the judicial functions of the Magistrate and the preventive and detective duties of the Police.

2ndly. I would place the entire superintendence of the Police under the immediate and direct orders of His Highness Government acting through a Superintendent in whom should be vested the undivided control and supervision, discipline and internal economy of the Force.

3rdly. I would organize a stipendiary constabulary enlisted under proper rules in regard to age and physical fitness and so equipped and trained as to be available for employment in any part of the State and with such scale of remuneration, gradation of rank &c. as shall make the same effective and respectable.

4thly. I would supplement, if possible, the Police Force organized as above by a Village Police.

5thly. On the completion of the new arrangement in each of the four Divisions of the State, the police functions of the Magistrate would cease but not before.

With an entirely new Force modelled as above it will be necessary—

I. To indicate briefly the future position, with reference to that police, of the joint revenue and magisterial department which at present combines in itself the executive duties of the police with the judicial functions of the magistrate.

II. To define on the other hand the relative position of the police with respect to the magistracy and to explain the principles on which the force should be organized.

III. To state the legislative measures required to give effect to the change, and

IV. To point out the probable financial effect of the measure.

Under the proposed scheme, the magistrate will retain all his administrative and judicial authority, but his control over the police will cease. The operations of the police in every part of his division will come judicially under his observation. In ordinary matters, the Magistrate's warrant will be necessary to enable the police to act,

and all his lawful orders will be addressed to the police and executed by them. The magistrate should be vested with summary jurisdiction over the delinquencies of the police. It will be his duty to ascertain through personal observation and through his subordinate magistracy the state of crime and the feeling of the people in every part of his division. He should be required to report to Government from time to time on the state of the police of his division in regard to its efficiency and character, and bring to the notice of the Superintendent any irregularity or well founded cause for dissatisfaction which he may observe.

As regards the subordinate magistracy, i. e. the tahsildars and sub-magistrates and the divisional sub-magistrates (these last, where still retained, might be called under the new arrangement Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates), the functions and powers of these officers as heads of police will cease; and the police duties now performed by them and by the extra and assistant police officers and others as the principal detective officers of the country will in future be performed by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of police. But the subordinate magistracy will retain every administrative and judicial power and authority now exercised by them, and will in fact be in the position of the sitting Magistrates for the trial and commitment of offenders within their respective jurisdictions taking primary cognizance of most of the offences that occur. They will receive charges of all sorts as at present and will issue their processes to be executed by the Police.

Now as to the position and duties of the Police relatively to the Magistracy, the proper function of the former being to preserve the peace, to prevent and detect crime, and apprehend and bring the offenders to justice, it cannot be safely entrusted with any judicial power or authority, but should be a purely executive, detective and ministerial body. The constitution of the force should be such that, while it is placed under the immediate control and watchful care of a departmental head who shall be responsible for its training and efficiency, its conduct and character shall also fall under the constant observation of the magistracy throughout its several grades in the course of the discharge of their administrative and judicial functions. The Superintendent of the Police will be bound to keep the Magistrate acquainted with the general disposition of his force, and with the state of the crime so far as it comes under his observation. He will maintain full and unreserved communication with the Magistrate whose ready co-operation it should be his object to secure. He will pay prompt attention to all requisitions of the Magistrate, and carefully weigh any suggestions from him in regard to the disposition and management of the Force.

In the same manner as the Superintendent will be in frequent personal communication with the Magistrate, the Inspector of Police will be directed to maintain unreserved communication with the local taluk magistracy on all matters affecting the peace and well-being

of the taluqs or sub-divisions under their charge. Due deference and respect towards the taluq Magistracy will be inculcated on all grades of the Police, and a proper complement of Police subordinates will be kept in attendance at their respective courts to execute their warrants and other lawful orders.

A few remarks under the third division of the subject are now called for. Every member of the new constabulary should be enlisted on condition of serving and residing wherever and under whatever circumstances he may be required. The force should have some degree of military discipline and training imparted to it and looked upon and treated as one body. This will enable us to utilize the force to the utmost possible extent by a judicious distribution from time to time according to local wants and circumstances. All duties now performed by jail and convict guards and by treasury guards should be gradually transferred to the new constabulary who should, also, when thoroughly trained and disciplined, be capable of taking over all detachment and escort duty now thrown on the Nair Brigade, if such should at any time be found necessary.

The pay of all grades of the constabulary should be such as to enable us to secure, and having secured, to retain the services of the best men that can be obtained of the respective classes. There should also be such a gradation of rank and salary, as to afford a fair prospect of promotion to men of all grades according to their merit and ability.

The greatest care will be required in selecting men for the several grades of the service. Their physical fitness, previous good character, personal courage and energy, social position, general education and intelligence must be ascertained before entertainment, and a carefully devised system of recruiting, educating and training must then be kept up. The strictest discipline and the promptest obedience to all lawful orders must, of course, be maintained. The force should be so distributed over the country as to bring every inhabited part of it systematically under due inspection.

But it is unnecessary to enter into minute details which can be best considered and carried out when the general scheme is sanctioned.

I may here quote usefully the following extract which describes the duties performed by the Police force in the Madras Presidency and which may be taken to apply more or less to our new constabulary.

The duties of the Police are "the preservation of the peace, prevention of crimes and offences; the detection and apprehension of offenders; discovery of stolen property; the collecting of evidence against persons accused of grave crimes and the duty of bringing them before the magistracy and courts; the apprehending and watching of vagrants and suspicious characters; patrolling the country and public roads; the prevention of nuisances, the duty of laying information before the magistracy of offences of a public nature committed against any existing law; the inspection and verification of

weights and measures; management of public pounds; the service and execution of all summonses and warrants and other lawful processes and orders issued by the magistracy or courts in any criminal matter; the safe custody of prisoners under trial, or remanded by the magistracy; escort of treasure and convicts; impressment under the warrant of a magistrate alone; of cattle and conveyance for military purposes &c.; and lastly the duty of maintaining the effectual and constant observation of every part of the country and daily transmission and mutual communication of authentic intelligence on all matters of importance to the public well-being."

With regard to the legislative measures required we have no substantive police law in Travancore; and any rules of police procedure which may exist will become inapplicable under the proposed change. It will be clearly necessary to give the new force a legal status and to define its duties, powers and responsibilities by a legislative enactment. For this purpose again, it will be sufficient to adopt the Madras Police Act XXIV of 1859 which, passed more than twenty years ago, has stood the test of time with scarcely any modification and has admirably answered its purpose. The necessary Act may be passed at the proper time if the contemplated reform is sanctioned and put in hand.

It remains to notice the financial aspect of the question. The actual strength of the force in its different grades which will be eventually required cannot now be accurately stated. It will vary according to the circumstances of each division and taluq and will need to be carefully adjusted to their ascertained wants. A rough estimate is therefore all that can now be attempted. We have seen that in the districts of the Madras Presidency taken individually the proportion of Police to population varies from 1 to 1,008 in Kurnool to 1 to 2,175 in Madura. Taking it for the whole Presidency the ratio is 1 to 1,514. Travancore, with its quiet and peaceful inhabitants and in the absence of any professional criminal classes such as abound in other parts of Southern India, ought not to require more than a very moderate force. Assuming for our present purpose that one policeman for each 1,500 of the inhabitants is a proper proportion, we should require a force of 1,540 men and they will probably be found to be quite ample for all our purposes. While a weak police is an expensive and useless arm of Government, an unnecessarily strong one may prove a mischievous one. We cannot therefore be too careful in eventually fixing the actual strength. But taking 1,500 men as the number which may be found actually necessary, our entire force would probably consist of—

	Rs.
1 Superintendent	700
1 Assistant Superintendent	350
6 Inspectors on Rs. 100	600
8 Do. " " 75	600

Carried over... 2,250

				Rs.
			Brought forward...	2,250
10	Inspectors on Rs.	50	...	500
12	Do. " "	40	...	480
14	Do. " "	35	...	490
70	Head Constables at	15	...	1,050
70	Deputy Do. at	10	...	700
650	1st class Privates at	7	...	4,550
650	2nd class Do. at	6	...	3,900

13,920

Clothing and accoutrements, contingencies,
travelling allowances to officers, gifts, &c. 2,500

16,420 per mensem or
per annum 1,97,040, or taking an outside estimate, the eventual
cost will, it is to be hoped, not exceed two and a quarter lacs.
Then as to the funds available to meet this charge, we have the
present actual expenditure on police amounting to Rupees 1,64,844.
If to this be added $\frac{1}{4}$ of the salaries paid to the magistrates and
sub-magistrates who are also Police officers under the present arrange-
ment, we have a total of 1,84,896 at our disposal for meeting the
cost of the new Police. But it is notorious that the revenue esta-
blishments are already ill-paid and inefficient and will need to have
their present salaries increased. It is therefore more than doubtful
whether any reduction can be made in them, and we shall be on the
safe side if we leave out of calculation any probable eventual saving
in the revenue and magisterial establishments which may result
from the separation of the Police, and take 1,64,844 Rupees as the
sum available as a set off against the probable cost of the new Force
which we have estimated at Rupees 2,25,000. The difference, Rupees
60,000, constitutes the maximum additional charge for which funds
will probably have to be provided.

If the proposed change is decided upon, the first step to be
taken will be to select a competent person for the office of Superin-
tendent and depute him to the adjoining district of Tinnevely to
study in all their details the organization, the training and education,
the control, supervision and distribution of the Police force in that
District. The Superintendent should not only confer and freely
communicate with the Police Superintendent and Magistrate on all
points connected with his future duties, but should visit as many of
the Police stations, Sub-Magistrates' Courts and Jails, as possible, to
make himself thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of
the Police in its several grades, and with its weak as well as strong
points. On his return after acquiring such knowledge, he will be in
a position to take the work of organizing the force in Travancore in
hand. The change can only be introduced gradually. It will probab-
ly be most convenient and desirable to take up a Taluq at a time
and after completing one Division to proceed to another. Done in

this manner, there need not be any friction or inconvenience, and
the whole work might be completed in a reasonable time. Of course
the Superintendent would introduce the change under the guidance
of Government and in close concert with the Dewan Peishcars and
the Tahsildars under them. The great object should be to carry out
the reform as expeditiously and economically as possible compatibly
with efficiency. The men forming the present Police in each Taluq
should be made over to the Superintendent, and become available for
enlistment in the new corps, but only so far as required and as they
might be found fit under the more rigid rules under which enlistment
will be made.

V. RAMIENGAR,

DEWAN.

31st January 1881.

STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION.

(22.)—Statement showing the number of documents admitted for Registration in the several District Registry Offices during the year 1055.

Districts.	1055			1056			Increase or Decrease.
	Book I. Registrations relating to immovable property.	Book II. Registrations relating to other transactions.	Total.	Book I. Registrations relating to immovable property.	Book II. Registrations relating to other transactions.	Total.	
Agsteeswarom	3,021	119	3,140	3,597	117	3,712	1,428
Culelcom	3,317	103	3,420	3,377	123	3,500	325
Neyattinkunray	3,074	126	3,200	3,222	100	3,342	158
Eraniel	4,789	84	4,873	3,045	50	3,095	1,808
Sherayinkil	3,463	75	3,538	2,970	71	3,044	494
Caromnapully	3,751	91	3,842	2,943	63	3,012	830
Quilon	4,457	75	4,532	2,908	98	3,006	1,527
Cartigapully	3,571	74	3,645	2,832	90	2,948	699
Mayalikkunray	3,834	53	3,887	2,677	43	2,720	1,172
Shertallay	3,480	64	3,544	2,604	64	2,667	875
Neyattinkunray Addl.	3,776	134	3,910	2,544	79	2,629	785
Velavancode Addl.	3,357	111	3,468	2,452	116	2,568	989
Eraniel Addl.	3,690	47	3,737	2,322	64	2,386	1,365
Thiruvallab	3,083	37	3,120	2,333	30	2,374	745
Trevandrum	2,464	87	2,551	2,335	73	2,411	217
Vycome	2,061	58	2,119	1,898	74	1,972	1,090
Moovattoopulay	2,141	22	2,163	1,916	34	1,950	513
Velavancode	2,268	122	2,390	1,807	107	1,914	476
Ambalapalay	2,217	51	2,268	1,874	31	1,905	313
Vettoomanoor	2,050	21	2,071	1,746	23	1,769	951
Trevandrum Addl.	2,014	97	2,111	1,699	59	1,758	953
Chengannoor	2,610	26	2,636	1,731	18	1,749	884
Alungaud	2,072	49	2,121	1,664	39	1,703	418
Kunnathoomaud	2,592	27	2,619	1,662	32	1,694	835
Paravoor	1,898	67	1,965	1,529	51	1,580	385
Kottankunray	2,062	41	2,103	1,496	31	1,527	576
Chungannacherry	1,857	21	1,878	1,452	14	1,466	415
Cottayam	1,631	18	1,649	1,427	28	1,455	194
Thovalay	1,670	25	1,695	1,377	43	1,420	275
Nedoovingaud	1,897	34	1,931	1,201	26	1,227	704
Kunnathoor	1,455	12	1,467	1,116	8	1,124	343
Shencottah	1,252	27	1,279	1,091	17	1,108	177
Puthanapoornam	1,233	10	1,243	769	6	775	468
Meenachel	1,037	11	1,048	684	13	697	351
Thodupulay	499	11	510	295	9	304	206
Total	91,775	2,037	93,812	70,795	1,828	72,623	24,189

(23.)—Statement of work done in the Huzur Registry Office during the year 1056.

No. of Communications remaining for disposal from previous year ...	199
Do. Communications received during the year	6,288
Total	6,487
Do. Communications disposed of during the year	6,399
Do. Communications remaining undisposed of at the close of the year	88
Do. Orders together with separate communications	4,677
Do. Returns examined	2,474
Do. Copies of registered documents received and examined	75,481

(2) — Forest Reserve

[illegible]

C.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

STATISTICS OF TRADE.

(1)—Duty on Goods Imported.

No.	Goods.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1055	1056		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Tobacco	...	8,63,547	7,95,266	...	68,281
2 Opium	...	5,397	4,679	...	718
3 Cigars	...	1,124	820	...	304
4 Snuff	...	1,836	1,580	...	256
5 Piece Goods	...	76	68	...	8
6 China jars	...	765	190	...	575
7 Chinaware	...	162	234	72	...
8 Leads	...	7	10	3	...
9 Wines	...	1,798	1,944	146	...
10 Rock Salt	...	1,270	18	...	1,252
11 Minor goods	...	1,221	1,728	507	...
Total	...	8,77,203	8,06,537	728	71,394

(2)—Duty on Goods Exported.

No.	Goods.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1055	1056		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Copra	...	1,32,756	1,40,491	7,735	...
2 Coir	...	6,647	62,755	...	5,892
3 Cocoanuts	...	13,270	12,154	...	1,116
4 Vettoopauk	...	26,511	24,603	...	1,908
5 Tamarind	...	9,901	9,987	86	...
6 Coffee	...	22,084	14,984	...	7,100
7 Coconut oil	...	16,098	13,634	...	2,464
8 Salt Fish	...	8,291	12,488	4,197	...
9 Dry Ginger	...	23,658	16,117	...	7,541
10 Timber	...	18,782	19,305	523	...
11 Palmyra Jaggery	...	5,192	9,043	3,851	...
12 Pepper	...	11,363	24,726	13,363	...
13 Poonnaka oil	...	2,431	1,587	...	844
14 Coir Fibre	...	463	244	...	219
15 Molasses	...	3,628	3,763	735	...
16 Paddy	...	891	394	...	497
17 Perompyre	...	295	219	...	76
18 Hides	...	4,822	5,469	647	...
19 Lemon Grass oil	...	474	793	319	...
20 Arrowroot and flour	...	540	1,477	937	...
21 Turmeric	...	3,782	2,455	...	1,327
22 Ginger	...	438	219	...	219
23 Kutchohum	...	522	263	...	259
24 Fish oil	...	...	165	165	...
25 Minor Goods	...	3,226	2,616	...	610
Total	...	3,77,465	3,79,951	32,558	30,072

(3)—Value of Dutiable Goods Imported.

No.	Goods.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1055	1056		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Tobacco	...	20,25,951	21,50,455	1,24,504	...
2 Opium	...	53,900	46,800	...	7,100
3 Cigars	...	14,000	10,200	...	3,800
4 Snuff	...	22,090	10,500	...	11,590
5 Piece Goods	...	1,500	1,400	...	100
6 China Jars	...	15,300	3,800	...	11,500
7 Chinaware	...	3,200	4,700	1,500	...
8 Lead	...	100	200	100	...
9 Minor Goods	...	24,900	36,900	12,000	...
Total	...	21,61,751	22,74,955	1,38,104	25,600

(4)—Value of Dutiable Goods Exported.

No.	Goods.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1055	1056		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Copra	...	26,55,100	28,59,500	1,54,800	...
2 Coconut oil	...	3,22,100	2,72,000	...	49,500
3 Coir	...	13,72,900	12,55,100	...	1,17,800
4 Coir Fibre	...	9,200	4,900	...	4,300
5 Cocoanuts	...	2,65,400	2,43,100	...	22,300
6 Vettoopauk	...	5,30,200	4,92,100	...	38,100
7 Coffee	...	8,83,100	5,99,400	...	2,83,700
8 Palmyra Jaggery	...	1,08,800	1,80,900	77,100	...
9 Dry Ginger	...	4,73,100	3,22,300	...	1,50,800
10 Salt Fish	...	1,65,800	2,49,800	84,000	...
11 Poonnaka oil	...	48,600	31,800	...	16,800
12 Tamarind	...	1,98,000	1,99,800	1,800	...
13 Turmeric	...	75,600	49,100	...	26,500
14 Timber	...	1,87,800	1,93,000	5,200	...
15 Pepper	...	2,27,200	4,94,500	2,67,300	...
16 Lemon Grass oil	...	47,400	79,400	32,000	...
17 Molasses	...	60,500	75,200	14,800	...
18 Hides	...	96,400	1,09,400	13,000	...
19 Paddy	...	17,500	7,900	...	9,600
20 Rice	...	1,500	1,500	...	300
21 Horse Gram	...	1,900	600	...	1,300
22 Ginger	...	2,700	4,400	...	1,700
23 Kutchohum	...	10,400	5,500	...	4,900
24 Arrowroot and flour	...	10,800	29,600	18,800	...
25 Perompyre	...	5,900	4,400	...	1,500
26 Minor Goods	...	46,800	49,300	2,500	...
Total	...	78,26,000	77,65,400	6,71,300	7,31,900

(d)—Quantity of Dutiable Goods Imported.

No.	Goods.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1955	1956		
1	Tobacco Candies	9,170	9,650	480	
2	Opium Cwts.	36	31		4
3	Cigars do.	351	26		9
4	Snuff Bottles	10,664	9,133		1,471
5	Piece Goods No.	1,319	848		471
6	China jars do.	18,634	6,374		12,220
7	Chinaware do.	30,067	86,868	6,801	
8	Lead Cwts.	4	15	11	
9	Wine Gallons	2,345	2,462	117	
10	Rock Salt Mds.	499	7		492

(e)—Quantity of Dutiable Goods Exported.

No.	Goods.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1955	1956		
1	Copra Cwts.	3,06,883	3,24,257	17,374	
2	Cocoanut oil do.	21,169	17,832		3,337
3	Coir do.	1,49,815	1,36,975		12,840
4	Coir Fibre do.	1,302	681		621
5	Cocoanuts No.	86,84,830	79,51,799		7,30,130
6	Vettoopauk Candies	4,168	3,366		802
7	Coffee Cwts.	45,760	20,611		16,089
8	Palmyra jaggery do.	29,187	50,741	21,554	
9	Dry Ginger do.	30,930	21,103		9,827
10	Salt fish do.	51,291	81,777	27,486	
11	Peonaka oil do.	5,964	3,895		2,069
12	Tamarind do.	77,783	78,474	691	
13	Turmeric do.	10,515	6,893		3,622
14	Pepper Candies	2,233	4,858	2,625	
15	Leuon Grass oil Cwts	237	338	101	
16	Molasses do.	9,916	12,321	2,405	
17	Hides Scores	4,064	4,330	266	
18	Rice Cwts	546	446		100
19	Paddy do.	8,753	3,804		4,949
20	Horse Gram do.	857	266		591
21	Ginger do.	862	425		437
22	Kutcholum do.	1,627	519		1,108
23	Arrowroot & flour do.	2,396	3,515	1,119	
24	Fish oil do.		11	11	

(f)—Trade routes—Goods Imported, Dutiable.

Goods.	From British India.				From Foreign Countries.				Total Value.		Increase.	Decrease.		
	By Land.		By Back-water.		By Sea.		From Colonies and India.		From Mus-son and Pondicherry.				From New-York.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.			1955.	1956.
1 Tobacco	Rs.	Rs.	Ls.	Ls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
2 Opium	4,63,550	4,63,571	2,73,081	3,27,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,455	1,21,561		
3 Cigars	12,983	8,700	303	497	763	1,693	...	...	...	...	14,000	10,259		
4 Snuff	22,858	...	5,215	...	48,557	46,800	...	...	...	...	53,900	46,800		
5 Piece Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	10,259		
6 China Jars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,960	19,800		
7 Chinaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,400		
8 Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,363	8,900		
9 Minor Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	4,700		
Total	5,06,695	4,82,140	27,639	3,27,617	49,361	47,893	13,00,895	14,30,686	191	3,41	23,887	20,509		

(8)---Trade routes---Goods Exported, Datable.

[illegible]

(9)—Trade routes—Goods Imported, Pres.

[illegible]

(10) Trade routes—Goods Exported, Free.

Goods.	To British India.						To Foreign Countries.												Total value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	By Land.			By Back-water.			By Sea.			To Calcutta, to Muzart & Pondicherry, and Tanja.			To London and France.			To New York.					
	1955		1956	1955		1956	1955		1956	1955		1956	1955		1956	1955		1956			
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.			
1 Cardamoms & seeds.	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2 Croton seed	2,304	637	1,124	1,708	2,693	7,137	2,653,227	2,27,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3 Silk Cotton	673	837	156	...	47	233	165	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4 Glagelly Peonaa	687	902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5 Checks	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6 Dates	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7 Mats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8 Boxes	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9 Dhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10 Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11 Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12 Metha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13 Pewter	209	713	...	...	102	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14 Cashew Nuts	2,002	218	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15 Betel	1,373	3,575	...	...	7,400	2,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16 Saperango	631	4,214	...	...	4,045	2,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17 Ivory and lac	...	...	...	...	153	2,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
18 Pannanaphanapoo	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
19 Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20 Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21 Coffee	22,563	9,774	14,502	37,366	57,210	56,215	5,654	6,498	7,521	3,464	3,032	1,618	83,907	2,46,467	2,02,018	...	...	...	...		
22 Minor Goods	20,381	16,923	19,039	41,732	4,32,548	3,65,410	6,481	3,907	3,538	1,085	12,385	6,960	1,52,537	1,74,734	6,48,238	...	...	...	...		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

D. P. W. RETURNS

(11) Receipts and Disbursements of the D. P. W. for the year 1955.

To Balances as per last year's accounts.	Rupees, ch. c.	Rupees, ch. c.	Rupees, ch. c.	Rupees, ch. c.
Cash (inclusive of unclaimed wages) ...	4,619 24 5	By Expenditure as per Progress Reports ...	8,15,573 25 8	
Outstanding advances ...	1,14,524 16 4	Establishment (pay and allowances) ...	83,154 17 6	
Stock ...	97,446 22 15	Deposits, Sundries &c. ...	1,60,017 16 6	
Tools and Plant ...	2,16,337 2 6	Unclaimed wages paid ...	11,407 21 12	
Drafts cashed, during the year ...	8,76,034 4 6	Cash in hand (inclusive of unclaimed wages) ...	28,940 25 3	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,956 19 3	Outstanding advances ...	20,367 7 8	
Unclaimed wages ...	11,800 2 8	Stock ...	1,08,676 4 8	
Deposits, Fines, Sundries &c. ...	1,17,470 26 9	Tools and Plant ...	2,13,046 5 8	
Total Rupees ...	14,41,184 6 8	Total Rupees ...	14,41,184 6 8	

(12.)—Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1956.

I.—Roads.	Repairs.	COMMUNICATIONS.	Rupees. Rupees.	Rupees.
	Maintenance	...	1,17,683	
	Closing branches	...	829	
	Repairing the Causeway, Tangachery—Quilon	...	916	
	Do. the Shencottah road from 28th to 52nd mile...	...	4,737	
	Expenditure on three works Estimates below 500 Rs. each...	...	861	1,24,536
	Original Works.	Constructing 14 feet road from Thittivalay on the Ashambo road, to Aramboly in the southern road	8,797	
		Do. Do. from Maycode to Colasagarom	316	
		Do. Do. from Vitharay to Cullaut.	204	
		Do. Do. from Yarcor to Coolathoopalay	2,880	
		Do. a branch road 14 feet in width from the 101st mile of main road from Trevandrum to northern frontier to the Maranum convent landing place.	693	
		Do. 14 feet road from Palicoosay to Thodupolay	4,029	
		Do. Do. from Canjerapully to Coonoombagom, Marinalay and towards Panbrady	129	
		Do. a 3rd class road 14 feet 16 width and without masonry works from the 104th mile, northern road, Yetunoor, to Lallum	3,213	
		Do. road from Perombaloor to Alwaye	4,498	
		Do. Do. from Edappally to D.	6,586	
		Do. road from the 45th mile post at Peermade to the Madura frontier	1,349	

Do. Do. from Cottayam to Perombaloor, 2nd section (108th to 117th mile)	2,768*
Do. Do. from Do. to Do. 5th Do. (147th to 156th)...	200*
Do. 14 feet Do. from Madathoraycanay to effect a junction with the Narayacolum road near Pullicul...	4,050
Do. Do. from Puthnapooram to Kozey and Rance...	1,014
Do. Do. from Nevoor market to Poothooday.	2,219
Do 10 feet Do. leading from Mylady to Paracody Village, to the Village of James Town.	261
Do. road from Maucand to Thiroovalum	4,774
Do. approaches to the Bavunapooram Iron Girder Bridge...	1,463
Do. Masonry works and graveling the road &c. from 118th to 127th mile of Cottayam to Perombaloor road	4,745*
Do. Do. and do. &c. from 128th to 146th mile of do. to do.	5,831*
Reconstructing and improving the road across the Parakayacolum and providing another larger bridge thereon...	169
Do. the damaged village road from Kannamkothalam to the landing place and repairing the side roads along the Fort...	1,597
A short deviation on the 15th and 16th miles of the southern road...	693
Converting the road from Kottar to Parakay into 14 feet Public road	2,950
Carried Over.....	64,534
	1,24,536

* Cottayam to Perombaloor road.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	64,584	1,24,536	
Converting the bank of the 2nd mile, Nanjend Poothenaur, into a practicable bandy road	47		
Improving the existing village road from Soudindrum to Maroonoor...	1,102		
Do. the surface of parts of certain roads in the southern Division	770		
Restoring the 41st and 44th and the latter halves of the 5th and 51st miles of the southern road damaged by the heavy rains of November 1880	2,089		
Restoring and repairing the road from the new bridge at Sastanungalem to Poojapoorah via Thiroonai...	615		
Do. and improving the road from Thiroonai to Kootthomvathookel	1,593		
Road from Ithiary to the junction of the road from Nadayarah to Pullical	2,632		
Constructing Platform Bridges and Culverts, cutting catchwater drains, blasting rocks, removing granite rubble from the surface, strengthening embankments and metalling road from 47 th to Vilheray.	3,508		
Restoring the Sheencottah road between the 20th and 52nd mile posts	4,454		
Do. the village road from Shencottah to Coothoorpolay Chowkey	963		
Resectoning and building culverts on the road through the Warkalay village to H. H. the Maha Rajah's Palace	73		
Forming approaches to the recently altered Fort gate near Central Jail, Trevandrum	619		

	28		
Widening a lane into 20 feet road at Chalay Bazar	158		
Raising a portion of the Ottayam river bank road above flood level	4,752		
Planters roads from Madathoraycauny to Pinnamanur.	4,301		
Do. Do. Trevandrum District	6,714		
Do. Do. Southern do.	6,378		
Do. Do. Quilon do.	8,637		
Do. Do. A. A. and C. C. at Peermade	984		
Do. Do. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of bridge paths	1,331		
Expenditure on 10 works, Estimates below 500 Rs. each.	1,10,597		
Opening out a 3 feet trace from Kattampuram in Meenachel to the main Northern road	462		
Do. do. do. from Lalum to Yellacaud	513		
Do. do. do. from Yellacaud to Cadoothoorithy	530		
Do. do. do. from Lalum to Pooniat	736		
Do. do. do. from Cuzierapally to Lalum	832		
Do. do. do. from Coothattocolum to V. come via Vadyaur...	1,062		
Cutting a trace from Yetuanoor to Lanlum	34		
Do. do. west of Thiroonackaray Pagoda to Poothenangady	5		
Do. do. from main road to the village of Carupolay	12		
Do. do. from Lower Bazar to Thiroovarpoor	8		
Do. do. from Poothenangady to Velloor	1		
Tracing and opening certain paths in the Northern Division	23		
Carried over.....	4,218	2,35,133	

Survey and
Traces.

		Rupces. Rupees.	Rupces. Rupees.
	Brought forward.....		4,218,235,133
	Tracing a line of road from the 6th mile of Cottayam and Moondakayam road to Poothoopally about 2½ miles south	309	
	Do, a road 6 feet in width and 7 miles in length from Coonoombagom to Careyachel	697	
	Tracing and cutting a 3 feet path along the Parathodeo river on the Cottayam and Moondakayam road	82	
	Do, 6 feet road between Pemoody and Callanur	802	
	Surveying road from Shencottah village to Shampour vadacaray	29	5,537,240,670
	Repairing the bridge across Perriar on the Peer-made and Goodaloor Road	1,089	
	Do, Bridges across A. V. M. Canal	21	
	Executing certain repairs to the Thodiendave bridge	196	
	Expenditure on 10 works, Estimates below 500 Rs. each	958	2,264
	Constructing an Iron Girder bridge of 7-45' spans across the river at Cottayam	19,693	
	Do, do, do, across Aycor river	1,378	
	Do, do, do, of 6-40' spans over the Bara-Chapuram river	1,634	
	Do, do, do, across the Killar river near the old Dam	178	
	Do, Wooden Girder Do, on the Arraday river, 43th mile of Peer-made and Goodaloor road	605	
	Do, do, do, of 4-25' spans over the Neclamangalam river near Cottayam	103	
	Do, do, do, Upper Do, on masonry abutments, 44th mile, Peer-made Ghant road	324	
II.—Bridges and Culverts.	Repairs.		
	Original works.		

Do. wooden bridge over the Vaday canal between Moollakel and Thondacolangaray in lieu of the existing one	349
Do. do. across branch of Massaputtiyan	50
Do. two do. over the new Canal near Seralingheel	1,566
Do. a wooden girder bridge across the Callaur river	32
Do. wooden bridge across the Panam river, Coonthalloor Adigarom	157
Do. do. Platform bridge across Poonad stream on the 14th mile of Cottiyan to Mooplad kayam road	525
Do. do. do. across the stream on the 11th mile of do. to do.	810
Do. Bridge over the Canjerapally river on the Bernade Ghaut road	197
Do. do. on the 38th mile of Yarnor road	341
Do. Platform bridge across the Yarnapay river on the 3rd mile of the Thadikareconem road	1,648
Do. do. do. of two 25' spans across the Olakary river in the Great Valley Coffee Estate road	1,482
Do. Bridge over the canal, 4th mile, Chellacore, in the Warkalay Adigarom	548
Do. do. over the Do., 6th mile, Nadayarah, Warkalay do.	584
Do. three timber bridges on certain roads in Trevandrum	1,167
Carried over	34,101
	2,264,240,670

	Rupees.	Annas.	Paisas.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	34,101	2,564	2,40,670	
Constructing Poonnamalakom stream bridge 12x10 in the 19th mile of Cottayam to Moondakayam road...	65			
Do. trussed bridge across Massapoliyannur for the use of the Great Valley Coffee Districts ...	1,375			
Do. 9 feet Platform bridge across the stream on the 7th mile Coffee Estate road ...	380			
Reconstructing the Scindry bridge at Alleppey ...	2,112			
Do. the Cutwall's Do. at Do. ...	2,655			
Constructing a pier and abutments, removing the old course of masonry in the present abutments and constructing a new platform on the 19th mile of Cottayam to Moondakayam road ...	806			
Do. Permanent Drains on the do. to do. ...	1,256			
Do. Revetment wall to the Big Bridge crossing the Quilon canal ...	836			
Renewing the planking &c. of the Moondakayam road ...	1,060			
Do. the Bridges and Culverts on the road thence to Thaimalay road ...	3,387			
Do. the planking of the Foot path and wooden girder bridge ...	370			
Do. a bridge and culvert of 8 ft. vent of 9 ft. spans each, across the Massapoliyannur Channel opposite the Chembagannur Temple Pagoda ...	1,054			
Replanking &c. the three wooden girder bridges on the 60th, 61st and 62nd miles of the Peermade and Goodenoor road ...	98			

	Rupees.	Annas.	Paisas.	Rupees.
Improving and altering the old bridge across the Cullamachary Nullah on the 4th mile of Always to Edappally road ...	505			
Partly renewing the planking of the bridges on the Shenkottah road ...	104			
Constructing a culvert on the 55th mile of Cottayam road ...	652			
Do. Culverts on the Nelloore road from 5th to 31st mile ...	100			
Constructing 12 culverts of different dimensions for the Trevinurum Town-roads ...	359			
Do. 13 Do. on the southern road from Kannanur bridge to Calceckovellay ...	53			
Do. a Do. of two vents each 20 ft. span on the road between Putton and Cunnammoolay ...	1			
Restoring the timber bridge on the 26th mile of Nelloore road ...	502			
Exp. Abutment on 20 works, Estimates below 500 Rs. each ...	1,526	52,897	55,161	
Maintenance of canals and Backwaters from old landing place to Channangaray ...	1,938			
Do. of do. and do. from Paroor to Alleppey ...	2,708			
Do. of do. and do. from do. to do. for 1655 ...	279			
Do. of Nadyarath old canal ...	492			
Do. of Warkalay Barrier junction canal ...	3,352			
Removing silt in the 5th and 6th miles of do. do. ...	1,115			
Deepening a channel through the Panatharay Backwater near Arjeng ...	942			
Carried over.....	10,871			2,95,831

III.—Canals.

Repairs.

		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	Brought forward.....	10,871	...	2,95,881
	Deepening and sheet-piling the Basin at old landing place Trevandrum.....	160	...	...
	Expenditure on 2 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.....	202	11,233	...
Original Works.	Wackalay, Papier junction canal.....	1,81,851	...	...
	Constructing a navigable canal from Trevandrum Basin to Thirovella Backwater.....	14	...	...
	Cutting a canal from Poolimootocallavoo to Cadimam-culam Backwater to avoid the Anjengo Bar.....	1,399	...	...
	Providing and fixing wire fencing 3 miles of both banks of W. H. canal.....	1,680	...	...
	Improving the levels of the Thickerankary channel through the Fort as well as lining it with Brick-work and executing other improvements thereto.....	11,733	...	...
	Draining and reclaiming the Pootharicundem by channel into the Killiar.....	1,103	...	...
	Widening and deepening the canal from Codimala river to Peshcar's Catchery at Cottayam.....	2,517	...	...
	Expenditure on three works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.....	532	2,00,851	2,12,084
	2,12,084	5,07,915	...	...
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
	Annual repairs to the Residency and Staff Officer's Quarters and other out-houses at Rameswaram.....	606	...	...
	Do. do. to the do. at Quilon.....	1,145	...	...
	Do. do. to the do. at do. for 1055.....	14	...	...
	Repairing the Observatory buildings.....	4,837	...	...
	Expenditure on four works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.....	828	7,480	...
	Expenditure on one work Estimate below 500 Rs. each.....	163	163	7,643

		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	Brought forward.....	31	...	...
	Repairing the Quilon Division Catchery, Court houses and other Public Offices.....	535	...	...
	Annual repairs to the Quilon Public Offices.....	962	...	...
	Do. do. to the Public Offices Trevandrum.....	810	...	...
	Repairing the Public Office Terrace for 1055.....	130	...	...
	Repairing the ceiling of the Darbar Hall.....	2,043	...	...
	Expenditure on 16 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.....	...	...	...
	Constructing Talukdar's Catchery at Musaff's Court, and Registration Office under one roof for the Agumawaram District.....	7,810	...	...
	Do. Do. Do. at Sherainghoel.....	7,783	...	...
	Do. Magistrate's Catchery and Tannali at Poornam.....	1,306	...	...
	Do. Chowkey at Moorah.....	1,050	...	...
	Do. one set of lines for Magistrate's Catchery at Perampul.....	719	...	...
	Refitting the Arripand Catchery with Mangalore tiles.....	1,272	...	...
	Certain additions and improvements to the new Darbar Hall.....	43	...	...
	Expenditure on 2 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.....	204	20,132	24,718
	Expenditure on 31 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.....	666	2,668	...
	Constructing an outpatients' waiting room and other additions to the Civil and Lying-in Hospitals in the Capital.....	2,984	...	...
	Do. Dead house for the Hospital at Alappay.....	630	...	...
	Do. do. for the do. at Quilon.....	545	...	...
	Do. do. for the do. at Mavalicary.....	665	...	...
	Expenditure on 6 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.....	745	5,670	8,928
	Carried over.....	...	...	40,689
				5,07,915

		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
IV.—Jails.	Repairs.	Brought forward.....	463	40,689
		Repairing the Quilon Jail	59	524
	Original Works.	Expenditure on one work Estimate below 500 Rs.	19,205	
		Do. an enclosure wall and gate to the Central Jail and removing the Port entrance ..	492	
		Expenditure on one work Estimate below 500 Rs.	12	19,709
	Repairs.	Annual repairs to the College and its out-houses ..	625	20,288
		Do. do. to the do. and do. for 1055 and constructing dry rubble drains along the walls to prevent damp.	620	1,947
	Original Works.	Expenditure on 4 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each ..	13,059	
		Constructing a Preparatory school in connection with the College Trevandrum ..	117	
		Do. a dormitory for the College do.	66	
		Do. two additional class rooms to the English School Alleppey ..	411	13,658
	Repairs.	Expenditure on 2 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each ..	15	14,900
		Annual repairs to the Travellers' Bungalow in the Quilon Division for 1055 ..	2,507	
		Expenditure on 26 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each ..	788	
	Original Works.	Constructing Travellers' Bungalow and out-houses at Peermade ..	161	949
		Expenditure on 3 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each ..	42	3,531
	Repairs.	Repairing the Chief Engineer's Bungalow Travandrum and alterations thereto ..		

VII.—Other Public Buildings.

		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	Original Works.	Expenditure on 20 works estimates below 500 Rs. each ..	1,779	1,818
		Constructing Magistrate's house with out-houses at Peermade ..	1,191	
		Do. Sub-Magistrate's do. with do. at do.	60	
		Do. Chattram at Moorth ..	1,015	
		Do. do. at Peermade ..	723	
		Do. Supervisor's and Peon's house at Peermade ..	441	
		Do. Apothecary's do. at do.	188	
		Do. the proposed Sanitarium Bungalow at Peermade ..	123	
		Furnishing the do. do. at do.	887	
		Removing the cracked archway of the commercial guard-room at Alleppey and reconstructing the same with timber platform and light roofing ..	298	
		Replacing the roof of the Bungalow at Peermade with Teakwood &c. and cutting a road to it ..	805	
		Expenditure on 5 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each ..	6,783	8,601
	Repairs.	IRRIGATION WORKS.		
		Closing breaches ..	4,730	
		Maintenance of Nanjand Poothar Channel ..	1,741	
		Do. of Arcudanar Channel ..	610	
		Repairing the Cottiam Dam in Nedooval Pottay ..	244	
		Do. scouts in the right bank of the Mookkal Channel Brahmapuram Adigarum of Cutchikan Taluk ..	4,325	7,920
		Carried over.....		5,95,864

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	4,325	7,920	5,95,802
Repairing the leakages in both right and left bank of the 13th mile Anandanaur	902		
Do. the Parakey Tank	139		
Do. the Palayaur banks	23		
Expenditure on 19 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each	2,023	7,412	
Original Works.			
Strengthening the Vadayaur embankment against high flood level	511		
Do. the weak portion of Parayencoody colem in Padirpathol Pedagay	127		
Straightening and clearing catch drain and repairing the Calingalah of the Coolicootoopoothocoleum in Capparay Adigarom of Culceolum Taluq	541		
Constructing a sluice across Kottayal Lake bank and raising the same to prevent flood during monsoon in west Culladay	1,503		
Do. the culvert of two vents at Marthandapuram East Culladay	253		
Do. a Calingalah near the Caramanay river on the western end of the Vellaney lake and pulling down the old structure and repairing the canal from the lake to the river	2,157		
Do. a Weir in the Poozavayal in the Culceolum Adigarom of the Culceolum District	301		
Do. a dam across drainage channel for Melcarencolem	417		
Do. a feeding sluice and Calingalah for Utharancolum in Brahmapooram Adigarom Culceolum Taluq	742		

Do. two sluices in the Thaireolum at Fandode and Peedimmaai in lieu of those destroyed during breaches in 1054.	1,510
Do. a Head work and bridge combined for the Anendanur	780
Do. a surplus Calingulah and closing bridge at Nambypathoo in Alagappa Junction	766
Do. an under sluice across the Carnacolum Peracaul to drain the surplus water of Nautchyar conn.	463
Do. a surplus Calingulah for Mancolum Male-Pedagay, Thevalah Taluk	740
Do. a head work to Veelavadycaul	1,423
Do. a large stone aqueduct across the Nullah near Calingulah Alagusthigandam near Gramam village Thoralah District	436
Constructing an irrigating sluice for the Killyoer Carayencolum in the Killyoer Adigaom	567
Do. certain works to the Easudicodem Anicut in the Thoralah in K-ahnapuram Adigaom of Calcolum Taluk	410
Do. a sluice in North bank of Thiroovickramanary colem in Their Pedagay and revetting and strengthening banks where weak	2
Do. a Calingulah across Poongadair in the 18th mile of Anendanur Canal	20
Do. a masonry sluice in lieu of ruined one and strengthening and revetting where necessary to Varryoer Poothooicodem in Angastodavaram Pedagay	17,602
Carried over.....	15,332
	5,948,865

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	17,602	15,332	3,95,869
Constructing 32 Bridges over the Anenidannur channel. Do. a Tee-wall to the outer slope of the bank in the 1st and 2nd miles of Anenidannur	3,146		
Do. revetment and strengthening the bank of Flanthyoce Vailcaray west bank Pookiracothan- coorichy Yelah left bank of Carooangamaly channel in Cuppiary Adigarom	447		
Do. a sluice for Poothocoleum at Cadoccray Thovalah Taluq 15 ft depth of water	309		
Do. a revetment at the outer slope of bank of the Anenidannur	4		
Reconstructing the Arancocoleum sluice in the Neenda- cray Adigarom Eraneel Taluq	511		
Do. the injured portion of the wing walls of the Notchicocoleum calingulah in Colachel Adigarom.	486		
Do. a ruined sluice in Thiroovieranay coleum in Thair Pedagay, strengthening tank bank where weak and providing surplus Calingulah	3		
Rebuilding the sluice in Chengaloorocoleum, a rain fed tank near Varyoor Angustoeswaram Pedagay and revetting bank where necessary	389		
Restoring and improving the Anenidannur iriga- tion channel	13,446		
Restoring the Alathorayannur irrigation channel from opposite the village of Cadoccray to the Pookir- acothy coleum a distance of 4 miles and 4,900 feet.			
Do. the Metococul a branch channel led off from Nanjenand Poothennur channel at 13th mile 1,600 feet...	2,160		

2.

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Do. the Parakay canal...	115		
Do. the Manacoddiacul a channel leading off from Cholencand dam across the Palayaur	308		
Do. the Nanjenand Poothennur Channel	45		
Do. and extending revetments of Veechacul panayocoleum	185		
Preliminary surveys in relation to the Colayannur project	4,998		
Effecting permanent improvements to the 5th mile of Ashamboc road and widening the Arasayannur canal in its vicinity to secure the road and channel from frequent damages	171		
Improvements to Vembancer tank Neelakany Adigarom Eraneel Taluq	672		
Improving the Thaircolan canal in Padanathoo- Pedagay	361		
Do. the Tathayannur canal	80		
Raising the banks 1st mile Nanjenand Poothennur channel 15 feet above bed level	6,256		
Revetting the Do. of the Manacoddiacul in Male Poda- cray Thovalah Taluq	712		
Do. and strengthening Ashocoleum bank where weak in the Thair Pedagay	725		
Do. Ashocoleum bank, a tank dependent on Nanjenand Poothennur channel in Ashocoleum Pedagay Angustoeswaram Taluq	1,105		
Do. the Shencocoleum and raising that part of the 6th mile of Ashamboc road that runs in bank in Male Pedagay Thovalah Taluq	1,313		
Carried over.....	63,152	15,332	5,95,869

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	68,152	15,332	5,95,869
Diverting the jungle stream and constructing the injured portion of the feeding Calingulah to the Paloor tank...	584		
Do. the last quarter of the 14th mile Anendamar channel	1,003		
Certain improvements to the Nanjendaud Pochthenaur...	1,087		
Extending the new revement and providing a sluice with gibbetstones &c. to Varrayoor Pochthocolum...	545		
Lengthening by 20 feet Cringulah No. 1 and raising crust of Calingulah No. 2 to 4 feet above level of revised channel bed both on the 1st mile of N. P. channel...	786		
Strengthening the right bank of the Palayaur at Knlichapathoo...	615		
Expenditure on 71 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.	11,086	78,858	94,190
			94,190
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.			
Docking and cleaning the steam Dredger	1,861		
Baling water at Sreeviragom tank	1,003		
Expenditure on 18 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.	1,133	4,002	
Constructing an Unjell office at Peetmatan-drunka...	447		
Do. 8 sentry boxes at the Fort gates	461		
Do. a shed for storing Machine returned from the Warkulay Tunnel works	504		
Do. an enclosure wall Band stand, Iron Villa, &c., in the Madan in the Fort	7,062		

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Do. Masonry drains for the Resident's Escort line at Tyend	392		
Do. gates and railings around Public Gardens...	6,008		
Alleppey pier works	38,170		
Completing the Napier Museum	476		
Raising Band for the outer reservoir of the Oclathel Salt pans and clearing and making a 6 feet path around the pans to facilitate watching and removing silt from the pans	895		
Deepening tanks, repairing roads &c. on account of H. H. the Maha Rajah's trip to Cochin and back...	1,055		
Expenses incurred on account of H. H. the Maha Rajah's trip to Quirim and back	1,322		
Do. do. on account of do. do's do. to Ponnepedy and do.	1,111		
Do. do. on account of His Grace the Governor's visit to Prevednam	22,369		
Certain additional improvements to the Rajakamungalam Salt pans	392		
Constructing Jangar for the Thirovalla crossing	329		
Charges on account of transmission of stores	9,047		
Lighting roads and canals	2,937		
Contingencies	22,031		
Sundries	4,345		
Expenditure on 18 works Estimates below 500 Rs. each.	1,430	121,513	1,25,515
			1,25,515
Total Rupees.....	...	...	8,15,574

(13.)—Abstract of Statements C. 11 and C. 12.

Repairs.	Rupees.	
Communications.....	1,38,033	
Public Buildings.....	20,875	
Irrigation Works.....	15,332	
Miscellaneous Works—Public Improvements &c.	4,002	1,78,242
<i>Original Works.</i>		
Communications.....	3,69,882	
Public Buildings.....	67,079	
Irrigation Works.....	78,858	
Miscellaneous Works—Public Improvements &c.	1,21,513	6,37,332
Establishment (Pay and allowances)....	88,155	
Deposits, Sundries, &c.		1,60,017
Unclaimed wages paid.....		11,408
Cash in hand (inclusive of Unclaimed wages).....		28,941
Outstanding Advances.....		20,367
Stock.....		1,08,676
Tools and Plant.....		2,13,046
Total Rupees.....		14,41,181

(14.)—Statement showing the total No. of Private letters &c. and collections thereon for the year 1956.

Description of Letters &c.	1955.		1956.		INCREASE		DECREASE.		REMARKS.
	Total No.	Rupees.	Total No.	Rupees.	Despatches.	Rupees.	Despatches.	Rupees.	
Letters.....	3,93,460	11,799	3,03,425	11,730					
Letters Registered.....	17,956	4,489	18,716	4,679	760	180	35	60	
Newspapers.....	8,828	113	4,150	107	323	24			
Books.....	403	59	407	53					
Baughy Parcels.....	1,062	269	1,159	249	97		55	6	
Private expresses.....	4,325	1,415	4,967	2,386	142	971		20	
Endorsements.....	23,776	1,150	26,921	1,194	1,151	44			
Total.....	3,57,363	19,313	3,59,745	20,458	2,472	1,223	90	86	Net in-crease. 1,982. Rupees. 1,152.
Letters &c. received from the British Post Office.									
Letters.....	11,296	416	12,009	442	713	26			
Newspapers.....	1,064	40	1,070	39	6				
Books.....	84	14	105	13	21				
Baughy Parcels.....	18	4	9	2					
Total.....	12,462	474	13,193	496	740	26	9	4	Net in-crease. 731. Rupees. 22.
Grand Total.....	3,69,825	19,789	3,72,938	20,954	3,212	1,255	99	90	Net in-crease. 3,113. Rupees. 1,174.

D.—INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

(1)—Summary of numbers admitted and left during the year 1936.

	On Register Ad 1935.	Admitted during 1936.			Left during 1936.			On Register Ad 1936.
		By promotion.	From District Schools.	Otherwise.	Total.	By promotion.	Otherwise.	Total.
College	125	22	15	33	70	33	55	88
High School.	567	22	45	133	200	33	165	198
Preparatory School	232	9	138	140	260	36	172	208
Total	924	124	47	236	407	124	306	430

(2)—Statement showing the average attendance &c., during the year 1936.

	Highest number on Register.	Lowest number on Register.	Average number on Register.	Average attendance during the year.	Highest number present any one day.	Lowest number present any one day.	Highest weekly average.	Lowest weekly average.	Highest number present any one week.	Lowest number present any one week.	Highest monthly average.	Lowest monthly average.	Percentage.
College	128	99	116.91	15.8	121	79	121.4	84.5	123	101	114.15	89.5	90.5
High School	589	539	566.25	32.8	549	450	545.6	451.5	571	453	535	468.2	92.9
Preparatory School	265	172	229.5	23.9	243	163	229	169	248	180	234.33	169.25	88.3
Total	982	810	912.66	33.5	916	692	906	705	917	764	884.53	725.93	91.6

(3)—Statement showing the number examined & promoted during the year 1936.

	Examined		Promoted.		Percentage.	
	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
Fifth Class	142	163	45	70	31.69	42.42
Fourth Class	155	150	76	82	49.0	54.6
Third Class	123	127	98	52	79.61	40.94

ENGLISH DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

(1)—Summary of numbers admitted and left during the year 1936.

SCHOOLS.	No. on Register 1st January 1936.	No. admitted during the year.	Total Number under instruction.	Left during the year.	No. remaining 31st Aug 1936.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average No. on Register.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.
Kotlar	156	101	263	106	157	1	...	162	137	84.54
Takalay	80	62	142	60	82	2	...	80	63	78.20
Quilon	100	126	226	76	150	50	...	112	95	85.3
Alleppey	140	82	222	91	131	...	9	132	112	84.6
Kayankulam	35	24	59	19	40	5	...	37	30	81.91
Mavalikarai	49	29	78	31	47	...	12	49	42	86
Erancel	26	19	45	16	29	3	...	31	28	81.1
Shencottah	70	31	104	40	64	...	6	68	59	74
Changanacherry	37	18	55	16	39	2	...	36	28	80
Sherangul,.....	52	21	73	25	48	...	4	51	43	84
Attangal	50	20	70	20	50	...	...	47	39	82
Paravoor	32	10	42	10	32	...	...	31	21	68
Kotarakaray	30	9	39	11	28	...	2	28	23	82
Poothapandy ...	40	10	50	18	32	...	9	36	30	83
Colachel	25	20	45	20	25	...	...	27	22	81
Tiruwellah	51	39	90	27	63	12	...	57	50	88
Alwayo	45	36	81	30	51	6	...	48	39	81
Tiruvattar	37	24	61	25	36	...	1	38	26	68
Special School, Mavalikarai ...	11	3	14	5	9	...	2	11	6	64
Fort English School...	170	126	296	126	170	...	...	176	156	88.3
Grant-in-aid Girls' School, Alleppey ...	25	29	54	27	27	2	...	29	20	68
Convent Girls' School, Quilon...	40	23	63	16	47	7	...	42	33	80
Total	1,301	881	2,174	815	1,357	903	1,334	1,096	82.1	

(5)—Time in school of those on Register at the end of the year 1956.

Schools.	Less than one year.	Less than 2 years.	Less than 3 years.	Less than 4 years.	Less than 5 years.	Less than 6 years.	More than 6 years.	Average Number of months.
Kotar	62	46	22	14	5	3	5	20.11.4
Takalay	45	14	15	1	4	2	1	20
Quilon	102	27	11	1	4	3	2	12
Alleppey	41	40	26	8	10	...	6	22.8
Kayenkolam	17	5	10	2	4	...	2	21.3
Mavalikaray	20	12	6	2	4	2	1	21
Eraneel	15	3	3	3	2	1	...	21
Shencottah	23	12	9	3	5	3	...	29
Chunganacherry	15	9	6	3	5	...	1	23
Sherainguil	18	12	13	3	1	1	...	16
Attangal	16	15	11	3	...	1	4	27
Paravoor	12	7	7	1	2	2	1	...
Kottarakaray	9	12	2	3	1	1	...	21
Poothapandy	4	13	9	3	2	1	...	24
Colachel	9	7	3	...	4	...	2	24
Tiruwellah	28	26	2	3	4	...	...	17
Alwayo	28	7	4	3	7	2	...	20
Tiruvattar	14	6	6	10	...	...	...	21
Special School, Mavalikaray	3	...	...	2	...	1	3	46
Fort English School	68	38	37	12	13	2	...	19
Grant-in-aid Girls' School, Alleppey	18	3	3	2	1	...	...	13
Convent Girls' School, Quilon	20	11	6	3	6	...	1	...
Total	592	327	211	87	94	27	29	19.4

(6)—Time in School of those that left during the year 1956.

SCHOOLS.	Less than one year.	Less than 2 years.	Less than 3 years.	Less than 4 years.	Less than 5 years.	Less than 6 years.	More than 6 years.	Average number of months.
Kotar	68	18	13	3	...	3	1	13.905
Takalay	40	9	2	5	3	...	1	18
Quilon	45	13	5	5	5	1	2	17.4
Alleppey	41	35	9	...	...	1	5	16.1
Kayenkolam	10	...	2	2	2	1	2	26.31
Mavalikaray	14	4	3	5	2	1	2	28
Eraneel	10	2	...	3	...	...	1	16
Shencottah	19	11	4	1	2	...	3	26
Chunganacherry	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	13
Sherainguil	5	7	10	1	1	1	...	9
Attangal	4	11	2	1	...	...	2	29
Paravoor	9	4	5	2	1	...	...	...
Kottarakaray	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	11
Poothapandy	6	10	2	...	...	...	...	8.5
Colachel	10	3	2	5	...	...	...	17
Tiruwellah	14	10	2	...	...	1	...	12
Alwayo	17	4	2	1	5	1	...	20
Tiruvattar	14	5	6	...	...	...	...	12
Special School, Mavalikaray	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
Fort English School	64	30	14	8	9	1	...	15
Grant-in-aid Girls' School, Alleppey	24	3	8	...	...	...	...	8
Convent Girls' School, Quilon	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	436	185	92	42	31	11	22	17.7

(7)—Distribution of pupils according to classes.

SCHOOLS.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.
Kotar ...	55	37	16	18	13	18
Takalay ...	18	16	13	14	13	8
Quilon ...	74	22	20	14	11	9
Alleppey ...	45	23	15	21	14	13
Kayenkolam ...	22	8	...	10	...	...
Mavalikaray ...	19	6	14	...	8	...
Eraneel ...	14	8	4	3	...	...
Shencottah ...	27	9	7	7	8	6
Chunganacherry ...	18	10	7	...	4	...
Sherainguil ...	25	13	10	...	...	...
Attangal ...	27	5	6	3	9	...
Paravoor ...	14	7	5	6	...	...
Kottarakaray ...	13	12	3	...	...	...
Poothapandy ...	15	5	6	6	...	...
Colachel ...	9	5	4	7	...	...
Tiruwellah ...	41	11	8	...	3	...
Alwaye ...	30	11	6	4	...	...
Tiruvattar ...	21	6	6	...	3	...
Special School, Mavalikaray ...	3	2	3	1	...	...
Fort English School ...	23	26	28	34	32	27
Grant-in-aid Girls' School, Alleppey ...	4	3	5	10	5	...
Convent Girls' School, Quilon ...	10	17	11	9	...	...
Total.....	527	262	197	167	123	81

(8)—Distribution of pupils according to age.

SCHOOLS.	Under 6.	Between 6 & 7.	8.	9.	9 and 10.	10 and 11.	11 and 12.	12 and 13.	13 and 14.	14 and 15.	15 and 16.	Over 16.
Kotar ...	...	...	5	4	12	11	33	29	21	24	9	9
Takalay ...	...	...	1	3	5	6	8	11	10	20	4	14
Quilon ...	...	...	4	7	8	5	8	29	18	17	18	36
Alleppey ...	...	...	1	5	5	12	12	22	19	17	11	27
Kayenkolam ...	...	...	1	3	3	4	4	5	4	7	7	2
Mavalikaray ...	...	...	2	2	4	5	5	8	5	8	4	2
Eraneel ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	9	7	6	1	...
Shencottah ...	...	...	2	3	4	6	15	10	5	5	6	8
Chunganacherry ...	...	...	2	6	1	3	6	5	6	5	2	1
Sherainguil ...	...	...	1	4	1	5	8	5	7	4	5	4
Attangal ...	3	3	3	4	2	2	5	9	10	5	1	3
Paravoor ...	...	...	...	...	8	5	1	5	3	9	2	4
Kottarakaray ...	...	...	2	5	5	4	5	1	3	...	1	...
Poothapandy ...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	7	5	4	3	...
Colachel ...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	2	6	4	...	5
Tiruwellah ...	...	...	3	9	12	15	10	8	3	2	...	1
Alwaye ...	...	...	2	3	4	9	7	8	4	7	2	3
Tiruvattar ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	9	13	8	...	...	...
Special School, Mavalikaray ...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Fort English School ...	...	...	5	8	13	18	22	34	27	22	11	5
Grant-in-aid Girls' School, Alleppey ...	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	...	1	...
Convent Girls' School, Quilon ...	2	4	5	3	2	3	4	9	2	6	5	2
Total.....	10	26	46	76	103	136	185	226	170	162	85	130

(9)—Distribution of pupils according to Caste

SCHOOLS.	Brahmins.	Pandy Sudras.	Malayali Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Kotar ...	50	55	19	23	3	7	157
Takalay ...	37	17	26	1	...	1	82
Quilon ...	18	12	32	6	82	...	150
Alleppey ...	14	27	29	5	33	3	131
Kayenkolam ...	2	2	11	1	21	...	40
Mavalikaray ...	7	2	20	...	18	...	47
Eraneel ...	2	21	6	...	...	...	29
Shencottah ...	41	17	...	6	...	...	64
Chunganacherry ...	...	1	7	2	28	1	39
Sherainguil ...	4	2	12	1	28	1	48
Attangal ...	28	3	15	4	...	...	50
Paravoor ...	4	2	10	2	9	5	32
Kottarakaray ...	3	2	3	1	18	1	28
Poothapandy ...	9	13	1	1	8	...	32
Colachel ...	...	7	13	2	3	...	25
Tiruvellah ...	...	1	21	10	31	...	63
Alwaye ...	...	2	16	17	16	...	51
Tiruvattar ...	5	5	17	...	9	...	36
Special School, Mavalikaray ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
Fort English School ...	109	7	50	2	...	2	170
Grant-in-aid Girls' School, Alleppey ...	...	1	2	...	24	...	27
Convent Girls' School, Quilon ...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
Total.....	333	199	313	93	398	21	1357
Percentage in School	24.5	14.7	23	7	29.3	1.5	
Percentage of the whole Population according to last Census	1.67	1.86	19.09	51.03	22.29	6.06	

(10)—Cost &c. of the English District School Establishment.

SCHOOLS.	Average number on Register.	Salaries.	Contingen- cies.	Total cost to Govern- ment.	Fees realiz- ed.	Net cost to Govern- ment.	Total cost for the education of each pupil.	Total cost to Govern- ment for each pupil.	Percentage paid by Govt.
Kotar ...	162	1,054 9 6	18	1,792 9 5	447	1,335 9 4	10 13 10	7 20 9	73.7
Takalay ...	80	1,061 5 9	12	1,773 5 9	204	1,569 5 9	13 7 8	13 10	80.8
Quilon ...	112	1,872 14	18	1,891	313	1,577 8	13 24	14 2	83.3
Alleppey ...	132	1,819 14	18	1,837 14	381	1,456 18	13 24	10 7	79.2
Kayenkolam ...	37	631	12	636	63	573	18 21	17 1	90.8
Mavalikaray ...	49	876	12	888 16	76	812 0	18 3 9	16 15 8	91.3
Eraneel ...	34	572 22 7	12	584 22 7	64	520 1 7	17 5	15 16	90.7
Shencottah ...	65	1,294 21	12	1,306 21	163	1,143 10	14 9	12 20	92.1
Chunganacherry ...	32	504	12	516	86	430	14 11	12 21	88.9
Sherainguil ...	57	733	12	745	84	661	14 11	12 21	88.6
Attangal ...	47	1,119 9 9	15	1,134 9 9	75	1,059 8	14 11 12	13 5 3	89.3
Kottarakaray ...	23	714 9 5	13	727 17 5	64	663 6 6	21 9 9	19 22 6	92.5
Poothapandy ...	36	432	12	444	46	398	13 20	12 1 4	87.7
Colachel ...	27	412	12	424	61	363	12 9	11 7	86.93
Tiruvellah ...	51	567	12	579	40	539	15 11 11	11 5 8	90.3
Alwaye ...	43	504	12	516	97	419	10 11	9 19	83.4
Tiruvattar ...	28	420	12	432	73	359	10 11	9 19	83.4
Special School, Mavalikaray ...	11	738	12	750	62	688	10 10	9 20	83.6
Fort English School ...	170	120	12	120	...	...	8 18	...	100
Total.....	16,024 4 14	266	17 12	16,306 22 10	2,295 20	14,012 2 10	3,631 4	17,643 6 10	

VERNAACULAR SCHOOLS.

(11)—Statement showing the number of pupils &c. for the year 1936.

	Taluk Schools.			Proverthy Schools.			Town Grant-in-aid Schools.			Mission Grant-in-aid Schools.			Total of all the Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of pupils on Register at the end of the year.....	2,921	459	3,380	8,267	738	9,005	1,813	446	2,259	15,035	3,431	18,466	28,036	5,074	33,110
Average No. on Register....	"	"	3,174	"	"	8,537	"	"	2,204	"	"	17,109	"	"	31,074
Averagedaily attendance	"	"	2,540	"	"	7,319	"	"	1,754	"	"	14,403	"	"	23,016

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(12)—Distribution of pupils according to caste.

CASTE OR CREED.	TALUK SCHOOLS.			PROVERTHY SCHOOLS.			TOWN GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.			MISSION GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.			TOTAL OF ALL THE SCHOOLS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brahmins	638	105	743	441	11	452	182	2	184	47	10	57	1,308	128	1,436
Sudras	1,330	313	1,643	4,329	442	4,971	1,083	385	1,468	1,869	312	2,181	8,811	1,452	10,263
Pandy Sudras..	352	24	376	1,307	98	1,465	147	23	170	154	90	244	2,020	235	2,255
Other Hindus.	351	17	368	796	34	830	349	31	380	4,468	636	5,104	5,964	718	6,682
Mahomedans...	19	...	19	203	1	204	20	...	20	230	3	233	522	4	526
Christians	231	...	231	931	152	1,083	32	5	37	8,217	2,380	10,597	9,411	2,537	11,948
Total.....	2,921	459	3,380	8,267	738	9,005	1,813	446	2,259	15,035	3,431	18,466	28,036	5,074	33,110

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(13)—Statement showing the charges incurred on account of the Vernacular Education Department during the year 1056.

CHARGES.	1055.				1056.			
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.
DIRECTION.								
Salary of the Director	1,765	8	...	...	...	...	1,200	...
Office establishment	1,324	16	...	...	...	...	1,371	...
Contingencies	98	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
Travelling allowance drawn by the Director, his clerks and peons	30	18	...	3,218	14	3	173	16 12½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15½
INSPECTION.								
Salaries of the Inspectors	7,581	27	12	...	...	...	7,438	14
Contingencies	107	18	5	7,689	18	1	104	15
DISTRICT SCHOOLS.								
Salaries of Masters	18,865	23	4	...	...	...	19,045	25
Contingencies	726	...	...	...	...	...	736	14
Prizes	195	5	8	19,787	...	...	438	2
PROVERBY SCHOOLS.								
Salaries of Masters	22,759	23	6	...	...	...	24,789	4
Contingencies	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	13
Prizes	426	...	...	24,301	23	6	591	...
TOWN GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.								
Salaries of Masters	1,538	15	5	1,538	13	5	1,542	24
Prizes	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
PROVINCIAL AIDED SCHOOLS.								
Salaries of Masters	15,885	24	...	...	...	...	18,001	14
Inspection of the Provincial aided Schools	366	14	...	16,252	10	...	408	...
Arrears of previous year paid during the year	59	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
Total disbursed.....	72,847	13	11	72,787	25	11	77,220	19 15½
Amount to be disbursed.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	...
Total expenditure.....	72,847	13	11	72,787	25	11	78,165	19 15½
Fees.....	...	...	...	15,992	5	...	...	...
Net expenditure to Government.....	56,795	20	11	...	...	...	17,944	2
Total.....	60,131	17	15½	...	...	...	60,131	17 15½

MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

(14)—Statement of the number of Visitors to the Museum during the year 1056.

MONTHS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Auvany	3,845	850	2,351	7,040
Purattasy	6,835	3,013	4,495	14,343
Arpasy	5,738	3,394	4,030	13,162
Kartigay	2,796	2,423	2,552	7,771
Margaly	1,280	1,516	1,470	4,266
Tye	3,791	2,957	2,924	9,672
Mausy	2,795	682	1,444	4,921
Panguny	3,030	975	1,701	5,706
Chittray	5,766	2,034	3,542	11,342
Vaikauy	4,597	1,797	3,674	10,068
Auny	6,859	2,440	4,108	13,407
Audy	4,069	1,498	2,797	8,364
Total.....	51,404	23,579	35,083	1,10,071

(15)—Statement showing contributions to the Museum during the year 1956.

Dates.	Number and Names of articles, &c.	Names of Donors.
Purattasy...	1 Burmese Daw	Mr. R. Davey.
Do. ...	1 Copy of "Kaisar Namai" Hind. Vol. I...	Sirkar.
Arpasy ...	1 Copy "Stray Feathers" Vol. IX	Purchased.
Do. ...	6 Stuffed Birds	Do.
Do. ...	1 Box of Colours	Do.
Do. ...	1 Do. Mathematical Instruments	Do.
3rd Kartigay.	1 Copy "The Smithsonian Report" for 1878	Secy. of the Smithsonian Institution
11th Do. ...	Specimens of Mica or Tale from the Velavencode District...	His Highness the Maha Rajah.
14th Do. ...	1 Copy of "The Madras Journal of Literature and Science" for 1879	Sirkar.
21st Do. ...	Specimens of Mica found in South Travancore	Do.
25th Do. ...	1 Armadillo (stuffed)	Zooll. Dept. Trevandrum.
10th Margaly.	1 Stuffed Bird (Oriole)	Purchased.
19th Do. ...	1 Hand Kerosine lamp	Do.
24th Do. ...	A supply of colours and brushes	Do.
29th Tye ...	2 stuffed Birds	Do.
22nd Mausy..	2 Ditto	Do.
Panguny ...	A collection of stuffed Birds procured from Calicut through A. MacGregor Esq.	Do.
Do. ...	6 stuffed Birds	Do.
21st Do. ...	A small collection of shells, minerals, &c.	Rev. S. Marcer.
Do. ...	1 Tortoise shell	Do.
Do. ...	A piece of the spine of a Whale	Do.
Chittray ...	8 stuffed Birds	Purchased.
20th Do. ...	1 Emu (stuffed)	Zooll. Dept. Trevandrum.
Vaikausy ...	A collection of stuffed Birds	Purchased.
11th Do. ...	A Teakwood log partly petrified and covered with fossils, taken from the Sea near Alleppey...	J. Rohde Esq. thro His Highness the Maha Rajah.
25th Do. ...	2 Iguanas' Eggs	Zooll. Dept. Trevandrum.
Auny ...	2 stuffed Birds	Purchased.
25th Do. ...	20 Copper Coins	Mr. R. Davey.
Do. ...	2 Sparrows' Eggs	His Highness the Maha Rajah.
Do. ...	2 Sparrows' Nests	Do.
14th Audy ...	1 Crab (Parthenope horrida) preserved in spirits	Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen.
17th Do. ...	1 Copy of "The Smithsonian Report" for 1879	Secy. of the Smithsonian Institution.
	The Travancore Gazette for 1956	Sirkar.

(16)—List of beasts, animals and birds &c. received for and added to the Zoological Department during the year 1956.

No. of beasts, animals &c.	Names of beasts, animals &c.	Date of admission in the Department.	From whom or whence received.	Remarks.
1	Toddy-cat	21st Aug. 1956.	Bought.	Born in the Gardens.
1	Lion-cub...	8th Purattasy.		
1	Iguana	13th Do.	Major Brodie Ketchen.	
1	Young Mongoose	24th Do.	Bought.	
1	Jungle-cat	26th Do.	Do.	Born in the Gardens.
2	Young Otters	19th Arpasy	Do.	
1	Toddy-cat	27th Do.	His Highness the 3rd Prince.	
2	Tiger/Cubs	15th Kartigay.		
1	Alligator...	19th Tye.	His Highness the Maha Rajah.	Born in the Gardens.
1	Pair Jungle-cats	22nd Do.	Bought.	
1	Young Sambur	30th Do.	O. R. Vernede Esquire.	
1	Spotted Deer	Do.	Do.	
1	Cheetah	2nd Mausy.	Do.	Born in the Gardens.
1	Slender Loris	Do.	Do.	
3	Slender Lorises	5th & 20th Do.	Bought.	
2	Young Jackals	16th Do.	Do.	
2	Lion Cubs	14th Pangasy		Born in the Gardens.
1	Mouse Deer	21st Do.	His Highness the Maha Rajah.	
1	Land Tortoise	Do. Do.	Do.	
1	Porcupine	Do. Do.	Do.	
1	Black Eagle	Do. Do.	Do.	Born in the Gardens.
6	Young Alligators	27th Do.	Bought.	
1	Eagle	11th Chittray.	Do.	
1	King Fisher	Do.	Do.	
1	Young Ibeex	20th Do.	O. R. Bensley Esquire.	Born in the Gardens.
1	Iguana	10th Vaikausy.	Bought.	
1	Five-horned Sheep	26th Auny.	Do.	
2	Young Porcupines	28th Do.	Do.	
2	Black-birds	3rd Audy.	Do.	Born in the Gardens.
1	Hay	4th Do.	Do.	
1	Cat-cat...	27th Do.	Do.	
2	Cheetah-cubs	22nd Do.		

(18)—Statement showing Receipts & Disbursements, &c. connected with the Public Gardens, Zoological Department and Museum during the year 1856.

No.	Names.	Date of admission.	When died.	Remarks.
1	Water-fowl	11th Mausy 1055.	28th Purattasy 1056.	
2	Young Otters.	19th Arpasy 1056.	22nd & 23rd Arpasy.	
1	Young Mungoose	24th Purattasy 1056.	30th Do.	
1	Lion-cub	8th Do.	15th Kartigay.	
1	Armadillo	20th Mausy 1051	18th Do.	
1	Black Monkey	...	10th Margaly.	
1	Jungle cat	26th Purattasy 1056.	16th Do.	
1	Deer	...	28th Do.	
1	Iguana	13th Purattasy 1056	1st Tye.	
1	Persian Cock	20th Chittray 1054.	23rd Do.	
1	Deer	30th Tye 1056.	30th Do.	
1	Jungle Pig.	...	21st Mausy.	
1	Slender Loris	5th Mausy 1056.	24th Do.	
1	Jungle-cat	22nd Tye 1056.	10th Panguny.	
1	Emu	26th Auny 1054.	8th Chittray.	
2	Slender Lorisces	20th Mausy 1056.	19th and 26th Do.	
1	King-fisher	11th Chittray 1056.	12th Do.	
1	Pair Lion-cubs.	1st Auny 1055.	}	Sent to Calcutta on the 17th Chittray to Mr. Rutledge by whom they were purchased for Br. Rs.(800) eight hundred.
2	Female Tiger-cubs.	15th Kartigay 1056.		
1	Young Ibex	20th Chittray 1056.	25th Cittray.	
2	Toddy Cats.	21st Auvany & 27th Arpasy 1056.	}	Destroyed by order of the Committee in Chittray 1056.
1	Young Jackal	16th Mausy 1056.	28th Chittray.	
1	Deer	30th Tye 1056.	19th Vaikausy.	
1	Kite	11th Chittray 1056.	18th Auny.	
1	Iguana	10th Vaikausy 1056.	25th Do.	
2	Young Porcupines.	28th Auny 1056.	29th and 32nd Auny.	
1	Hawk	4th Audy 1056.	6th Audy.	
2	Black-birds	3rd Do.	8th Do.	
1	King-fisher	...	6th Do.	
1	Water-rail	...	11th Do.	
2	Cheetah-cubs	22nd Audy 1056.	23rd and 24th Audy.	

MONTHS.	DEBITMENTS.	RECEIPTS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	
Rs.	Cs.	Rs.	Cs.	Rs.	Cs.
ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.					
Expenditure from the 1st to 31st					
Dr	60	14	30	31	18
Dr	60	14	30	31	18
Dr	60	14	30	31	18
Dr	60	14	30	31	18
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Dr	60	14	30	31	18
Dr	60	14	30	31	18
Dr	60				

E. MEDICAL SERVICES.

(1)—Annual Returns of Patients treated in Travancore during the year 1956.

Class.	Order.	No.	Diseases.	Remain- ed.	Admit- ted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Ref- ing.
General Diseases.		1	Small Pox	...	75	75	64	1	10	...
		3	Chicken Pox	...	6	6	6	...	...	...
		4	Measles	...	107	107	107	...	...	...
		7	Typhous Fever	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		9	Typhoid Fever	...	14	14	14	...	...	...
		11	Infantile Remitt. Fever	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
		12	Simple continued Fever	32	2,364	2,396	2,291	12	39	51
		15	Ague Quotidian	4	2,616	2,620	2,493	5	22	22
		16	" Tertian	110	7,729	7,839	7,677	58	13	91
		17	" Quartan	8	849	857	840	9	...	8
		18	" Irregular	16	1,643	1,659	1,518	...	...	45
		19	Remittent Fever	1	138	139	138	...	...	1
		20	Simple Cholera	...	59	59	44	...	...	1
		21	Choleraic Diarrhea	...	14	14	12	...	...	2
		22	Hooping cough	3	112	115	109	1	5	...
		23	Mumps	...	62	62	61	...	...	...
		24	Phagedena	...	38	38	38	...	...	...
		25	Sloughing Phagedena	1	10	11	7	2	1	1
		26	Erysipelas simple	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		27	" Phlegmonous	1	34	35	33	1	...	1
		28	" Diffuse	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
		29	Puerperal Fever	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
		30	" Ephemera	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
		31	Acute Rheumatism	2	947	949	902	6	...	41
		32	Gonorrhoeal	6	175	181	173	3	1	4
		33	Synovial	...	153	153	150	2	...	1
		34	Muscular	3	796	799	796	...	...	3

Class.	Order.	No.	Diseases.	Remain- ed.	Admit- ted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Ref- ing.
General Diseases.		35	Lumbago	...	105	105	103	...	...	2
		36	Stiff neck	...	30	30	30	...	...	...
		37	Chronic Rheumatism	...	1,336	1,355	1,250	51	2	22
		38	Chronic Gout	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
		39	Primary Syphilis	...	47	48	46	...	...	...
		40	Hard chancre	...	109	111	111	...	...	...
		41	Indurated Bubo	...	79	79	77	...	...	...
		42	Soft chancre	...	484	490	478	4	...	8
		43	Suturing Bubo	...	172	174	174	...	...	...
		44	Phagedenic Sore	...	6	6	2	3	...	1
		45	Secondary Syphilis	...	1,243	1,291	1,169	66	1	55
		46	Hereditary	...	31	32	31	24	...	1
		47	Cancer Lip	...	25	25	...	...	...	...
		48	" Gun	...	4	4	3	1	...	...
		49	" Mouth	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
		50	" Tongue	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
		51	" Cheek	...	44	49	19	24	...	...
		52	" Lower jaw	...	4	4	1	2	...	...
		53	" Breast	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
		54	" Penis	...	16	16	8	8	...	...
		55	" Scrotum	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
		56	" Vulva	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		57	" Foot	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
		58	Fibrous Tumour	...	24	24	22	...	...	2
		59	Fibro-cellular Tumour	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		60	Fibro nucleated	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		61	Fatty Tumour	...	10	10	9	1	...	...
		62	Lupus	...	150	184	10	129	1	34
		63	True Leprosy	...	118	119	3	115	11	1
		64	Scrofula	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
		65	Scrofulous disease of glands of joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		66	" Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	69	70	19	42	6	3
		67	Haemoptysis	...	12	12	11	1	...	...
		68	Tuberculosis	...	30	32	15	14	...	...
		69	Diabetes	...	30	32	15	14	...	...

B.											
Diseases of the Brain and its Membranes	55 Anæmia	68	0,420	9,483	5,393	34	5	36			
	56 Chlorosis	1	65	66	58	7	1	1			
	57 General Dropsy	34	1,268	1,302	1,116	64	94	28			
	60 Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	65 Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	84 Paralysis	1	9	10	5	4	1	1			
	85 Hemiplegia	1	16	17	7	9	1	1			
	86 Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	87 Leconotor atoxy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	88 Infantile Paralysis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Diseases of the Nerves	89 Local Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	...a. Facial "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	...Paralysis Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	90 Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	92 Infantile convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	93 Epilepsy	1	29	30	20	8	1	2			
	...Epileptic Vertigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	94 Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	95 Spasm of muscle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	97 Shaking palsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Functional diseases of the Nervous System	99 Hysteria	4	790	794	695	98	1	1			
	101 Neuralgia	1	297	298	289	8	1	1			
	...a. Facial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	...b. Brow-ache	6	698	704	693	5	6	6			
	...c. Sciatica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	...d. Pleurodynia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	103 Anæsthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	104 Hypochondriasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	105 a. Acute Mania	18	33	51	19	21	1	10			
	...b. Chronic "	12	26	38	6	9	1	22			
Disorders of the intellect...	106 Melancholia	3	13	16	6	3	1	6			
	107 Dementia	7	45	52	18	41	3	17			
	...Mania Epileptica	5	2	7	1	1	1	6			
	... " Supposed	1	3	4	1	3	1	2			
	... " Puerperal	1	1	2	1	1	1	2			
	108 General Paralysis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Diseases of the Eye.											
Diseases of the Conjunctiva		111 Conjunctivitis	1	999	1,000	990	1	9	8		
		112 Catarrhal ophthalmia	2	933	935	926	1	1	2		
		114 Purulent "	2	90	92	90	...	...	...		
		...Serofulous "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		117 Gonorrhœal "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		118 Chronic "	1	45	46	43	2	1	1		
		119 Chemosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		121 Pterygium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		125 Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		128 Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Diseases of the Cornea		129 Opacity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		134 Scleritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		135 Staphyloma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		136 Iritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		146 Amaurosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		147 Impaired vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		152 Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		156 Glaucoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		162 Hemeralopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		163 Nyctalopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dis. of the Lachrymal apparatus		166 Abscess and Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		169 Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		170 Hordeolum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		171 Abscess in the Meibomian Gland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		174 Exotropium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		177 Pseud ophthalmia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		188 Non-malignant tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		190 Inflammation (a) Acute	2	450	452	449	1	3	3		
		... (b) Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		191 Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Diseases of the External Meatus.		192 Accumulation of Wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		193 Polypus	2	223	225	225	...	...	...		
		196 Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		197 Ulceration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		203 Organic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		205 Deafness (a) Functional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

13

Diseases of the Lips	344 Ulcer	101	21	21	21
	345 Pleuro	101	101	101	101
	346 Stomatitis	157	159	156	3
	347 Ulcerative stomatitis	11	11	11	3
Diseases of the Mouth	348 Ulcer	518	520	517	3
	349 Abscess of the Cheek	27	27	24	2
	350 Carcinoma oris	4	4	4	4
	351 Carcinoma	17	17	15	2
Diseases of the jaws	352 Adhesion of the jaws by Chancres	2	2	2	2
	353 Fibrous Tumour	2	2	2	2
Disease of the Alveoli	354 Locking	12	12	10	4
Diseases of the Dental Tissue	355 Caries	1,061	1,061	1,058	3
	356 Exostosis	2	2	2	2
Diseases of the Dental Pulp	357 Irritation	64	64	63	8
	358 Inflammation	8	8	8	8
Diseases of the Dental Periosteum	359 Ulceration	1	1	1	1
	360 Inflammation	4	4	4	4
	361 Gun, Roll	88	88	88	88
	362 Rheumatic Inflammation	35	35	35	35
	363 Inflammation	16	16	16	16
Diseases of the Gums	364 Ulceration	37	37	36	1
	365 Epulis	3	3	3	3
Disease of the Alveoli	366 Inflammation	25	25	25	25
	367 Caries	1	1	1	1
	368 Irregularity in the position of the temporary teeth	5	5	5	5
Irregular Dentition	369 Irregularity in the position of the permanent teeth	1	1	1	1
	411 Mechanical injuries of the teeth	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Tongue	412 Glossitis	18	18	17	17
	413 Ulcer	9	9	9	9
	414 Vascular Tumour	1	1	1	1
	415 Ulcerative throat	116	117	113	113
Diseases of the Fauces and Palate	420 Quinry	7	7	5	5
	421 Tonsillitis	21	21	20	20
	422 Tonsillitis	37	37	37	37

[illegible]

	177	177	172	3
843 Eczema simplex	8	8	172	3
844 Impetigo	20	23	8	1
845 Rupia Simplex	3	3	22	1
847 Acne	1	1	3	3
848 Sycosis	1	1	1	3
850 Ichthyosis	3	4	4	3
856 Ertelis	7	7	7	3
859 Ulcer	3	3	3	3
860 Fissures	2	156	167	2
861 Boil	4	714	718	2
862 Carbuncle	1	3	3	1
863 Onychia	23	23	23	2
864 Do. Maligna	43	43	43	1
865 Whitlow	99	99	98	1
869 Elephantiasis	120	120	120	1
872 Fatty tumour	37	40	15	1
873 Neovous	9	9	9	1
877 Warts	4	4	2	1
878 Condyloma	176	179	179	2
885 Pruritus	12	12	12	2
888 Tinea Tonsurans	33	34	32	2
889 Do. Decalvans	230	231	230	1
890 Do. Favosa	25	25	23	1
894 Scabies	2	2	2	1
900 Irritation caused by Stinging Insects	4,260	4,268	4,231	33
902 Still born	2	1	2	1
904 Old age	19	22	3	3
905 Debility	1,481	1,494	1,453	32
908 Arsenic	1	1	1	1
933 Delirium Tremens	1	1	1	1
943 Stramonium	4	4	3	1
953 Nux Vomica	1	1	1	1

	Poisons.	Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Injuries of the Neck	Injuries of the Chest
Poisoned Wounds	985 Snake ... 985 Scorpion Dog ... Cat ... Rat ... Jackal ... Monkey ... Horse ... Man ... Crocodile ... 992 Burns and Scalds ... 994 Multiple injury ... 996 Prevalence ... 1000 Contusion ... 1001 Scalp wound bone not exposed 1002 Do. bone exposed 1003 Concussion 1004 Fracture skull 1011 Contusion 1012 Wound 1014 Foreign body Ear ... 1015 Do. do. Nose 1017 Do. do. Soft parts 1020 Dislocation of the Jaw 1021 Contusion 1025 Foreign body Conjunctiva 1026 Do. do. Eye ... 1027 Wound Eyelid 1028 Do. Conjunctiva 1042 Wound b. Cut throat ... c. Gun shot ... 1043 Foreign body Pharynx 1046 Do. esophagus 1048 Contusion 1049 Fracture of the Ribs	985 Snake ... 985 Scorpion Dog ... Cat ... Rat ... Jackal ... Monkey ... Horse ... Man ... Crocodile ... 992 Burns and Scalds ... 994 Multiple injury ... 996 Prevalence ... 1000 Contusion ... 1001 Scalp wound bone not exposed 1002 Do. bone exposed 1003 Concussion 1004 Fracture skull 1011 Contusion 1012 Wound 1014 Foreign body Ear ... 1015 Do. do. Nose 1017 Do. do. Soft parts 1020 Dislocation of the Jaw 1021 Contusion 1025 Foreign body Conjunctiva 1026 Do. do. Eye ... 1027 Wound Eyelid 1028 Do. Conjunctiva 1042 Wound b. Cut throat ... c. Gun shot ... 1043 Foreign body Pharynx 1046 Do. esophagus 1048 Contusion 1049 Fracture of the Ribs	985 Snake ... 985 Scorpion Dog ... Cat ... Rat ... Jackal ... Monkey ... Horse ... Man ... Crocodile ... 992 Burns and Scalds ... 994 Multiple injury ... 996 Prevalence ... 1000 Contusion ... 1001 Scalp wound bone not exposed 1002 Do. bone exposed 1003 Concussion 1004 Fracture skull 1011 Contusion 1012 Wound 1014 Foreign body Ear ... 1015 Do. do. Nose 1017 Do. do. Soft parts 1020 Dislocation of the Jaw 1021 Contusion 1025 Foreign body Conjunctiva 1026 Do. do. Eye ... 1027 Wound Eyelid 1028 Do. Conjunctiva 1042 Wound b. Cut throat ... c. Gun shot ... 1043 Foreign body Pharynx 1046 Do. esophagus 1048 Contusion 1049 Fracture of the Ribs	985 Snake ... 985 Scorpion Dog ... Cat ... Rat ... Jackal ... Monkey ... Horse ... Man ... Crocodile ... 992 Burns and Scalds ... 994 Multiple injury ... 996 Prevalence ... 1000 Contusion ... 1001 Scalp wound bone not exposed 1002 Do. bone exposed 1003 Concussion 1004 Fracture skull 1011 Contusion 1012 Wound 1014 Foreign body Ear ... 1015 Do. do. Nose 1017 Do. do. Soft parts 1020 Dislocation of the Jaw 1021 Contusion 1025 Foreign body Conjunctiva 1026 Do. do. Eye ... 1027 Wound Eyelid 1028 Do. Conjunctiva 1042 Wound b. Cut throat ... c. Gun shot ... 1043 Foreign body Pharynx 1046 Do. esophagus 1048 Contusion 1049 Fracture of the Ribs	985 Snake ... 985 Scorpion Dog ... Cat ... Rat ... Jackal ... Monkey ... Horse ... Man ... Crocodile ... 992 Burns and Scalds ... 994 Multiple injury ... 996 Prevalence ... 1000 Contusion ... 1001 Scalp wound bone not exposed 1002 Do. bone exposed 1003 Concussion 1004 Fracture skull 1011 Contusion 1012 Wound 1014 Foreign body Ear ... 1015 Do. do. Nose 1017 Do. do. Soft parts 1020 Dislocation of the Jaw 1021 Contusion 1025 Foreign body Conjunctiva 1026 Do. do. Eye ... 1027 Wound Eyelid 1028 Do. Conjunctiva 1042 Wound b. Cut throat ... c. Gun shot ... 1043 Foreign body Pharynx 1046 Do. esophagus 1048 Contusion 1049 Fracture of the Ribs

Injuries of the Chest	1052 Wound of the Parietes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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[illegible]

(2)—Abstract Return showing the number of In-and Out-patients treated in each Hospital in Travancore during the year 1956.

STATIONS.		Total of In-and Out-patients.														
		Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remained.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remained.	
General Hospital Trevandrum																
Do.	In-Patients.	56	1,688	1,144	1,000	35	41	68	101	14,500	14,601	14,283	139	63	116	
Do.	Out do.	45	18,412	13,457	13,281	104	22	42	45	74	119	17	32	7	63	
Lunatic Asylum	In do.	45	74	119	17	32	7	63	45	74	119	17	32	7	63	
Charity Hospital	In do.	12	264	303	170	60	31	42	91	6,574	6,608	6,456	83	31	96	
Do.	Out do.	52	6,313	6,565	6,285	23	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Palace Hospital	In do.	1	188	108	169	...	...	...	...	1,346	1,349	1,341	1	3	4	
Do.	Out do.	3	1,238	1,241	1,233	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	of His Highness															
the Elia Rajah's	In do.	1	39	40	40	...	...	...	3	676	679	676	1	...	2	
Do.	Out do.	2	637	639	636	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lying-in-Hospital	Trevandrum															
Do.	In-Patients.	2	55	57	51	...	4	2	2	86	90	84	...	4	2	
Do.	Out do.	...	33	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quilon Civil Hos- pital	In do.	16	473	489	374	69	24	22	83	6,752	6,835	6,451	260	40	81	
Do.	Out do.	67	6,279	6,346	6,077	191	16	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Marakkuray do.	In do.	1	114	115	104	5	2	4	18	6,030	6,048	5,322	93	6	22	
Do.	Out do.	17	5,916	5,933	5,818	9	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cottayam do.	In do.	10	315	325	239	68	12	7	32	6,548	6,580	6,354	161	17	48	
Do.	Out do.	22	6,233	6,255	6,116	93	5	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alleppey do.	In do.	5	173	178	142	16	15	5	52	3,678	3,730	3,550	105	20	46	
Do.	Out do.	47	3,505	3,552	3,417	83	5	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	In do.	30	47	77	22	16	17	28	30	47	77	22	10	17	28	
Shertalay Civil do.	In do.	10	266	276	235	18	12	11	51	4,663	4,720	4,491	41	15	70	
Do.	Out do.	41	4,498	4,444	4,356	26	3	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Always do.	In do.	5	253	258	200	35	41	12	24	3,68	3,722	3,614	60	13	29	
Do.	Out do.	19	3,445	3,464	3,414	31	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moovattupalay do.	In do.	6	357	363	322	29	4	7	14	4,397	4,411	4,346	43	7	15	
Do.	Out do.	8	4,010	4,048	4,024	13	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neyyatticary Branch Dispensary	Out do.	18	1,748	1,763	1,746	1	...	16	15	1,748	1,763	1,746	1	...	10	
Parakkalay	In do.	9	311	320	299	5	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	Out do.	13	3,209	3,222	3,199	4	...	19	22	3,520	3,542	3,489	9	10	35	
Pulpanaba- porum do.	In do.	4	147	151	145	...	1	6	29	3,030	3,059	3,027	1	4	27	
Do.	Out do.	26	2,885	2,908	2,882	1	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nagercoil do.	In do.	2	159	161	103	56	6	18	47	5,542	5,589	5,409	110	17	55	
Do.	Out do.	45	5,383	5,428	5,300	74	11	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shencottah do.	In do.	2	11	13	2	1	2	1	28	2,762	2,790	2,700	46	14	21	
Do.	Out do.	26	2,751	2,777	2,700	45	12	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wurkallay	In do.															
D. P. W. do.	In do.		32	32	26	4	...	...	25	1,507	1,532	1,523	7	2	...	
Do.	Out do.	26	1,475	1,500	1,495	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peermade	In do.	3	460	463	461	...	1	1	6	910	916	908	1	1	6	
D. P. W. do.	Out do.	3	450	453	447	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nedoovergall	In do.															
D. P. W. do.	Out do.	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	
Kolasagarom	In do.															
D. P. W. do.	Out do.		1,023	1,023	976	47	...	...	...	1,023	1,023	976	47	...	...	
Kottaracary Civil Dispensary	Out do.		1,430	1,430	1,328	65	...	...	...	1,430	1,430	1,328	65	...	37	
Ponnaloor do.	In do.	8	29	31	32	2	...	...	14	250	264	246	3	...	16	
Do.	Out do.	9	221	230	214	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cardamom Hills do.	In do.		170	170	163	23	...	...	...	440	440	400	40	...	...	
Do.	Out do.		276	270	263	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trevandrum Jail	In do.	46	697	743	685	20	39	23	46	697	743	656	20	39	28	
Quilon do.	In do.	6	715	718	700	6	14	6	14	6	210	216	190	6	6	14
Alleppey do.	In do.	6	169	175	167	7	...	1	6	163	175	167	7	...	1	
Nagercoil do.	In do.	2	40	42	39	...	...	3	2	40	42	39	...	...	3	
Treated by Subordinates on Special Duty	...	126	9,108	9,231	8,539	72	101	219	125	9,108	9,231	8,839	72	72	219	
Grand Total.....		950	91,463	82,419	89,389	1,513	437	1,100	950	91,460	92,419	89,369	7513	437	1100	

F. MISCELLANEOUS.
PRESS RETURNS.

(1)—List of work turned out in the Government Press during the year 1955.

Description of work.	Number of copies of pages.	Number of impressions.	Size.	Value.		Total.	
				Rs.	ch c	Rs.	ch c
Printing Travancore Gazette ...	17,445	1,470	Foolscap Folio ...	7,584	...	...	...
Do. do. do. Extraordinary ...	876	4	do. do. ...	24	...	...	...
Do. do. do. Supplement ...	3,069	158	do. do. ...	800	...	...	...
Do. Administration Report ...	500	132	Royal 8vo. ...	372 14	...	...	...
Do. English Almanac for 1951 ...	500	262	do. do. ...	812	...	...	...
Do. do. Diary do. ...	550	216	do. do. 16mo. ...	387 14	...	...	...
Do. do. Desk do. ...	550	1	do. do. 4to. ...	25	...	...	...
Do. Malayalam Almanac for 1956 ...	800	126	do. do. 8vo. ...	376	...	...	...
Do. do. Third book ...	4,000	96	do. do. 16mo. ...	502 14	...	...	...
Do. Tamil Second do. ...	500	96	do. do. ...	60	...	...	...
Do. Principles of Morality ...	1,000	64	do. do. ...	60	...	...	...
Do. Travancore Geography ...	1,000	64	do. do. ...	22	...	...	...
Do. Cattle Treatment, Tamil ...	500	16	do. do. ...	13 14	...	...	...
Do. do. Malayalam ...	700	8	do. do. ...	457	...	...	...
Do. Law Report ...	347	225	do. do. ...	282	...	...	...
Do. Draft Regulation ...	105	126	do. do. ...	744	...	...	...
Do. List of Public Servants ...	40	120	Foolscap Folio ...	1,114	...	...	...
Do. Sadr Court forms ...	513,000	81	Royal 8vo. ...	1,145	...	...	...
Do. Registration Department forms ...	2,32,159	2	do. Folio ...	1,145 17 14	...	...	...

Do. Jamabundy ...	1,53,994	67	Foolscap do. ...	382 27 4	...	...	...
Do. Royasom ...	47,120	18	do. do. ...	309 16 14	...	...	...
Do. Peravagay ...	1,50,126	64	do. do. ...	1,117 3 8	...	...	...
Do. Police ...	1,38,206	99	do. do. ...	1,798 19 12	...	...	...
Do. Medical ...	4,750	21	do. do. ...	144 24 8	...	...	...
Do. Marahut ...	1,190	5	Medium do. ...	41 17 4	...	...	...
Do. Commercial ...	8,055	12	Foolscap do. ...	100 21	...	...	...
Do. Nair Brigade office ...	9,255	50	do. do. ...	480	...	...	...
Do. Huzur ...	23,314	93	do. do. ...	354 18 14	...	...	...
Do. Engineer's Department forms ...	80,000	8	Crown ...	44	...	...	...
Do. Poakuvavoo ...	83,050	7	Foolscap Folio ...	250 15	...	...	...
Do. Unjel ...	2,36,688	70	do. do. ...	1,215 14	...	...	...
Do. Book Depot forms ...	550	6	do. do. ...	32	...	...	...
Do. Observatory ...	824	15	Royal 12mo. ...	63	...	...	...
Do. Girls school ...	922	9	Foolscap Folio ...	43 14	...	...	...
Do. Police Force ...	3,754	22	do. do. ...	109 8 12	...	...	...
Do. Proverby school forms ...	30,000	1	do. do. ...	24 21	...	...	...
Do. Census Department forms ...	3,51,970	46	do. do. ...	2,385 21	...	...	...
Do. Coffee and Tea culture ...	600	3	do. do. ...	15	...	...	...
Do. Survey Department forms ...	1,172	9	Royal do. ...	90	...	...	...
Do. Transit office forms ...	1,950	1	Foolscap do. ...	12	...	...	...
Do. Rules for Conservancy ...	25	3	do. do. ...	15	...	...	...
Do. Palace office forms ...	3,130	30	do. do. ...	150	...	...	...
Do. Regulation I. of 1956 ...	80	15	do. do. ...	75	...	...	...
Do. Boundary papers ...	60	5	do. do. ...	80	...	...	...
Do. Government Press forms ...	125	2	do. do. ...	10	...	...	...
Lithographing Examination papers	15,843	394	Royal 8vo. ...	233	...	...	...
Do. Unjel and Jamabundy forms	360	3	Foolscap Folio ...	12 14	...	...	...
Do. Four sections of maps	2,400	4	Royal do. ...	100	...	...	...
			Carried over...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	25,632 26 10	...

One cause of the present unhealthy condition of the Town, and particularly of the Fort, is its defective drainage; and this is already engaging the attention of Government in the Department of Public Works.

The practice of allowing cattle to stray on public roads and thoroughfares is another source of nuisance which must be put a stop to. This is likewise under consideration and will be separately dealt with.

The question of the other arrangements necessary for the proper and efficient conservancy of the Town will need careful consideration. For this purpose, the Government resolve to request the following gentlemen to form a Committee:—

Surgeon-Major J. Houston.
Dr. J. Sperschneider M.D.
M. R. Ry. C. Patchappa Naiker.
M. R. Ry. Kristnaier (retired 4th Judge of the Sadr Court.)
Surgeon-Major J. Houston to be President of the Committee.

Among the points which will engage the attention of the Committee are,

(1.) The provision of cheaply but properly constructed latrines in well-selected localities. The dry earth conservancy is familiar to the people and might be introduced into the latrines.

(2.) The systematic removal, daily, of the night soil and sweepings to suitable spots outside the town where they should be buried in pits and properly covered over with earth.

(3.) The number and description of conservancy carts required.

(4.) The establishment which will be needed to bring every part of the town, daily, under systematic inspection and conservancy. At present, the town is understood to be divided into five wards. The Committee will consider whether any change is called for in this respect, and how the establishment proposed to be employed should be distributed.

(5.) The extent and manner to and in which convict labor may be utilized in connection with conservancy.

(6.) The prevention of the pollution of tanks and channels.

(7.) The regulation of markets and bazaars.

(8.) Whether any and what building regulations may be advantageously introduced. It is not desirable to interfere with private property except where absolutely necessary; but the construction of new houses except with the sanction of Government obtained through the chief conservancy officer may be prohibited.

(9.) The definition of the duties of the Police in connection with conservancy.

(10.) The financial result of the scheme proposed by the committee as compared with present cost should be clearly stated.

The Government need not indicate other points as they will readily suggest themselves to the Committee. While it is the anxious desire of His Highness that every endeavour should be made to improve the general health of the town as far as possible by the adoption of measures which have proved successful elsewhere, it is also His earnest wish that the feelings and prejudices of the people should be respected so far as may be compatible with the gradual but firm fulfilment of the object in view, for in such matters, and especially in such a country as Travancore, *festina lentè* must be the guiding principle of action.

A copy of the present Conservancy Rules is sent.

The Government request to be favored with an early report.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

(4)—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT ON SANITARY REFORM.

9th April 1881.
50th Meesam 1880.

Read the following papers:—

Proceedings of His Highness' Government dated 29th December 1880, appointing a Committee to report on the measures necessary to improve the sanitary condition of the capital.

Report of the Committee forwarded with Dr. Houston's letter No. 143, dated 25th January 1881.

The Chief Engineer's letter No. 458, dated 24th January 1881, forwarding an estimate for the construction of public latrines in Trevandrum.

1. The report will be considered in the order in which the several questions are treated by the Committee.

2. The Committee consider that 14 latrines will be required, to be distributed as noted in the margin, each latrine to be divided into two compartments for the separation of the sexes, and each compartment to be furnished with partitions for the sake of decency. They recommend that there should be no roof. They do not provide for the dry earth system to the adoption of which they see many obstacles. The Chief Engineer appends a note recommending the dry earth system without which he believes it would be difficult to keep the latrines clean. He would also put a light iron roof over the central passage and recesses of the latrines, and estimates the cost of building a latrine at Rupees 729. The 14 latrines will thus cost Rs. 10,206.

The proposals of the Committee regarding the number of public latrines and their distribution throughout the town are approved, but the Government are of opinion that instead of accommodation being provided for both sexes in the same latrines, there should be separate latrines for each sex as is the case in Madras. The Dewan Peishcar will select proper sites in communication with the Durbar Physician.

The Dewan has applied for a plan of the latrines in use in Madras. They are simple, inexpensive structures without any roofing. The plan, when received, will be sent to the Chief Engineer. The Government are of opinion that latrines without a roof will answer the purpose. They should, however, be so built that if the necessity arises, they may hereafter be roofed in. The dry earth system too need be adopted only to the extent of placing one or more chuties half filled with earth in each of the partitions so as to facilitate the removal of the excreta by the conservancy scavengers.

3. The Committee next recommend the removal of the night soil and sweepings of Tycaud and the Pettah to the adjoining waste lands, and of the other divisions to selected parts of the beach.

This arrangement is approved for the present, the spots being carefully selected by the Peishcar in communication with the Durbar Physician. Whenever possible, burning should be resorted to in preference to burying, as the latter may affect the drinking water of the neighbourhood by percolation.

4. It is stated that 40 new dust boxes and 19 conservancy carts will be required. The Committee are of opinion that the ordinary carts now used do not answer the purpose.

The construction of 40 new dust boxes and 19 conservancy carts is accordingly sanctioned. The Marahmut Department will be directed to submit a plan and estimate for a conservancy cart. The dust boxes should be made of the cheapest material available and the carts may be after the pattern of those used by the Madras Municipality.

5. On the question of the establishment required for the proper conservancy of the Town, the Committee consider that the following staff is necessary:—

	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 Manager	100	120
Horse allowance	20	
1 Writer		20
5 Inspectors	at 20	100
10 Visharippos	7	112
10 Boys	6	60
120 Sweeper-women	4	240
120 men	5½	660
Hire of bullocks for 19 carts at ½ Rupees per cart a day		433½
		1,745½

that is, a staff consisting of 213 persons and costing 1,745½ Rupees per mensem, or $12 \times 1,745½ = 20,946$ Rupees per annum.

The Committee evidently contemplate the entertainment of an office manager under the Dewan Peishcar. This seems to Government to be quite unnecessary. What is required is a conservancy officer at the head of the establishment, who shall move about the Town and keep the scavengers and other subordinates at their work and be responsible for the proper sanitary condition of the Town. He might be called the Sanitary Inspector and act under the immediate orders of the Peishcar. The Divisional Inspectors, to prevent

confusion, might be appropriately called Overseers. Under this arrangement, the proposed office servant and coolies will not be required and the total cost of the conservancy establishment will amount as already stated, to 1,745½ Rupees per mensem, instead of Rupees 1,758½, and is sanctioned.

6. The Committee deprecate the employment of convicts on conservancy work, but till the establishment of sweepers is brought up to the strength proposed, they admit the necessity of making up the deficiency by convict labor, and this will be done.

7. For guarding the principal tanks from pollution, the Committee recommend the employment of 12 peons as noted in the margin at a cost of 60 Rs. For the Cochar channel they propose a Visharippu on 7 Rupees and 2 coolies on 5 Rupees each—Total Rupees 17. These proposals are sanctioned.

Tanks and Channels.	Peons Rs.	Total Pay Rs.
Pathmathirutham 6 @ 5	30	
Sreekandasweram 2 „ 5	10	
Sreevaraham 2 „ 5	10	
Chenthetta 2 „ 5	10	
12	60	

8. The Committee condemn the existing fish and meat bazaars as being highly insanitary, and recommend the establishment of 4* fish and meat bazaars. Meanwhile they suggest that compounds be acquired by Government at a suitable distance from private dwellings and made available for bazaars.

Markets and Bazaars.
* Two in the Pettah Division.
One „ „ Teyanid „
One „ „ Challay „

Of the vegetable bazaars, they would leave undisturbed those at Challay and Mahacaud, but recommend that one should be opened at Puthenchanthay and another at Kythamukku. All the bazaars to be under due regulation.

Proper market places in suitable localities are no doubt a great want, but they cannot be provided at once. Such of the present bazaars as are insanitary and in the midst of private dwellings should be removed to convenient places and two new vegetable bazaars established at Puthenchanthay and Kythamukku, and all placed under proper regulation. For this purpose a few simple rules may be borrowed from the regulations in force in Madras or in one of the mofussil Municipalities. The Peishcar will frame a set of such rules in communication with the Durbar Physician and submit them for the consideration of Government.

The Chief Engineer will prepare and submit a plan for a market.

Building Regulations. 9. Under this head the Committee suggest,
I. That names be assigned to the principal streets.

II. That houses be numbered.

III. That no new houses be built except with the permission of Government previously obtained.

IV. That the distance of such houses from the public road and the material to be used in building should be prescribed.

V. That to prevent overcrowding and consequent risks of fire and epidemic diseases, the construction of new buildings even in compounds be forbidden until the premises have been inspected on behalf of Government.

VI. That certain lanes should be widened into streets and connected with the main thoroughfares, and

VII. That houseowners be held responsible for the sanitary state of the roadway in contact with their compounds or dwellings and that para 8, appendix C, of the Conservancy rules should not remain a dead letter.

The Government approve generally of suggestions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. It is not desirable for the present to interfere with houses within compounds.

A few rules embodying the proposals sanctioned should be framed and submitted by the Peishcar in communication with the Durbar Physician. Here again, the building regulations in the Madras Municipal Act will furnish a guide.

10. The Committee recommend that the burning or burying the dead in private compounds should not be permitted within the limits of the Town and that the provisions of para 10 of the existing Conservancy rules should be strictly enforced. They are also of opinion that the burial of bodies at the beach has not been strictly supervised.

Burning and Burying grounds

There is already a Police order prohibiting the burning or burying of corpses in private compounds within the Town. But the feeling in the country among certain classes is so opposed to cremation or interment in public places that the order has remained virtually inoperative. The subject has to be approached with some regard to popular sentiment and must lie over till the other arrangements for sanitation have been carried out and are in satisfactory working order.

The Committee are of opinion that all Conservancy Officers and Peons should, like the Police, be empowered to arrest all persons infringing the conservancy regulations in their presence. This is necessary and the requisite powers will be taken by a legislative enactment.

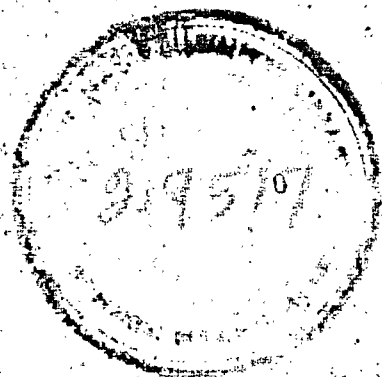
Duties of the Conservancy Establishment.

The Committee append a statement to their report showing the financial result of their scheme. The cost of the present conservancy establishment is Rupees 699-16 per mensem, but that of the proposed staff being Rs. 1,822-14, the difference is an additional cost of Rs. 1,122-26 a month, or $12 \times 1,122-26 = 13,475-4$, a year.

The alterations recommended by the Committee in the limits of the Town will be adopted.

V. RAMIENGAR,

DEWAN.



Checked
C.M.
19.11.78