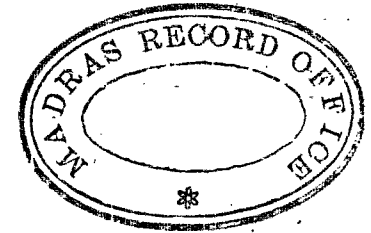


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REPORT

ON THE



ADMINISTRATION

OF

TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR

M. E. 1057.
A. D. 1881-82.

TREVANDRUM

PRINTED AT THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1883.

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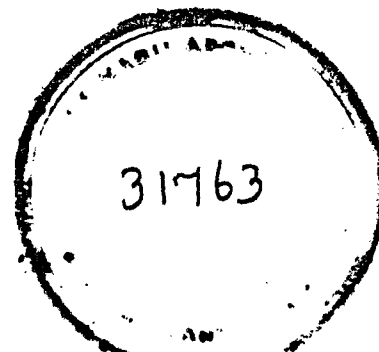
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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Travancore

FOR THE YEAR M. E. 1057

(15th August 1881 to 14th August 1882.)

A. PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

As a result of the discussions which took place during the last year regarding the Judicial system of the State and its defects, two important legislative enactments have been passed having for their object the reconstruction of the entire Judicial machinery.

2. One of them, Regulation I of 1057, entitled the "Travancore Civil Courts' Regulation," consolidates and amends the law relating to the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts, and came into force on the ^{16th Alpsi 1057.} 31st October 1881.

It confers on Government the power of regulating the number, constitution, and territorial jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. It raises the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs from 200 to 500 Rs. and vests them with Small Cause jurisdiction in suits for personal property of the value of 20 Rs. and under, the summary procedure followed in such cases in British India being also prescribed. The decisions of the Zillah Courts passed in appeal in suits for money or other personal property not exceeding 50 Rs. are also declared final.

3. The other Regulation, No. II of 1057, was passed on the ^{7th Maseeram 1057.} 18th January 1882. The defects in the constitution of the old

Sadr Court were noticed at pp. 114 and 115 of the last Administration Report, and the object of this Regulation is to remove those defects, to re-constitute the chief Court of Judicature and to make provision for the better administration of justice. By it, the number of Judges has been raised from three to five—one Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges—with a Pundit to advise on points of Hindu Law. Under the old constitution a single Judge exercised very large powers, but under the new enactment Division Benches consisting of two Judges are required,

- (1) To hear and determine all appeals, Civil and Criminal, preferred from the decrees, orders or sentences of the Zillah and Sessions Courts where the same are allowed by law;
- (2) To transfer Civil or Criminal cases from one Court to another;
- (3) To dispose of references in Small Cause cases; and
- (4) To pass orders on references made by Session Judges and Magistrates under Regulation III of 1056.

A single Judge is competent only

- (1) To call for information from the lower Courts regarding cases on their files with a view to superintend their working and to correct errors of law or practice.
- (2) To revise Calendars and other returns in Criminal cases.
- (3) To examine the returns submitted by the Civil Courts, and
- (4) To refer any point of law for the decision of a Division Bench or to a Court consisting of not less than three Judges.

In Civil cases, where the Judges composing a Division Bench agree, an appeal lies to the Sovereign from their decree or order, but if they disagree and the case is one which would otherwise be appealable to His Highness the Maha Rajah under the Regulation, they are required to record their opinions and direct that the case be referred for disposal by a full Bench consisting of all the five Judges from whose decision there is to be no further appeal.

In all other cases where there is a difference of opinion between the two Judges forming a Division Bench, the Regulation provides for their referring the case to a third Judge, or, in any case of a novel or special character or involving an important point of law, to a full Bench consisting of all the five Judges. In either case the decision of the Court is final.

In Criminal cases, if the two Judges forming a Division Bench agree as to the order or sentence to be passed, their decision is final.

But if they disagree, they are empowered as in Civil cases to refer the matter for the decision of another Judge, or, in any case of a novel or special character or involving any important point of law, to a full Bench consisting of all the five Judges. The decision in either case is final, provided that if the sentence or order passed be one of death or life imprisonment it is to be subject to His Highness the Maha Rajah's confirmation.

Then, in the matter of appeals to the Sovereign from the decrees or orders of a Division Bench of two Judges, provision is made for referring such appeals to a Judicial Committee consisting of the remaining three Judges of the High Court, if the subject matter of the suit in the Court of first instance and in the appeal is valued at 5,000 Rs. and more. Provided that if the Judgment of the Division Bench affirms the decision of a lower Court, the appeal to the Sovereign must involve some substantial question of law.

Petitions for permission to appeal to the Sovereign are to be presented to the Judicial Committee who are empowered to admit the appeal, if the prescribed conditions, as to security for costs and the payment of fees are duly fulfilled. The Committee then give notice to the other party, fix a day for the hearing and submit their opinion through the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Rajah, who thereupon confirms the same.

4. Regulation III of 1057 was passed on the 24th January 1862
11th Feb 1862
to provide for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers in Courts and Revenue Offices which are seriously incommoded by the accumulation of

such records. It authorizes the Dewan to make rules for the destruction of useless Revenue records and the High Court, those of the Courts.



5. His Highness' Government regret to have to record the death, during the year under report, of Dr. Sperschneider the Medical Officer of the Nair Brigade, whose connection with the service commenced so far back as 1852. Dr. J. Leonard of the Indian Medical Service has been appointed his successor and assumed charge of the office.

6. The new clothing for the Nair Brigade and Body Guard sanctioned in the preceding year was supplied by the British Army Clothing Department in the year under report, at a cost of over 21,700 Rs. Payment was made at the commencement of the current year.

7. On the recommendation of the annual invaliding committee, 9 men were transferred to the pension list, and 8 discharged on payment of gratuity.

8. The following is an abstract of the returns of the Brigade Hospital:—

Remained at the end of 1057.	Admitted during 1057.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Average percentage of sick to strength.	Average percentage of death to sick.	Numerical strength.
21	860	881	826	2	17	26	57.43	1.32	1,534

9. *The Body Guard.* The reorganization of His Highness' Body Guard was satisfactorily completed during the year under review.

His Highness' Government consider it only due to Major Ketchen that they should place on record their appreciation of his labors in organizing and successfully carrying out, single-handed, all the various arrangements including the construction of a Barracks. The Government have noticed with great satisfaction the economy, forethought and attention to details which have throughout characterized the arrangements.

POLICE.

10. The reorganization of the Police which had been commenced in the latter part of M.E. 1056 was completed in the year under report.

11. The following is the full sanctioned strength of the force:—

	Rs.
1 Superintendent.....	700
1 Assistant Do.	350
6 First class Inspectors @	100
8 Second do. do. do.	75
8 Third do. do. do.	60
2 Fourth do. do. do.	50
8 Fifth do. do. do.	40
10 Sixth do. do. do.	30
8 Sub-Inspectors do.	25
15 First grade Head Constables @	20
20 Second do. do. do.	15
50 Third do. do. do.	12
75 Fourth do. do. do.	10
290 First class Constables do.	7
500 Second do. do.	6
600 Third do. do.	5½

1,602

12. Owing to the generally peaceable habits of the people and the absence of any criminal classes in the country, it was thought that one policeman to every 2,000 of the popu-

lation would sufficiently meet our requirements in the rural parts of the State, but as the wants of towns and other large centres of population are necessarily larger, the average strength over the whole country comes to one policeman to every 1,500 people.

13. At the head of each Taluq we have an Inspector. The Cusbah or the Taluq Magistrate's Head Quarters is also the Head Quarters of the Police. At each of these stations we have two Head Constables and from 10 to 20 privates according to the size and importance of the place. At distances averaging 10 miles in all directions are sub-stations in charge of Constables of superior intelligence. These sub-stations are all connected with each other and with the Head Station by beats. The accompanying map shows the allocation of the force and the prescribed beats, while the table in the appendix gives the number of stations in each Taluq with the strength of the force in each.

14. As a recruiting ground we had the old Police, but the men thus available being altogether untrained to the kind of work required, it was necessary to procure a sprinkling of experienced men from the British Police. Accordingly, three Inspectors and nine Head Constables were obtained from the British and Mysore Services. The remaining appointments in these grades were given to men drawn from the old Police and other departments of the Administration and to educated young men outside the public service. Graduates and under-graduates whether in or out of the service have been largely enlisted—so that out of the entire force, 80 per cent are more or less educated men. In the Madras Police, it is observed, the proportion was 67·5 per cent in 1881-82.

15. At Head Quarters a Police School has been opened for teaching the men belonging to the force, and arrangements have been made to call them into it by turns to undergo the necessary course. 381 men have already been taught in it. The men are subjected to an examination before being passed out. At present there are two tests, one for Constables and the other for Station House Officers. The latter requires an acquaintance with the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Stephenson's Station House

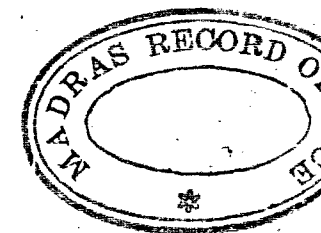
Officer's Vade mecum, a knowledge of the use of the forms kept in the station and ability to teach drill to a squad. A knowledge of the Constables' Catechism, drill and the ordinary duties of a Police private are insisted upon in the case of Constables. Text books are procured and sold to the men at cost price.

16. It was of course necessary to form a Reserve Force at Head Quarters to meet all emergent calls. This has been done and the body consists of 147 men of all ranks.

All vacancies in the Police, whether permanent or temporary, are generally filled from this Reserve. Many of the men in it are skilled workmen, and when they have no Police duties to perform, their services are utilised as tailors, blacksmiths, carpenters, book-binders and clock-repairers in the department. The Reserve Inspector is in charge of the clothing, stores and stationery.

17. Forms of registers and reports similar to those in British India have been printed and distributed. The printing work is mostly done by convict labor at a Press set apart for this purpose in the Central Jail. The following is a list of the forms kept at Head Stations:—

1. Crime Register.
2. Report of crimes and occurrences.
3. Bail Security Bond.
4. Recognizance Bond.
5. Received charge sheet.
6. Referred charge sheet.
7. Register of processes.
8. Arrest report under Sec. 132 C. P. C.
9. Register of property seized under Sec. 415 C. P. C.
10. Register of property searched in station houses.
11. Register of unclaimed property.
12. Duty Roster.
13. Village Roster.
14. Register of known depredators.
15. List of wandering gangs.
16. List of Arrack shops.
17. Beat List.
18. List of Arms &c.
19. Visitors' Book.
20. List of Police in the Station.
21. List of undetected cases.



22. List of proclaimed offenders.
23. Beat Tickets.
24. File Book of orders.
25. Copy of Station House Reports.
26. Police sheets.
27. Vaccination Register.

Of these, Nos. 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, and 25 are kept in Sub-stations also.

18. The Superintendent and his Assistant visit the stations as often as possible. The statement in the appendix shows the number of visits paid to each in the course of the past year. As it was found that the necessary local supervision could not be effectually exercised by these two officers only, who are obliged to remain by turns at Head Quarters, three Divisional Inspectors have been appointed, one for the Cottayam or the northernmost division, one for Quilon and one for the Trevandrum and southern districts.

19. The following is the strength of the Police force as it stood at the end of the year:—

Superintendent.		Assistant Superintendent.		Inspectors.								Head Constables.		Constables.							
1	1	3	...	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Sub-Inspectors.	Total.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	1	3	...	1	1	1	1	7	13	22	44	10	14	31	97	152	114	313	937	1,364	1,565

Out of this total of 1,565 men of all grades,

24 were Europeans and East Indians.

67 „ Brahmains.

975 „ Malayali Sudras.

346 „ Pandi Sudras.

72 „ Native Christians.

79 „ Mahomedans.

And 1,454 of the entire force are natives of Travancore, 58 are from Tinnevely, 15 from Cochin, 18 from Malabar and 18 from other places.

20. Fifty seven men resigned during the year, 10 deserted, 89 were dismissed and 9 died.

21. With an untrained and undisciplined body mostly recruited from the old Police, the departmental punishments inflicted during the year were both numerous and frequent.

One Inspector and one Sub-Inspector were reduced in rank and pay and three were fined. Of Head Constables 29 were degraded, 20 dismissed and 85 fined. And of Constables, 30 were reduced to lower grades, 69 dismissed and 948 fined. As the personnel and morale of the Force improve, as they will in time, no doubt the necessity for punishments will decrease year by year.

22. The Superintendent has not furnished any information as to the number of Policemen charged with offences before the Courts and the results of the trials. He will be requested to supply this omission in future reports.

23. The rewards given in the shape of promotion and money payments for good and meritorious conduct were as follows:—

1 Inspector	}	were promoted.
40 Head Constables		
231 Constables		
5 Head Constables and	}	received money rewards.
4 Constables		

24. One hundred and thirty nine of the Police were employed in guarding the Jails. The number of prisoners guarded was about 1,600. There were two escapes from the Jails and 10 from other custody. The latter were all recaptured.

25. *Buildings.* The old Tannahs have been mostly utilised as Police Stations under the new arrangements. Further accommodation is also being provided by additions and alterations to the Taluq Cutcheries at Cusbah Stations and by the erection of new buildings where necessary. This however must be a work of time, and private dwellings are rented meanwhile.

26. *Processes.* The following statement shows the number of processes executed by the Police during the year :—

Processes in grave cases.		Processes in petty cases.		Summonses.	Notices.
Warrants executed.	Warrants executed for neglect of summonses.	Warrants executed.	Warrants executed for neglect of summonses.		
939	249	3,599	963	24,207	2,532

27. Subjoined is a statement of suicides and accidental deaths as compared with the corresponding numbers in the preceding year :—

Suicides.				Accidental deaths.				
Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	By drowning.	By wild beasts.	By snake bites.	By other causes.	Total.
1956	...	...	91	157	...	...	134	291
1957	35	17	52	152	4	2	283	441

The number of suicides is considerably less while that of accidental deaths is considerably more than in the previous year. The fluctuations are probably due to more correct returns. Many of the deaths returned as from 'other causes' may be due to falls from trees in a country where large numbers climb the cocoanut and palmyra for the fruit and the toddy. The Superintendent of Police will be requested to record such deaths separately in future reports. Last year there were 72 deaths from this cause.

28. *Fires.* 1,18,438 Rupees worth of property is reported to have been destroyed by accidental fires. By far the largest portion of this property was lost at Poovar, a place on the sea coast not far from Trevandrum. 125 houses valued at about one lac of Rs. are reported to have been

destroyed. Temporary accommodation was provided by the Government for the immediate use of those rendered houseless by this unfortunate accident.

29. The names of 1,282 persons were registered during the year as known depredators and suspected persons, but the Superintendent remarks that this registration, made for the first time, is unsatisfactory and incomplete and requires more attention.

30. The Criminal statistics of the year are presented in detail in the appendix. The following is an abstract showing the number of reported cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code and under special and local laws, with the percentage of detections :—

	Cases reported.	Cases detected.	Percentage.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.	Percentage.	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Percentage.
Cognizable offences under the Penal Code	3,475	1,206	34.7	6,172	1,878	30.4	1,20,875	23,583	19.5
Offences, under Special and Local Laws	658	502	76.2	823	624	75.6	236	*1,180	...

31. Taking all offences, whether cognizable or non-cognizable, the detective results stand thus :—

Cases reported.	Cases detected.	Percentage.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.	Percentage.	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Percentage.
4,562	1,894	41.5	7,671	2,803	36.5	1,23,647	26,714	21.6

* Including smuggled goods.

The results, though on the whole fair, are perhaps not so satisfactory as could be wished, but it should be remembered that the new force is still not a year old and has not had time to look about them and obtain a full grasp of their work. Judging from the figures given, their chief fault at present seems to be a want of discretion in making arrests. The small percentage of convictions is probably due to this cause. The attention of the Police Superintendent will be directed to the subject.

32. The graver kinds of crimes will now be noticed briefly.

33. There were 29 cases of murder and 18 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, reported during the year. Six of the former and seven of the latter were referred to the Magistrates as false. There remained 34, in 33 of which the prisoners were charged before the year closed. Convictions were obtained in 15 cases; 8 were pending before the Sessions Court and 2 before the Magistracy; 8 were discharged and one remained undetected. The convictions obtained, it will be seen, amounted to 65 per cent of the cases decided. The number of prosecutions in 1056 for murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder was 32.

34. Of offences classed as dacoities, there were 51 reported, of which 18 or 35 per cent were detected. 148 persons were arrested of whom 23 or 15·6 were convicted.

35. The following table classifies the reported number of these so-called dacoities according to the place of occurrence :—

	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
In houses	9	3	33·3	22	...	...	48	...	...
On highways	4	3	75	16	6	37·5	65	50	76·9
Other dacoities	38	12	31·5	110	17	15·4	916	303	33
	51	18	35·2	148	23	15·6	1,029	353	34·3

Almost all the cases reported under this head were merely attempts to take forcible possession of crops and other property under colour of a civil right and are properly speaking not dacoities at all.

36. The following table gives the particulars of robberies committed :—

	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
On highways	38	21	55·2	76	18	23·6	1,605	604	37·6
In dwelling houses	223	124	55·6	421	59	14	4,373	1,860	42·5
	261	145	55·4	497	77	15·4	5,978	2,464	41·2

As in the case of dacoities, many of the cases entered as robbery in dwelling houses appear to have been cases in which forcible possession of property was obtained or attempted to be acquired by heirs and others claiming under a legal right.

37. There were 213 cases of house-breaking reported, of which 70 or 33 per cent were detected. The number of persons arrested was 398 of whom 118 or 29 per cent were convicted.

38. Of theft of cattle, 138 cases were reported of which 100 or 72 per cent were detected. The number of arrests was 259 and of convictions 85 or 32·8 per cent. The value of property lost was 1,459 Rs. of which 889 Rs. or 60·9 was recovered.

39. Of ordinary thefts, 1,556 cases were reported and 1,098 or 70·5 were detected. The number of persons arrested was 2,464 and that convicted 953 or 38·6. The property lost was valued at 29,602 Rs. of which 10,595 or 35·7 per cent was recovered.

40. There were 597 cases referred by the Magistrates to the Police for enquiry under sec. 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of this number, 341 were found to be true and 256 false. Of the last, the Magistrates ordered 195 cases to be struck off the file and 61 are retained pending orders.

41. The Police referred 1,049 cases to the Magistrates as false under sections 117 and 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of this number, 708 were ordered to be struck off the file; 31 to be retained for enquiry, 30 to be charged and the remaining 280 were still on the files at the close of the year pending orders.

42. The cost of the new Police was Rs. 1,36,223-2-8 distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Salaries.....	1,04,870	20	2
Clothing.....	19,773	24	5
Furniture.....	1,256	27	6
Travelling and horse allowance.....	6,789	27	3
Contingencies.....	3,531	15	8
Total.....	1,36,223	2	8

This does not however represent the entire cost. As a portion of the old Police was maintained during a part of the year, the charges incurred on its account amounting to Rs. 69,352 should also be taken into account. This raises the total cost to Rs. 2,05,575-2-8 which gives an average of 2 cks. 6 cash=1 a. 4 p. per head of the population. The cost of the Police in 1056 was Rs. 1,61,659.

43. The organization of the new force was not completed without exciting much jealousy and sullen opposition on the part of subordinate officials whom the change has deprived of those cherished privileges which they enjoyed under a regime which admitted of the combination of Revenue, Police and Magisterial functions in the same set of officers. In some places, members of the old Police refused to join the new force; and at Alleppey it actually happened that the whole of the old Police resigned in a body and had to be replaced by an entirely new set of men. But when people saw that the Government were firm in their purpose,

the opposition gradually died out though as yet that harmonious working between the Magistracy and the Police so necessary to complete success is still wanting in the subordinate grades. The superior Magistrates, however, are unanimous in their opinion that the reorganization is a very great improvement on the old system and are very hopeful that, with more training and when better educated to its work, the force will become an efficient instrument for the detection and prevention of crime. The remarks of the High Court in reviewing the criminal cases which come before them wherever they affect the conduct of the Police or Magistracy, are invariably published in the Official Gazette as a means of diffusing a correct knowledge of their duties and ensuring better attention to them. On the whole, the reform of the Police was carried out in a wonderfully short time and with little friction, and for the first year of its working, the results presented must be regarded as very satisfactory.

CRIME AND OFFENCES.

44. The introduction of the British Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and the separation of the functions of the Police from those of the Magistracy, during the past year, necessitated a complete reorganisation of the different grades of Criminal Courts.

45. At the commencement of the year, there were 61 subordinate Magistrates whose punitive powers were limited to passing sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fines not exceeding 10 Rs. 31 of these were Tahsildars who were also taluq Magistrates, and the remaining 30, sub-magistrates or police amins as they were designated. Both these grades of officers were also Heads of Police in their respective ranges.

There were, besides, 8 superior Magistrates whose powers extended to passing sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, fines not exceeding 50 Rs. and whipping up to 12 lashes. Offences requiring a higher punishment were committed to the Zillah Criminal Courts. These superior Magistrates were also Heads of Police.

46. During the year under review 14 of the 30 existing sub-magistrates or police amins have been dispensed with while five new Courts have been established. Of the 8 superior Magistrates' Courts, one has been abolished and another converted into a second class Magistrate's Court. The remaining 6 have been made 1st class Magistrates and invested with nearly all the powers of District Magistrates. About the middle of the year, two of the District Magistrates had each an Assistant given to him with the powers of a first class Magistrate. Thus at the close of the year, there were 6 District Magistrates, 2 first class, 21 * second class and 31 * third class Magistrates exercising the powers conferred upon them by the Criminal Procedure Code. 42 of these Magistrates are Revenue officers as well.

* Note.—7 of these 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates are either Master Attendants or officers employed in the Irrigation, Salt, Sea Customs and Tobacco invested with Magisterial powers to deal with offences under certain special and local laws only.

47. Formerly 12 Zillah Judges were exercising the powers of Sessions Judges, but under the new arrangements, the number of such Judges has been reduced to five.

48. The operations of the several grades of Criminal Courts thus reconstructed will now be briefly reviewed.

49. *Magistracy.* The number of cases on the files of the magistrates during the year reported on including 16 brought over from the previous year, amounted to 12,723 affecting 25,377 persons as compared with 23,437 cases affecting 49,562 persons in 1056. The file was thus reduced to nearly one half of what it was in the previous year.

Out of this file, 12,670 cases affecting 25,268 persons were disposed of within the year, leaving 53 cases in arrear when the year closed against 16 in 1056.

With reference to the marked disparity in the number of the cases thus brought before the magistracy in the past two years, the High Court observe that it "is doubtless due to the introduction of the new Police." "In previous years," they explain, "the police and magisterial functions having been combined in the same agency, all complaints as they were made had to be admitted on the magistrates' files, and the consequence was a heavy file.

Cases. Persons.
Committed. 211 439
Disposed of
by the Ma-
gistrates...12,459 24,838

During the year under review, several charges which under the old Regulations would have been brought on the regular file of the Magistrates were taken up by the Police in the first instance and disposed of by them under section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code."

50. The following is an analysis of the disposals in the two years :—

How disposed of.	1056.		1057.	
	Persons.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.
Discharged for want of evidence...	9,176	18.53	3,459	13.68
Compounded	10,749	21.71	4,087	16.17
Acquitted	8,255	16.67	5,726	22.66
Convicted and committed...	12,278	24.79	6,422	25.41
Otherwise disposed of (with- drawal of charges, default of prosecution &c.)	9,060	18.3	5,557	22.08
	49,518	...	25,268	...

These figures show beyond doubt that the cases have been better sifted and better handled under the operation of the new Codes and the new Police than under the former arrangements.

51. The persons accused during the year before the Magistrates, classified according to creed and sex, stand as follows :—

Creed.	1056.			1057.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	30,699	2,815	33,514	15,092	1,162	16,254
Christians	9,447	944	10,391	5,481	455	5,936
Mahomedans	5,061	596	5,657	2,963	180	3,143
Total.....	45,207	4,355	49,562	23,536	1,797	25,333

Out of a total Hindu population of 17 lacs, 16,254 persons or .95 were charged, while out of 1,39,905 Mahomedans and 4,68,257 Christians 3,143 or about 2.24 per cent and 5,936 or 1.26 respectively were charged. Taking the entire population, the total number of persons brought before the Magistracy was only one per cent against 2.14 in the previous year.

52. Classified according to age, 890 of those charged were under 16 years of age and 24,443 were above.

53. 23.7 per cent of the accused were convicted and punished as follows :—

Nature of punishment.	1056.	1057.
Fined only	9,259	3,783
Whipped only	43	104
Imprisoned only	650	1,484
Imprisoned and fined	561	546
Whipped and fined	2	...
Whipped and imprisoned	59	31
Whipped, fined and imprisoned	7	6
Otherwise disposed of	17	38
Total.....	10,501	5,992

Thus out of the total number convicted, 4,335 or 72.34 per cent were sentenced to fine against 9,832 or 92.74 per cent in 1056, but the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 59,667 against 36,527 Rs. in 1056, and the amount recovered inclusive of arrears only 31,648 Rs. against 24,504 Rs. The balance left unrecovered at the end of the year was therefore 17,662 Rs. in the year under report against 1,333 Rs. in the previous year.

While the number of persons fined was considerably less than one half of the number similarly punished in 1056, it is noteworthy that in proportion to the number so punished the amount of the fines was more than three times that of the previous year. This fact and the large proportion of the fines imposed which remained unrecovered at the end of the year point to the conclusion that the subordinate

Magistracy have exercised the large powers vested in them in this respect without due discrimination, but as this has often been lately pointed out it is to be hoped that greater moderation and discretion will be observed hereafter.

54. The following statement shows the nature of the offences charged against the persons brought before the Magistracy :—

Nature of offences.	Cases.	Persons.
Culpable homicide amounting to murder	29	63
Do. not amounting to do.	16	50
Attempt to commit suicide	12	12
Grievous hurt	58	109
Hurt	852	2,014
Assault, use of criminal force and criminal intimidation... ..	3,550	6,443
Rape and attempt to commit rape	9	16
Causing miscarriage	4	9
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	71	196
Torture and extortion	42	52
Defamation	7	24
Robbery and attempt at robbery	250	1,080
Dacoity	9	55
Theft	2,075	4,447
Breach of Trust	37	44
House-breaking by night	1	1
House trespass	1	4
Mischief	594	1,330
Criminal trespass	1,412	2,897
Criminal misappropriation	1	1
Rioting	6	76
False charge of offences	8	19
Bribery and attempt at bribery	12	13
Giving false evidence	32	35
Forgery	23	54
Counterfeiting coin	1	1
Use of abusive language	516	755
Other offences including offences against special laws.	3,079	5,533
	12,707	25,333

The number of persons charged with murder was large, but out of the 63 persons brought up on this charge, 15 were discharged for want of evidence and only 48 were committed.

The number of cases appearing as robbery, dacoity and criminal trespass may also seem very large, but as already explained under the head "Police", they are not the criminal offences which those terms imply. The High Court observe "many of the cases designated robbery in Travancore are of the nature of trespass and wrongful taking away of paddy crops or coconuts with the object of establishing a right to possession. Robberies properly so called prevailing in other parts of India which are attended with violence and the object of which is plunder are comparatively unknown here." So also charges of criminal trespass which form so large a proportion of the offences which have come before the Magistracy, are, as observed by the same authority, "more or less civil suits in disguise."

55. The average duration of a case before the Magistracy was 22 days against 7 days in 1056. The High Court account as follows for this apparent increase in the time taken up for disposal.—"A large number of frivolous charges which do not come at all before the several Criminal Courts after the introduction of the new Criminal Codes, were entertained by the Magistracy in the former year and the short duration of these cases added to the longer duration of the other more important trials, gave on the whole a small figure as representing the average duration of cases."

56. The number of public servants charged as such, with offences during the year under report was 102 against 167 in the preceding year. The following table compares the particulars for the last two years:—

Nature of offences.	1056.		1057.	
	Persons charged.	Persons committed or convicted.	Persons charged.	Persons committed or convicted.
Torture	94	19	30	11
Bribery	30	6	15	1
Criminal misappropriation	4	4	3	2
Abuse of power	1	1	14	7
Criminal breach of trust	35	19	31	18
Forgery	3	...	...	...
Total.....	167	49	102	42

57. The number of witnesses examined during the year was 28,686 against 48,072 in 1056.

58. 604 appeals were preferred to the superior Magistrates from the decisions of the Sub-Magistrates. Adding 127 brought over from the previous year there were 731 appeals for disposal against 2,415 in 1056. 717 were disposed of within the year leaving 14 on the files at its close, as shown below:—

Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Palpanabhapuram	67	168	235	232	1
Trevandrum	40	96	136	132	4
Quilon	16	155	171	167	4
Cottayam	...	174	174	174	...
Alleppey Town	4	12	16	11	5
Cardamom Hills	...	1	1	1	...
Total.....	127	604	731	717	14

Alleppey shows to great disadvantage.

59. The appeals were disposed of as shown below:—

In 397 cases the Sub-Magistrates' decisions were confirmed.
 " 190 " Do. " reversed.
 " 105 " Do. " modified.
 25 cases were otherwise disposed of.

60. *Sessions Courts.* The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts during the year under review was 262 affecting 493 persons as compared with 848 cases affecting 1,810 persons in 1056.

Thus the larger powers conferred on the Magistrates by the introduction of the Code of Criminal Procedure has lightened the files of the Sessions Courts nearly 70 per cent, and saved a large number of accused persons and witnesses from the trouble and delay of going before these distant tribunals.

61. Including the arrears of 1056, the Courts had for disposal 351 cases affecting 747 prisoners. Of this number, 343 cases with 727 prisoners were disposed of, leaving 8 for the current year with 20 prisoners against 89 cases and 254 prisoners in 1056.

62. The following table shows the work done by each Sessions Court :—

Courts.	Pending.		Committ- ed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Remain- ing.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Nagercoil	13	24	31	45	44	69	42	64	2	5
Trevandrum	17	38	48	108	65	146	63	140	2	6
Quilon	18	52	71	144	89	196	88	195	1	1
Alleppey	25	51	61	124	86	175	85	169	1	6
Paravoor	16	89	51	72	67	161	65	159	2	2
Total.....	89	254	262	493	351	747	343	727	8	20

Quilon and Alleppey had the largest file and each disposed of all but one case.

63. The following are the results of the trials :—

350 prisoners or 48·1 per cent were convicted.

356 " or 48·9 per cent were acquitted.

21 " were referred to the High Court for confirmation of sentence.

The convictions in 1056 were only 43 per cent of the number committed.

Of the 21 referred to the High Court, 18 were convicted.

64. Of the 350 prisoners convicted,

7 were sentenced to whipping only.

30 " to fine only.

237 to imprisonment below one year with or without fine or whipping.

59 " " between 1 and 2 years.

16 " " " 3 and 7 "

1 " " " 7 and 10 " 0

65. The average duration of a case tried by the Sessions Court was 18 days against 15 days in 1056.

66. Forty-nine appeals were preferred to the Sessions Courts against the decisions of the Magistrates. With the

arrears of the previous year there were 67 appeals to be disposed of against 144 in 1056, and all except 6 were disposed of before the year closed. In 31 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 11 modified and in 19 reversed.

67. The number of calendars and extracts from the register of preliminary enquiries received by the Sessions Courts from the Magistrates amounted to 11,574 and together with the arrears, there were 11,577 for disposal. Of these, 11,476 were disposed of in the following manner during the year and 101 were pending at its close.

302 were referred to the High Court under Section 295. 11,174 called for no interference.

68. 414 applications for revision and other criminal miscellaneous petitions were received during the year, and with the arrears, there were 429 for disposal. Of these, 388 were disposed of leaving a balance of 41.

69. *The High Court.* Sixty appeals affecting 96 persons were filed during the year against 99 appeals affecting 155 persons in 1056, and there were 10 affecting 26 persons lying over from the preceding year, making a total of 70 appeals for disposal with 122 persons concerned in them. Of these, 67 affecting 105 persons were disposed of leaving 3 in arrear.

The disposals were as follows. :—

	Cases	Persons.
Confirmed	17	24
Modified	19	29
Reversed	31	52

70. Three of the appeals were by Government from acquittals by the lower Courts. In one, the prisoners were convicted, in another a new trial was ordered and in the third the Sessions Court's judgment was confirmed.

71. Of the 67 appeals for disposal,

21	were against the decisions of the	Nagercoil Court.
9	Do.	Trevandrum do.
15	Do.	Quilon do.
9	Do.	Alleppey do.
6	Do.	Paravoor do.

72. The average duration of a case in appeal was 18 against 12 days in 1056.

73. As a court of reference the High Court disposed of 13 cases affecting 21 persons with the results shown below :—

No. of persons in whose case sentence of death was		
		confirmed. 6
Do.		reversed. 1
Do.	commuted to imprisonment	2
Do.	sentence of imprisonment for life confirmed.	2
Do.		reversed. 2
Do.	commuted to shorter terms of imprisonment.	8
Total.		21

74. The duration of a referred case was 17 against 21 days in 1056.

75. There were 302 cases referred for orders under Secs. 295 and 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with 14 lying over from 1056 there were 316 such references to dispose of. 299 were disposed of leaving 17 for the current year.

76. 98 applications for revision were presented by the parties and all but 2 were disposed of.

77. The High Court also reviewed the calendars relating to 315 Sessions trials and to 608 trials by first class Magistrates.

78. On the whole, we find as a result of the separation of the Police from the Magistracy and the adoption of the British Indian Penal and Procedure Codes as the criminal law of the country, a marked reduction and simplification of the work of the several Courts and an improvement in the administration of Criminal Justice which, as the new arrangements are better understood and perfected will, it is hoped, become more and more felt.

JAILS.

79. The returns from the several Jails are summarised below :—

	Convicts.
Remained at the close of 1056	520
Admitted during 1057 (including 69 females) ...	1,339
Total ...	1,859
<i>Deduct</i>	
Released during the year	
(51 were females).....	1,220
Escaped.....	2
Died	53
	1,245

Remained at the close of 1057..... 614
consisting of 454 Hindus (including 14 females)
109 Christians (do. 1 do.) and
51 Mahomedans (do. 3 do.)

Or if we distinguish natives of Travancore from foreigners, there were

590 of the former and 24 of the latter, namely:—

1 from Native Cochin
1 " Malabar
5 " Tinnevely
17 " Madura

80. Arranged with reference to the terms of imprisonment, the numbers stood thus :—

Imprisoned for life	57 (including 3 females)
" from 20 to 28 years	2
" from 10 to 18 years	21
" from 6 to 10 years	43
" from 6 years	491 (including 15 females)
	614

of whom 553 were under sentences of rigorous imprisonment.

81. The average daily strength of the Jails was 544 and the mortality 4 per cent against 8 per cent in the previous year.

82. The expenditure on account of the Jails amounted to Rs. 39,316 against Rs. 39,633 in 1056 giving 72½ Rs. as the average cost of each convict per annum against 79 Rs. in the year before.

83. The expenditure is thus distributed:—

				Average per convict.		
	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.
Dieting and clothing. ...	19,625	13	7	36	2	2
Guarding ...	14,225	25	10	26	4	3
Medical attendance ...	3,796	16	8	6	27	6
Miscellaneous ...	1,668	23	3	3	1	14
Total.....	39,316	22	12	72	7	9

84. The sanitary condition of the Jail was all that could be desired.

85. Discipline too was well maintained, save that one of the convicts committed a rather serious assault on another, but the offender is supposed to be insane and is segregated from the other convicts and kept under observation.

86. A large proportion of the convicts are still employed in outdoor work, but as stated in the last report, indoor labor is also exacted as more conducive to the health of the prisoners. They are employed in manufacturing on a small scale articles required for the use of the different departments of the Public Service, such as the annual supply of clothing for the hospitals as well as for the convicts themselves, batons for the Police, coir-matting for public offices &c. A printing Press has also been introduced inside the Jail at which all forms of account and returns for the Police department are printed. Care is of course taken not to interfere in any way with private trade.

87. The purchase of materials for manufactures cost Rs. 1,126. The value of the articles manufactured is estimated at Rs. 2,006 of which sales were effected to the extent of Rs. 1,648, and the rest valued at Rs. 358 were in store when the year closed. There were also in store raw materials worth 268 Rs.

88. The new rules for the management of the Central Jail referred to in the last report came into operation from the beginning of the year under review. They provide for the inspection of the Jail by official visitors, regulate the punitive powers of the Officer in charge and define his duties and those of his subordinates. Greater discipline

than before is the result. Provision is also made for the release, under sanction, of convicts suffering from incurable diseases disabling them from the commission of crimes. The want of such a provision was the cause of the large mortality returned in past years. The system of serving out doles of raw rice to each convict with cash for the purchase of firewood and condiments was a source of much abuse, but it has been superseded by the adoption of a scale of dietary under which cooked food is distributed.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

89. The reform of the judicial system of Travancore which had engaged the attention of the Administration during the previous year received legislative sanction in the year under report. The Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes became the law of the land from the beginning of the year by virtue of Regulations II and III of 1056 passed about the end of that year. Regulation I of 1057 called the "Travancore Civil Courts Regulation" was passed on the 11th October 1881 to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts, and was followed on the 18th January 1882 by the passing of Regulation II of 1057 "for reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making provision for the better administration of justice." The provisions of these Regulations have already been briefly stated under the head 'Legislation.'

90. In giving effect to these enactments the number of Munsiffs' Courts has been reduced from 19 to 18. The number of Zillah Courts remains the same, but the number of Judges has been reduced from 14 to 9.

91. The Courts at Nagercoil, Trevandrum, Quilon and Alleppey are presided over by 2 Judges and that at Parur by one.

92. The Munsiffs have been graded into three classes and their salaries raised as shown below:—

Old scale.			New scale.		
Class.	No. in each class.	Salary.	Class.	No. in each class.	Salary.
1st	5	100	1st	4	200
2nd	14	70	2nd	6	150
—	—	—	3rd	8	100

93. The salaries of the Zillah Judges have also been raised and fixed for the present at 400 Rs. for the 1st Judge and 300 Rs. for the 2nd Judge. Formerly their remuneration varied from 150 to 300 Rs.

94. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs has been raised from 200 to 500 Rs. They have also been invested with Small Cause powers in personal suits of the value of 20 Rs. and under, and have been empowered to follow the Small Cause procedure. Their decisions in such cases are final.

95. The decisions of the Zillah Courts in all appeals the subject matter of which is personal property not exceeding 50 Rs. in value are also final.

96. The cost of litigation in Small Causes has been lightened by exempting the various miscellaneous petitions incidental to such suits from payment of fees.

97. The principal changes made in the constitution and powers of the old Sadr (now called High Court) are that the number of Judges has been increased from 3 to 5; one Judge is empowered to make a periodical inspection of the various subordinate Courts; and a bench of two Judges instead of one as formerly is required to dispose of all appeals, Civil and Criminal, applications for transfer of cases and references made by Small Cause Courts and by Criminal Courts. Under the new constitution, the Chief Court of Judicature also combines with it the functions of a Judicial Committee, as three Judges are empowered by the new Regulation to hear, in certain cases, appeals made to His Highness the Maha Rajah from the decisions of Division Benches.

98. The following review of the year's work embraces a period of 3 months under the old system and the rest of the year under the new organization.

99. *Original Jurisdiction.* 29,167 suits were instituted in 1057 in all the Courts taken together against 30,207 in 1056. The difference is small, being only 1040 or 3·4 per cent. Including arrears and re-admitted cases, the total number of suits for disposal was 34,245 against 35,439 in 1056. Of these, 30,091 were disposed of against 31,421 in 1056 or 87 per cent against 89 per cent. The arrears at the close of the year were 4,154 against 4,018.

100. The value of the claims involved was Rs. 31,08,677 against Rs. 30,09,780 in 1056.

101. *Munsiffs' Courts.* 19,402 ordinary suits and 8,614 small causes or together 28,016 suits were instituted in these Courts in 1057 against 22,803 ordinary and 4,380 small causes or a total of 27,183 suits in the previous year. The large increase nearly amounting to a hundred per cent in the number of small causes, is due to the operation of the Civil Courts Regulation which has raised the small cause jurisdiction of the Munsiffs from 10 to 20 Rs. and introduced the small cause procedure. The aggregate number of cases was thus 833 suits more than in the previous year. Including arrears, re-ad-

Arrears	1891	}	missions, remands and cases transferred from the Zillah Courts to the Munsiffs' files on the introduction of the new regulation, the total number of ordinary suits for disposal was 23,269, and of small causes 8,770, total 32,039 against 30,241 in 1056, being an increase of 1,798 or about 6 per cent. The direct effect of the new regulation on the Munsiffs Courts has been not only the transfer to their files from the Zillah Courts of 1,158 suits of the value of between 200 and 500 Rs. but the institution in them of 2,269 suits of that value during the 9 months subsequent to the passing of that enactment. The total, 3,427 suits therefore represents the relief afforded to the Zillah Courts on the original side by the new arrangements.
Re-admitted and remanded.	818		
Transferred from Zillah Court.	1158		

102. Out of the 32,039 suits for disposal as above shown, 20,331 ordinary suits and 8,433 small causes, or a total of 28,764 were disposed of against 28,288 in 1056, i. e. 87 per cent of ordinary and 96 per cent of the small causes were disposed of, leaving at the close of the year, 3,275 cases, or 10·22 per cent on the files. The average disposal by each Munsiff during the year was 1,598 against 1,490 in 1056, or if we take the contested cases only, 458 against 431.

103. The High Court remark that the work done by our Munsiffs compares very favourably with that done by the Munsiffs in the Madras Presidency where the percentage of arrears in ordinary suits, they show, is 20 and in small causes not less than 7·3.

104. It is satisfactory also to note that the Munsiffs have disposed of 929 ordinary suits over and above the number of such suits instituted in the year, i. e. in other words, the files of previous years have been reduced to that extent.

105. The following table shows the operations of each Court:—

COURTS.	ORDINARY SUITS.						SMALL CAUSE SUITS.					
	For disposal.	Actual disposal.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Percentage of contested to disposal.	Percentage of uncontested to disposal.	No. for disposal.	Actual disposal.	Contested.	Without contest.	Percentage of contested to disposal.	
1 Nagercoil	1,450	1,278	434	844	58·95	41·05	650	572	104	403	18	
2 Pudinambhappuram	1,464	1,367	493	871	59·28	40·72	580	574	127	417	22	
3 Neyyattinkaray	1,227	1,171	494	677	55·19	44·81	387	371	105	206	23	
4 Trevandrum	960	914	331	583	40·14	59·86	754	742	166	576	22	
5 Do. Additional	1,458	1,229	360	869	29·29	70·71	804	715	102	615	24	
6 Shereyenkil	897	877	420	457	47·93	52·07	498	491	116	375	24	
7 Quilon	1,604	1,231	382	849	31·09	68·91	968	921	106	815	12	
8 Kottaracuray	1,141	1,044	367	678	38·45	61·55	388	369	82	305	23	
9 Tiruvellah	849	733	185	558	25·55	74·45	358	150	12	184	6	
10 Aripaud	982	939	419	519	44·68	55·32	273	273	75	195	24	
11 Shencottah	416	391	131	260	33·5	66·5	182	181	34	147	18	
12 Krishnapuram	1,468	1,168	382	785	32·79	67·21	681	577	136	447	23	
13 Ambalapalay	972	931	304	627	32·65	67·35	221	218	35	180	16	
14 Vycome	1,730	1,338	424	914	31·68	68·32	435	424	84	340	19	
15 Cottayam	1,471	1,261	369	862	31·64	68·36	463	446	79	367	18	
16 Alleppey	2,282	1,921	366	1,555	19·05	80·95	514	464	40	444	8	
17 Meovattupalay	1,219	983	352	631	35·8	64·2	291	272	50	222	13	
18 Paravoor	1,579	1,591	314	1,060	23·96	76·04	567	552	74	478	13	
19 Nagercoil Addl.(abolished).	115	116	21	94	18·24	81·76	26	26	4	22	15	
Total.....	23,269	20,231	6,710	13,621	33	67	8,770	8,433	1,548	6,885	18	

The work turned out by each Court varied considerably, the largest number of ordinary suits disposed of being 1,921 in Alleppey and the smallest 391 in Shencottah. The proportion of contested suits to the total disposals is 33 per cent on the whole, but the Courts at Neyyattinkaray, Trevandrum, Shereinkeel and Aripaud disposed of a much larger percentage of such cases. Of small causes, the disposals vary from 921 in Quilon to 181 in Shencottah. Under this head the proportion of contested cases is only 18 per cent of the total number disposed of in all the Courts taken together, but varied, if we take individual Courts, from 28 per cent in Neyyattinkaray and Aripaud to 6 per cent in Thiruvella.

106. The present unequal distribution of the work among the Munsiffs points to the necessity of re-adjusting their territorial jurisdiction as early as practicable. The subject is engaging the attention of the High Court.

107. Out of a total of 8,258 contested cases, ordinary and small cause together, 5,815 or 70 per cent were decided in favour of the plaintiffs against 67 per cent in 1056.

108. 15 per cent of the regular suits on the file of the Munsiffs Courts related to interest in land against 9 per cent last year. In the Madras Presidency where the jurisdiction extends to Rs. 2,500, the proportion is 32 per cent.

109. The aggregate value of the claims involved in the regular suits was 19,36,180 Rs. and in small causes, Rs. 87,637 making a total of Rs. 20,23,817 against Rupees 12,02,892 in the previous year. The average value of a small cause suit was Rs. 10·2 and that of an ordinary suit Rs. 99·8. Both together give an average of Rs. 72 against Rs. 44 in 1056.

110. Of the cases disposed of by the Munsiffs, 6,710 or 33 per cent were appealable, against 26 per cent in 1056, but the number of appeals actually preferred was only 2,102 or less than one third.

111. The results of the appeals are shown below in comparison with the previous year:—

	1056.		1057.	
	No.	percentage.	No.	percentage.
Confirmed	1036	57	918	50
Modified	250	14	229	13
Reversed or remanded } for further evidence. }	524	29	684	37

112. The average duration of an ordinary suit in the Munsiffs' Courts was 47 days and of a small cause suit 17 days.

In the Courts at Shereinkil and Shencottah, however, it was under a month in the case of ordinary suits. In 11 courts it was more than one and less than 2 months, in 4 courts, viz. those of Quilon, Tiruvella, Vycome, and Moo-vattupulay it was between 2 and 3 months, and in the Trevandrum Additional Court it rose to 3 months.

113. Out of 3,275 suits remaining on the Munsiffs' files at the close of the year under report, 3,012 were suits filed during that year and were therefore not more than a year old; 204 were suits filed in 1056; 30 in 1055; 14 in 1054 and the remaining 15 in previous years, the oldest suit being one filed in 1048. The number of old cases pending is largest in Quilon, Vycome and Alleppey, but these are mostly cases transferred from the files of the Zillah Courts under the new arrangements, and will, it is expected, be speedily disposed of. Indeed, the new Munsiff of Vycome who was sent there specially to work off old arrears, has disposed of almost all old cases, of which he had a comparatively heavy file.

114. *Zillah Courts.* As by the new Civil Courts' Regulation the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs has been raised and their work increased by the addition to their files of all suits of the value of between 200 and 500 Rs., so on the other hand the Zillah Courts have been correspondingly relieved by the exclusion of these suits from their files. The number of suits instituted in them in 1057 was accordingly only 1,151 against 3,024 in 1056. But for the new Regulation, 2,269 suits of the value of between 200 and 500 Rs. filed in the Munsiffs' Courts during the 9 months the Regulation was in operation would have been taken to the Zillah Courts whose total file would then have amounted to 3,420 suits or 13 per cent more than in the previous year.

115. Of the 1,151 original suits filed as above stated, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ or 569 related to personal and 582 to real property. The percentage of the latter to the total file was 50.6 whilst we have seen that in the Munsiffs' Courts it is only 15 per cent. The aggregate value of the claims involved was Rs. 10,84,860 against Rs. 18,06,888 in 1056.

116. Including 2,065 suits pending at the close of the previous year and 148 re-admitted and remanded, the Zillah Courts had 3,364 original suits for disposal.

117. Of these, 1,158 suits were transferred to the file of the Munsiffs as coming within their enhanced jurisdiction under the operation of the Civil Courts Regulation. The actual number of original suits for disposal by the Zillah Judges was thus reduced to 2,206. Adding to this, 2,102 appeals preferred to them from the decisions of the Munsiffs during the year and 553 pending from the previous year, there was a total of 4,861 cases for disposal against 8,019 in the year before. The work to be done was thus lighter by nearly 40 per cent.

118. The number of suits disposed of amounted to 1,327 original and 2,006 appeals or a total of 3,333 cases against 5,401 in 1056.

The Nagercoil Court disposed of the largest percentage of cases, namely 544 cases or 86 per cent of its file; the Paravur Court 436 cases or 81 per cent; the Trevandrum Court 825 cases or 80 per cent; the Quilon Court 799 cases or 61 per cent; and Alleppey 729 cases or 53 per cent. The disposals in 1056 were respectively, 1,053, 608, 1,080, 1,117 and 1,543.

119. Taking the contested cases only, the disposals were as follows:—

	Original.	Appeal.	Total.
Nagercoil	115	323	443
Trevandrum	235	435	670
Quilon	120	480	600
Alleppey	156	364	520
Paravur	140	221	361

The Paravur Court being presided over by one Judge only while the other four have 2 Judges each, the work done by the single Judge compares very favorably with that of the others.

120. The number of cases on the file at the end of the year stood as follows as compared with the preceding year:—

				At the end of 1057.	At the end of 1056.		
				Original.	Appeal.	Total.	
Nagercoil	...	...	...	68	22	90	267
Trevandrum	...	...	...	104	105	209	540
Quilon	...	...	...	278	223	501	784
Alleppey	...	...	...	346	282	628	775
Paravur	...	...	...	83	17	100	252
				879	649	1,528	2,618

Thus within 9 months from the Civil Courts' Regulation coming into force the arrears have been reduced 42 per cent by the raising of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs.

121. The length of time the undisposed of suits have been on the files is shown below:—

	1057.	1056.	1055.	1054.	1053.	1052.	1051.	1050.	Total.	Arrears in 1056.
Nagercoil	75	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	90	267
Trevandrum	160	25	17	5	1	...	...	...	209	540
Quilon	306	116	39	25	6	7	1	...	501	784
Alleppey	411	125	55	22	11	4	...	...	628	775
Paravur	69	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	252
	1,021	310	113	52	18	11	2	1	1,528	2,618

The Alleppey, Quilon and Trevandrum Courts show badly, but it is to be hoped the old suits will be disposed of in the course of the current year.

122. Out of the 3,333 cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts, 2,332 were appealable, but the appeals actually preferred were 859 or 36 per cent against 24 per cent in 1056 and 33 per cent in 1055.

123. The following table gives the duration of suits in the Zillah Courts in comparison with 1056:—

	1056.				1057.			
	Original.		Appeal.		Original.		Appeal.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Nagercoil	9	7	4	3	7	27	1	29
Trevandrum	8	28	2	20	3	5	2	25
Quilon	7	16	4	16	10	6	3	18
Alleppey	8	12	12	24	11	16	5	24
Paravur	6	3	1	24	7	27	2	24

Nagercoil shows best in the speedy disposal of suits, and Trevandrum too has slightly improved on the original side. Quilon, Alleppey and Paravur have fallen off very considerably on the original and the last two on the appellate side as well.

124. The following statement shows the work done by the Zillah Judges individually:—

	Original.	Appeal.	Total.
<i>Judges with Sessions work.</i>			
Mr. Cosby	60	199	259
Raghunatha Rao	74	185	259
Mr. Gresseux	114	234	348
Ariyanayagam Pillai	25	57	82
Govinda Pillai	173	229	402
<i>Judges without Sessions work.</i>			
Mr. Lloyd	64	68	132
Singaravulu Mudaliar	278	278	556
Krishna Menon	97	248	345
Vencatta Rao	200	272	472

Of five Judges who had both civil and sessions cases to dispose of, we find that one has been able to get through as many as 402 cases, another 348, two 259 each, while one has disposed of no more than 82 cases.

Of the 4 Judges who have only civil work to do, one has disposed of only 132 while his colleagues have decided as many as 345, 472 and 556 cases.

125. Doubtless, figures do not always furnish a correct criterion of the real amount of work done. It may be, as pointed out by the High Court, that a single case may have been so intricate as to occupy the time of a Judge for many days together, while, on the other hand, some cases may have been so closely connected with each other that the decision arrived at in one may have been applicable to the rest. But after making every allowance for such opposite causes which retard or facilitate the disposal of cases, the work done by two at least of the Judges is unaccountably small compared with that performed by the others, and this, if it continues, must hopelessly throw back the work of the Courts over which they preside.

126. *The High Court.* The first Judge of the old Sadr Court having retired on a pension at the beginning of the year, M. R. Ry. Ramachandra Iyer, a leading Vakeel of the Madras High Court, was appointed Chief Justice under the new arrangements. A tried Munsiff of experience from the Malabar District, and one of the best Zillah Judges in Travancore itself were appointed puisne Judges to make up the full complement of the Court under the new Regulation.

127. 488 regular and 371 special appeals were filed in the High Court during the year under report against 594 and 292 respectively in 1056. Here again, so far as the regular appeals go, the effect of the new Regulation has been to relieve the High Court of appeals in suits of the value of between 200 and 500 Rs. which used to encumber their files owing to the limited jurisdiction of the lower Courts under the old regime.

128. 62.7 per cent of the regular and 55.2 of the special appeals related to immovable property. Including arrears, the number of suits for disposal was 1,421 against 1,588 in the previous year. Of this, 932 cases or 65 per cent were finally disposed of against 1,026 or the same proportion in the previous year. The arrear left on the file at the end of the year was 489 against 562.

129. Of the 932 appeals disposed of, 867 or 93 per cent were contested cases against 942 or 91 per cent in the preceding year. The general result of the appeals was as follows:—

	Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.	
	1056	1057	1056	1057
Reversed ...	136	124	45	75
Confirmed ...	350	288	318	243
Modified ...	96	102	22	35
Otherwise disposed of ...	35	40	24	25
Total ...	617	554	409	378

If any safe conclusion may be founded on these figures, they go to show that the appeals coming before the highest Court are better scrutinized by a Bench of two Judges than by a single Judge under the old constitution.

130. The average value of a suit in appeal was Rs. 545 as compared with 428 Rs. in the year before.

131. The average duration of a regular appeal was 9 months, as against 8 months and 23 days in 1056 and of a special appeal, 5 months and 26 days as against 6 months and 23 days.

132. Of the 489 cases left undisposed of at the end of the year, 5 cases were of more than one and less than 2 years standing, and one case between 2 and 3 years. The rest were cases brought on the file in 1057. Most of the old cases have thus been disposed of.

133. The number of miscellaneous appeals and petitions presented during the year amounted to 442 as compared with 427 in 1056. Including arrears there were 454 for disposal, of which 431 were disposed of leaving 23 in arrears.

134. Eighty-two applications for review of judgment were made in 1057 against 114 in 1056. Together with those pending at the close of that year there were 96 applications for disposal, of which 83 were disposed of as follows:—

44 were dismissed at the first hearing.
20 were rejected after service of notice to the opposite party and a second hearing.

In 9 cases, the decrees of the Sadr Court were modified, and in 8 reversed. Two were remanded to the lower Courts under Section 335.

135. *Judicial Committee.* There was one appeal to His Highness the Maha Rajah pending at the beginning of

the year which was referred to a Judicial Committee under a Royal Warrant. The case was heard in due course, but was pending judgment at the close of the year. An application for permission to appeal to His Highness under section 15, Regulation II of 1957 was also heard and admitted during the year and posted for hearing in due course.

136. *Summary.* Taking all the Courts together in their original and appellate capacities, the aggregate suits filed in the year amounted to 34,392 including readmissions and reviews, against 34,424 in 1956, and 17 per cent of this litigation related to landed property against 15 in the two preceding years.

137. Including arrears, there were 39,525 cases for disposal against 39,884 in 1956 and of this number 34,226 cases or 87 per cent were disposed of against 34,751 in the year before. The percentage of disposals has been the same for the last 3 years. The Munsiffs disposed of 476 suits more than in the previous year, but the Zillah Courts 910 and the High Court, 91 less.

138. The average duration of a case in all the 3 grades of courts was 127 days as compared with 149 in 1956 and 127 in 1955. In the Munsiffs' Courts, it was 39 days in 1957 against 42 days in 1956; in the Zillah Courts, 189 days against 167 days and in the High Court 222 days against 240. Thus with enlarged powers and with 18 in the place of 19 Courts, the Munsiffs have done a larger quantity of work and taken less time to dispose of a case than in the preceding year; the Zillah Courts show badly in both respects on the whole, though some of the Judges, as has been already shown, have individually done very well.

139. The Judge of the High Court deputed to inspect and report on the working of the Courts below under the provisions of Regulation II of 1957 and to submit a scheme for the reorganization of the ministerial establishments of the Courts, was engaged in that special duty from the 21st Alpasi to the 28th Vyrasi, but his reports are still under the consideration of the High Court and have not yet come before Government.

140. *Execution of Decrees.* The number of decrees passed during the last three years in the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts amounted to 89,520. There were, besides, 64,262 applications received during the same period to execute unbarred decrees passed in previous years. Out of the total of 1,53,782, 13,043 decrees did not admit of execution, being of the nature of declaratory decrees, cases compromised out of court and the like. Deducting this, there were 1,40,739 decrees for execution. Of this 47,497 decrees have been executed during the year and struck off the registers, leaving 93,260 decrees still pending execution. 6,657 of these however are in actual process of execution; in 35,471 cases the decree-holders have not moved for execution at all; in 44,214 cases more, though applications for execution have been put in, they have not been followed up by subsequent proceedings, and 42 decrees are of a continuing character. Deducting the total of these, there are 6,876 decrees not accounted for at all in the returns of the High Court.

141. *Judicial Revenue.* The receipts from Institution fees, fees on petitions and powers of attorney and other miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 2,98,094 against 3,06,476 Rs. in 1956 or 8,382 Rs. less. This falling off is due partly to the smaller number of suits filed during the year, and partly to the increased jurisdiction conferred on the Munsiffs in the small cause cases in which no fees are levied on miscellaneous petitions, vakaluths, &c.

142. On the other side, the total expenditure of the year on account of salaries, &c. amounted to Rs. 1,68,911 or 5,783 Rs. more than the year before, owing to the increased salaries of the Munsiffs and Zillah Judges under the new arrangements and the addition of two Judges to the High Court Bench. The increase would have been much larger but for those arrangements not having been in operation throughout the year. Deducting the expenditure from the income, there was a surplus of 1,29,183 Rs. against Rs. 1,43,348 in 1956 in the Judicial receipts.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

143. The following table compares the number of instruments presented for registration during the last two years:—

Year.	Book No. I—Instruments relating to immovable property.	Book No. III—Instruments relating to movable property and other transactions.	Total.
1056	70,795	1,828	72,623
1057	61,997	1,967	63,964
			Decrease.....8,659

Bad harvests and the tightness of the money market are said to have been the causes of the falling off in the registered transactions of the year. This is confirmed by the fact that the falling off occurred chiefly in south Travancore in which the failure of the N. E. monsoon was more felt than in north. In this State where the law compels the registration of *all* instruments affecting immovable property without limitation as to value (except leases for one year) and leaves the registration of all other instruments optional, 97½ per cent of the documents recorded in the registration offices relate to land, and the decrease above noticed occurs almost entirely in sales, mortgages and leases exceeding one year as will be seen from the following statement:—

Nature of Instruments.	No. of Instruments.		Total actual value.		Average value.		Instruments value not stated.	
	1056.	1057.	1056.	1057.	1056.	1057.	1056.	1057.
Book I.								
Instruments of Gift	350	352	68,258	91,547	190	260	6	6
Do. sale	14,795	13,042	29,91,039	26,04,904	202	200	...	...
Do. Mortgage with possession	30,162	26,176	50,62,663	43,01,410	168	161	...	...
Do. Mortgage without possession	8,908	8,368	22,32,070	22,03,220	251	263	...	...
Leases not exceeding one year	12	53	347	5,619	29	106	...	...
Do. exceeding one year	9,292	7,741	11,84,914	11,89,787	128	154	13	13
Wills	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	3
Other Instruments	6,536	5,587	17,71,719	17,71,826	271	317	462	423
Total...	70,964	61,320	1,33,12,010	1,21,68,545	190	198	481	445
Book III.								
Instruments of sale of movable property	36	34	16,934	33,881	470	907	...	...
Bonds	1,312	1,034	2,99,623	2,05,332	228	199	...	...
Wills	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Other Documents	386	526	1,38,306	4,52,069	360	859	87	61
Total...	1,734	1,595	4,56,463	6,91,323	262	433	87	61
Grand Total...	71,709	62,915	1,37,67,473	1,28,59,868	192	201	568	506

21 per cent of the registrations in Book I were thus sales, 42 per cent mortgages with possession, 14 per cent hypothecation bonds and 20 per cent leases, deeds of gift and other miscellaneous documents. Of the leases, only 53 out of the 7,807 registered were for periods not exceeding one year which shews how largely the option given by the law is availed of. As intimated in the last Administration Report, Wills are now shown separately in the accounts. Five were registered during the year.

144. In the following table the instruments registered are grouped according to their values:—

Value.		No. of documents presented for registration.	
		1056.	1057.
Rupees.			
Not exceeding 50	50	27,046	24,232
Above 50 and not exceeding 100	100	15,440	13,243
" 100 " 1,000	1,000	26,334	22,553
" 1,000 " 5,000	5,000	1,881	1,852
" 5,000 " 10,000	10,000	66	81
" 10,000 " 20,000	20,000	18	29
" 20,000 " 30,000	30,000	7	4
" 30,000 " 50,000	50,000	1	2
" 50,000 " 1,00,000	1,00,000	1	1
" 1,00,000 " 1,50,000	1,50,000	1	...
Total.....		70,795	61,997

Upwards of 96 per cent are of the value of 1,000 Rs. and under. The instrument of the highest value registered was for Rs. 81,714.

145. The following is a comparative statement of the minor operations of the department for the last two years, which shows a falling off in the general work of the offices, consequent on the smaller number of documents presented for registration:—

Particulars.	1956	1957	Difference.
Number of instruments specially registered	147	127	- 20
Do. of registrations on payment of penalties for exceeding the appointed periods	35	43	+ 8
Do. of attendance at private residences	656	547	- 109
Do. of cases in which registration was refused	246	175	- 71
Do. of instruments accompanied by translations	39	43	+ 4
Do. of searches made	1,386	1,117	- 269
Do. of copies of documents given	3,237	2,868	- 369
Do. of memoranda of decrees and orders under section 27 relating to immovable property not brought under registration	4,092	3,534	- 558
Do. of memoranda of decrees and orders under section 26 relating to immovable property brought under registration	3,879	4,355	+ 476
Do. of general powers of attorney attested	356	253	- 103
Do. of special powers of attorney attested	402	375	- 27
Do. of documents returned to the parties on payment of penalties	822	623	- 199
Do. of unregistered documents returned to the parties on their own application	42	71	+ 29
Do. of registrations ordered on appeal by the several Zillah Courts	44	49	+ 5

146. There were 3 prosecutions during the year for offences against registration. As the charges were preferred about the close of the year, only one was disposed of. The remaining two were pending.

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

Receipts.			Disbursements.	
Items.	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees collected	1,11,102	1,00,466	Registration establishment	51,218
Penalties & fines	1,607	1,499	Contingencies	4,264
Sale proceeds of printed forms for copies of documents	6,316	5,395	Building and repairs	3,175
			Refund of fees	461
Total	1,22,025	1,07,360	Total	59,118

Notwithstanding the falling off in the number of documents presented for registration, the department as usual paid its own way and contributed a surplus of Rs. 55,547. to the general revenues against Rs. 62,907 in 1956.

148. There is a Registration office in each of the 31 taluqs of the State, besides additional offices at Erneel, Neyattenkaray, Trevandrum and Velavencode where the work is heavy. Every office was inspected several times during the year by the Inspecting Agency.

149. Out of 63,718 documents presented for registration, 63,421 were registered, 175 were refused registration, 71 were withdrawn by the parties and only 52 remained unregistered in the various offices on the last day of the year.

150. The average time taken to register an instrument was 10½ hours in 1957 against 15 hours in 1956. 81.50 per cent of the documents presented were registered on the day of presentation and 18 per cent within 7 days. The remaining ½ per cent occupied a longer time.

151. The average cost of registering a document was

	1956		1957	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
To the State	12		13	
To the individuals	1	8	1	8

B. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

152. The Revenue of the State is derived from the following sources which will be noticed in their order:—

1. Land Revenue.
2. Miscellaneous Revenue.
3. Customs.
4. Salt.
5. Abkary and Opium.
6. Forests.
7. Cardamoms and sundry forest produce.

LAND REVENUE.

153. *Season.* The rainfall of the year under report was below the average and had an unfavorable effect on agriculture. The rains of the south-west monsoon of the Malabar year 1056 having proved scanty and fitful as stated in the last Administration Report, the result was a diminution in the out-turn of the early Kanni crops of 1057. The north east monsoon which followed, though not so deficient as in the previous year, was also below the average. So that taken as a whole the season, so far as the harvests of the year are concerned, was by no means prosperous. The last S. W. monsoon in June, July and August 1882, however, which is really a part of the season of the current year 1058 rather than of the year under report, has proved unprecedentedly heavy. The rains commenced so early as May and continued to the middle of August. The total fall during this period at Trevandrum amounted to 54 inches against 18 in the previous year or just three times. The entire rainfall for the whole year was 81.59 inches in 1057 compared with 42.3 in 1056. It diminished in quantity towards the south and increased as it proceeded north. As above stated the quantity measured at Trevandrum was 81.59; at Quilon 101 inches; at Alleppey 160 inches and at Peermade, on the Hills, no less than 297.7 inches. But in the south, Pudmanabapurem had 85 inches and Rajakkamungalom near Colachel on the coast only 42 inches. Thovalay in the extreme south and on the borders of Tinnevely, and Shencottah also on the British frontier towards the east, had only 24.7 and 36 inches respectively.

154. The unprecedentedly heavy rains in the north resulted in destructive floods which caused much damage to property and some loss of life. Whole villages were in some places submerged and the country to the north of Quilon was for several days one sheet of water. This necessarily caused great distress among the poorer classes of the population. The Dewan travelled through the affected districts and appointed committees at several centres for the distribution of rice and salt, and some relief works were also opened for the benefit of those deprived of field-labor for the time.

155. A rain-chart showing the yearly fall for the last 9 years at the stations where gauges have hitherto been kept up will be found in the appendix.

156. *Current Land Revenue.* The extent of rice lands in occupation, as nearly as it can be ascertained, is 39,51,001 paras or 3,62,477 acres assessed at Rs. 13,90,830, and owing to the unfavorable season 1,28,027 Rs. or nearly one-tenth of the assessment had to be remitted on account of waste and withered crops, which left the demand of the year on rice lands at Rs. 12,62,803. Adding to this Rs. 4,32,161, the assessment on garden lands, and Rs. 1,31,801 of miscellaneous land Revenue (consisting of extra cultivation and other sundry items), the aggregate demand for the year amounted to Rs. 18,26,765 against Rs. 17,82,262 in 1056. Out of this demand, Rs. 15,97,454 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of 2,29,311 Rs. at its close. Rs. 15,266 of this has been since collected.

157. *Arrears.* Of old arrears—those outstanding at the end of 1056,—there were Rs. 3,79,388 of which Rs. 30,763 were remitted and Rs. 23,033 collected during the year, leaving Rs. 3,25,592 to be still realized. The collections, whether of current revenue or arrears, were thus very unsatisfactory, and this was due to two successive adverse seasons having reduced the means of the ryots.

158. *Coffee cultivation.* There was no sale of land for coffee cultivation during the year. The demand, collection and balance of tax under this head are as follows:—

B. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

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6. Forests.
7. Cardamoms and sundry forest produce.

LAND REVENUE.

153. *Season.* The rainfall of the year under report was below the average and had an unfavorable effect on agriculture. The rains of the south-west monsoon of the Malabar year 1056 having proved scanty and fitful as stated in the last Administration Report, the result was a diminution in the out-turn of the early Kanni crops of 1057. The north east monsoon which followed, though not so deficient as in the previous year, was also below the average. So that taken as a whole the season, so far as the harvests of the year are concerned, was by no means prosperous. The last S. W. monsoon in June, July and August 1882, however, which is really a part of the season of the current year 1058 rather than of the year under report, has proved unprecedentedly heavy. The rains commenced so early as May and continued to the middle of August. The total fall during this period at Trevandrum amounted to 54 inches against 18 in the previous year or just three times. The entire rainfall for the whole year was 81.59 inches in 1057 compared with 42.3 in 1056. It diminished in quantity towards the south and increased as it proceeded north. As above stated the quantity measured at Trevandrum was 81.59; at Quilon 101 inches; at Alleppey 160 inches and at Peermade, on the Hills, no less than 297.7 inches. But in the south, Pudmanabapurem had 85 inches and Rajakkamungalom near Colachel on the coast only 42 inches. Thovalay in the extreme south and on the borders of Tinnevely, and Shencottah also on the British frontier towards the east, had only 24.7 and 36 inches respectively.

154. The unprecedentedly heavy rains in the north resulted in destructive floods which caused much damage to property and some loss of life. Whole villages were in some places submerged and the country to the north of Quilon was for several days one sheet of water. This necessarily caused great distress among the poorer classes of the population. The Dewan travelled through the affected districts and appointed committees at several centres for the distribution of rice and salt, and some relief works were also opened for the benefit of those deprived of field-labor for the time.

155. A rain-chart showing the yearly fall for the last 9 years at the stations where gauges have hitherto been kept up will be found in the appendix.

156. *Current Land Revenue.* The extent of rice lands in occupation, as nearly as it can be ascertained, is 39,51,001 paras or 3,62,477 acres assessed at Rs. 13,90,830, and owing to the unfavorable season 1,28,027 Rs. or nearly one-tenth of the assessment had to be remitted on account of waste and withered crops, which left the demand of the year on rice lands at Rs. 12,62,803. Adding to this Rs. 4,32,161, the assessment on garden lands, and Rs. 1,31,801 of miscellaneous land Revenue (consisting of extra cultivation and other sundry items), the aggregate demand for the year amounted to Rs. 18,26,765 against Rs. 17,82,262 in 1056. Out of this demand, Rs. 15,97,454 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of 2,29,311 Rs. at its close. Rs. 15,266 of this has been since collected.

157. *Arrears.* Of old arrears—those outstanding at the end of 1056,—there were Rs. 3,79,388 of which Rs. 30,763 were remitted and Rs. 23,033 collected during the year, leaving Rs. 3,25,592 to be still realized. The collections, whether of current revenue or arrears, were thus very unsatisfactory, and this was due to two successive adverse seasons having reduced the means of the ryots.

158. *Coffee cultivation.* There was no sale of land for coffee cultivation during the year. The demand, collection and balance of tax under this head are as follows:—

Demand	Remission	Collection	Balance.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,630	114	8,329	17,187

The uncollected balance is large owing to the very depressed condition of this industry.

159. *Edapully.* It was stated in the last report that at the request of the Edapully Chief his small territory had been taken under the direct control of the Government. The results of the year's management show that including the balance in hand at the beginning of the year, the receipts amounted to Rs. 45,466 and the expenditure to Rs. 40,755 leaving a cash balance of Rs. 4,711 at the credit of the Estate at the close of the year. The expenditure includes Rs. 6,138 of debt discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

160. This is made up of sundry items which do not fall under any of the major heads of revenue and are particularised below:—

No.	Items.	Collection in 1956.	Collection in 1957.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Adiara or fee levied in cases of adoption	15,706	5,538
2	Revenue fines	18,492	13,565
3	Receipts from Pagodas	32,134	20,705
4	Succession fee to Viroothly lands	2,366	1,635
5	Rent on Government Bazaars and buildings, hire of Elephants let out, Alleppey Railway Receipts and Port dues	38,820	17,987
6	Receipts from Boat Transit	9,965	9,340
7	Do. for Private Advertisements in the Government Gazette	580	369
8	Redemption of pecuniary grants for services	1,172	257
9	Sale proceeds of stray cattle &c.	951	1,022
10	Do. Escheats	456	788
11	Receipts from Book Depot &c.	25,656	24,327
12	Penalty on unstamped cadjans & Police Fines	2,479	1,085
13	Fees on transfers of Pantom lands	49,472	62,406
14	Sale proceeds of Nirthel lands and gardens	11,993	8,834

	Rs.	Rs.
15 Penalties paid by salt contractors and refund of prices overpaid for provisions	23,744	11,687
16 Sale of surplus paddy	45,173	19,381
17 Amount tendered as illegal gratification		1
18 Interest on money with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	2,941	207
19 Refunds	3,440	4,913
20 Receipts from School fees	22,995	24,758
Grazing fee	4,170	3,468
21 Receipts from the Mint &c.	1,433	1,546
22 Surplus credited from Sreepundaravagay	15,623	14,235
23 Fishing contract at Monumbum &c.	996	1,298
24 Cundookrishi Sunjayom	1,016	1,307
25 Magisterial fines	28,764	26,833
26 Recoveries of advances for supplies	51,482	78,358
27 Tolls from the Coolithoray Bridge	8,254	8,835
28 Sale proceeds of salt pans &c.	3,594	2,043
29 Value of articles delivered but not paid for and amount credited in the accounts with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	2,779	57,734
30 Interest on arrears of land tax & sundry items	17,839	18,736
31 Recoveries from advances made to Pagoda servants &c.	4,408	120
32 Collections of the Pockuvaravu department		56,795
Total.....	4,48,896	5,05,013

The total receipts thus amounted to Rs. 5,05,013 against Rs. 4,48,896 or 56,117 Rs. more than in the year previous. The items are of a fluctuating character and call for no particular remark. Owing to the deficient harvest and the low prices of grain the sum realized from the sale of surplus paddy was less than in 1956.

CUSTOMS.

161. The gross customs revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 11,43,391. If we exclude from this the 40,000 Rs. paid by the British Government under the Interportal Convention, the actual receipts from the various Customs Houses amounted to Rs. 11,02,677 against Rs. 11,86,488 in the year preceding, being a decrease of 83,811 Rs. or a little over 7 per cent. This occurs in the duty both on imports and exports—47,378 Rs. in the former and 36,433 in the latter.

	Rs.
1956	11,86,488
1957	11,02,677
Decrease	83,811

162. Under the former head the falling off is almost wholly in the item of tobacco. The consumption of this article which had increased by more than 1,000 candies during 1055 and 1056, fell off by upwards of 562 candies in the year under report:—

		1056	1057
	Candies.	Candies.	Difference
Jaffna Tobacco ...	5,752	5,357½	—394½
Coimbatore ...	752	740½	—11½
Tinnevely confectioned...	2,287	2,156	—131
Tinnevely raw ...	859	833½	—25½
	<u>9,650</u>	<u>9,088</u>	<u>—562</u>

This result is due in a great measure to the large quantity of the article cleared from bond in the previous year consequent on the reduction of duty which came into effect in the latter part of 1056, and to the large balance of stock left in the hands of the dealers which necessarily operated to reduce the quantity withdrawn from the bonded warehouses during the past year. I believe it is due also in some degree to smuggling which every effort is being made to check.

163. Under the head of Exports, while there is an increase in coir, cocoanuts, coffee, jaggery, and molasses, there is a considerable falling off in others, notably in copra, cocoanut-oil, areca, dry-ginger and pepper. The scanty rainfall of 1056 and the still more adverse season of 1057 greatly affected production and account for the falling off in the surplus available for export.

164. The cost of the Customs establishment amounted to Rs. 42,086 which being deducted from the gross receipts, leaves the net revenue of the year at Rs. 11,01,305.

165. The import tariff was revised towards the close of the year and assimilated to that of British India. The only articles which still remain subject to duty are (1) Tobacco (2) Salt (3) Opium (4) Liquors (5) Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores. The new tariff has come into force from the commencement of 1058 and will entail some loss of revenue. Opportunity was at the same time taken to exempt from export duty several petty articles heretofore subject to it.

SALT.

166. The quantity of salt manufactured in the year amounted to 2,320 garces against 2,841 in the previous year. The stock in hand, however, both home-made and foreign at the close of the year was 5,331 garces against 5,144 at the end of the previous year. This was supplemented by 2,039 garces of Bombay salt imported during the year against 2,852 in 1056.

167. Out of the entire stock, the quantity sold was

Home-made salt.....	1,454 garces.
Bombay "	2,660 "
Tinnevely "	50 "

Total..... 4,164

which is slightly in excess of the sales of the previous year.

The gross receipts from the sales amounted to Rs. 14,01,337 against Rs. 14,95,619 in 1056 and show a falling off of 94,282 Rs. This is due to the lowering of the selling price of salt by 8 annas per maund in March last, in pursuance of the reduction made in British India. The result of this measure will be a considerable falling off in the annual salt revenue of the State. Including sundry receipts, the gross revenue was Rs. 14,15,597 against Rs. 15,20,136 or Rs. 1,44,539 less than in 1056.

168. On the other side of the account the charges were,

	Rs.
1. Establishment	40,481
2. Kudivarom paid for home-made salt and charges incurred for imported salt...	1,17,540
3. Charges of conveyance of salt to the Depôts	70,570
4. Gunny bags.....	8,336
Total.....	2,36,927

which amounts to 17 per cent on the receipts, and leaves the net revenue at Rs. 11,78,670.

ABKARRY AND OPIUM.

169. The rent of the farms for the year, according to the triennial engagements concluded in 1954, was Rs. 1,95,080. Of this 1,85,429 Rs. was realized within the year, leaving a balance of 9,651 Rs. at its close. the greater portion of which has been since recovered.

170. There was also recovered under the head of extra revenue the sum of Rs. 8,587 on account of interest and arrears of the previous year, Rs. 1,634 on account of fees charged on licenses for the sale of European liquors, and Rs. 2,762 being the value of confiscations and fines and penalties levied for infringement of the Abkarry law.

171. As the existing leases were expiring, the Abkarry farms were put up to auction at the close of the year which resulted in an addition to the yearly rent of nearly 1½ lacs of Rs.

172. The demand on account of opium, Rs. 17,059 against Rs. 10,673 in the previous year, was recovered in full within the year.

FORESTS.

173. The following statement compares the results of the working of the Forest Department during the past and previous years:—

RECEIPTS.		1956			1957			EXPENDITURE.		1956	1957
Items.	Cubic Contents.	Value.	Cubic Contents.		Value.	Cubic Contents.	Value.	Items.	Amount.	Rs.	Amount.
			Candies.	Theo. yearly.							
Timber sold to the trade	3,165	39,783	8,874	14	1,01,959	Charges for cutting down	...	...	...	...	...
Do. to Public Works Department	...	...	1,076	13	12,913	sawing and carrying timber	...	...	...	...	...
Boats and Raibooes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees realized on timber, seigniorage on cole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
teak and miscellaneous revenue	...	26,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber sold by public auction	...	...	1,401	...	22,733	Charges for feeding and	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue from Timber, Shencotta Depot	...	47,671	...	...	14,473	treating Elephants in the	...	...	...	...	...
Yield from other Forest Produce in Shen-	...	...	...	...	53,016	Forest Department	...	...	...	...	...
centah	...	...	...	...	...	Teak Plantations	...	...	...	...	...
Forest Magisterial Fines	...	671	...	...	...	Total	...	...	...	...	...
Timber supplied to Public Works,	3,521	43,399	454	16	6,698	Add charges on Shencottah	...	...	...	...	...
Pagoolas &c.	...	...	...	...	...	Timber Depot	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,58,462	...	...	2,11,823	Total	...	...	...	...	...
Add	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated value of Timber ready for delivery.	1,762	22,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated value of wild Cardamoms, Ivory,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wax, Dammer, Honey, &c.	...	11,249	...	...	7,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malum Pattion	...	...	...	...	757	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of Elephants captured and sale of	...	16,517	...	...	10,072	...	...	...	...	...	...
other animals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	59,728	...	...	18,603	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	2,09,199	...	...	2,30,426	...	...	...	...	...	...

and it shows that the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,30,426 or Rs. 21,236 over those of 1056. Deducting the expenditure which amounted to Rs. 74,133 the net revenue was Rs. 1,56,293.

174. *Teak Plantations.* During the year about 700 acres of Forest land were opened out for a new plantation and over 90,000 young plants were raised in the nurseries. But the heavy floods of the S. W. monsoon have swept away most of the seedlings and done much injury to the land prepared for planting. The whole work will have to be done over again.

175. Eighteen elephants were captured during the year against 14 in the preceding year; 5 have died but the remaining 13 are in good condition.

176. *Destruction of wild animals.* Twenty-four royal tigers and 146 cheetas were killed for which rewards amounting to Rs. 2,600 have been given against Rs. 1,836 in the year before. 13 special permits were issued during the year for shooting elephants.

CARDAMOMS AND SUNDRY FOREST PRODUCE.

177. The out-turn 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.
1056	186	594	3,43,922
1057	158	207	2,29,888

The crop was less and the price realized too was less than in the previous year. Hence the falling off in the revenue.

178. The following table shows the proceeds of other articles sold, in comparison with the results of 1056 :—

	1056			1057		
	Candies.	lbs.	Price Rs.	Candies.	lbs.	Price Rs.
Bees wax	6	370	3,156	12	111	4,075
Dammer	2	29	166	6	153	501
Ivory and Scrivaloës ...	1	1433	3,008	1	443	4,353
Total			6,330			8,929

179. *Cattle Fees.* The fees collected on cattle brought from the other side of the ghauts for grazing on the Hills amounted to Rs. 3,468 against Rs. 4,097 in 1056. The falling off is ascribed to good pasturage having been available in the Cumbum valley consequent on heavy rains.

180. Two gangs of thieves were caught this year while in the act of stealing cardamoms, and though they escaped into British territory they have since with a few exceptions been arrested and punished.

181. *Financial result.* The main heads of revenue having 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 :—



	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Balance as per last year's account	52,74,348		
1 Land Revenue	16,05,783		
2 Miscellaneous Revenue	5,03,013		
3 Judicial Fees &c.	2,98,134		
4 Registration	1,07,164		
5 Post Office	20,166		
6 Customs	3,96,463		
7 Arrack and Opium	2,04,121		
8 Tobacco	7,46,930		
9 Salt	14,01,337		
10 Caravanam and other Goods	2,55,335		
11 Timber	1,90,893		
12 Interest on Government Securities	1,59,000		
13 Arrears of Revenue collected this year.	28,624		
		59,24,963	
			1,11,99,311
1 The Devason or Religious Institutions		5,74,998	
2 Ootupera or Charitable Do.		3,31,151	
3 The Palace		5,43,729	
4 Huzar Catcherry and other Civil Establishments		5,35,244	
5 Judicial Establishments		1,77,507	
6 Registration		48,341	
7 Post Office		30,102	
8 Police Establishment		2,05,575	
9 Conservancy		15,780	
10 Nair Troops		1,07,583	
11 Elephant and Horse Establishment		1,26,518	
12 Education, Science and Art		1,84,822	
13 Medical		96,838	
14 Pensions		1,85,068	
15 Public Works		9,81,827	
16 Cost and charges of goods sold &c. &c.		4,75,267	
17 Contingent Charges		2,94,354	
18 Subsidy to the British Indian Government		8,10,652	
19 Pookuravay Department		23,257	
20 Moorajayam or Secennial ceremony		2,00,050	
21 His Highness the Maha Rajah's tour through Madras, Bombay and Upper India		1,97,614	
Balance to be carried over to next year's account.			62,35,328
			49,63,983
			1,11,99,311
In Cash		13,63,321	
Promissory Notes		29,51,582	
Goods		2,43,236	
Difference or Inefficient Balance		46,08,139	
		3,55,844	
		49,63,983	

The aggregate receipts thus amounted to Rs. 59,24,963 or Rs. 2,78,878 below those of the previous year.

Year	Rs.
1056	5,74,521
1057	5,74,998
	+ 477
Year	Rs.
1056	3,26,518
1057	3,31,151
	+ 4,633
Year	Rs.
1056	5,48,535
1057	5,43,720
	- 4,815
Year	Rs.
1056	5,98,934
1057	5,85,244
	- 13,690

182. On the expenditure side we find the Religious Institutions cost very nearly the same as in the previous year, but that under the head of Ootoperah or feeding houses there was an increase of Rs 4,633 owing to the influx of people caused by the Morajeyam ceremony performed during the year.

183. *Palace.* Under this head, the charges are below that of the previous year owing to the economy observed by His Highness in the Palace expenditure.

184. *Hazar Catcherry and other Civil Establishments.* The falling off in this item is only nominal and is due to the salaries of the establishments for Adi—the closing month of the year—not having been paid within the year, but in the ensuing month. But for this circumstance, there would have been a small increase in this item arising chiefly from the appointment of two Assistant Magistrates rendered necessary by the reform of the police and the introduction of the Penal and Procedure Codes.

185. *Judicial Establishments.* During the past year, the Judicial system of the State was thoroughly revised. While the number of Zillah Judges was reduced from 14 to 9, their salaries and those of the Munsiffs were raised and two additional Judges were added to the High Court Bench to admit of a special machinery being provided to hear and dispose of appeals preferred to the Sovereign in the last resort. Owing to these changes, an increase of upwards of 18,000 Rs. was anticipated and provided for in the Budget estimate; but in

consequence of the salaries for Adi having been disbursed only in the beginning of this year instead of within the past year, the actual result is an increase of expenditure of only 4,964 Rs. which does not therefore represent the real addition to the cost of the Judicial machinery during the year embraced in the report.

Year	Rs.
1056	53,890
1057	48,341
	- 5,549

Year	Rs.
1056	30,221
1057	39,162
	+ 8,941

Year	Rs.
1056	1,61,659
1057	2,05,575
	+ 43,914

Year	Rs.
1056	4,939
1057	15,786
	+ 10,847

Year	Rs.
1056	1,85,942
1057	1,67,583
	- 17,459

186. *Registration.* The decrease in the expenditure under this head is due chiefly to reductions in the establishment and in the charges incurred on account of registers, stationery, &c.

187. *Post Office.* This increase in the expenditure, is due to the thorough reform of the Postal service. The salaries of the servants have been increased and graduated, the strength of the establishment has been added to where necessary and the whole department has been placed on an improved footing at the increased cost shown.

188. *Police.* Here too there is a large increase in the expenditure due to the recent thorough reform of the Police.

189. *Conservancy.* This is another branch of the Public service which was strengthened and rendered more efficient during the year. We had a small Conservancy establishment before, but it was unequal to the sanitary requirements of the town and had therefore to be placed on an improved footing and under proper control. Hence the increased expenditure.

190. *Naiw Troops.* The Brigade had been supplied with clothing &c. during 1056. The absence of a similar expenditure in the past year accounts for the decrease in this item.

Year	Rs.
1056	95,238
1057	1,26,518
	+ 31,280

Year	Rs.
1056	1,83,696
1057	1,81,822
	+ 1,126

Year	Rs.
1056	1,03,265
1057	96,838
	- 6,427

Year	Rs.
1056	1,75,186
1057	1,83,068
	+ 7,882

Year	Rs.
1056	14,04,489
1057	9,81,827
	- 4,22,662

191. *Elephant and Horse Establishments.* There is a considerable increase in this item arising from the reorganization of His Highness' Body Guard which necessitated the supply of fresh accoutrements, &c.

192. *Education, Science and Art.* The small increase in this item was caused by a supply of books obtained for the Book Depot and by small increments of salary which had become due.

193. *Medical.* The expenditure on the Medical service is less than that in the previous year, which again was below that of its predecessor. The value of medical stores obtained during the past year was less and the Department is also worked on a most economical scale.

194. *Pensions.* There was a considerable accession to the Pension list during the year caused by the retirement of the 1st Judge of the Sudr and other servants in the Judicial Department consequent on the reform of the Judicial system. There were of course, on the other hand, casualties by which some pensions have fallen in. The increase shown is the net result.

195. *Public Works.* The estimated expenditure on Public Works for the past year was fixed considerably below the actuals of the previous year owing to the Warkullay tunnels and certain special buildings both in the Palace and elsewhere having been nearly completed, but even the sanctioned sum was not actually expended because the unusually heavy rains of the last south west monsoon rendered it impracticable to proceed

with many works included in the Budget. Hence the reduced expenditure under this head.

Year	Rs.
1056	4,92,790
1057	4,75,267
	-17,523

196. *Cost and charges of goods sold.* In this item too there is a decrease of expenditure owing, as was anticipated at the time I submitted my Budget estimate, partly to the falling off in the output of the Cardamom crop and the smaller sum consequently paid to the ryots for their share and partly to the diminished cost at which Bombay salt was supplied by the contractors. There was, on the other hand, a larger expenditure on account of timber brought down from the hills and the net result is that indicated in the margin.

Year	Rs.
1056	2,90,238
1057	2,94,354
	+4,116

197. *Contingent charges.* Under this head are included many miscellaneous items of a necessarily fluctuating character which it is needless to explain in detail. The small increase is the result of a gross increase of 76,372 Rs. and a gross decrease of 72,256 Rs.

Year	Rs.
1056	8,10,652
1057	8,10,652

198. *Subsidy to the British Indian Government.* This is a fixed item.

Year	Rs.
1056	60,837
1057	23,251
	-37,406

199. *Pokkuvaram.* The rules for the conduct of the operations of this special department having been found to work unsatisfactorily in practice, they have been simplified and the large establishment kept up reduced, the work being entrusted to the ordinary Village and Taluq establishments pending the simplification of the revenue system and accounts by the introduction of a survey and settlement. Hence the decrease under this head. The item will disappear altogether in future years' accounts.

Rs.
2,00,050

200. *Morajabum.* This is an extraordinary ceremony which recurs once in six years. 2 lacs of Rupees were provided for this purpose in my Budget estimate, and the actual expenditure, it will be seen, is only 50 Rs. over.

Rs.
1,67,614

201. *His Highness the Maha Rajah's Tour through Upper India.* The expenditure under this head would have been considerably higher, but for all expenses on account of religious ceremonies, offerings, presents, purchases &c. during the tour having been borne by His Highness from his private purse and thus excluded from the public accounts.

Year	Rs.
1056	63,77,675
1057	62,35,328
	-1,42,347

202. *Summary of expenditure.* The aggregate expenditure under all heads thus amounts to 62,35,328 Rs. and is nearly a lac and half below that of the previous year; and this notwithstanding that we have had an extraordinary expenditure of no less than 3,67,664 Rs. to meet on account of the Morajabum and the visit to Upper India. But for this, the expenditure of the year would have been only 58,67,664 Rs. against 59,24,963 Rs. the income of the year.

C. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

TRADE.

203. The entire trade of the country, exclusive of transactions on account of Government, amounted to Rs. 1,30,21,438 against Rs. 1,35,74,610 in the year previous. This does not include the internal trade of the country of which no statistics are available.

204. The following statements show the proportions in which the external trade was carried by sea, backwater and land :—

Exports.

Articles.	By sea.		By Backwater.		By Land.		Total.		Percentage of the value of export of each article.	
	1056	1057	1056	1057	1056	1057	1056	1057	1056	1057
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Copra and coconut oil ...	12,40,557	10,12,530	16,92,622	11,59,065	1,49,841	1,08,705	30,82,500	22,75,300	36.6	29.9
2 Cocoanuts ...	29,857	49,153	1,01,253	1,35,369	1,08,984	1,20,976	2,43,100	3,05,400	2.8	4.02
3 Coir and coir fibre ...	4,78,048	4,16,788	7,53,007	10,76,497	25,190	19,020	12,60,000	15,12,300	11.9	19.9
4 Vetunpauk ...	7,056	2,333	15,156	19,447	4,39,288	8,65,822	4,93,100	3,87,600	5.8	5.1
5 Coffee ...	4,57,237	5,56,073	93,732	1,60,131	48,371	1,18,996	4,93,400	8,35,200	7.1	11.3
6 Dry ginger ...	1,92,822	1,48,923	1,04,134	64,723	25,344	39,254	8,22,300	2,51,900	3.8	3.3
7 Palmyra jaggery ...	3,807	1,199	2,155	1,448	1,74,938	92,207	1,80,900	2,25,700	2.1	2.9
8 Salt fish ...	92,090	57,895	42,299	12,493	1,15,492	2,93,053	2,49,800	1,68,600	2.9	2.2
9 Tamarind ...	83,676	46,549	1,330	1,262	1,14,806	98,589	1,99,800	1,45,400	2.3	1.9
10 Timber ...	95,413	79,226	61,154	60,414	36,433	85,060	1,93,000	1,74,700	2.3	2.3
11 Pepper ...	1,20,814	1,43,238	2,63,992	2,32,540	1,04,934	1,01,613	4,94,500	4,47,500	5.8	5.8
12 Hides ...	718	137	53,354	54,167	53,133	36,996	1,09,400	91,300	1.3	1.2
13 Cardamoms ...	3,60,499	1,69,856	...	7,634	...	...	3,60,499	1,77,490	4.2	2.3
14 All other articles ...	3,08,626	1,77,838	2,56,527	3,44,743	61,346	69,252	6,25,399	5,91,833	8.1	7.7
Total ...	34,72,423	28,30,835	34,56,921	33,29,845	14,84,354	14,29,543	84,13,698	75,90,223		

Articles.	By sea.		By Backwater.		By Land.		Total.		Percentage of the value of import of each article.	
	1056	1057	1056	1057	1056	1057	1056	1057	1056	1057
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Piece goods ...	3,42,962	3,27,777	8,407	35,248	4,38,753	4,16,415	7,90,122	7,79,440	153	143
2 Thread ...	23,156	35,024	20,691	20,555	1,19,579	1,49,270	1,63,426	2,04,849	31	37
3 Rice ...	2,26,036	4,05,925	32,546	1,09,002	1,78,579	2,54,693	4,37,161	7,69,620	84	141
4 Paddy ...	1,47,151	2,54,463	24,234	38,897	3,65,657	2,57,097	5,37,042	5,50,457	103	191
5 Coins ...	2,31,104	1,85,173	...	...	...	...	2,31,104	1,85,173	45	34
6 Tobacco ...	14,19,972	12,95,539	3,27,112	3,53,414	4,03,371	3,79,429	21,50,455	20,33,382	41.6	37.4
7 All other articles...	4,75,912	3,74,337	84,700	85,574	2,90,990	4,48,183	8,51,602	9,08,294	16.7	16.7
Total.....	28,66,293	28,78,438	4,97,690	6,47,690	17,96,929	19,05,087	51,60,912	54,31,215		
Grand Total.....	63,38,716	57,09,273	39,54,611	39,77,535	32,81,983	33,34,630	1,35,74,610	1,39,21,438		

Upwards of forty-three per cent of the value of the entire trade was thus carried by sea, 31 per cent by backwater and 26 per cent by land against 47—29 and 24 per cent respectively in the preceding year. But nearly the whole of the trade carried by backwater may also be said to be seaborne trade as it is carried to Cochin for shipment by sea.

205. *Seaborne Trade—Exports.* Under this head there is a falling off to the extent of Rs. 6,41,588 as compared with 1056. This occurs in almost all the chief articles of export, coffee excepted as noticed below.

206. *Copra and cocoanut oil, coir and coir fibre.* These items which form the staple articles of export exhibit a decrease of 2,89,867 Rs. in the trade by sea and of 5,54,900 Rs. in the entire trade. The decrease occurs entirely in copra and cocoanut oil while coir and coir fibre show an increase of 2,52,300 Rs. The trade in these two articles does not necessarily depend upon the produce of the year as there is generally a stock of previous years in hand. The diminished yield of the Cocoanut tree during the year did not therefore affect export under these heads. The direction of the trade in all the four articles in question is shown below :—

Places which exported.	1056		1057	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
British India.				
Bombay ...	1,02,279	8,91,491	1,08,212	9,35,847
Calcutta ...	76,493	6,19,396	41,622	3,75,799
Cochin ...	1,690	10,836	249	2,078
All other places ...	2,144	19,795	2,646	25,015
Total.....	1,76,696	15,41,518	1,52,729	13,38,739
Foreign Countries.				
New York ...	18,981	1,74,500	9,813	89,825
Other places ...	289	3,162	78	749
Total.....	19,270	1,77,662	9,891	90,574
Grand Total.....	1,95,876	17,19,180	1,62,620	14,29,313

207. *Cocoanuts.* There was a small increase in the export of this article, Rs. 19,298 in the trade by sea and Rs. 62,300 in the entire trade.

208. *Areca.* There was a decrease of Rs. 1,04,500 in the entire trade in this article. The principal places to which it was exported are Bombay and Calcutta.

209. *Coffee.* This important item shows an increase of 98,836 Rs. in the trade by sea and of 2,35,800 Rs. in the entire trade. The value of the export of this article to Bombay has fallen from 1,10,928 Rs. to almost nil, but this was due simply to the diversion of the trade to Colombo. The places to which coffee was chiefly exported during the year are shown below:—

Places.	1056		1057	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
British India.				
Bombay	5,449	1,10,928	88	1,703
Calcutta	306	6,247	194	3,591
All other places	...	...	619	13,043
Total.....	5,755	1,17,175	896	18,337
Foreign Countries.				
London	16,511	3,36,125	20,700	3,69,356
New York	142	2,885	...	...
Colombo	3	69	5,654	1,65,420
All other places	65	983	168	2,960
Total.....	16,721	3,40,062	26,522	5,37,736
Grand Total.....	22,476	4,57,237	27,418	5,56,073

210. *Dry Ginger.* There was a diminution of Rs. 70,400 in the export trade in this article. It was sent chiefly to Bombay, Colombo, Jeddah and Aden.

211. *Palmyra Jaggery.* This article was more largely exported than in the previous year. It is taken across the frontier chiefly to Tinnevely. The Palmyra tree grows abundantly in south Travancore, and being hardy is little affected by deficient rain.

212. *Salt Fish.* The trade in this article is less by Rs. 81,200 than in 1056. It is exported principally to Colombo.

213. *Timber.* The heavy floods in North Travancore in the latter part of the year impeded somewhat the trade in timber. The entire trade was less by Rs. 18,300. Madras, Bombay and Tuticorin had the largest share of the trade. The other principal places to which it was exported are Tranquebar, Kayalpatnam, Paumben, Jeddah, Aden and Jaffna.

214. *Pepper.* Pepper is another of the staple articles which suffered apparently from the adverse season, though it is said to fail in alternate years irrespective of season. In 1056 we had an abundant crop, in the year under report a poor one; and the result is that the export under this head is less by nearly half a lac of Rs. than in the previous year.

215. It is taken chiefly to the following places:—

Places to which exported.	1056		1057	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Candies.	Rs.	Candies.	Rs.
British India.				
Bombay	656	65,775	701	71,202
Calcutta	296	30,209	57	5,745
Other places	52	5,318	48	5,935
Total.....	1,004	1,01,322	806	82,072
Foreign Countries.				
Colombo	76	7,730	128	13,120
Jaffa	68	6,933	66	6,777
Jeddah	48	4,859	94	9,575
New York	...	...	...	...
Other places	...	...	19	1,794
Total.....	192	19,522	307	31,266
Grand Total.....	1,196	1,20,844	1,113	1,13,338

216. *Cardamoms.* The produce of this article is liable to great fluctuation. The out-turn of the crop in the year 1055 was exceptionally good. In 1056 it gave an average yield, but in the year under report the produce was only one half of that of 1056. The decrease in the quantity exported amounts to Rs. 1,83,009.

217. The article is sent to Bombay and Calcutta, whence it is partly shipped to London and New York.

218. *Imports.* The bulk of the import trade is in tobacco, piece goods, thread, rice, paddy and coins. There was an increase of about Rs. 12,145 in the total imports by sea and of Rs. 2,70,303 in the entire trade.

219. *Piece Goods.* There is a decrease of Rs. 10,682 in the quantity of piece goods imported, but it is more than covered by the large increase (Rs. 41,427) in the import of thread which, as remarked in the last year's report, would seem to indicate increased activity among native weavers.

220. *Grain.* As might have been expected from the adverse season and the consequent deficient harvest in Travancore, there was a large increase in the import of rice and paddy.

221. *Coins.* Less silver was imported than in 1056 owing doubtless to the diminished exports of the year.

222. *Tobacco.* The quantity of tobacco imported was not so large as in the previous year and this was perhaps due to the larger stock in hand than in the year before.

223. *Backwater Trade.* Of the trade by backwater, the exports amounted to Rs. 33,29,845 and the imports to Rs. 6,47,690 as compared with Rs. 34,56,921 and Rs. 4,97,690 respectively in the preceding year, the aggregate being somewhat in advance of that of 1056.

224. *Land Trade.* The total land trade which is carried on across the frontier with British India is also in advance of that of the preceding year. The statistics of this trade will be found in the appendix.

225. *Total Trade.* The following statement shows the direction of the entire trade of the year :—

Places.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage on the entire trade.
British India	65,51,920	41,02,312	108,54,232	83.3
Foreign countries.				
Pondicherry	2,058	264	2,322	.01
Ceylon	2,97,823	13,01,530	15,99,353	12.2
Other Asiatic countries ...	49,922	2,489	52,411	.4
The United Kingdom ...	3,70,749	19,818	3,90,567	2.9
America (New York) ...	1,17,751	4,802	1,22,553	.9
Total	73,90,223	54,31,215	130,21,438	

It will be seen that 95½ per cent. of the intercourse was with British India and Ceylon.

226. *Marine.* The following figures will show that the number of vessels which called at our ports was less than in the previous year owing to the deficient harvests and the consequent depression of trade.

	1056.	1057.
Manacoody	1	2
Colachel	94	104
Pattanam	22	15
Poovar	35	36
Vilinjem	17	17
Poonthora	56	15
Anjengo	13	8
Paravoor	21	19
Tangacherry	64	80
Alleppey	323	310
Cattur	1	"
Manacodum	13	16
Moonambum	22	25
Rajakamungalom	"	"
Total.....	682	647

Alleppey is as usual the principal port of call.

227. *Port dues.* The following statement compares with 1056 the tonnage of the vessels which called at Alleppey in the year and the Port dues collected :—

	1056	1057
Tonnage . . .	1,72,709	1,70,401
Port dues . . .	Rs. 7,234	Rs. 6,635

The decrease is due to the diminished trade of the year.

228. *Light House Alleppey.* The maintenance of this light house cost Rs. 2,893 during the year against Rs. 2,812 in 1056.

229. *Pier.* The new iron-screw pile Pier at Alleppey was opened for traffic during the year and offers greater facilities to shippers than the old wooden pier. The new jetty is 500 feet in length with a double line of rails, 2 turntables and 2 hand-power cranes; whereas the old wooden jetty was only 300 feet and all goods had to be carried by coolies. The toll collected amounted to Rs. 2,046 against Rs. 3,470 in 1056 while the expenditure on the pier was Rs. 832 against Rs. 2,495 in the previous year. The falling off in the receipts is due to the reduction of toll noticed in last year's report and to the pier having been open for traffic for only 6 months of the year.

230. *Tramway.* As was to be expected from the reduction made in the previous year in the hire charged for the use of the tramway, only Rs. 1,523 were collected in the year against Rs. 3,849 in 1056.

231. *Smooth water Anchorage.* An interesting description of the mud-bank at Alleppey, given by Mr. Rohde the Commercial Agent, may be usefully reproduced here.

"This anchorage known to the pioneers of commerce as Mud Bay is only apparent in the S. W. monsoon and in 1849 its southern limit was $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Alleppey, since which date it has steadily shifted to the South, and for the last 3 years has decreased in area each monsoon. The original theory seems to have been that the bank travelled year by year southwards and then suddenly resumed its original place, but from the various observations taken, this seems to be an error and from the notes I have made during my 13 years residence on the Malabar Coast, I believe that Mr. Crawford the former Commercial Agent and Master Attendant of Alleppey and who in

addition to 30 years residence in Alleppey had previous nautical experience of the coast, was correct in his conclusion that the bank of mud is created by the hydraulic pressure caused by the level of the vast backwater being, in the S. W. monsoon, some 4 feet higher than the sea. It has been proved by boring that although Alleppey ap-

* Borings taken near the Flagstaff. appears to be one vast sand tract it has at a depth of 60 feet* a soft mud foundation and both Mr. Crawford and I have seen mud volcanoes burst-

ing up in the sea during the rainy season. Those that I have witnessed only appeared as if a barrel of oil had suddenly been started below the surface, but Mr. Crawford has seen some burst and throw up roots and trunks of trees, and it would appear that the mud bank thus formed is gradually carried down the coast by the littoral currents, and after a certain distance has been travelled, gradually wastes away and that in place of this bank returning to its original position it is a fresh mud bank that is thrown up at certain periods in the vicinity of Alleppey which, it should be noted, has the narrowest strip of land between the backwater and the sea. The theory that the mud bank is immediately connected with and due to the height of the backwater being above the sea was I think conclusively proved this monsoon, as at the height of the floods when the canals were 6 feet above ordinary level, the area of the smooth water off Alleppey was so great, that it was only by means of a good telescope and standing 20 feet above sea level that I could see the breakers and heavy rollers beyond the half circle of smooth water. This flood was on the 13th June and was followed by a rapid fall, and the half circle of smooth water of the sea beach contracted as the waters fell. The floods again rose inland and the smooth water circle expanded in proportion.

"The mud itself is of a peculiar character and so soft that a light lead (4 lb) put over the end of the pier apparently shows 2 fathoms of water, but on drawing up the line, 6 feet is found to be water and 6 feet soft oily mud.

"There are other points which, although I do not profess to sufficient scientific knowledge to show the connection between, with the mud bank, I think should be noted, as this natural smooth water anchorage has been a source of much discussion in scientific circles, and I believe that any notes given of the formation of the land must be of interest.

"I cannot give dates as I have no records, but it is certain that the coast from about north of Calicut to south of Quilon was once well above the level of the sea and was after a long period totally submerged and then again was thrown up by volcanic action and has again been partially covered by sea. I state this because in cutting the Warkullay Tunnel, trees were found, and also shells have been found on the coast which are known to belong to a class of shell fish that only live in very deep water. Remnants of a fort at Poracad were

visible 30 years ago, and at Calicut and Vypeen massive buildings are now in the sea.

"Secondly, I should note that deep pot holes exist in the big lake East of Alleppey of from 20 to 70 feet in depth, which, seeing that the lake is for the most part only a few feet deep, is a curious circumstance and would tend to strengthen the belief that I have heard expressed, that subterranean rivers connect the backwater with the sea.

"The area of the lake to which I refer is nearly 100 square miles and its nearest point to the sea, 3 miles. With a rise of 4 feet, or as occurred in the floods of 1882, of 6 feet, it can be easily believed that the enormous pressure thus caused would force relief ways for itself below the coast line through soft mud easier than through ground which is densely covered with cocoanut trees, the fibrous roots of which bind the ground into a solid mass.

"A similar mud bank exists off Naraakal and I have often heard it put forward as an argument that mud banks on this coast do not shift, but I think the steadiness of the bank off Naraakal is due to the enormous body of water which pours out 6 miles south from the Cochin harbour and which scour throws up sand banks which probably tend to prevent the shifting that would otherwise take place.

"Other smaller mud banks occur at different places but are of too small an area to be available for any shipping business, but they all show a progressive tendency southwards."

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

232. Under this head, the Public Works branch in charge of the Chief Engineer first claims attention.

233. *The Chief Engineer's Department.* The operations of the Department were greatly impeded by the heavy and continuous rains of the south-west monsoon. The floods in north Travancore were quite unprecedented, and the rivers rose to a height said to have been never before known. The damage done to Public Works, however, was not great. The injury was chiefly in the shape of breaches in embankments. One substantial timber bridge, however, that over the Periar a large portion of which collapsed in the previous year, again severely suffered from the late flood which is reported to have risen 8 feet higher than the highest point ever reached before.

234. Though no great works were undertaken during the year, many minor and useful works were carried to completion.

235. The Budget allotment first made amounted to Rs. 7,51,806. Financial reasons subsequently necessitated the reduction of the grant by Rs. 50,735, but even the reduced allotment was not fully used up on account of the heavy rains. The actual expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 5,58,212 against Rs. 8,98,729 in the previous year, and was distributed as shown in the following table:—

	Repairs.		Original Works.		Total.		Percentage on total expenditure.	
	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907
Communications.	1,38,033	1,45,788	3,69,882	91,867	5,07,915	2,37,655	56	43
Buildings	20,875	20,560	67,079	66,924	87,954	87,484	9	16
Irrigation works.	15,332	20,210	78,858	36,043	94,190	56,253	10	10
Miscellaneous	4,002	7,146	1,21,513	88,420	1,25,515	95,566	14	16
Total	1,78,242	1,93,704	6,37,332	2,83,254	8,15,574	4,76,958	90	85
Permanent Establishment (Pay and allowances)					83,155	81,254	9	15
Total					8,98,729	5,58,212	100	100

Thus of the total expenditure, 43 per cent was on communications, 16 per cent on buildings and 10 per cent on Irrigation works.

236. Exclusive of the cost of establishments, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,76,958 and was thus distributed:—

	Repairs.	Originals.	Total.
Northern Division	29,949	36,961	66,910
Quilon Do.	67,016	41,717	1,08,733
Trevandrum Do.	46,148	1,49,540	1,95,688
Southern Do.	50,591	55,036	1,05,627
Total	1,93,704	2,83,254	4,76,958

The outlay in the Trevandrum division was larger than in the other divisions on account of the expenditure on the new Central Jail, the Preparatory School, the improvement and extension of the Trevandrum landing place and basin, and payments on account of the Alleppey Pier.

237. The expenditure on each class of works will now be briefly noticed--and first in order comes

Communications-Repairs.

238. I. *Roads.* The cost of the maintenance of the roads amounted to Rs. 1,26,755 against Rs. 1,24,536 in the previous year. The total mileage of roads maintained was 1,005, and shows an increase of $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the previous year. The heavy continuous rains caused considerable damage to the roads, especially those on which traffic is heavy. The average rate of maintenance was 123 Rs. or the same as last year, and this the Chief Engineer states will compare very favorably with that obtaining in adjoining districts. In Ceylon, he adds "the maintenance rates average about Rs. 500 a mile, while Travancore maintenance averages but 123 Rs. In Ceylon the upkeep of metalled roads carrying coffee traffic costs from 1,000 to 2,000 Rs. a mile." Speaking of the main southern road, the Chief Engineer hopes that in the course of the current year 7 or 8 miles of it will be properly surfaced and placed out of danger of injury by any monsoon and that all the steeper gradients in the same road up to the 20th mile will also be adjusted.

239. Exclusive of the 1,005 miles of roads mentioned above, 128 miles of 6 feet paths were maintained during the year at an average cost of 13 Rs. a mile. These paths are the traces of properly laid out roads intended to be opened hereafter.

240. II. *Bridges and Culverts.* Repairs to bridges during the year cost Rs. 3,126, the principal work being the rebuilding of one of the piers of the Konicode Bridge on the 23rd mile of the Quilon to Shencottah road, which had given way in the previous year owing to the scouring action of the river during heavy freshes.

241. A wooden Girder bridge was also replanked at a cost of 632 Rupees.

242. The use of wood in bridges and culverts entails constant expense in their upkeep. The Chief Engineer is alive to this, and is introducing, wherever practicable, granite slab coverings in the case of small structures, and wrought iron girders for larger structures.

243. III. *Canals.* Rs. 13,121 have been spent on the maintenance of canals during the year. The greater portion of this expenditure was incurred in clearing and maintaining the canal between Trevandrum and Alleppey. The maintenance of the Warkallay tunnels and canals cost Rs. 3,000. The chief Engineer states that "the tunnel and slopes of the cuttings continue in the best order and the labor of maintaining them, the principal part of the work, is as small as could well be."

Communications--Original Works.

244. *Roads.* The expenditure upon new roads inclusive of Planters' roads amounted to Rs. 63,304. No work of much importance was commenced during the year, the operations being confined chiefly to the improvement and extension of the works already in hand.

245. The road between Yetmanoor and Lalum is a very useful but expensive work owing to the large amount of drainage to be crossed. Rs. 2,314 were spent on this during the year, and it is hoped that the whole line will be opened for cart traffic by the end of the current year.

246. Good progress was made with the road from Perombalur to Alwaye. Carts are now able to pass over most of its length.

247. The road from Quilon to Madathorakani still requires several masonry structures to be built, but it is kept open for traffic.

248. The roads from Thirumalay to Koottumvathukkel, from Manaccad to Thiruvellum, and from Koshacode to Koondamancadavu have been completed.

249. Much work was done to the new line from Neduvangad to Cullanad. This road will be specially useful in tapping a District whence firewood and smaller timber can be procured.

250. In the southern Division, several very useful roads were advanced towards completion.

251. In the capital, a new road from Chakay to the sea beach was put in hand during the year and has made considerable progress. It will open out to the sea breeze parts of Trevandrum which are thickly populated and improve the health of the town.

252. *Planters' Roads.* Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 10,717 under this head, Rs. 8,317 have been spent on cart roads, most of which will be directly useful to Government in opening out timber reserves. The Chief Engineer thinks that the use made of these roads by timber merchants justifies their maintenance by Government.

253. *Surveys and Traces.* Rs. 1,462 was spent on surveys and traces, and as the result of the expenditure the Chief Engineer states "much useful work in the shape of opening up good and easy paths between the principal centres of trade has been done."

254. *Bridges and Culverts.* Good progress was made in the several divisions under this head; 18,759 Rs. have been expended on various bridges and culverts much required, some of them to replace old semi-permanent structures constructed many years ago. Besides a 40 feet bridge on the road from Palacoozay to Thodupolay and two bridges connected with the Peermade Residency and staff officers' bungalows, several smaller bridges have also been constructed during the year.

255. *Canals.* Rupees 8,342 have been expended on canals in the year. The increased traffic arising from the removal of the Warkallay barrier has necessitated the improvement and extension of the Trevandrum basin. The wharfage has been nearly doubled and a series of harbours have been constructed which will afford ample accommodation for the traffic reaching the landing place. The

Wada canal at Alleppey was also partially cut during the year to drain the low lying lands that were submerged during the floods.

256. The landing place near the new Thirunakaray market at Cottayam which is a useful work has also been completed.

257. Owing to the establishment of through water communication north of Trevandrum since the opening of the Warkallay tunnels, to the consequent increase of traffic, and to the necessity of placing it under proper regulation—owing also to the necessity of maintaining the backwaters and canals in a condition which will fit them for navigation throughout the year, and to the increased expenditure which this will entail, the Government have had under consideration the question of the expediency of establishing a system of registration of all boats using the canals and of levying tolls upon such as use the new tunnels.

A committee consisting of the gentlemen named in the margin was appointed during the year to advise the Government on the subject. Their report has been received and is under consideration.

258. *Public Buildings.* The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs 87,484 of which Rs. 20,560 were on repairs and Rs. 66,924 on original works.

259. *Repairs.* The repairs consisted as usual of the maintenance of existing old buildings. Of the 6,408 Rs. allotted for repairs to Residencies, most of the expenditure was on the Residencies at Quilon, Alwaye and Peermade.

260. *Original Works.* Two of the most important original works in hand—namely the Taluq Cutcherries at Agasteeswarem and Sheringil—have been completed at a cost of Rs. 15,552 and Rs. 13,225 respectively. The Central Jail in Trevandrum has made some progress. The Vakils' Hall and Chambers for the members of the High Court Bar have made considerable progress. A new hospital and out-buildings at Thakalay have been commenced, and dead houses for the hospitals at Quilon, Cottayam, Shortallay, Alwaye and Nagercoil have been provided. A handsome and

Messrs. D. G. Cameron,
J. Rohde and T. Raja-
rama Row B. A.

commodious building for the use of the Preparatory School in the College compound at Trevandrum has been completed since the close of the year. A new Travellers' Bungalow at Peermade has also been built.

Irrigation Works.

261. The aggregate expenditure on Irrigation Works, which are situated principally in South Travancore, was Rs. 56,253, being 20,210 Rs. on repairs and 36,043 Rs. on original works.

262. *Repairs.* Notwithstanding the heavy rains, the expenditure on the closing of breaches amounted to but Rs. 4,789 and this the Chief Engineer attributes to the efficient manner in which previous breaches were closed. The Nanjenaud Poothanar is reported to have passed through the ordeal of the heavy floods without a single breach, and this is rightly attributed to this channel being provided with a head sluice. The Chief Engineer is alive to the importance of providing the other important channels with similar regulating head works and proposes to do this in the order of urgency.

263. Rupees 8,551 were expended during the year on the restoration of certain tanks in the Earneel and Calculum Taluqs which had been undertaken as relief works consequent on the failure of the south-west monsoon of 1881.

264. The remaining works under the head of repairs consisted of the maintenance of channels and minor repairs to old structures.

265. *Original Works.* The principal works under this head are the improvement of the Alathorayar, the Anandanar and Nanjenaud Poothanar, besides many smaller works of importance shown in the appendix.

Miscellaneous.

266. *Repairs.* The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 7,146. Nearly one-half of it was spent in repairing the Steam Dredger and draining a tank, and the remainder on repairs to petty works.

267. *Original Works.* Of the 88,420 Rs. expended under this head, Rs. 20,866 were paid on account of the Alleppey Pier which, as already noted has been completed and thrown open for traffic.

268. The work of the Iron Villa and Band-stand in front of the Durbar Hall within the Fort was almost completed by the end of the year and cost 17,530 Rs.

269. The old gardener's lodge at Peermade has been restored and extensions have been made to the Resident's escort buildings at Trevandrum at a cost of 2,758 Rs.

270. The other charges under this head consist chiefly of the cost of lighting roads and canals, transmission of stores, contingencies &c.

271. *Establishment.* Taking both the permanent and the large temporary establishment maintained, the aggregate cost of establishments amounts to Rs. 1,25,814 which is 22½ per cent on the expenditure of the year, or taking the previous year's expenditure which is nearer the normal figure, 14 per cent.

272. The usual statements received with the departmental report will be found in the appendix.

273. *Improvement of Irrigation system in South Travancore.* Resuming the narrative under this head at the point to which it was brought down in the last report, it is observed that Major (now Lieutenant Col.) Mead R. E. arrived in Travancore about the middle of February 1882. Although the primary object of His Highness' Government in procuring the services of a competent Irrigation Engineer from the Madras Presidency was to have the two special projects for improving the Irrigation of South Travancore referred to in last year's report thoroughly investigated and reported upon, still as such investigation necessarily involved the study, more or less, of the entire Irrigation system of South Travancore, this Government took the opportunity of Colonel Mead's presence, to request him to favor them with his opinion of that system and the development of which it is capable. Occasion was further taken to refer to him the reports of Assistant Engineer Mr. Horsley and the Chief Engineer on the four works to which the Dewan's attention

had been drawn during his tour of the previous year, and which the Chief Engineer was requested to include in the past year's budget. The conclusions arrived at by Colonel Mead as the result of his investigation were briefly these.

274. Of the present condition of the Irrigation of south Travancore, he observed "there is but little doubt but that the river channels and tanks have not to any extent been improved, and I think it may be generally stated that the Irrigation in south Travancore is in a very similar state to what it was a hundred years ago; probably in some places it has improved in others it has deteriorated."

275. Colonel Mead thoroughly condemns the project of the Perinjani Reservoir on which upwards of 70,000 Rs. had been spent for the mere preliminary investigation. He is of opinion that the project is based on insufficient information and would prove a failure.

276. The other special project, which has for its object the utilization of the waters of the Codyar by throwing them into the Paralayar by means of an anicut 40 feet high and a channel $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, through a most difficult country, is also condemned by Colonel Mead. He estimates the cost of the work at six lacs of Rupees at the least, and his opinion on the whole is that the undertaking is a most serious one which should not be entered upon without the most careful inquiry and consideration, and that in the absence of any water registers he is unable to agree with the Chief Engineer in urging that the work should be put in hand at once. He accordingly recommended that the project should be deferred for one or more years until the quantity of water available in the Codyar could be definitely ascertained by means of gauges which he suggested should be put up at certain points.

277. Of the four works to which the Chief Engineer's attention had been called by this Government as being more immediately necessary for developing the existing works to the utmost, Colonel Mead approved of three, viz.,

1. Stopping the leakage in the Pandian and Poothen dams,
2. Widening and improving the Pandian caul, and
3. Improvement of the Pulpanabapuram Poothenar.

278. He urged that no time should be lost in carrying them out with certain modifications, however, in the Assistant Engineer's plans. He observed "there is a heavy loss both to Government and the people through insufficient supply, and there is no doubt but that these measures (the improvement of the channels and the stoppage of leaks in the anicuts) will have the effect of increasing the present supply."

279. On the general question of the practicability of the extension of river irrigation in Travancore, Colonel Mead thought that until something is known of the amount of water available in the rivers by means of gauges nothing should be done, and most certainly nothing should be attempted until the question as to what is to be done with the Codyar water is settled.

280. Acting on the above views, Government have virtually abandoned the Perinjani project for the present, have directed that the Codyar scheme should lie over till full and complete data are available for determining whether it would be advisable to supplement the Paralayar supply with the waters of Codyar, or whether it would benefit the country more to turn the Codyar to account for the irrigation of other tracts of land, and have called for plans and estimates for the improvement of the Pandian and Poothen anicuts and of the channels taken off from them.

281. The removal of the existing defects in the Irrigation system and its further development must necessarily be a work of time, but the subject will be steadily kept in view as His Highness' Government are fully alive to its importance and its bearing on the prosperity of South Travancore.

282. The thanks of Government are due to Colonel Mead for the care with which he has gone into the several questions referred to him for his professional opinion.

283. In closing this section of the report, Government desire to supply an omission which the present Chief Engineer Mr. Jacob points out as occurring in the remarks made in the last Administration report with reference to the completion of the Warkalai barrier works and the

credit due to the officers concerned. Mr. Jacob writes "I alluded in my last year's report to the accuracy of the estimate for this work submitted by me nearly 8 years ago. I may now add that after I took charge of the work in 1874 the earth work was carried out at rates roughly about one-half of what existed previously. It may not be generally known also that out of a total length of tunnel work completed from first to last, equivalent to about 3,364 feet, I was in charge of the department during the construction of 2,753 feet or in other words that about $\frac{2}{3}$ of this tunnel work was carried out during my tenure of office against $\frac{1}{3}$ during my predecessor's. I should also state that the difficult shaft work of No. 2 tunnel was carried out during my charge, and farther that the speed at which the tunnel work progressed during my tenure was out of all proportion greater than what it was when I was not responsible. It is not pleasant to have to make these remarks, but I do so merely to correct an impression that seems to be prevalent as to my connection with the above important works." His Highness' Government cordially acknowledge the labors entailed on Mr. Jacob as the Head of the department by this important and difficult work and the care and attention bestowed by him in bringing it to a speedy and successful close. It is also due to Mr. Jacob to state that the improvement of the internal working and economy of the large department entrusted to his care are receiving his earnest attention. As he himself states in his report, "The internal administration of the Department continued to improve during the year, many precautions were introduced with a view to check improper expenditure and, I make bold to say, with considerable success. There is still much to be desired in some directions to ensure perfect confidence in the economical working of the department, but I hope for some success. I can safely say that the way Public works are now carried out in Travancore both as to quality and cost bears favorable comparison with similar operations elsewhere."

284. *Maramut Department.* The following is a comparative statement of the details of expenditure in the department in 1956 and 1957:—

Works.	Expendi- ture dur- ing 1956.	Expendi- ture dur- ing 1957.	Increase.	De- crease.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Repairs to His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace	5,695	10,499	4,804	...
Do. to Bajanapura	2,408	2,803	395	...
Do. to His Highness the Elia Rajah's Palace	1,820	1,324	...	496
Do. to Their Highnesses the Ramees' Palaces	1,909	1,815	...	94
Construction of a new Palace and Nalooket for His Highness the Maha Rajah ...	70,150	46,189	...	23,961
Minor Works	19,264	23,625	4,361	...
Erection of sheds for the Thread Investiture ceremony of H.H. the First Prince ...	102	...	...	102
Construction of Cavalry Stables in the Cantonment	18,000	1,478	...	16,522
Annual thatching of Public Buildings ...	21,448	20,881	...	567
Construction and repairs of Taluq Cutcherries, Court Houses &c.	45,809	41,257	...	4,552
Repairs to Salt Godowns	5,641	2,544	...	3,097
Do. to Bungalows occupied by European Officers	11,091	12,621	1,530	...
Do. to Trevandrum Residency	2,782	3,512	730	...
Do. to Quilon Do.	...	411	411	...
Construction of a Bungalow on the Patter Hill	3,636	17,598	13,962	...
Do. of a Bungalow for His Highness the Maha Rajah on the beach at Trevandrum	12,423	8,722	...	3,701
Do. of the Napier Museum	2,747	2,938	191	...
Tank restoration in Nanjinad and other Taluqs	75,316	81,217	5,901	...
Construction of wooden bridges and village roads	37,292	51,420	14,128	...
Do. of boats and juncars	1,230	2,578	1,348	...
Do. and repair of Pagodas	34,297	28,291	...	6,006
Copper plating the roof of the Bhadradeepa Mandapom	12,767	1,921	...	10,846
Construction of a Tower to the Suseendram Temple	10,071	12,142	2,071	...
Do. and repair of Ootcoorahs	8,535	7,009	...	1,526
Do. of copper and brass utensils	18,061	2,781	...	15,280
Do. of a boat-house at the landing place Trevandrum	9,920	...	...	9,920
Do. of two Chuttrams near the Killiar ...	14,950	...	...	14,950
Do. of railings on the sides of the Cochar Channel	1,980	...	...	1,980
Repairing Alloppey Canal	5,870	2,729	...	3,141
Total	4,55,214	3,88,305	49,832	1,16,741
Cost of Establishment	37,160	36,450	...	701
Grand Total	4,92,374	4,24,764	49,832	1,17,442

The expenditure for the year amounted thus to Rs. 4,24,764 or 67,610 Rs. less than in the previous year. The largest item in the statement, it will be seen, is "Tank restoration." An allotment of 1,25,000 Rs. was made for this purpose in Nanjinad, but owing to the heavy rainfall, work was greatly impeded and the actual expenditure amounted only to Rs. 67,915. Six tanks have been thoroughly restored at a cost of 13,014 Rs.; 37,494 Rs. more has been spent on 26 other tanks commenced but not completed within the year. 16,304 Rs. have been expended in supplying masonry sluices &c. required for 109 tanks; and the sum of 1,102 Rs. has been spent in closing breaches.

The bulk of the remaining expenditure was (1) on the construction, repair and maintenance of existing Palace and other public buildings and (2) on village roads and communications.

285. *Tank Repairs.* It was stated in the last Report that the existing arrangements for the repair of tanks and the distribution of water for irrigation in south Travancore being found to work unsatisfactorily, a separate professional officer had been placed in exclusive charge of those duties under the direct orders of Government. This change was rendered necessary by the fact that the execution of Tank Repairs was formerly entrusted partly to the D. P. W. and partly to a separate agency, and to the works

Vide Appendix. not being properly attended to owing to this divided responsibility. The object of Government in bringing all the works under one control was to ensure that close and sustained attention to those numerous reservoirs which form so important a part of the irrigation system of the south, and on which a large portion of the revenue of the State and the resources and well-being of the agricultural population depend. Notwithstanding large outlays of the public money in past years, the results secured have been far from satisfactory, and recent events have shown the necessity of dealing with the tanks on a systematic plan. A steady and continued expenditure for some years to come will be necessary to place these works on anything like an efficient footing. Any

tinting in this direction will be bad economy and result in a waste of money. A thorough and complete restoration of each tank in the first instance and its conservancy and maintenance afterwards with the help of the ryots benefited by it is necessary. It was to carry out these objects that a native officer of experience was appointed to act in concert with the ryots concerned and the revenue officers. Already much useful work has been done in the way of the complete restoration of several tanks, and a perseverance in this course will it is hoped lead to the speedy amelioration of the tanks in the south.

ANCHAL OR POSTAL OFFICE.

286. The operations of His Highness' Anchal or Postal department are presented in one view in the following figured statement:—

Description of Letters &c.	1056			1057			Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
	Total No. of despatches.	Postage Rupees.	Total No. of despatches.	Postage Rupees.	Correspondence Despatches.	Postage Rupees.	Despatches.	Postage Rupees.			
Letters ...	3,03,425	11,730	Private 2,67,686	10,491	...	...	35,739	1,239	0		
Do. Registered	18,116	4,679	21,158	4,951	2,742	272	...	...			
Private expresses ...	4,967	2,386	2,516	1,337	...	...	2,451	1,049			
Newspapers ...	4,150	167	7,800	321	3,650	154	...	...			
Books ...	407	53	983	124	581	71	...	...			
Pattern packets ...	...	...	26	2	26	2	...	...			
Baggery Parcels ...	1,159	...	1,299	229	140	...	...	...			
Endorsements ...	26,921	1,194	18,143	871	...	...	8,778	323			
Total	3,59,745	20,458	3,19,916	18,226	7,139	499	46,968	2,631	Net decrease—despatches 39,829—Rs. 2,132.		
Letters &c. received from the L. in at Office.											
Letters ...	12,000	442	13,172	483	1,163	41	...	...			
Newspapers ...	1,070	30	1,124	42	54	3	...	...			
Books ...	103	13	158	12	53	...	...	...			
Baggery Parcels ...	9	2	...	1	...	...	6	...			
Total	13,193	496	14,457	538	1,270	44	6	2	Net increase—despatches 1,204—Rs. 42.		
Grand Total	3,72,938	20,954	3,34,373	18,864	8,409	543	46,974	2,633	Net decrease—despatches 38,565—Rs. 2,099.		
Letters &c. ...		6,62,089	1,35,298	6,31,086	1,34,677	...	31,003	621			

It will be seen that there is a large falling off of covers amounting to nearly 12 per cent in the number of private letters and expresses carried. This is attributed partly to the drought in south Travancore consequent on the failure of the north-east monsoon, and partly to the excessive rainfall and the resulting heavy floods during the south-west monsoon, which cut off all communication for nearly two months in north Travancore. It is also ascribed in some measure to the discontinuance of the practice which formerly prevailed of summoning to the Huzur Cutcherry at Trevandrum a large number of clerks and accountants from the taluqs and villages for the annual settlement of accounts and detaining them here for several months in the year. All these are but temporary causes, and it is to be hoped that private correspondence will resume its normal proportions in the current year.

287. The fees charged for the registration of letters and the postage on books were reduced during the year and this has been followed, it will be seen, by an increase in the receipts under those heads.

288. The number of official covers carried by the Post was 6,31,086 against 6,62,089 in 1056 and was thus less by 31,003. This decrease arises from the abolition of two temporary departments namely the Census and the special establishment kept up till lately for the transfer of property in the revenue accounts.

289. Including the amount chargeable on official covers, the total earnings of the department amounted to Rs. 1,53,451 against Rs. 1,56,252 in the preceding year. The charges on the other hand amounted to Rs. 39,060 or Rs. 20,196 in excess of the receipts from private covers which may be taken as the estimated cost of conveying nearly 6½ lacs of official covers.

290. The expenditure is Rs. 8,823 in excess of that of the previous year, and this is due to the entire postal service having been remodelled. The several classes of servants—Anchal masters, inspectors, clerks, peons and runners have been graded and placed on a better footing as to remuneration. The anomalous arrangements under

which the Anchal masters received smaller salaries in some cases than their own clerks, peons and runners, and under which they were sometimes their own peon and runner have ceased; and the more decent salaries which servants of every grade in this branch of the service now receive, added to the prospects of promotion offered are already attracting better men to the department and have secured the prompt and punctual carrying and delivery of the mails.

291. A new Anchal office was opened at Poothoocaday; the office at Vadasary has been removed to Nagercoil and an experimental receiving house substituted at Vadasary in the room of the transferred office. These changes have raised the number of Anchal offices to 86.

292. The speed of the mail during the year was as follows:—

On the Main line.

Northern Road $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles an hour.

Southern Road $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

On the branch lines it varied from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

293. The slight diminution in the speed of the northern mail was due to the heavy floods in north Travancore towards the close of the year.

294. A set of new postal rules (vide appendix) was brought into force from the beginning of the year under report with the object of increasing the usefulness of the service to the public.

295. The principal changes introduced by them are that

1. The postage on letters and newspapers has been assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

2. The rates on book packets have been reduced to one-half of the former anchal rates.

3. The system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates has been introduced for the first time for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

4. The registration fee on letters has been reduced from 7 to 6 chuckrums.

5. The registration of Book or Pattern packets is allowed on payment of a fee of 3 chuckrums.

6. The Anchal Department undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of receipt for registered articles on payment of a fee of 2 chuckrums.

7. Proof sheets and press manuscripts are allowed to be sent by Book Post which is a cheaper medium than the letter post, and

8. Complaints against the Anchal office are allowed to be carried free.

296. Since the date of the above rules the registration fee has been still further reduced to 3 chuckrums.

297. *Steam Boat Transit.* The following statement gives the operations of this branch of the postal service for the last two years:—

Year.	No. of Passengers.	Receipts from Passengers.	No. of Parcels.	Receipts from Parcels.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
1956	16,748	Rs. 6,776	3,928	Rs. 2,892	Rs. 9,668	Rs. 9,562	...
1957	15,624	6,381	3,895	2,960	9,341	9,252	...
Difference..	-1,124	-395	-33	+68	-327	-310	

The decrease in the receipts is due to the introduction of steam launches between Alleppey and Cochin by private agencies during the year.



D. INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

298. *High School and College.* The strength of the several departments of this Institution and the results of the University Examinations for the past two years are compared in the following table:—

Year.	Number of boys.				No. passed.		
	College.	High School.	Preparatory School.	Total.	Matriculation.	F. A.	B. A.
1956.....	123	578	230	931	45	11	12
1957.....	136	573	231	940	41	19	15

Thus, while the number of pupils in the College increased from 123 to 136 or by 11.4 per cent, the strength of the High and Preparatory schools varied very little and may be said to have been almost stationary.

299. In all the divisions of the Institution, the average attendance has fallen from 91.6 in 1956 to 88.4 in the year under report. The cause of this is not explained in the Principal's report.

300. The results of the University examinations compare on the whole very favourably with those of the previous year, 41 having passed the Matriculation, 19 the First Arts and 15 the B. A. Degree Examination against 45—11 and 12 in the previous year, though out of the total number who went up for these examinations, only 37.5 per cent passed.

301. One student of the Trevandrum College also obtained the M. A. Degree.

302. The Cullen Prize offered by the Trustees of the Cullen Fund to the Travancore student who passes highest in the B. A. Examination was awarded for the year to P. Sathianesan.

303. Mr. T. Rama Row, the Senior Dewan Peishcar has founded during the year a scholarship of Rs. 5 per

month tenable for two years by a student who is a native of Travancore and has passed the Matriculation Examination. It is to be hoped that this good example will be followed by others.

304. The fees realized including entrance fees, but excluding those for the Law Class, amounted to Rs. 9,198 chs. 21, being Rs. 298 chs. 8 more than in the previous year. The expenditure, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 34,696-22-2 exclusive of buildings, furniture and repairs; so that the net cost of the College to the State was Rs. 25,498-1-2.

305. Taking the average number of pupils on the register for the whole institution at 910, the average total cost of education per pupil was Rs. 38-2-9, and this is borne in the proportion of about three-fourths by Government and one-fourth by the pupils. The proportion of course varies considerably in the different departments—the College, High School and Preparatory School.

306. *The Law Class.* This class began the year with 18 students and ended with 19, the average number on the books during the year being 21.5. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 504 and the charges *per contra* to Rs. 2,520 chs. 24. The net cost of the Law Class was therefore over 2,000 Rs.

307. Two students went up for the B. L. Examination but only one passed in the 3rd class. None passed during the previous two years. In explanation of these meagre results, the Law Lecturer states that law students are taken into the Travancore service before they appear for the Degree Examination; that the superiority in legal attainments of those who have passed and found employment in the service of the State, more than repays the expenditure by Government on their education and that the strength of the class during the last two years has increased. It is to be hoped that this strength will go on increasing and that the results attained in the future will be more commensurate with the outlay.

308. *English District Schools.* The number of schools of this class was the same as in the previous year, namely twenty-two; 19 entirely supported by Government and 3 receiving a grant-in-aid.

309. The number of pupils on the register rose from 1,113 to 1,340, or nearly 21 per cent. The average attendance however still continues somewhat unsatisfactory. It fell from 81.6 in 1956 to 80.8 in the year under report; the highest average reached being 86 per cent in the school at Pudapandi and the lowest 70 per cent in the Special School at Mavalikarai, though in the case of this last, the attendance shows a great improvement over the previous year.

310. The average time in school of those that remained to the end of the year was 20.3 months against 21.37 months in the previous year, the difference being doubtless due to the large accession to the strength during the year. The average time in the case of those that left during the year increased from 15.54 to 19.8 months. The length of time in school is thus on the whole not yet what it ought to be.

311. Of the 1,340 pupils on the register at the end of the year, 661 or 49 per cent were in the lowest class, and while this is the case, we cannot, as Mr. Ross says, look for any general high standard of attainment.

312. Less than 2 per cent of the boys were under seven years of age, upwards of 26 per cent over 14 years and 72.8 per cent between the ages of 7 and 14.

313. The distribution of the pupils according to castes is shown below:—

Castes.	1956.		1957.	
	No.	Proportion of each caste to total strength.	No.	Proportion of each caste to total strength.
Brahmins	224	20.1	285	21.2
Pandy Sudras	191	17.1	221	16.4
Malayali Sudras	261	23.4	360	26.3
Other Hindus	91	7.1	118	8.9
Christians	327	29.3	351	26.1
Mahomedans	19	1.6	10	.7

The small number of Mahomedan pupils, it is to be regretted, has fallen still lower. Although the number of Christian boys was larger than in the previous year, still owing to the large accession to the aggregate strength of the schools, the proportion of that number to the entire strength is less by three per cent than in 1956, while that of Brahmins is one per cent more than in the previous year. The proportion of Malayalee boys also, it will be seen, shows an increase.

314. The fees realized from the district schools amounted to Rs. 2,639-25-, being an increase of Rs. 341-5-, over the previous year. Excluding buildings and repairs but including superintendence, inspection and prizes, the total expenditure on the other hand amounted to Rs. 19,587-3-1. The net cost to Government was therefore Rs. 16,947-6-1 and this gives Rs. 13-5-, as the average cost of each pupil.

315. Leaving out the Special School at Mavalikarai which is entirely supported by Government, the proportion of the cost of each English district school falling to the share of Government ranged from 66.1 per cent in the case of Thiruvellah to 92.8 in that of Paravoor.

316. Mr. Ross personally inspected all the schools during the year.

317. In the year under report a system of comparative examinations, whereby the pupils of the three higher classes in the district schools were brought together and simultaneously examined, was introduced for the first time by the Principal of the College who is also in charge of these schools. The examination which was instituted for the purpose of testing the qualifications of the boys for promotion was held at seven different centres. To each of these were brought the pupils from the schools in its neighbourhood and thus no boy had to go more than 7 or 8 miles from home. Each class had its own separate set of papers. An analysis of the results is presented in the appendix. The examination was new and the schools had not much more than a month's notice. This helps to account for the poor results in some cases. But, Mr. Ross feels sure that as these examinations go on they

will prove of great value in checking the general tendency to promote boys unfit for promotion, in showing where effective work is done and in revealing defects in the teaching staff.

318. At the close of the year, sanction was accorded to open three new district schools, but an account of these belongs to the current year and will find a place in the next report.

319. *Aided schools.* There are three schools under this head classed as district schools—viz, a girls' school at Alleppey, the convent girls' school at Quilon each receiving a grant of 50 Rs. and an English school in the Fort receiving 10 Rs.

320. The number of pupils on the register in these schools rose from 244 to 269 or 10·24 per cent, but the average attendance fell from 85·4 to 79·4.

321. The average time in school of those that remained to the end of the year was 19·14 months and of those that left during the year was 19·36, in the Fort English school at Trevandrum. Similar information is not given for the other aided schools.

322. About 8 per cent of the total number of pupils was under 7 years of age, more than 26 per cent over 14 years and upwards of 66 per cent between the ages of 7 and 14.

323. The distribution of pupils according to castes is shown below:

Castes.	1956.		1957.	
	No.	Proportion of each caste to total strength.	No.	Proportion of each caste to total strength.
Brahmins	109	44·6	137	50·9
Pandy Sudras	8	3·2	13	4·8
Malayali Sudras.	52	21·3	51	19·9
Other Hindus	2	·8	6	2·2
Christians	71	29·09	59	21·9
Mahomedans	2	·8	3	1·1

324. Of these aided schools, it is reported that they "continue to deserve the assistance given them."

325. The progress of the district schools during the year has on the whole been satisfactory. Mr. Ross writes "I have never before presented a report which recorded more genuine progress. The work done by His Highness' Government in these district schools, humble in externals, as some of them are, may with great confidence be spoken of as contributions to enlightenment and knowledge and I am very sanguine that their value for this end will become every year more and more evident."

326. *Education of the Princes.* The education of the Princes is directed by Mr. Harold S. Ferguson. His Highness the First Prince is reported to have latterly developed some taste for reading and to have received systematic lessons in English Composition and Political Economy. The books he has read during the year are as follows:—

Shakespeare—Coriolanus, Julius Caesar, Macbeth,

Tennyson—Aylmers' Field,

Indian history from 1828 to 1880 in Talbot Wheeler's short History of India,

Political Economy, Stanley Jevons.

In his leisure hours he has read Don Quixote and a number of novels.

"His Highness has on the whole" Mr. Ferguson writes, "made some progress and can now express himself in writing more correctly and with greater ease than before."

327. The education of Their Highnesses the Second and Third Princes has proceeded very regularly during the year and the improvement is marked.

328. Besides the usual fortnightly examinations by the tutor, there were two special examinations in December and August, the papers in which were set by independent examiners. The answers on both occasions were pronounced good by the Principal of the College except those in arithmetic in which the answering was disappointing.

329. It was decided by His Highness the Maha Rajah that the Second Prince should go up for the Matriculation Examination in December 1882. He accordingly began the course in January of that year and has since worked well and steadily at the requisite subjects.

330. His Highness the Third Prince too has made remarkable progress during the year and gives great promise. In both examinations he did well obtaining more than half marks.

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

	No. on register 1056.	Admitted during 1057.			Left during 1057.			No. on register Audi 1057.
		By promotion.	Otherwise.	Total.	By promotion.	Otherwise.	Total.	
Senior School ...	30	4	10	14	...	14	14	30
Junior School ...	26	...	23	23	4	9	13	36
Total.....	56	4	33	37	4	23	27	66

There was thus at the end of the year under review 10 pupils more than in the year preceding. 10 out of the 66 pupils on the register are reported to be on the free list, and there are besides 3 pupils attending only the drawing class and one attending the music class, or on the whole 70. Though the school thus recovered during the year a good deal of its lost strength, the average attendance was not so satisfactory as could be wished, having been 77 per cent in the senior and 70 per cent in the junior department against 84 and 68 per cent respectively in the previous year.

332. The senior pupils underwent an annual written examination at the end of November 1881 and the examiners reported on the whole favorably of the results. But in the Middle School Examination to which three of the eldest pupils went up only one passed in the second class. The Lady Superintendent attributes this failure to the comparative youth of the candidates.

333. The Infant school also acquitted itself well in the usual monthly oral examinations.

334. The drawing class consisting of 9 pupils carried away five prizes offered by His Highness the Maha Rajah for drawing. One girl obtained a special prize, also from His Highness, for regular attendance.

335. Seven pupils were receiving instruction in music at the close of the year. The senior pupils practised vocal music regularly twice a week throughout the year. The Infant school had lessons given them regularly in singing.

336. The whole school did well in plain sewing. Mrs. Hannington very kindly gave prizes for proficiency in this. At the distribution of the prizes, the work done by the children was exhibited for sale and realized Rs. 135-8-3, the greater portion of which has been utilized in paying for periodicals supplied to the school and in providing fresh work materials, &c.

337. The fees realized from the school amounted to Rs. 443-3-12 and the expenditure from the public funds to Rs. 2,969-2-4.

338. *High Caste Girls' School Fort.* This school, conducted by Miss Blandford under the auspices of the Zenana Mission, continues to receive the usual monthly grant of Rs. 62. The average attendance for the past year (1882) was 64. At the recent prize distribution, 93 children presented themselves against 72 in the previous year. The pupils are all expected to read the 1st and 2nd Malayalam Readers before beginning English. The school is taught by a Munshi (a matriculate), an East Indian matron, 2 native Christian and 3 Nayar women, all five of whom were trained in the school. The subjects of instruction are the English language, Arithmetic, Geography, English and Indian history, Needlework and Drawing. The text books used are, in English, Nelsons' Readers up to Junior Reader Part II; Duncan's Geography of the world, Asia and Europe; Arithmetical Primer of the Christian Vernacular Society supplemented by Darnell's arithmetic; and in Malayalam, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Readers; Principles of Morality; History of India; Geography of

Travancore and General Geography. The results of the last written examination were satisfactory in Indian history, Geography and Arithmetic, but in the geography of Europe the pupils failed, this being their first attempt at writing an English paper.

339. *Vernacular Schools.* The Vernacular Schools are an important part of the educational system of the State and the Director's report upon them for the past year is a record of advance. They consist of either Government or aided schools.

340. The following table compares their number and strength for the past and previous years :—

Classification of Schools.	1956				1957				Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of pupils.				Number of pupils.							
	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Govt.												
District ...	33	2,921	459	3,380	36	2,634	791	3,425	3	45	...	...
Village ...	197	8,267	738	9,005	196	9,437	937	10,374	...	1,369	1	...
Aided.												
Town ...	25	1,813	446	2,259	25	1,891	482	2,373	...	114	...	...
Provincial ...	410	15,035	3,431	18,466	412	14,943	4,253	19,201	2	735	...	...
Total.....	665	28,036	5,074	33,110	669	28,905	6,468	35,373	5	2,203	1	...

Thus without any considerable addition to the number of schools, there has been a large accession to their strength, the number of pupils having increased from 33,110 to 35,375 or upwards of 7 per cent. More than half of this increase it will be observed is in the girls' schools.

341. The pupils are grouped according to their caste and sex in the following statement :—

Caste.	1956			1957			Popu- lation.	Proportion of population to one pupil.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1956	1957
Brahmins	1,808	128	1,936	1,354	272	1,626	38,434	26	23
Sudras	8,811	1,452	10,263	9,655	1,816	11,530	4,40,932	42	34
Pandy Sudras	2,020	235	2,255	1,831	255	2,086	60,276	26	28
Other Hindus	5,964	718	6,682	5,726	870	6,596	5,39,642	80	81
Mahomedans	522	4	526	616	8	624	1,33,965	265	224
Christians	9,411	2,537	11,948	10,671	2,840	12,911	4,66,874	39	36
Total...	28,036	5,074	33,110	29,283	6,090	35,373	16,86,063	50	47

342. The Nairs and other sudras contribute the largest number of pupils or about 57 per cent of the entire strength. 36 per cent are Christians, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Brahmins and less than 2 per cent, Mahomedans. But if we compare the number of pupils of each caste with the total number of people composing that section of the population, the Brahmins have one out of every 13 of their class under instruction, the Christians one out of every 36, the Nairs one out of every 38 and the Mahomedans only one out of every 224.

343. The following figures show that the daily average attendance was not so good as in the previous year, but this was due entirely to the excessive rains of the last S. W. monsoon and the floods which followed. Much of north Travancore was under water for nearly two months and all communication was for the time rendered difficult :—

Name of the School.	1956		1957		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 ...	3,174	2,516.86	3,395	2,556.75	221	16	...	...
Village ...	8,387	7,319.85	9,592	7,856.81	1,205	137	...	...
Town aided ...	2,204	1,754.79	2,422	1,842.76	218	89	...	...
Provincial aided ...	17,109	14,403.84	18,189	14,376.79	1,080	...	...	...
Total...	31,074	26,016.85	33,598	26,631.79	2,524	542	...	...

344. The number and strength of the aided schools in the State, the names of the managers and the amount of grant drawn are shown in the following statement. By far the largest number of the schools belong, it will be seen, to Missionary Agencies :—

Names of the Agents.	Number of Schools.	Average No. in the Register.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Teachers.	The amount of grant disbursed.		Remarks.
					Rs.	ch. c.	
The Most Rev. Mar Athanasius	90	3,564	3,005	95	3,732	12	
The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius	88	3,101	2,814	98	3,882		
Revd. William Lee	47	2,045	1,569	63	2,055	12	
„ J. H. Hacker	36	2,138	1,561	65	2,436		
„ J. Emlyn	35	1,768	1,013	50	1,602		
„ F. Bower	32	1,381	1,004	34	1,234	20	
„ F. Wilkinson	19	799	573	23	846		
„ F. Painter	17	800	707	24	892	8	
„ C. Yesudian	9	484	359	13	501		
„ William Clarke	7	344	260	7	264		
„ J. Duthie	5	288	275	12	363		
„ C. A. Nevo	4	167	123	10	162		
Dr. T. S. Thomson	3	165	109	9	177		
Right Revd. Bishop Sargent	3	158	120	5	192		
Revd. Diogo A. G. Souza	1	146	129	4	48		
„ B. V. Souza	1	40	36	3	24		
„ Fr. Victor of St. Ant.	1	50	48	2	72		
„ Fr. Dominicus	1	49	45	2	69		
M. Valoo Pillay	1	65	62	3	75		
Pedro	1	51	42	1	48		
J. Narayana Pillay	1	49	40	2	42		
K. Pulpunabhen Narayanan	1	49	45	2	42		
John Cruz	1	57	47	2	36		
Michael	1	39	25	1	30		
C. Valoo Pillay	1	69	52	3	30		
Iyappen Odayan	1	65	37	2	30		
Ramen Ramen	1	46	38	2	18		
Veerabahoo Dasiker	1	62	48	4	55		
Easwaren Krishnen Vellayani	1	45	42	4	55		
Easwaren Krishnen Myheaud	1	61	52	4	5		
					18,958	24	

345. The following figures present in one view the total expenditure and receipts on account of the Vernacular branch of the Educational Department:—

Charges.	1956.			1957.			Remarks.
	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	
DIRECTION.							
Salary of the Director	1,200			1,100			
Office Establishment	1,371	24	3	1,357	17	14	
Contingencies	103	20		111	27		
Travelling allowance drawn &c.	142	21		2,818	9	3	182 26 12 2,752 15 16
INSPECTION.							
Salary of the Inspectors	7,909	14		6,474	13	15	
Contingencies	112	15	5	8,082	1	5	49 14 6,523 27 15
DISTRICT SCHOOLS.							
Salary of the Masters	19,789	9	7	20,164	19	8	
Contingencies	392	7		342	10	7	
Prizes	438	2	6	20,919	18	13	348 6 20,855 7 15
VILLAGE SCHOOLS.							
Salary of the Masters	26,283	6	8	27,107	13	15	
Contingencies	654	13	1	383	6	4	
Prizes	348			27,285	19	9	825 28,315 20 3
TOWN AIDED SCHOOLS.							
Salary of the Masters	1,525	21	3	1,735	4	8	
Prizes				1,525	21	3	50 1,785 4 8
PROVINCIAL AIDED SCHOOLS.							
Salary of the Masters	17,698	17		18,958	24		
Inspection of the Provincial Aided Schools	407	14		18,106	3		402 14 19,361 10
Total disbursed				78,437	20	1	79,594 2 3
Fees				17,689	23		18,982 6
Net Expenditure to Government				60,748	1		60,611 24 3

The disbursements and receipts in this statement differ from those given in the previous year's report as only the actual receipts and disbursements made during the year are given in the present statement.

It will be seen that the receipts from fees were nearly 1,300 Rs. more than in the previous year while the net expenditure is less by Rs. 136-3-14.

346. The average cost to Government per pupil in the 36 District Schools for the year was Rs. 4 17 „
 in the 196 Village S. o. „ 1 7 5
 in the 25 Town Aided S. o. „ 21 1 „
 in the 412 Provincial S. o. „ 1 „ 3
 or taking all the schools together the average cost per annum per pupil is Rs. 1-19-15.

347. The instruction imparted in these schools is of course of a very elementary character. The standards laid down are shown in the appendix.

348. Generally speaking, the first two standards are taught in the Village schools. The fifth or highest is reached only in the Central Vernacular school at Trevandrum, while the District schools teach up to the third and fourth standards.

349. But the total number of boys and girls brought under instruction by the existing agencies for Vernacular education is only 35,373 or a little over 6 per cent of children of a school-going age. This fact shows how much remains to be done in the matter of the elementary education of the general population. Already about 80,000 Rs. are expended for this purpose by the State. Of course, this will need to be largely supplemented if steady progress is to be maintained in the future. But it seems desirable that all future expenditure should be directed rather to encouraging local efforts by aiding schools established by private agency than to the opening of new Government schools. In this way the available funds can be made to go much farther than if they were spent in founding more Sirkar schools, and some of that spirit of self-help now so much wanting in the country will be evoked. There are hundreds of indigenous schools already existing which under the grant-in-aid system might perhaps be moulded to our purposes and gradually turned to useful account. In them the parents pay and the teachers receive some remuneration however uncertain and trifling, but the instruction imparted

is useless, if not mischievous, as being calculated to perpetuate the prevailing darkness. But the rudiments of a school exist and a desire to pay for the instruction such as it is, is evinced; and if advantage is taken of this, if the teachers are gradually brought under training, if the course of instruction is prescribed, if proper reading-books are made available and a grant-in-aid given, the means of elementary education will be considerably extended. But before we can look for any real useful extension in this direction, we must have: (1) trained teachers, (2) efficient inspection and (3) appropriate school books. Trained teachers who might generally prove efficient inspectors as well is perhaps the greatest desideratum, and it is hoped that Government will see their way to making a beginning in this direction by establishing one or two Normal Schools.

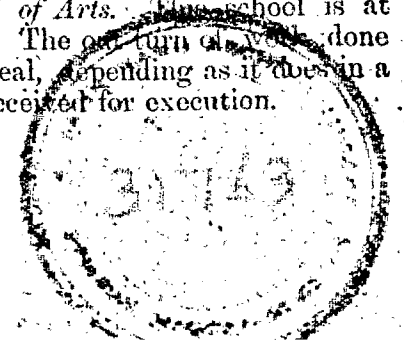
350. *The Medical School.* The Medical class completed their course in Anatomy and Physiology including a short chapter on Histology under Mr. Lafrenais a Johnstone Medallist and Prizeman of the Madras Medical College. The average daily attendance of the class was 97.55 per cent and the general behaviour of the pupils is reported to have been satisfactory.

351. For some time after the death of Dr. Sperschneider, the charge of the Surgery class devolved on Surgeon-Major Houston. He was not able, however, owing to the pressure of other duties to attend the class more than twice a week; consequently a complete course in Surgery could not be gone through.

352. An annual examination was held with very satisfactory results; one pupil in particular out of the seven composing the class greatly distinguished himself.

353. All the students have had the advantage of being attached by turns to the General Hospital, Lunatic Asylum and other Medical institutions at the Capital.

354. *The Industrial School of Arts.* This school is at present maintained at a loss. The amount of work done necessarily fluctuates a good deal, depending as it does in a great measure on the orders received for execution.



355. The following figures show the operations during the year :—

Articles remaining at the beginning of the year.			Articles manufactured during the year.			Total.			Articles sold during the year.			Articles remaining at the close of the year.		
Value.			Value.			Value.			Value.			Value.		
Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
62,901	19	...	70,143	20	10	132,236	11	10	582	22	12	1,753	16	14

The work done is chiefly carving in ivory and wood which is much admired. The establishment of workmen has been somewhat curtailed since the date of the last report to reduce the difference between the receipts and expenditure. Steps are being taken to introduce the manufacture of improved pottery experimentally on a small scale.

356. *Government Book Depôt.* The transactions of the Book Depôt are shown in the following table :—

	1056			1057		
	Value.			Value.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Stock on 1st Chingom ...	41,006	25	7	40,699	8	2
Books received ...	6,309	19	...	10,648	6	9
Total ...	47,316	16	7	51,347	14	11
Book sold ...	4,819	21	15	6,573	15	4
Books issued on Sirkar account.	1,797	14	6	2,285	19	...
Total.....	6,617	8	5	8,859	6	4
Stock at the end of the year ...	40,699	8	2	42,488	8	7

357. The cost of the establishment and contingencies during the year amounted to Rs. 736-13-.. The earnings from the sale of books are computed at Rs. 1,893-13-5, so that the Depôt is quite self-supporting.

358. *The Museum and Public Gardens.* These institutions continue to be a source of increasing attraction. The number of visitors rose from 1,10,071 to 1,66,522 during the year or upwards of 50 per cent.

359. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 16,441-24-10 against Rs. 18,734-19-13 in the previous year. Against this must be placed miscellaneous receipts from cattle-fines, sale of plants &c. amounting to Rs. 1,441-24-10 which leaves the net charges at Rs. 15,000.

360. A list of the presentations made to the Museum will be found in the appendix.

361. *Observatory.* There is nothing particular to record under this head. As stated in the last report the work of the Observatory is now confined to the determination of local time and to the furnishing of the required information for the Almanac.

362. The usual magnetical and meteorological observations are taken and recorded.

E. MEDICAL SERVICES.

363. *Hospitals.* The number of hospitals and dispensaries was the same as in the previous year, except that a few which had been kept up temporarily for laborers employed on public works in the previous year, were closed during the year.

364. The following statement compares the work done at the several institutions during the past and preceding years:—

Name of Institution	Number treated in 1936.			Number treated in 1937.			Increase.			Decrease.			Percentage of mortality.		
	1936.			1937.			Increase.			Decrease.			1936.		
	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	161	6,428	6,589	206	5,421	5,627	45	...	45	...	...	7	373	26	399
(2) do. do. Polunabayarum	181	2,908	3,089	169	2,742	2,911	18	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	...
(3) P. W. Hospital Kottaram	...	1,033	1,033	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Jail Hospital Nagercoil	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) General Hospital Trevandrum	1,144	12,437	14,001	1,119	15,434	16,753	205	1,977	2,132	...	...	...	385	16	421
(6) Charity Hospital do.	303	6,863	7,166	236	6,869	7,105	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Civil Hospital Punalhary	320	3,222	3,542	338	3,377	3,715	15	135	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
(8) Branch Dispensary Neyyattinkara	...	1,763	1,763	...	1,763	1,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(9) P. W. Hospital Varkala	...	1,600	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(10) Palace Dispensary	...	1,411	1,411	...	1,369	1,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Jail Hospital Trevandrum	...	713	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(12) Dispensary attached to H. H. the Maharaja's Palace	...	620	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(13) Lunatic Asylum Trevandrum	...	113	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(14) Lying-in-Hospital do.	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15) P. W. Hospital Neduvayal	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(16) Civil Hospital Quilon	429	6,316	6,745	483	6,424	6,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(17) do. do. Mavalluray	115	5,943	6,058	126	6,657	6,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(18) do. do. Alappay	178	3,562	3,740	201	3,436	3,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(19) do. do. Sheroottah	13	2,777	2,790	46	2,275	2,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) do. do. Dispensary Kottaram	...	1,480	1,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(21) do. do. Punalhary	...	221	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(22) Jail Hospital Quilon	...	216	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(23) do. do. Alappay	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(24) Charity Hospital Alappay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(25) Civil do. Cottaum	325	6,253	6,578	408	5,881	6,289	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(26) do. do. Suroday	276	4,434	4,710	281	4,622	4,903	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(27) do. do. Moovampay	263	4,058	4,321	222	3,753	3,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(28) do. do. Alwaye	258	3,484	3,742	291	3,032	3,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(29) P. W. Hospital Ponnem	46	1,453	1,500	714	1,120	1,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(30) American Hills Hospital	...	270	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(31) Special Dispensaries	...	5,231	5,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,372	86,247	92,439	6,577	80,259	86,836	942	6,215	7,154	307	6,040	6,357	6,292	201	1,065

* Closed.

† Transferred to Kottaram.

365. The Hospitals most resorted to, it will be seen, are the two at the Capital and those at Quilon, Mavalikarai, Cottayam, Shertallay, and Nagercoil. The number of persons treated at the Trevandrum General Hospital, at the Civil Hospitals at Kottarakarai and Mavalikarai and at the P. W. Hospital at Peermade was considerably larger than in the previous year, while on the other hand, there was a diminution in the numbers relieved in the Cottayam, Pudbanabapuroom, Moovatupolai and Alwaye institutions. The fluctuations are chiefly in the out-patients. The death-rate on the whole among the in-patients was less than in 1056. It was notably so in the Alleppey and Quilon hospitals and in the Lunatic Asylum at Trevandrum. There was on the other hand a greater mortality than in the previous year in the two chief hospitals at the Capital and in those at Nagercoil and Pudbanabapuroom.

366. In the Jail hospital at Trevandrum, 581 cases were treated against 743 in the preceding year and 21 deaths occurred compared with 39 in 1056. As the average daily strength of the Jail was 408.5, the percentage of deaths to average strength was 5.14 compared with 10.6 in the previous year. Whether this improvement was due to any and to what extent to the improved diet and intramural labor introduced into the Jail during the year is not stated in the Report on the Medical Department.

367. *Special Dispensaries.* 7,276 patients were treated by medical subordinates on special duty as compared with 9231 in 1056.

368. *Castes of patients treated.* The returns under this head are still defective, but the following particulars are available in the case of the two principal institutions at the Capital, namely the General and the Charity Hospitals:—

Castes.	General Hospital.		Charity Hospital.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Numboory Brahmins	4	30	...	...
Malayali Do.	18	27	2	3
Pandy Do.	115	2,816	19	965
Castes between Brahmins and Nairs	35	40	27	281

Nairs	332	6,688	106	2,292
Artizan classes	47	49	21	1,454
Eeloovers	288	3,830	88	939
Lower classes of Hindus	116	255	4	30
Mahomedans	100	136	7	126
Europeans	2	79	...	2
East Indians	12	473	...	63
Native Christians	280	1,011	22	264
Total	1,319	15,434	296	6,369

The bulk of the patients, as might be expected, are Malayali Sudras and the humbler classes of Eeloovers and Poolayars.

369. *Maternity hospital.* The number of those availing themselves of the benefits of this institution varies but little from year to year. In that under report 54 in-patients were delivered, as compared with 57 in the previous year. 14 of them were of high and 40 of low-caste. Two of the mothers died against 4 in 1056. Six children, four of whom were premature, were still-born as compared with 8 in 1056. Two patients were delivered by forceps, two by version and three by craniotomy.

370. Twenty two out-patients were also delivered. The mothers survived; but five children all of whom were extracted by forceps perished.

371. *Lunatic Asylum.* At the end of 1056, there remained 63 patients under treatment in the Asylum. 64 were admitted during the year which raised the total number of inmates during 1057 to 127 as compared with 119 in the previous year. 52 patients were discharged and 5 died which left 70 remaining in the Asylum at the close of the year. Of the patients discharged, 26 were cured and 26 relieved.

372. The sum of Rs. 26-24-14 was realised by the labor of the lunatics.

373. *Surgical operations in all the hospitals.* 420 major and minor operations were performed in 1057 against 395 in 1056 in the General Hospital; 221 against 233 in the Charity Hospital, and 29 against 25 in the Civil Hospital at

Alleppey. Seven deaths occurred at the General Hospital against one in the preceding year. Of these seven deaths one was a fatal case of fracture of the fore-arm in which the patient was brought to the hospital a week after the accident; two of abdominal dropsy which is a fatal complaint; two of wound of the abdomen, a very fatal form of injury, and two of parturition in which the patients had to be delivered by forceps.

374. *Post mortem examinations.* Subjoined is a statement of the post mortem examinations held at the several institutions during 1057 as compared with the year proceeding:—

Name of Hospital.	No. in 1056.	No. in 1057.
General Hospital, Trevandrum	24	50
Charity Hospital Do.	...	...
Civil Hospital, Quilon	25	17
Do. Mavalikarai	39	47
Do. Cottayam	19	17
Do. Alleppey	14	16
Do. Shertalay	32	32
Do. Alwaye	9	8
Do. Moovatupalay	4	8
Do. Parachalay	6	13
Do. Puthnanabhapuram	4	6
Do. Nagercoil	6	12
Do. Shencottah	2	...
Do. Kottaracurray	12	8
Cardamom Hills Hospital	...	...
P. W. D. Hospital, Peermade	1	1
P. W. D. Hospital, Warkalay	4	...
Civil Hospital, Poonalore	...	...
Total.....	201	235

The number of these examinations is thus larger than in the preceding year, which again exceeded that in the year previous. How many of the examinations were made at the instance of the Police and Magistracy and how many for pathological reasons cannot be gathered from the returns.

375. The more important hospitals were inspected by Drs. Houston and Pulney Andy during the year.

376. The aggregate cost of the Medical department was

	Rs.	Chs.	C.
In salaries	52,469	12	"
In medical supplies	13,470	12	"
In dieting	12,183	20	"
Total...	78,123	16	"

and this divided by the number of cases that came under treatment, gives an average cost per patient of 13·4 ans. against 15 ans. in 1056.

Public Health.

377. As might have been expected from the character of the season, public health was on the whole far from good.

378. *Cholera.* Cholera broke out in an unusually severe form at the end of December at Nagercoil and Suchindrum, having been introduced from the Tinnevely District by visitors to the annual car festival at Suchindrum. Special precautions were taken and sanitary measures enforced where necessary, to prevent the spread of the disease. It prevailed in a more or less epidemic form in many parts of both north and south Travancore. Quarantine was established at Nemom 4 miles from the Capital in December 1881 and maintained till nearly the end of April following, to prevent the disease reaching Trevandrum.

379. *Small-pox.* Small-pox was epidemic in south Travancore throughout the year. 166 cases are reported as having come under treatment by medical subordinates at the various stations and only 10 proved fatal.

380. *Fever.* Fever was also prevalent during the hot months though not to the same extent as in the previous year. 3,509 cases are reported as having been treated by the medical subordinates and only 7 deaths are recorded. The largest number of cases occurred as usual at Thodupalay at the foot of the hills.

381. *Vaccination.* The total number of vaccinations in the year was 78,124 as compared with 87,813 in the previous year and the falling off is attributed to the smaller number of re-vaccinations in Government offices and schools under the Royal Proclamation of 1878; but the Superintendent notices with satisfaction the increase in the number of primary operations and the success which has attended

them. The percentage of success in the latter was rather better in 1057 than in 1056 being 91.18 against 83.48. It was low in 1056 chiefly because of the unusually large number of re-vaccinations, and success in cases of re-vaccination must, as observed by the Durbar Physician, for obvious reasons be always comparatively low.

382. A fair amount of inspection was done during the year, two stations having been visited five times; five, four times; fifteen, three times; seven, twice and one, once, which shows that the Superintendent is fully alive to the value of frequent inspections.

383. It may be of interest to show the number of people of the different castes and sections of the community who submitted to be vaccinated during the year:—

Castes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brahmins	466	161	627
Chetties	39	15	54
Malayali Sudraa	10,469	4,686	15,155
Pandy Sudras	2,900	1,680	4,580
Inferior castes	17,154	12,295	29,449
Mahomedans	2,129	851	2,980
Christians	12,545	8,098	20,643
Total.....	45,702	27,786	73,488

384. The Acting Superintendent of Vaccination records with satisfaction that, during the recent epidemic, not only was Vaccination appreciated, but fees were actually offered by candidates for the operation.

385. The cost of the Vaccination department is shown below:—

	Rs.	ch.	c.
Salary and travelling allowance of Superintendent and office establishment	7,123	12	..
Salaries of 35 vaccinators	5,147	24	..
Allowance for lymph and contingencies... ..	840	..	..
Total Rs....	13,111	8	..

This gives the average expenditure on each successful operation during the year at ans. 2.9 against ans. 3.02 in the year previous..

F. POLITICAL.

386. His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on the morning of the 26th January 1882 on a tour to Upper India and was accompanied by the Dewan, the Commandant of the Nair Brigade, the Durbar Physician and some of the officers of the Palace and Huzur Cutcherry. The British Resident, Mr. J. C. Hannington, met His Highness at Madras and accompanied him on the tour. His Highness travelled over the Ariencavu Ghant road to Tinnevely. His subjects at Shencottah and the British subjects of Tenkasy and Courtallam presented addresses. At Tinnevely His Highness met with every attention from the local British Officers and received addresses of welcome from the native community. His Highness next halted at Tanjore where he met with a magnificent reception. He reached Madras at 7 A. M. on the 31st January 1882. Here he was received by the Honorable Mr. Davidson, Chief Secretary, Captain Bagot, Governor's aide-de-camp, Mr. Hannington, British Resident, and a large number of gentlemen, European and Native. His Highness was conducted to a pavilion near the platform which had been erected by the native community and was presented with an address from them. His Highness received every mark of honor and attention from the Madras Government during his stay in the town. He paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor at Guindy on the same day and received a return visit the next day from His Excellency, with the usual ceremonies.

387. His Highness left Madras on the 4th February 1882 and after halting at Tirupatti and Krishna arrived at Poona where a cordial reception awaited him both from the local officers and the Poona Survajani Sabha as representing the native community.

388. At Bombay which His Highness reached on the evening of the 8th February, His Highness was received by the Chief Secretary to Government and other gentlemen, European and Native. The chief citizens of Bombay presented an address, which was replied to. His Highness held a reception which was largely attended. A visit was paid to the Governor who being then in deep mourning

could not return it. During his stay in the city, His Highness visited the chief local institutions. He saw the Prince's Dock, the High Court, the University Library, the Mechanics' Institute, the Alexandra Girls' School, the Mint, some cotton and silk Mills, the "Deccan" and other steamers in the Harbour, the "Dryad" Man-of-war and the Turret ship "Abyssinia" and was much interested in all he saw.

389. His Highness left Bombay on the 11th and passing Nassick the same day reached Kandwa the next morning. Here he received an invitation from the Maha Rajah Holkar to visit his capital. The local citizens presented an address and entertained His Highness with a display of fireworks.

390. At Jubbulpore which His Highness reached next day he saw the School of Industry. Next day at Allahabad, he visited the Lieut-Governor Sir George Couper and received from him a return visit. On the morning of the following day, His Highness was at Benares and here he stayed 3 days. After halting at Gaya for performing the usual religious ceremonies and at Patna, he reached Howra at 7-45 A. M. on the 22nd February and was received on the platform by Mr. Hope, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Lieutenant Harbord aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Resident Mr. Hamyngton. His Highness visited the Viceroy in state on the afternoon of the 23rd. His Excellency the Viceroy returned the visit at 5-15 P. M. next day with the usual ceremonies. His Highness also paid a private visit to the Viceroy.

391. At Calcutta His Highness visited some of the local institutions. He was detained at Calcutta by indisposition longer than he had arranged to stay but left it on the 3rd March.

392. On the return journey, halts were made at Dinapur, Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Kandwa. He took occasion to visit the marble rocks. From the last mentioned place His Highness made a detour to Indore in response to the Maha Rajah Holkar's invitation and received a most cordial reception. His Highness left the same day for Kandwa.

393. Leaving Kandwa on the 10th March and halting at Kallian, Poona, Raichoor, and Arcanam on the way, His Highness reached Kumbakonam on the morning of the 15th March and met with a warm reception. An address was presented on the platform by the native community. In the afternoon His Highness presided at the distribution of prizes at the Kumbakonam College.

394. In the evening he left Kumbakonam and was next morning at Tinnevely where he was again welcomed. After supper His Highness left for his own territories at the entrance into which the subjects of Shencottah had erected an arch of masonry in memory of the Royal visit. Quilon was reached on the 19th March and the Capital on the 22nd amidst the rejoicings of his people. The journey was fraught with much interest to His Highness and cannot but result in benefit to his people.

395. On the 23rd May His Highness the Maha Rajah received a telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy, intimating His Highness' appointment by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to be Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

396. *Revenue Survey.* As in 1956, so in the year under report, the establishment was chiefly engaged in surveying and demarcating the boundary between Travancore and Cochin. 9,359 acres were thus surveyed. Some few coffee estates and other lands were also surveyed, measuring 1,840 acres.

397. A considerable portion of the boundary line has been demarcated and boundary stones have been planted.

398. The Drawing department executed 18 copies of maps of coffee estates, salt pans &c.

399. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 11,333 against Rs. 11,594 in 1956. This gives an average of Rupee 1-,-2 for every acre of land surveyed.

400. *Boundary settlement—Travancore and Cochin.* It was stated in the last report that of the five territorial disputes, the Irenjalacoda case had been decided by the Arbitrator in favor of Travancore and that his decision had been upheld by the Madras Government on appeal by Cochin. The award was given effect to in the year under report by the appointment of a 'Thatchudaya Kymal by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore. The Kymal was duly installed in office and took over the management of the Pagoda.

401. The remaining four cases were all decided by the Arbitrator in favor of Cochin. Travancore appealed to the Madras Government under the terms of the arbitration agreement, and their decision though passed at the beginning of the current Malabar year (30th October 1882) may as well be noticed here as forming an important part of the record of the past year's transactions.

(a) In the Idiaramad case which involved a large extent of territory, the Arbitrator's award has been reversed and the Idiara range of hills adjudged to Travancore.

(b) In the three Davasom cases (Ellengoonapola, Annamanada and Perumanam) the right of sovereignty was declared to vest in Cochin, but the rights of management of the Pagodas and their endowments in Travancore.

402. Most of the ordinary boundary disputes were settled during the year and the awards generally were in favor of Travancore.

403. *Madura and Travancore.* The settlement made in 1956 was disturbed to some extent during the year on a report made by the Deputy Superintendent, Madras survey, who was of opinion that two bits of land claimed by the Poligars of Thavaram and Combay should not have been included within Travancore limits.

404. *Tinnevelly and Travancore.* The British Government having desired to obtain a lease of the eastern slopes of the hills south of Mahendragery with a view to the better protection of the Hanumanadi river which irrigates lands in British territory, His Highness' Government agreed to the proposal on certain conditions. But as there were legal difficulties in the way of British Officers exercising any judicial powers in foreign territory, the Madras Government have abandoned the proposal and Travancore has engaged so to conserve the forests as to protect British interests.

405. The correctness of the boundary laid down by Messrs. Bird and Munro immediately north of Mahendragery having been disputed by Madras Forest Officers, it has been arranged that the line should be re-examined by representatives deputed by the two Governments.

406. As the Collector of Tinnevelly desired a slight rectification of the boundary at the northern and southern extremities of the Shencottah Taluq so as to secure a well defined line, His Highness' Government have acceded to his proposal and accepted the line suggested by the British Officers.

407. A proposal was also made to allow the British boundary to be extended a little to the west at a point where some coffee land called "Tharagan's Estate" is situated, so as to include the Venkayanaiken anicut in British territory. The matter is still the subject of correspondence.

408. *The Mint—Copper Coinage.* 40,574 tolas of copper was coined into 7,07,200 cash which is equivalent to Rs. 1,578½. The charges including the value of copper amounted to Rs. 1,076½ and left a profit of Rs. 502-chs. 5.

	Rs. chs.
Cost of copper...	504 25
Coinage charge...	571 7
	1,076 5

409. *Silver Coinage.* Silver bullion weighing 1,725½ tolas was coined into 13,160 four chuckrum pieces and fanams. The charge inclusive of the prime cost of the bullion amounted to Rs. 1,898½. There was thus a loss of Rs. 18 chs. 21.

Equivalent to ... Rs. 1880.	
	Rs. chs.
Cost of silver ...	1,870 7
Coinage charge...	28 14
	<u>1,898 21</u>

410. *Gold Coinage.* 10,000 Anandaramen fanams were coined out of gold bullion weighing 330½ tolas of gold. The cost of gold and other charges amounted to Rs. 3,264½. One Anandaramen fanam is equivalent to 9½ chs. or 5 annas and 2½ pies of the British Indian currency.

Equivalent to ...	Rs. chs.
	3,303 16
	Rs. chs.
Cost of gold ...	3,256 4
Coinage charge...	8 "
	<u>3,264 4</u>

411. The following table shows in one view the operations of the mint during the year :—

Receipts.	Rs.		Chs.	Chs.
	Rs.	Chs.		
Stamping fee on weights ...	30		Cost of establishment ...	1,946
Sale proceeds of refuse coal ...	126			
Fine ...	7		Do. of copper ...	594 26
Fees for testing the touch of silver ...	16		Do. of silver ...	1,670 7
Value of copper coin struck and issued ...	1,578 16		Do. of gold ...	3,256 4
Do. of silver Do. ...	1,880		Contingent charges ...	607 7
Do. of gold Do. ...	3,303 14			<u>8,185 7</u>
			Deduct receipts ...	6,803 23
			Loss to Government ...	<u>1,381 12</u>

412. *The Elephant Department.* We had 101 elephants in land at the beginning of the year. 18 were added to them by capture and one by birth during the year. On the other hand, 15 died and one was given away as a gift. There thus remained 104 animals at the close of the year.

413. The amount realized by hiring out elephants for marriage and pagoda processions was Rs. 1,727 against, 995 Rs. in 1956. The charges of maintenance and mahouts

salaries amounted to Rs. 25,271 against Rs. 22,877 in 1956 and Rs. 7,878 were further expended in repairing the keddah, digging pits &c.

414. *The Press.* The operations of the Government Press are shown as usual in the appendix.

415. The total value of work turned out was Rs. 24,899-16-5 against Rs. 27,568-11-7 in 1956, or Rs. 2,668-23-2 less than in the previous year.

416. The decrease is due partly to the large amount of work done overtime in 1956 for the Census department and partly to the reduced rates at which work was valued in 1957, the charges at the Sirkar Press having been lately assimilated to some extent to the rates in force in the Government Press at Madras.

417. The different descriptions of work done are compared below with those for the previous year :—

	1956			1957			Difference.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Value of Printing done.	24,810	18	13	21,406	12	8	-3,404	6	5
Do. Binding do. ...	1,548	20	1	1,373	17	12	-175	2	5
Do. Letter-casting do. ...	111	20	4	887	6	3	+ 775	13	15
Do. Lithographing do. ...	1,063	15	14	1,232	15	14	+ 169		
Total.....	27,534	19		24,899	24	5	-2,634	22	11

418. The quantity of paper consumed in printing was 2,693 reams against 3,510 in 1956 or 817 reams less, the Census department alone having consumed 715 reams in the previous year.

419. The value of private work done was Rs. 298-22-2 against Rs. 259-6-6 in 1956.

420. The total expenditure on the Press amounted to Rs. 12,030-2-9 against Rs. 11,741-23-4 in the preceding year, the increase being due mainly to some Malayalam

type having been procured from Mangalore and to additional type-casters having been temporarily employed during the year.

421. *The Gazette.* The following statement shows the circulation of the Gazette for the last three years:—

Years.	Number of subscribers.			No. of copies supplied free.	Total No. of copies.	Total No. of pages.
	Paying Rs. 4	Paying Rs. 2	Total.			
1055	65	"	65	256	321	1,313
1056	82	19	101	261	362	1,630
1057	82	471	553	213	766	1,895

Thus the reduction of the rate of subscription from 4 to 2 Rs. in the case of subordinate officials and ryots has had the effect of increasing circulation more than fourfold. Besides the Gazette proper and the usual Agricultural and Police Sheets, supplements are also from time to time published containing draft bills and regulations and selections from official records. The Gazette has also been made the means of disseminating useful information on sanitary matters—such as precautions to be observed on the advent of cholera, treatment of snake-bite, water and its effects on health (Surgeon Major Furnell's lecture) and the like; a thousand copies of the last were struck off and have found a ready sale—500 copies having been purchased by the Malabar Local Fund Board.

422. *Conservancy of the Capital.* This establishment organized about the close of 1056 was in full working order during the year under report, except that for a few days there was a strike among the scavengers which was got over by modifying the hours of work.

423. The following are some of the improvements effected during the year.

1. The unsightly old fish bazaar in Challay, the most thickly populated part of the town, was removed to an open place in Manacaud lying on the outskirts.

2. An open latrine for the convicts in the Jail which had long been established in the very heart of another crowded locality (Sheevaly) has been removed to the sandy plain on the beach where the nature of the soil admits of the excreta being immediately buried under the earth.

3. Kalipancolum, a low silted tank which the people of Manacaud were in the habit of using as a latrine has been sold by public auction and enclosed by the purchaser.

4. The open granite side-drains of the Challay bazaar having been originally constructed by the people themselves without any regard to levels were a source of great nuisance, as the depositary of all the refuse and sewage of the extensive bazaar. They have been reconstructed and the result is a great improvement in the sanitary condition of this crowded thoroughfare.

5. The filthy lanes within the Fort and in the Brahmin village lying just outside are being converted into metalled roads with masonry drains on both sides.

6. Five large tanks attached to Pagodas outside the Fort which had been left for years in a most insanitary condition have been drained and cleared and the water rendered wholesome.

7. Two large tanks just outside the Fort have also been very much improved by having Cochar water conveyed to them in the place of the dirty water in which people used to bathe.

8. The Fort walls have been cleared of all rank vegetation which used to afford shelter for people committing nuisances.

9. The cisterns in the Fort which receive all the liquid refuse of the large feeding houses have been improved by having drains constructed to carry off the sewage underground.

10. Several new dust boxes and latrines which were much required have been provided.

424. The energies of the Conservancy Department were severely taxed on the occasion of the great Morajepum festival which took place in the beginning of the year under report, when several thousands of Brahmins flocked to

Trevandrum and resided there for full 50 days. The sanitary arrangements made on the occasion were so satisfactory that the festival which used to be the signal for the outbreak of epidemic disease passed off with hardly any casualty.

425. A great deal yet remains to be done in pursuance of the plan laid down for improving the sanitary condition of the town, but the Conservancy establishment is in full working order.

426. The expenditure upon it during the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,107 against 8,286 in 1056. The increase is due to the establishment having been organized only towards the end of 1056 and having been in operation throughout the past year.

427. *Important Administrative measures.* The following administrative reforms either decided on or carried out during the year may be briefly noticed in this place.

(a) The Judicial system of Travancore having been revised in the previous year and arrangements made for supervising the working of the Courts and re-organizing the ministerial establishments, the Revenue side of the Administration engaged the attention of Government during the year under review. And here the existing arrangements were even more primitive and unsatisfactory than in the judicial branch. Though no decided amelioration could be effected without a systematic survey and settlement which must form the ground work of any sound administration of the Land Revenue, still as such a survey must be a work of time, it was considered important, as a first step, to place the Revenue establishments on an efficient footing. Both the taluq and division establishments were accordingly revised, the principle observed being to reduce the number of hands and raise the salaries, as the one striking feature running through the whole of the existing establishments was the smallness of the remuneration and the want of the adaptation of the staff to the work required of it. The revision involves an additional cost to the State of nearly 40,000 Rs. per annum. The whole subject is dealt with in detail in a paper which will be found in the appendix.

(b) When land—on whatever tenure held—is abandoned by the owner from inability to pay the assessment, it becomes *ipso facto* the property of Government. Such land, if applied for subsequently by another, was generally sold by auction, and knocked down to and registered in the name of the highest bidder. But it often happened that the land after its relinquishment was taken up and cultivated by another without permission. In such cases, the assessment was levied from him from year to year and if he wished to have it registered in his name he was required to pay for it a price (varying from 20 to 40 years' purchase of the assessment) to be fixed by arbitration. If he consented to this the land was registered in the public accounts in his name, and he thenceforward became the proprietor, but if he declined the terms offered, the land was put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder. Thus the actual cultivator was very often deprived of the land after he had cultivated it for several—not unfrequently—many years. These rules operated to prevent lands once given up being again freely occupied and brought under cultivation. To remedy the evil, the sale of such lands by auction has been prohibited, and it is now left open to any ryot to take them up and have them registered in his name on payment of a nominal fixed price.

(c) Prior to the Malabar year 1042 rice lands in different parts of Travancore, but chiefly in the south, were known to be suffering from the effects of over-assessment. In many cases they were assessed at 18, 20, and 21 times the estimated quantity of seed required to sow them. Thus one cottah of land was assessed at 18, 20, and 21 cottahs of paddy and similarly one parah of land at 18, 20 and 21 parahs. In 1042 matters appear to have reached a crisis and as a rough and ready method, all rates of assessment exceeding 10 cottahs were reduced to that rate and orders were accordingly issued and given effect to. But apparently from a misapprehension of the instructions given, the benevolent intentions of the Administration of the day when Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao was Dewan have been marred in a certain class of cases. When lands assessed at less than 10 cottahs—say at 5, 6 or 7 cottahs or less came to be

abandoned (and by the rules in force they are allowed to be abandoned only when the holder is reduced to absolute destitution and has no more property of any kind from which to make good the Sirkar demand) and subsequently applied for or taken up by another he was saddled not with the 5, 6 or 7 cottahs of assessment which they bore at the time they were relinquished, but at 10 cottahs—the rate to which all assessment above 10 cottahs had been brought down. Obviously, the local officials must have thought that that was the minimum rate of assessment allowable, and religiously worked up to that point whenever the opportunity offered, believing all the time no doubt that they were adding to the revenue and thus benefiting the Sirkar. The result could not prove otherwise than most disastrous. The mischievous action of the local officials had the most repressive effect on cultivation, and orders were issued during the year peremptorily forbidding the practice and requiring all assessment below 10 cottahs to be maintained intact at the existing rates.

(d) On all transfers of Pattom lands by sale or mortgage with possession, a fee of two per cent on the value is levied. The *modus operandi* heretofore has been for the transferee to produce the document after registration to the village Adhikari who was then to fix and collect the amount of pattom fee due. To enable the Adhigari to call for the document and realize the fee, if it was not voluntarily produced, each registering officer was required to send to the Tahsildar concerned, from time to time, lists of all instruments registered in his office on which pattom fee was due. Each transferee was also liable to pay a fine of double or treble the fee if the document was not produced within two or three months. With all these checks, however, many documents were, as a matter of fact, never produced; for those that were, were never promptly returned. It took a long time for the Adhikari from one cause and another to settle the fee and collect it, and return the document to the owner. People were consequently subjected to great annoyance and detention from their homes, and after all, the fee was never punctually realized or brought to account. These evils have now been removed by requiring the pattom fee to be paid into the registry office at the time the docu-

ment is registered. This is a great relief to those who were formerly required to dance attendance before the village Adhikari and saddled with heavy penalties for default, while the Government dues are punctually collected and paid into the treasury at the time each transaction takes place.

(e) All property belonging to persons dying heirless escheats to Government who takes immediate possession of it, whether movable or immovable, and holds the same in deposit until any claims which may be put forward by others are inquired into and disposed of. The inquiry very often is protracted over long periods, and meanwhile all perishable articles are necessarily lost. The loss in this way used to be sometimes very considerable. All such articles are now directed to be sold at once by auction and the proceeds are held in deposit to be credited eventually to Government or paid away to the heir, if any, according to the result of the inquiry in each case.

(f) Under the rules for taking up lands required for public purposes, it has hitherto been the practice not to allow any compensation for land found in excess of the registered extent. Supposing a field in the occupation of a ryot is one acre according to the public accounts, but contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres as per actual measurement, and supposing half an acre to be taken up for a road, he used to get no compensation whatever for the half acre, for he still has one acre left in his possession and the half acre assumed is an excess over the registered holding for which he pays no assessment. As, however, the fact of there being an excess is due to our defective surveys and is no fault of the ryot, and as it is land which has been in his occupation for years and on which he has expended labor and capital, the rule has been modified in the interests of the land holders, so as to admit of their obtaining compensation for the extent taken up, irrespective of whether the actual extent is above or below the registered area.

(g) On the hills adjoining the Cadoocavel lands in the south it had been usual to collect a tax on all cattle brought there for grazing, and also a duty on all leaves and brush wood collected for purposes of manure, and on wood

cut for fuel and agricultural implements. As this operated as a great hardship and was loudly complained of by the ryots, the grazing tax and duty were abolished during the year.

(h) Until the beginning of this year it had been usual for the lower paid officials in the Huzur establishment proceeding on circuit with the Dewan's Cutcherry to be fed at the Government expense under the orders of the Tahsildar. This involved the preparation and distribution of cooked meals by the village officials and was a source of much abuse. The practice was put a stop to during the year and a fixed scale of batta and travelling allowance was substituted.

(i) There is unfortunately a great dearth of Industrial Enterprise in Travancore. It has been the desire of His Highness' Government for sometime past to bring about the establishment of one or more cotton mills, and during the year under report an enterprising American merchant, Mr. J. Darragh of Alleppey, came forward and proposed to start a mill with 20,000 spindles and 200 looms. Government have offered to lend him a portion of the capital required on certain terms, and arrangements have been completed for bringing out the necessary machinery and plant from England. It is expected that the mill will be established next year at Quilon.

(j) A large quantity of sugar-cane is grown in the country, but as yet only molasses are made from them. Attempts have been lately made to introduce sugar manufacture and it has proved a success to some extent. Some crushing mills have also been procured from Calcutta and are being exhibited to the people, as being a great improvement on the primitive contrivance in use in the country for extracting the juice.

(k) Government are also in communication with Mr. Routledge with the view of establishing a mill for the manufacture of paper and paper stock. Specimens of various raw materials have been sent to him for trial and report.

(l) It is in contemplation to connect Travancore with the Railway system by the extension of the South Indian Railway from Tinnevely. Two alternative lines, one across the southern frontier via Nagercoil, the other through Tenkasi and Shencottah by the Ariencavoo pass were surveyed last year by Mr. Logan, Chief Engineer to the South Indian Railway Company. The question as to which of the two routes is preferable is under consideration.

428. This notice of what are still little more than attempts to promote local industry will, it is hoped, have the effect of drawing the attention of capitalists to the field which exists in Travancore for industrial enterprise.

W. Ramienkar,
Dewan,

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
27th April 1883.



A P P E N D I X.

A.—PROTECTION.

(1)—Statement showing the number of Police Stations in the Taluqs with the strength of the force in each for the year 1881.

No.	Name of Talug.	Month and date of reorganization.	Strength.			Area in square miles.	Total Popu-lation.	Average No. of persons to a square mile.	No. of Head Stations.	No. of Sub-Stations.	No. of Beata.	Average po-pulation per constable.	Remarks.
1	Thovalay ..	8th September 1881.	1	5	59	121	29,635	244.91	3	3	21	502	
2	Augusteswarum ..	Do.	1	4	52	97	81,613	841.37	2	2	16	1,509	
3	Emmal ..	30th August 1881	1	4	33	142	1,06,782	751.03	2	2	17	2,911	
4	Calcutan ..	Do.	1	4	34	149	62,416	489.80	2	2	11	1,583	
5	Vilavancode ..	Do.	1	6	27	146	63,553	476.39	2	2	9	2,818	
6	Neyyattinkaray ..	Do.	1	1	47	215	1,06,128	498.25	2	2	13	2,612	
7	Trevandrum ..	23rd Do.	1	1	38	99	1,00,413	1,014.27	1	1	4	1,965	
8	Neduvengad ..	Do.	1	2	22	340	47,658	14.02	1	1	4	1,906	
9	Shenangil ..	Do.	1	3	31	143	87,392	615.32	1	1	4	2,514	
10	Kottarakuray ..	4th November 1881.	1	3	25	234	53,137	227.08	1	1	3	1,832	
11	Pathanamurum ..	Do.	1	2	15	400	36,916	92.04	1	1	6	1,045	
12	Shencottah ..	Do.	1	4	41	65	22,756	44.24	1	1	2	623	
13	Quilon ..	31st October 1881	1	3	80	134	1,06,691	683.48	2	2	12	1,102	
14	Canunathur ..	13th November 1881	1	2	21	185	50,947	3,215.79	3	3	10	2,467	
15	Carunagapally ..	Do.	1	3	26	59	45,470	1,072.69	1	1	8	3,671	
16	Kartigapally ..	22nd Do.	1	2	23	70	80,953	1,146.61	1	1	5	2,972	
17	Mavakkuray ..	Do.	1	2	22	109	1,09,191	1,159.27	1	1	10	4,367	
18	Changanur ..	Do.	1	3	27	116	73,938	787.38	1	1	14	2,353	
19	Thiruvellah ..	Do.	1	3	23	123	37,920	787.38	1	1	5	1,083	
20	Ambalapalay ..	Do.	1	3	82	121	89,022	735.70	2	2	8	3,389	
21	Shertallay ..	13th December 1881.	1	3	30	136	1,14,931	860.93	2	2	11	2,672	
22	Vyome ..	Do.	1	2	23	88	73,151	819.89	1	1	8	3,073	
23	Etumunur ..	Do.	1	3	24	140	75,890	549.21	1	1	3	3,073	
24	Cottayam ..	2nd Do.	1	6	47	147	60,867	213.30	2	2	13	1,968	
25	Changanacherry ..	5th Do.	1	3	38	269	69,420	367	2	2	13	1,577	
26	Mimachel ..	9th Do.	1	3	21	312	53,140	170.32	1	1	2	1,193	
27	Moovattupalay ..	Do.	1	1	27	516	91,674	177.46	1	1	4	3,161	
28	Thudupalay ..	7th Do.	1	1	16	32	23,452	98.15	1	1	7	1,259	
29	Cocunthunaud ..	Do.	1	5	28	221	47,015	438.98	1	1	9	2,853	
30	Alengad ..	17th Do.	1	1	18	208	64,903	312.08	1	1	3	3,680	
31	Paravur ..	16th Do.	1	2	18	47	50,156	1,279.30	1	1	8	1,879	
32	Trevandrum Town ..	15th July 1881.	1	1	140	156			2	2	3		
33	Do. Jail ..		1	1	8	101							
34	Reserve ..		1	376	127	147							

(2.)—Statement showing the number of visits paid by the Superintendent of Police and the Asst. Supt. to each Police station during the year 1937.

Head Stations.	Sub-Stations.	Visits by Superintendent.	Visits by Assistant Superintendent.	No. of days spent by Supt. in travelling.	No. of days spent by Asst. Supt. in travelling.
Trevandrum Cusbah	Shearem	1	7		
	Kulacuttam	1	1		
	Thonitakal	1	1		
	Kadamankulam	1	1		
Sheringil	Atinkal	1	1		
	Madavur	1	1		
	Chillacur	1	1		
	Kilimanur	1	1		
Trevandrum Town					
Fort	No. uncertain				
Parthanchanday					
Kythamkulam					
Cantonment					
Neduvengad					
	Pallode	1	1		
	Vamanapuram	1	1		
	Vitharay	1	1		
	Kattakaday	1	1		
Neyattinkaray	Boovar	1	1		
	Boovar	1	1		
Parachalay	Balagunapuram	1	1		
	Vilingem	1	1		
	Nemum	1	1		
	Ottasegaramangalem	1	1		
Vilavancode	Pattanam	1	1		
	Aroomanay	1	1		
	Thoduvetty	1	1		
	Kalikavillay	1	1		
Calculam					
Thiruvettar	Kulasegaram	1	1		
	Shoralacode	1	1		
Eraniel					
Colachel	Killiyur	1	1		
	Rajakamangalem	1	1		
Soosidram					
Nagercoil	James Town	1	1		
	Kottarem	1	1		
	Ethamoly	1	1		
Peothapandy					

Head Stations.	Sub-Stations.	Visits by Superintendent.	Visits by Assistant Superintendent.	No. of days spent by Supt. in travelling.	No. of days spent by Asst. Supt. in travelling.
Aramboly		1	1		
Alagiapandipuram	Kadukarray	1	1		
	Kadamankunnoo	1	1		
	Nadookany	1	1		
Quilon Cusbah					
Do. Town					
Paravur	Kundaray	1	1		
	Neendakaray	1	1		
	Eastern Culladay	1	1		
Kottarakaray	Oommanur	1	1		
	Kadakal	1	1		
	Unchall	1	1		
Pathanapuram	Inchakad	1	1		
	Ottakal	1	1		
Shencottah					
Shambur vadakary	Ariankavu	1	1		
	Pooliaray	1	1		
	Elathur	1	1		
	Athamputhur	1	1		
	Claukad	1	1		
	Ayikudy	1	1		
Cunnathur	Vallicode	1	1		
	Shoranad	1	1		
	Sasthancottah	1	1		
Karoonagapally					
Kayanculam	Chavaray	1	1		
Kartigapally	Kayanculam Back-water	1	1		
Mavelikaray	Eroomacully	1	1		
	Pandalam	1	1		
Chengannur					
Pathanamthitta	Ranny	1	1		
	Mannar	1	1		
Thiruvellah	Kallurparah	1	1		
	Kolenchery	1	1		
Ambalapulay					
Alleppey					
Pulincunnoo	Thottapallay	1	1		

Head Stations.	Sub-Stations.	Visits by Superintendent.	Visits by Assistant Superintendent.	No. of days spent by Supt. in travelling.	No. of days spent by Asst. Supt. in travelling.
Cottayam Cusball & Town.	Ellicheray	1	...	...	...
	Kavalem	...	...	...	...
	Karumbavalavu	...	...	...	...
	Poonaparray	...	...	...	...
	Pambady	4	1	...	...
Changanacherry	Kidangur	...	...	...	...
	Nattagam	...	...	...	...
	Thiruvappu	...	...	...	...
	...	3	1	...	...
	...	1	...	...	...
Yettumannur	Kanjirapally	1	...	...	...
	Mundakyan	1	...	...	...
	Chothuparay	...	...	...	...
	Poothupally	...	...	...	...
	Mithrakaray	...	...	...	...
Moovattupulay	...	2	1	...	...
	Kumarakam	...	...	...	...
	Kodavetchur	...	...	...	...
	Kaduthurithy	...	...	...	...
	...	12	1	...	...
Peravem	...	1	...	...	...
	Eramallur	...	...	...	...
	Kothathukulem	1	1	...	...
	Kothamangalem	...	...	...	...
	Eelacaud	1	...	...	...
Thodupulay	...	2	1	185	183
	Valaculam	1	...	...	...
	Nellaparray	2	1	...	...
	...	2	1	...	...
	...	2	1	...	...
Minachel (Lalem)	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooniar	...	...	...	...
	Ramapuram	...	...	...	...
	...	2	1	...	...
	...	1	1	...	...
Vycome	Kundanad	...	...	...	...
	...	2	1	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
Shertallay	Kuthithode	...	...	...	...
	...	12	1	...	...
	...	12	1	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
Paravur	Parakadave	...	...	...	...
	Varapulay	...	...	...	...
	Perumanam	...	...	...	...
	...	2	1	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
Alengad	Puthanchiray	...	...	...	...
	Poothanvelikaral	...	...	...	...
	Coothakulankaray	...	...	...	...
	...	2	1	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
Cunnathunad (Perambalur)	...	2	1	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
Edapally	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...

(3)—Statement showing the number of reported cognisable cases under the Indian Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws for the year 1957.

Divisions.	Talugs.	Abstract of all offences.								
		Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Trevandrum	Trevandrum Town	559	260	46.5	858	307	35.7	10,073	5,359	53.2
	Do. Talug	124	33	26.6	205	51	24.4	2,084	812	40.3
	Neduvengad	37	19	51.3	70	37	52.8	943	839	88.9
	Sheraingil	38	13	34.2	83	26	31.3	23,671	183	0.8
	Neyattinkaray	116	20	17.2	200	32	16	2,301	434	18.8
	Total	874	343	39.4	1,416	453	31.9	41,073	7,659	18.6
Fudmanabhar	Velavencode	60	35	50.7	184	70	38	471	106	22.4
	Calculam	71	35	49.2	133	67	50.3	259	124	47.8
	Eraniel	100	40	36.6	186	52	27.9	1,432	204	14.2
	Augusteeswarum	166	50	30.1	247	64	25.9	3,642	1,013	27.8
	Thovalay	118	40	33.8	255	73	28.6	932	835	89.5
	Total	533	200	37.5	1,005	326	32.4	6,736	2,282	33.8
Quilon	Quilon	200	49	24.5	300	90	30	2,511	1,133	45
	Kottarakaray	32	4	12.5	90	4	4.4	404	181	44.8
	Cunnathur	50	17	34	90	26	28.8	300	63	21
	Pathanapuram	30	10	33.3	55	13	23.6	409	46	11.2
	Shencottah	100	18	18	136	36	26.4	2,505	112	4.4
	Karungapully	76	33	43.4	160	53	33.1	1,523	352	23.1
	Kartigapally	98	30	30.6	100	40	40	465	116	25.0
	Mavalikaral	135	63	46.6	255	136	53.3	1,230	1,133	92.1
	Chengannur	50	40	80.0	234	54	23	1,533	1,403	91.5
	Thiruvellah	157	40	25.4	340	58	17	736	49	6.6
	Ambalapulay	260	60	23	321	107	33.3	4,112	1,175	28.5
	Total	1,197	364	30.4	2,021	617	30.5	15,748	6,363	40.4
Cottayam	Shertallay	140	41	29.3	270	73	27	6,806	1,735	25.5
	Cottayam	90	15	16.6	198	18	9.0	26,546	2,252	8.5
	Yettunanoor	77	40	51.9	136	82	60.3	8,632	679	7.8
	Changanacherry	97	28	28.8	115	40	34.7	2,095	435	20.8
	Minachel	50	6	12	132	10	7.6	4,005	124	3.1
	Moovattupulay	53	26	49	67	37	55.2	720	495	68.7
	Thodupulay	21	7	33.3	20	12	60	19	19	100
	Vycome	111	34	30.6	162	55	33.9	1,916	359	18.7
	Paravoor	35	26	74.2	74	51	68.9	80	17	21.2
	Alengad	91	32	34.7	165	44	26.6	3,204	1,165	36.3
	Cunnathnaud	100	39	39.7	281	60	21.7	2,263	669	29.5
	Total	871	297	34	1,670	482	28.8	57,316	7,279	12.6
Grand Total		3,475	1,206	34.7	6,172	1,878	30.4	1,20,875	23,583	19.5
Offences under special and local Laws		638	522	76.2	825	624	75.6	236	1,180	500

(5)—Statement classifying the graver offences which came before the Police during the year 1937.

Talukas.	1			2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Dacoity in houses.			Dacoity in Highways.			Other Dacoities.			Robbery on Highways.			Robbery in Dwellings.			Murder.			Culpable Homicide.		
	Cases.	Per-sons.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.
1. Thovaddy	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
2. Agastawaram	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
3. Eraniel	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
4. Cullacollam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
5. Vilavancode	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
6. Neyattinkuray	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
7. Pervandrum Taluk	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
8. P. Town	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
9. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
10. Suringad	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
11. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
12. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
13. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
14. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
15. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
16. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
17. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
18. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
19. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
20. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
21. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
22. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
23. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
24. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
25. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
26. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
27. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
28. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
29. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
30. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
31. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
32. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Talukas.	8			9			10			11			12		
	Criminal Trespass in Towns.			Criminal Trespass in Villages.			Cattle Theft.			Ordinary Thefts.			Kidnapping for immoral purposes.		
	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.
1. Thovaddy	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
2. Agastawaram	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
3. Eraniel	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
4. Cullacollam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
5. Vilavancode	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
6. Neyattinkuray	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
7. Pervandrum Taluk	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
8. P. Town	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
9. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
10. Suringad	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
11. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
12. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
13. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
14. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
15. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
16. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
17. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
18. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
19. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
20. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
21. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
22. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
23. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
24. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
25. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
26. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
27. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
28. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
29. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
30. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
31. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
32. Kottayam	1	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(6) Statement showing the number of cases referred to the Magistrates by the Police, as false under Sections 117 & 125 of C. P. C. during the year 1957.

No.	Taluqs.	Cases referred as false.	Cases ordered by Magistrates to be struck off the file.	Cases ordered by Magistrates to be retained on file.	Cases ordered by Magistrates to be sent up with charge sheet and convicted.	Cases for which no orders have been received from Magistrates.
1	Thovallah	45	23	...	...	19
2	Angusteewaram	62	45	...	...	17
3	Eraniel	28	28	...	...	...
4	Culculam	34	33	...	...	1
5	Vilavencode	11	10	...	...	1
6	Neyattinkaray	29	11	...	1	14
7	Trevandrum	68	68	...	...	...
8	Trevandrum Town	66	30	1	1	34
9	Neduvengad	18	10	...	1	7
10	Sheraingil	7	...	...	...	7
11	Quilon	72	51	8	9	4
12	Kottarakaray	13	9	...	...	4
13	Pathanapuram	14	13	1	...	...
14	Shencottah	16	4	...	...	12
15	Coonathur	26	24	1	...	1
16	Karunagapally	6	5	...	1	...
17	Kartigapally	32	23	...	...	9
18	Chenganur	5	5	...	...	...
19	Thiruvellah	17	15	...	1	1
20	Mavalikarai	51	49	...	2	...
21	Ambalapulay	126	54	3	2	67
22	Shertallah	45	33	5	5	12
23	Cottayam	31	12	...	...	19
24	Yettumanur	24	11	...	1	12
25	Changanacherry	35	21	5	5	4
26	Meenachel	36	22	4	...	10
27	Moovattupulay	7	4	3	...	...
28	Thodupulay	9	9	...	...	...
29	Vycome	46	39	...	...	7
30	Paravur	14	6	...	1	7
31	Alengad	22	13	...	...	9
32	Cunnathunad	34	25	...	...	9
Total.....		1,049	708	31	30	280

(7) Statement showing the number of cases referred by the Magistrate to the Police for inquiry under Section 110 of C. P. C. during the year 1957.

No.	Taluqs.	Number of cases referred.	Number of cases found to be true.	Number of cases ascertained by the Police as false.	Number of cases in which Magistrates' orders were received to be struck off the file.	Cases for which no orders have been received from Magistrates.
1	Thovallah	12	6	6	4	2
2	Angusteewaram	...	...	...	...	...
3	Eraniel	112	84	28	28	...
4	Culculam	13	6	7	7	...
5	Vilavencode	6	2	4	2	2
6	Neyattinkaray	2	1	1	...	1
7	Trevandrum Taluq	11	3	8	8	...
8	Trevandrum Town	85	72	13	...	13
9	Neduvengad	12	6	6	5	1
10	Sheraingil	...	...	...	...	...
11	Quilon	117	58	59	50	9
12	Kottarakaray	3	1	2	...	2
13	Pathanapuram	6	3	3	2	1
14	Coonathur	5	2	3	3	...
15	Shencottah	3	2	1	...	1
16	Karunagapally	1	...	1	1	...
17	Kartigapally	2	...	2	...	2
18	Mavelikarai	54	27	27	27	...
19	Chenganur	19	17	2	2	...
20	Thiruvellah	44	12	32	26	6
21	Ambalapulay	12	6	6	4	2
22	Shertallah	3	2	1	1	...
23	Cottayam	2	1	1	...	1
24	Yettumanur	7	3	4	3	1
25	Changanacherry	3	2	1	...	1
26	Meenachel	25	13	12	2	10
27	Moovattupulay	4	2	2	1	1
28	Thodupulay	...	...	...	...	...
29	Vycome	25	4	21	17	4
30	Paravur	1	...	1	1	...
31	Alengad	1	1	...	...	...
32	Cunnathunad	7	5	2	1	1
Total.....		597	341	256	195	61

(8)—Statement showing the No. of Original Civil Suits pending, filed and

Filed in 1957.															
COURTS.															
Pending at the beginning of the year 1957.															
Regular file.															
Re-admitted under Secs. 99 & 106 and remanded under Sec. 235 of the C. P. C. admitted for the new trial of judgment under Section 260.															
Suits below 200 Rs. transferred to the Munsiff Courts under the Sadr Prog. dated 9th April 1957.															
Transferred from other Courts.															
Total.															
Pending and filed.															
Value of Suits filed in Rupees.															
Suits transferred from the Zilla Courts to the Munsiff Courts under Sadr Prog. dated 9th April 1957.															
Transferred to other Courts.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Zilla Courts.															
Nagercoil	205	32	80	3	3			4	67	85	172	377	174167	129	
Trevandrum	424	121	97	300	2			1	186	135	321	745	147638	281	
Quilon	598	118	117	9	1			12	120	123	243	613	238903	306	
Alleppey	617	166	191	12	3				171	198	372	989	360364	314	
Paravur	221	97	85	4	4				101	88	189	410	165888	128	
Total	2065	582	569	128	13			7	663	631	1299	3364	1084860	1159	
Munsiff Courts Ordinary Suits.															
Nagercoil	54	267	998	27	7	63	34	215	1081	1396	1450	124887			
Padmanabhapuram	18	139	396	41	10	60		567	949	1416	1464	93373			
Nagercoil Addl.	4	6	103	2				6	105	111	115	5123			
Neyyattunkara	98	115	878	34	6	90	8	242	897	1122	1227	67321			
Trevandrum	41	61	776	13	1	66	2	258	640	918	960	64426			
Do. Addl.	95	198	1065	27		67	3	249	2114	1363	1458	123716			
Sherapankil	19	175	694	31	5	81	2	258	640	878	897	54925			
Quilon	265	131	1033	38	2	33	2	175	1167	1339	1603	95320			
Kottarakara	50	134	842	29	4	12	2	215	876	1091	1141	106132			
Tiruvella	70	105	584	13		42	15	158	621	773	849	81704			
Aripad	123	105	696	87	4	69	8	141	718	859	992	88183			
Shenkotta	25	51	302	19	1	17	1	70	315	385	410	23687			
Krishnapuram	183	211	868	41	7	61	16	308	916	1224	1405	108335			
Amthalapuli	41	88	730	23	9	32	3	121	810	921	972	79865			
Vaikom	123	166	1210	47	1	83	8	250	1287	1537	1763	171965			
Kottayam	198	127	1731	51	24	51	4	221	1218	1246	1471	128832			
Alleppey	162	126	833	16	16	121	6	186	1899	2034	2262	237322			
Muvattupuzha	78	137	1251	34		66	3	177	850	1037	1219	111189			
Paravur	16	137	1251	34		66	3	177	850	1037	1219	111189			
Total	1861	2911	16491	602	165	1158	111	3816	17532	21576	22269	1936180			
Munsiff Courts Small cause suits.															
Nagercoil	3	621	3				3		627	627	630	6510			
Padmanabhapuram	2	567	11						578	578	580	4748			
Nagercoil Addl.		26							26	26	26	170			
Neyyattunkara	2	384	1						385	385	387	4627			
Trevandrum	1	751	2						753	753	754	6667			
Do. Addl.	8	195	1						796	796	804	5121			
Sherapankil		498							498	498	498	5372			
Quilon	10	940	9						958	958	968	9590			
Kottarakara	3	390	4	1					393	396	395	3941			
Tiruvella	1	198	1						197	197	198	2185			
Aripad	1	271	2	1					272	272	272	2800			
Shenkotta		177	2	1			2		182	182	182	1602			
Krishnapuram	7	571	3						574	574	581	5990			
Amthalapuli		213	6	2					221	221	221	2638			
Vaikom	4	425	3				4		431	431	435	4979			
Kottayam	1	436	3	2			21		462	462	463	4985			
Alleppey	4	509	1						510	510	514	7471			
Muvattupuzha	14	275	1						277	277	291	2768			
Paravur	1	565	1						566	566	567	6733			
Total	62	8614	54	10			30		8708	8708	8770	87637			
Total of the Munsiffs.	1953	2911	25105	636	115	1158	141	3816	28240	30686	32639	2023817			
Grand Total	4018	3469	25674	754	128	1158	148	4514	25371	31385	35403	3106677	1156	159	

disposed of in the Zilla and Munsiff Courts of Travancore during the year 1957.

[illegible]

(9)--Statement of Regular Appeals pending, filed and disposed of in the Zilla Courts of Travancore during the year 1957.

1.	Filed in 1957.										Disposed of.										Average duration of the disposal of cases.										Remaining.		
	Pending at the beginning of 1957.										Result of the appeal.										Average duration of the disposal of cases.												
	Real.	Personal.	Resubmitted under Sec. 331 & remanded under Sec. 335.	Admitted for review of judgment under Sec. 336.	Transferred from other Courts.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Pending and filed.	Value of Appeals filed.	Transferred to other Courts.	Suits disposed of under Sec. 38.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 250.	Dismissed or under Sec. 131.	Referred to the lower Courts under Sec. 145.	For Appellant.	For Respondent.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.		Days.	
Nagarcot...	62,142	136	2	4	144	176	116	392	55,189	10	14	15	17	25	67	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Travancore	1,618	214	2	2	208	251	457	573	64,066	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
Quilon	188	226	358	4	2	288	586	700	63,083	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
Alleppey	1,834	140	386	8	140	378	534	633	52,085	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Periyar	71	71	100	1	71	132	224	254	21,716	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Total	53,774	1,004	2,010	20	204	1,212	2,120	2,666	244,712	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104

(10)—Statement showing the No. and nature of Suits instituted in the Zilla

COURTS.		Money due on contracts:					Damages..									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Zilla Courts	Original Suits.	On written promise for sum certain.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	Money paid or received.	For goods sold & delivered.	Rent.	Recovery of personal property or value thereof.	For injuries to person.	For injuries to property.	For defamations.	For other injuries not included in the above.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.	Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.
		On written promise for sum certain.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	Money paid or received.	For goods sold & delivered.	Rent.	Recovery of personal property or value thereof.	For injuries to person.	For injuries to property.	For defamations.	For other injuries not included in the above.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.	Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.
Munsiff Courts	Ordinary Suits.	Nagercoil ...	52	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Trevandrum ...	85	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Small Cause Suits.	Quilon ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Alleppey ...	151	3	0	7	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Appeal Suits.	Paravur ...	60	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Total.....	485	14	11	9	8	9	10	5	3	15	1	3	3	3
Munsiff Courts	Ordinary Suits.	Nagercoil ...	905	120	11	12	29	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Padmanabhapuram ...	746	53	9	9	15	39	19	18	1	10	4	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Small Cause Suits.	Nagercoil Additional ...	66	11	1	3	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Neyyattunkara ...	770	17	1	1	31	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Appeal Suits.	Trevandrum ...	354	59	43	22	170	20	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Do. Additional ...	150	62	271	29	4	174	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Ordinary Suits.	Sherayankil ...	495	29	20	1	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Quilon ...	932	28	15	30	1	13	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Small Cause Suits.	Kottarakara ...	718	14	3	2	5	13	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Tiruvella ...	409	17	20	75	26	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Appeal Suits.	Aripad ...	531	14	2	1	4	29	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Shencotta ...	211	41	19	1	3	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Ordinary Suits.	Krishnapuram ...	890	62	23	5	3	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Ambalapulai ...	631	39	7	20	30	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Small Cause Suits.	Vaikom ...	1012	61	10	12	25	17	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Kottayam ...	851	57	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Appeal Suits.	Alleppey ...	1856	153	65	3	57	59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Muvattupuzha ...	729	32	3	19	2	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Ordinary Suits.	Paravur ...	1050	43	4	1	8	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Total.....	13125	825	691	149	562	469	308	2	32	13	87	77	95	44
Munsiff Courts	Small Cause Suits.	Nagercoil ...	466	90	5	3	55	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Padmanabhapuram ...	297	81	15	18	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Appeal Suits.	Nagercoil Additional ...	14	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Neyyattunkara ...	323	28	1	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Ordinary Suits.	Trevandrum ...	172	15	140	3	331	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Do. Additional ...	611	15	91	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Small Cause Suits.	Sherayankil ...	379	79	8	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Quilon ...	595	214	29	7	50	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Appeal Suits.	Kottarakara ...	341	37	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Tiruvella ...	174	7	6	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Ordinary Suits.	Aripad ...	215	17	3	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Shencotta ...	110	21	20	2	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Small Cause Suits.	Krishnapuram ...	439	65	32	22	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Ambalapulai ...	139	41	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Appeal Suits.	Vaikom ...	558	34	10	17	6	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Kottayam ...	332	76	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Ordinary Suits.	Alleppey ...	212	18	4	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Muvattupuzha ...	447	25	38	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Small Cause Suits.	Paravur ...	6060	977	453	67	673	18	95	4	1	16	23	24	1	1
		Total of the Munsiffs.....	19135	1912	1054	211	1053	727	493	2	5	14	97	100	119	45
Munsiff Courts	Appeal Suits.	Grand Total of Original Suits.....	19533	1926	1067	220	1017	746	413	2	61	17	112	101	122	48
		Nagercoil ...	109	22	4	1	12	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Ordinary Suits.	Trevandrum ...	97	4	16	1	5	11	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Quilon ...	238	31	3	2	25	23	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Small Cause Suits.	Alleppey ...	232	25	15	15	20	31	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Paravur ...	91	12	2	1	12	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munsiff Courts	Appeal Suits.	Total.....	767	61	40	20	51	94	91	13	16	101	3	1	4	4

and Munsiff Courts of Travancore during the year 1957.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580
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(12)-Statement showing the graduated values of the Suits disposed of in the Zilla and Munsif Courts during the year 1957.

		COURTS.																
		Below 5 Rs.	Below 10 Rs.	Below 20 Rs.	Below 50 Rs.	Below 100 Rs.	Below 250 Rs.	Below 500 Rs.	Below 1000 Rs.	Below 1500 Rs.	Below 2000 Rs.	Below 2500 Rs.	Below 3000 Rs.	Above 3500 Rs.	Total No. disposed of.	Total value in Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Zilla Courts Original Suits.	Nagercoil ...			1	3	4		40	88	25	5	211	5	186	2,03,010			
	Trevandrum			1	7	13		119	144	37	12	312		337	1,86,881			
	Quilon				1	1		93	166	26	14	7	5	255	2,11,105			
	Alleppey							87	148	42	14	18	4	328	3,45,216			
	Paravur				1	2		41	94	22	12	11	8	199	2,62,625			
	Total			2	12	20	16	280	590	133	33	356	16	1,327	11,55,841			
Munsiff Courts Ordinary Suits.	Nagercoil	16	7	528	31	200	153								1,278	1,16,142		
	Padmanabhapuram	7	15	123	438	319	22	187							1,367	79,750		
	Nagercoil Additional	2	3	5	26	17	6								115	3,330		
	Neyyattinkara	6	17	92	452	535	152	129							1,177	93,520		
	Trevandrum	7	12	114	192	185	109	115							934	69,482		
	Do. Additional	13	15	216	199	297	213	215							226	1,07,162		
	Sheriyankil			5	52	431	224	171	127						677	86,552		
	Quilon			4	50	455	29	171	86						1,231	80,993		
	Kottarakkari	12	17	56	469	245	162	192							1,044	89,141		
	Piruvella			4	50	412	167	165	134						752	74,381		
	Aripad	7	11	50	394	236	191	136							938	97,980		
	Shenkotta	2	5	44	150	74	60	45							391	25,698		
	Krisi Napuran	2	5	95	438	239	211	87							1,135	82,763		
	Ambalapalay			6	65	434	225	163	144						931	79,977		
	Vaikom	3	7	8	461	312	301	135							1,333	1,28,752		
Kottayam	1	10	109	461	277	241	122							1,561	1,14,511			
Alleppey	3	1	65	7	511	378	203							1,551	1,77,291			
Aravuttiputal			1	165	353	250	182							965	59,182			
Paravoor			8	60	322	232	271	171						1,394	1,25,110			
	Total	68	155	1743	7190	4964	4576	2307							20,531	16,61,215		
Munsiff Courts Small Cause Suits.	Nagercoil	81	109	296											572	5,947		
	Padmanabhapuram	22	228	254											574	4,631		
	Nagercoil Additional	12	14												26	157		
	Neyyattinkara	37	115	216											371	4,427		
	Trevandrum	178	241	271											742	6,377		
	Do. Additional	55	201	455											715	5,215		
	Sheriyankil	56	167	277											491	4,261		
	Quilon	162	347	412											921	5,215		
	Kottarakkari	67	134	203											368	4,001		
	Piruvella	14	50	141											186	2,163		
	Aripad	32	113	152											373	2,614		
	Shenkotta	44	65	74											181	1,704		
	Krisi Napuran	75	212	289											577	8,009		
	Ambalapalay	18	71	123											218	2,401		
	Vaikom	53	122	241											429	4,809		
Kottayam	64	161	351											448	4,893			
Alleppey	69	191	265											443	4,591			
Aravuttiputal	26	142	134											272	2,382			
Paravur	69	257	233											557	5,534			
	Total	1201	2307	4233											8,430	81,911		
	Total of the Munsiffs	1269	2459	5075	749	4984	4576	2307	360	151	54	35	66	120,691	26,761	17,72,167		
Grand Total of Original Suits.		1269	2459	5075	749	4984	4576	2307	360	151	54	35	66	120,691	26,761	17,72,167		
Zilla Courts Appeal Suits.	Nagercoil	1	1	81	1	2	89	14	59						368	37,747		
	Trevandrum	2	3	27	12	125	103	71	81						462	52,021		
	Quilon														543	49,573		
	Alleppey	10	9	37	143	153	182	34							109	34,277		
	Paravur	1	3	23	107	105	133	11							237	21,371		
	Total	19	32	131	544	543	506	185							2,600	2,25,630		

(13)—Statement distributing the total No. of suits disposed of in the Zilla and Munsiff Courts during the year 1935 according to the interval of time within which they were decided.

Zilla Courts Original Suits	1	Interval of time within which they were decided															Total
		Within 15 days	Within 30 days	Within 45 days	Within 60 days	Within 75 days	Within 90 days	Within 120 days	Within 150 days	Within 180 days	Within 210 days	Within 240 days	Within 270 days	Within 300 days	Within 330 days	Within 360 days	
Nagercoil	1	1	23	17	15	8	3	6	20	6	8	10	4	7	7	6	45
Trevandrum		9	12	27	25	22	9	30	21	18	19	26	7	25	16	18	357
Quilon		15	4	6	22	10	12	19	7	14	14	3	8	15	15	7	256
Alleppey		10	46	42	23	18	10	24	8	12	7	7	5	8	8	5	329
Paravur		15	44	13	15	4	9	4	5	11	6	2	5	2	2	9	199
Total		50	129	105	100	62	43	83	63	61	45	53	24	46	46	45	1,327
Munsiff Courts Ordinary Suits																	
Nagercoil		233	436	203	122	49	45	44	53	59	26	8	1	1	1	1	1,278
Padmanabhapuram		195	633	172	123	67	61	72	19	14	2	6	1	1	1	1	1,367
Nagercoil Additional		59	16	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115
Neyyattunkara		597	231	111	39	45	37	49	12	12	8	2	2	4	2	2	1,171
Trevandrum		370	318	83	44	30	16	33	14	6	9	5	4	1	1	1	934
Do. Additional		195	561	149	133	43	36	32	18	18	7	8	7	6	5	6	1,229
Sheravankil		389	217	112	51	35	25	25	9	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	877
Quilon		529	218	115	66	48	35	42	26	21	22	22	11	17	13	10	1,321
Kottarakara		275	217	213	53	42	33	51	28	29	27	17	16	14	11	19	1,044
Truvella		364	174	56	38	13	22	25	20	21	19	11	1	9	5	5	763
Aripad		260	273	72	51	38	39	55	43	37	30	17	14	4	2	2	938
Shenocotta		248	59	33	23	14	11	9	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	391
Krishnapuram		97	233	323	266	66	48	40	29	29	16	7	6	5	3	11	1,165
Ambalapalai		323	208	123	66	49	33	27	18	8	10	6	4	5	3	4	931
Vakam		334	421	86	37	65	29	49	52	43	36	25	27	24	26	20	1,338
Kottayam		410	358	124	100	45	50	52	52	17	13	11	6	5	5	2	1,201

Zilla Courts Appeal Suits	1	Interval of time within which they were decided															Total
		Within 15 days	Within 30 days	Within 45 days	Within 60 days	Within 75 days	Within 90 days	Within 120 days	Within 150 days	Within 180 days	Within 210 days	Within 240 days	Within 270 days	Within 300 days	Within 330 days	Within 360 days	
Alleppey	1	620	633	179	103	51	43	64	57	44	31	18	14	16	9	11	1,921
Muvattupuzha		334	204	116	43	54	58	41	54	32	18	17	9	12	5	2	983
Paravur		656	213	115	97	96	42	45	32	17	25	17	10	8	5	3	1,394
Total		6,410	5,703	2,411	1,431	856	666	738	567	418	304	203	134	131	85	85	20,331
Munsiff Courts Small cause Suits																	
Nagercoil		158	287	54	46	16	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	572
Padmanabhapuram		260	262	22	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	574
Nagercoil Additional		21	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
Neyyattunkara		314	46	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	371
Trevandrum		276	280	43	22	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	742
Sheravankil		253	277	61	6	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	716
Quilon		286	167	80	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	491
Kottarakara		395	230	23	16	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	921
Truvella		257	132	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	398
Aripad		112	72	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	140
Shenocotta		164	88	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	272
Krishnapuram		151	91	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	181
Ambalapalai		141	426	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	577
Vakam		133	66	8	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	218
Kottayam		277	107	19	8	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	421
Alleppey		220	159	27	21	7	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	446
Muvattupuzha		209	189	13	21	9	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	481
Paravur		128	97	22	6	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	272
Total		415	89	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	552
Total of the Munsiffs																	
Total		1,475	3,112	485	210	93	80	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8,435
Grand Total of the Original Suits																	
Total		10,885	8,815	2,896	1,641	949	696	775	418	306	203	134	131	85	85	190	28,761
Zilla Courts Appeal Suits																	
Total		10,593	8,944	3,001	1,741	1,011	739	838	479	351	256	159	177	131	136	262	30,491
Nagercoil		69	91	15	26	16	17	17	13	7	11	6	1	1	1	1	358
Trevandrum		7	102	67	70	32	31	11	33	17	11	6	1	3	1	3	168
Quilon		1	6	104	93	89	54	77	37	21	19	11	7	7	2	1	343
Alleppey		3	80	45	47	27	23	26	20	25	8	17	10	7	1	1	400
Paravur		5	44	37	14	31	29	32	11	11	8	4	2	6	1	1	237
Total		83	326	298	253	226	156	187	114	81	57	44	50	25	10	11	2,008

(17) Statement showing the number of appeals, Special appeals and Reviews pending, filed and disposed of in the High Court of Travancore during the year 1957.

[illegible]

(16)—Statement showing the amount of collections and disbursements of the Judicial Department for the year 1957.

COURTS.	Fines.		Stamp penalties.		Institution fees.		Petition fees.		Registration fees.	Total of columns 1 to 9.	Amount realized inclusive of out-standings.	Bates paid to Prisoners.		Contingent expenses.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Cost of the Establishment.	Total of columns 10 and 11.	Net increase.	
	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.
High Court	37	9	18,146	3	3,197	3	8	466	23,781	3	23,781	7	1	2	41,204	8	57,104	3	9
Zilla Courts	341	6	2,162	13	22,388	6	1,382	6	86,197	1	86,786	14	31,219	1	530	310	62,407	13	7
Magistrate Courts	538	7	3,230	5	82,395	11	7	3,202	1	1,87,223	9	6	1,87,526	1	646	10	45,236	8	11
Total	1,908	1	4,433	2	1,10,391	2	9	3,190	7	2,97,266	11	9	1,251	9	2,601	6	1,64,848	10	2

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(17)—Particulars of the total number of Civil cases pending, filed and disposed of in the High Court and in the Zilla and Magistrate Courts of Travancore during the year 1957.

Courts.	Filed in 1957.			Grand Total.	Value of suits filed in 1957. (Rupees)	Disposed of.					Decided on the merits.		Suits filed in 1957.	Suits of previous years.		
	Pending at the beginning of 1957.	Real.	Personal.			Total.	Decided on the merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Real.	Personal.	For Plaintiff.			For Defendant.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
High Court	562	589	336	905	1,467	4,68,613	835	116	971	601	370	312	543	496	490	6
Nagerecoil	267	292	258	490	757	2,09,355	427	240	667	347	320	187	210	49	75	15
Trevandrum	540	392	383	775	1,318	2,08,247	624	485	1,109	628	481	322	392	292	109	49
Quilon	784	312	483	825	1,609	3,01,886	454	654	1,108	453	643	275	156	501	395	195
Alleppey	775	230	576	896	1,671	4,12,449	472	571	1,043	443	600	316	239	638	411	217
Paravur	252	172	249	412	664	1,87,634	355	209	564	292	272	212	143	100	63	31
Total	2,618	1,458	1,913	3,401	6,019	13,19,572	2,332	2,159	4,491	2,169	2,332	1,252	1,080	1,555	1,021	507
Nagerecoil	57	315	1,708	2,023	2,080	1,31,427	536	1,312	1,850	276	1,574	409	120	230	230	...
Pudmasabhapuram	20	507	1,517	2,024	2,044	98,121	623	1,318	1,941	477	1,464	489	154	163	103	...
Nagerecoil Additional	4	6	131	137	141	5,595	25	116	141	16	125	23	2	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	100	242	1,272	1,514	1,614	71,951	599	943	1,542	276	1,266	373	164	72	71	...
Trevandrum	42	81	1,591	1,672	1,714	71,093	597	1,079	1,676	123	1,553	453	164	38	37	...
Trevandrum Additional	103	249	1,910	2,159	2,262	1,28,867	462	1,482	1,944	149	1,795	373	164	38	37	...
Sherayankil	19	238	1,138	1,376	1,395	90,297	536	832	1,368	215	1,153	411	125	27	27	...
Quilon	275	175	2,122	2,297	2,572	1,05,500	498	1,664	2,132	96	2,036	329	163	420	299	...
Kottarakkai	53	215	1,271	1,486	1,701	1,04,093	459	83	1,432	162	1,280	356	163	397	97	...
Trivello	71	158	818	976	1,047	86,889	29	32	959	141	815	120	87	88	81	...
Ampanad	124	141	990	1,131	1,255	50,988	49	714	1,211	134	1,067	303	194	44	37	...
Shencottah	25	70	497	567	592	25,299	165	407	572	67	505	108	57	26	19	...
Krishnapuram	192	368	1,490	1,799	1,990	1,14,345	518	1,224	1,742	213	1,529	391	127	238	245	...
Ambalapalai	41	121	1,031	1,152	1,193	82,194	342	807	11,494	118	1,031	207	135	44	44	...
Vaikam	247	250	1,778	1,988	2,215	1,76,374	508	1,234	1,762	155	1,607	322	186	433	399	...
Kottayam	128	221	1,580	1,811	2,034	1,83,821	478	1,229	1,767	174	1,593	314	164	277	209	...
Alleppey	202	186	2,408	2,594	2,796	2,40,793	403	1,990	2,405	149	2,256	298	108	391	370	...
Moovalumpalai	176	177	1,157	1,334	1,510	1,13,977	402	833	1,235	117	1,138	236	166	253	247	...
Paravur	79	186	1,381	1,567	1,753	1,32,283	108	1,538	1,946	133	1,813	236	80	266	193	...
Total	1,953	3,846	26,240	30,086	32,039	20,23,817	8,238	20,506	28,764	3,194	25,570	5,815	2,443	3,275	3,012	263
Grand Total	5,139	5,848	28,549	34,892	39,526	39,12,092	11,445	22,781	34,226	5,964	28,262	7,579	4,066	5,959	4,595	776

LXXX

(18).—Statement giving particulars of Criminal cases pending, filed and disposed of in the Sessions Courts of Travancore during the year 1957.

COUNTS.	Pending at the end of 1956.	Filed in 1957.	Total.		Disposed of by Sessions Courts.		Disposed of by the High Court.		Total.	Nature of the decisions of the Sessions Courts.										Nature of the decisions of the High Court.				Average duration.		Pending.						
			Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.		Cases.	Prisoners.	No. of Prisoners sentenced to whipping.	Sentenced to imprisonment below 1 year with or without hard labor or whipping.	Sentenced to imprisonment between 1 and 3 years.	Sentenced to imprisonment between 3 and 7 years.	Sentenced to imprisonment between 7 and 10 years.	Sentenced to imprisonment between 10 and 14 years.	Fined.	Acquitted for want of evidence.	Sentenced to capital punishment.	Sentenced to imprisonment for life.	Otherwise punished.	Acquitted for want of evidence.	Months.	Days.		In the High Court.	In the Sessions Courts.	Total.	Below one month.	Below 3 months.	Above 3 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Nagarcot	13	24	31	45	41	69	41	63	1	1	47	64	3	33	5	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	
Trevandrum	17	36	48	109	65	146	91	132	2	8	68	140	1	42	4	1	7	...	3	78	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thiruvananthapuram	18	62	71	147	89	196	85	130	3	7	8	105	2	20	28	7	...	20	82	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alleppey	23	51	61	124	86	174	81	159	4	4	65	188	1	58	8	...	...	4	84	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paravur	16	39	51	72	67	161	62	156	3	7	65	189	...	54	11	2	...	...	3	85	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	96	214	255	593	351	117	230	700	19	21	343	727	7	227	59	16	1	...	30	356	6	2	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(19).—Statement of Criminal cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Courts during the year 1957 under Sec. 287 of the Criminal Procedure Code and of Regulation II of 1957.

Pending at the end of 1956.		Received during 1957.		Total.		Disposed of.		Nature of disposal.		Average duration.		Remaining.	
Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	13	21	13	21	13	21	8	4	1	...	17	...

(20).—Statement of Criminal Appeals preferred before the High Court from the decisions of Sessions Judges during 1957.

Pending at the end of 1956.		Filed in 1957.		Total.		Disposed of.		Nature of disposal.		Average duration.		Remaining.	
Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	60	70	67	17	19	31	...	...	...	...	...	18	...

(21)—Statement showing the number of Calendars and Extracts from the Register of preliminary enquiries examined by Sessions Courts during the year 1937.

Courts.	Pending on the 1st of April 1937.	Received during the year.	Total.	Examined during the year.	Remaining.	No. referred to the High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagercoil ...	...	2,188	2,188	2,186	2	74
Trevandrum ...	...	2,405	2,405	2,448	47	63
Quilon...	3	3,240	3,243	3,243	...	55
Alleppey ...	...	2,771	2,771	2,719	52	84
Paravur ...	...	880	880	880	...	26
Total.....	3	11,574	11,577	11,476	101	302

(22)—Statement showing the number of petitions for revision &c. received and disposed of in the Sessions Courts during the year 1937.

Courts.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagercoil ...	13	38	51	51	...
Trevandrum ...	...	99	99	97	2
Quilon...	...	130	130	109	21
Alleppey ...	12	109	111	93	18
Paravur ...	...	38	38	38	...
Total.....	15	414	429	388	41

(23)—Particulars of persons involved in cases on the files of the Magistracy during the year 1937.

Subordinate Magistrates, District and 1st class Magistrate.	1	2	Disposed of by the Magistracy.										Class or creed.				Age.				Total.
			In cases filed during the year.	Total.	Referred for enhanced punishment &c.	Remitted to Sessions Courts.	Discharged for want of evidence.	Compounded.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of by death, withdrawal, default of prosecution, &c.	Grand Total.	Remainder.	Hindus.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Below 16 years of age.	Between 16 and 30 years.	Above 30 years.		
MAGISTRACY.																					
Puducherry District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trevandrum District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quilon District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quilon 1st class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kottayam District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kottayam 1st class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alleppey District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alleppey 1st class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cardamom Hills District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cardamom Hills 1st class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	1	1,748	1,749	22	416	12	408	364	301	1,651	22	1,703	15	1,133	31	103	4	172	180,317	12,114	10,451
Puducherry Division.	8	4,276	4,532	102	392	1,539	938	1,753	144	4,724	113	4,997	15	2,843	402	1,157	179	298	28,019	2,126	2,234
Trevandrum Division.	23	3,460	3,966	62	71	680	1,113	700	384	3,982	116	3,494	32	2,369	267	597	54	597	54,167	1,316	1,400
Quilon Division.	23	6,185	5,764	73	143	1,417	592	1,288	976	4,231	217	5,508	31	3,423	334	812	148	618	34,107	2,617	2,431
Kottayam Division.	23	9,219	9,519	16	146	679	1,059	1,536	1,661	4,231	9,164	9,507	13	5,946	218	2,939	138	1,596	62,785	4,842	4,272
Alleppey 1st class.	2	259	271	36	3	1,100	32	35	64	211	29	270	1	107	12	90	15	105	2,100	165	194
Alleppey 2nd class.	12	276	288	4	35	35	35	35	64	114	28	288	1	183	5	44	19	99	2,100	165	194
Total.	43	23,585	24,628	456	408	5,013	4,075	5,494	5,363	4,705	22,701	21,565	63	13,947	1,131	5,075	451	2,791	180,317	12,114	10,451
Grand Total.	43	23,585	24,628	456	408	5,013	4,075	5,494	5,363	4,705	22,701	21,565	63	13,947	1,131	5,075	451	2,791	180,317	12,114	10,451

(25) Statement showing the number of documents admitted for Registration in the several District Registry offices during the year 1957.

Registry Offices.	1956			1957			Increase or Decrease
	Book I. Registrations relating to immovable property.	Book III. Registrations relating to movable prop- erty and other transactions.	Total.	Book I. Registrations relating to immovable property.	Book III. Registrations relating to movable prop- erty and other transactions.	Total.	
Angusteaswarem	3,597	115	3,712	3,009	73	3,084	628
Quilon	1,908	92	3,006	2,831	120	2,951	55
Caroonagapully	2,940	63	3,012	2,876	67	2,943	69
Sherankil	2,970	74	3,044	2,838	67	2,905	139
Shertallay	2,603	131	2,667	2,322	22	2,344	85
Cartigapully	2,852	36	2,948	2,556	106	2,662	286
Moovellicuray	2,671	43	2,720	2,553	54	2,607	113
Culculam	3,677	123	3,700	2,385	94	2,479	1,221
Eranthel	3,015	50	3,065	2,372	57	2,429	636
Neyattincuray	3,222	120	3,342	2,183	77	2,260	1,082
Trevandrum	2,233	76	2,311	2,110	91	2,201	110
Tiruvellah	2,338	36	2,374	2,114	32	2,146	228
Vycome	1,998	31	2,029	2,062	46	2,108	79
Eranthel additional	2,322	64	2,386	2,043	49	2,092	294
Neyattincuray additional	2,541	79	2,620	1,997	71	2,068	552
Ambalapalay	1,874	31	1,905	1,844	35	1,879	26
Yettumanur	1,746	23	1,769	1,801	14	1,815	46
Moovattupulay	1,916	34	1,950	1,698	24	1,722	223
Chenganoor	1,734	18	1,752	1,637	30	1,667	85
Cottaracuray	1,496	31	1,527	1,619	25	1,644	117
Coonathnand	1,662	32	1,694	1,574	26	1,600	94
Velavencode additional	2,452	116	2,568	1,444	61	1,505	1,063
Trevandrum do.	1,699	59	1,758	1,351	69	1,420	338
Changanacherry	1,432	11	1,463	1,328	17	1,345	118
Thovalay	1,377	43	1,420	1,316	23	1,339	81
Nedoovengaud	1,201	26	1,227	1,200	34	1,234	107
Alengand	1,664	39	1,703	1,261	30	1,291	412
Paravur	1,529	51	1,580	1,251	32	1,283	297
Velavencode	1,807	107	1,914	1,189	63	1,252	662
Cortayam	1,427	28	1,455	1,146	56	1,182	273
Shencottah	1,001	11	1,102	1,055	17	1,072	30
Coonathur	1,116	8	1,124	968	6	974	210
Puthanapuram	769	6	775	770	7	777	2
Meenachel	684	13	697	679	10	689	8
Thodupulay	295	9	304	232	15	247	57
Total.....	70,795	1,828	72,623	61,997	1,667	63,664	8,959

(26.)—*Statement of work done in the Huzar Registry
Office during the year 1957.*

Number of communications remaining for disposal from previous year ...	88
Do. received during the year ...	5,654
8 Total.....	5,742
Do. of communications disposed of during the year.....	5,708
Do. of communications remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.....	34
Do. of orders together with separ- ate communications	5,034
Do. of returns examined.....	2,752
Do. of copies of registered docu- ments received and examin- ed	66,890
Indexes received and examin- ed Vols: 139 each contain- ing pages	500

C.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

STATISTICS OF TRADE.

(1) Duty on Goods Imported.

No.	Goods.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1956	1957		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tobacco	7,95,266	7,46,929	...	48,337
2	Opium	4,679	4,247	...	432
3	Cigars	820	1,150	330	...
4	Snuff	1,580	1,476	...	104
5	Piece goods	68	55	...	13
6	China jars	190	97	...	93
7	China ware	234	118	...	116
8	Lead	10	1	...	9
9	Wines	1,944	3,473	1,529	...
10	Rock salt	18	61	43	...
11	Minor goods	1,728	1,552	...	176
Total		8,06,537	7,59,159	1,902	49,280
Net decrease		...	...	...	47,378

(2) Duty on Goods Exported.

No.	Goods.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1956	1957		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Copra	1,40,491	1,06,878	...	33,613
2	Coir	62,755	75,222	12,467	...
3	Cocoanuts	12,154	15,271	3,117	...
4	Vettoopauk	24,603	19,377	...	5,226
5	Tamarind	9,987	7,267	...	2,720
6	Coffee	14,984	20,877	5,893	...
7	Cocanut oil	13,634	6,891	...	6,743
8	Salt fish	12,488	8,428	...	4,060
9	Dry ginger	16,117	12,591	...	3,526
10	Timber	19,305	17,462	...	1,837
11	Palmyra jaggery	9,043	11,284	2,241	...
12	Pepper	24,726	22,376	...	2,350
13	Ponaka oil	1,587	1,043	...	544
14	Coir fibre	244	390	146	...
15	Molasses	3,763	5,034	1,271	...
16	Paddy	304	240	...	148
17	Perompyre	219	109	...	110
18	Hides	5,469	4,562	...	907
19	Lemon grass oil	793	989	196	...
20	Arrowroot and flour	1,477	2,460	983	...
21	Turneric	2,456	1,113	...	1,342
22	Ginger	219	131	...	88
23	Kutcholum	263	333	70	...
24	Fish oil	165	...	...	165
25	Minor goods	2,616	3,178	562	...
Total		3,79,951	3,43,518	26,946	63,739
Net decrease		...	...	...	36,432

(3) Value of Dutiable goods Imported.

No.	Goods.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1956	1957		
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Tobacco	21,50,455	20,33,382	...	1,17,073
2	Opium	46,800	42,500	...	4,300
3	Cigars	10,200	14,000	3,800	...
4	Snuff	19,800	18,600	...	1,200
5	Piece goods	1,400	1,100	...	300
6	China jars	3,800	2,900	...	1,300
7	China ware	4,700	2,490	...	2,300
8	Lead	200	...	...	200
9	Minor goods	36,900	28,600	...	8,300
Total		22,74,255	21,42,582	3,800	1,35,473
Net decrease		...	...	...	1,31,673

(4) Value of Dutiable goods Exported.

No.	Goods.	Value		Increase.	Decrease.
		1956	1957		
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Copra	28,09,900	21,37,400	...	6,72,500
2	Cocanut oil	2,72,600	1,37,900	...	1,34,700
3	Coir	12,55,100	15,04,500	2,49,400	...
4	Coir fibre	4,900	7,800	2,900	...
5	Cocoanuts	2,43,100	3,05,400	62,300	...
6	Vettoopauk	4,92,100	3,87,600	...	1,04,500
7	Coffee	5,99,400	8,35,200	2,35,800	...
8	Palmyra jaggery	1,80,900	2,25,700	44,800	...
9	Dry ginger	3,22,300	2,51,900	...	70,400
10	Salt fish	2,49,800	1,68,600	...	81,200
11	Ponnacka oil	31,800	26,900	...	4,900
12	Tamarind	199,800	1,45,400	...	54,400
13	Turneric	49,100	38,800	...	10,300
14	Timber	1,93,000	1,74,700	...	18,300
15	Pepper	4,94,500	4,47,500	...	47,000
16	Lemon grass oil	79,400	99,000	19,600	...
17	Molasses	75,300	1,00,700	25,400	...
18	Hides	1,09,400	91,300	...	18,100
19	Paddy	7,900	4,900	...	3,000
20	Rice	1,500	1,700	200	...
21	Herse gram	600	200	...	400
22	Ginger	4,400	2,600	...	1,800
23	Kutcholum	5,300	6,600	1,300	...
24	Arrowroot and flour	29,600	49,200	19,600	...
25	Perompyre	4,400	2,300	...	2,200
26	Minor goods	49,300	35,400	...	13,900
Total		77,65,400	71,89,100	6,61,300	12,37,200
Net decrease		...	...	...	5,76,300

(7)—Trade routes—Goods Imported, Dutiable.

No.	Goods.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1856	1857		
1	Copra Cwt.	3,24,757	2,46,970	...	77,787
2	Cocoanut oil do.	17,852	9,925	...	8,927
3	Coir do.	1,36,975	1,63,767	26,792	...
4	Coir fibre do.	681	1,142	461	...
5	Cocoanuts No.	79,54,700	99,97,510	20,43,010	...
6	Vettoppauk Candies	3,866	3,945	...	821
7	Coffee Cwts.	29,611	40,484	10,873	...
8	Palayra jaggery do.	59,741	63,323	12,582	...
9	Dry ginger do.	21,108	16,496	...	4,612
10	Salt fish do.	81,577	55,282	...	26,495
11	Ponnaka oil do.	3,595	3,198	...	697
12	Tamarind do.	78,474	57,107	...	21,367
13	Turmeric do.	6,893	3,441	...	1,452
14	Pepper Candies	4,858	4,397	...	461
15	Lemon grass oil Cwts.	598	502	104	...
16	Molasses do.	12,321	16,482	4,161	...
17	Hides Score	4,360	4,269	...	91
18	Rice Cwts.	446	498	52	...
19	Paddy do.	3,864	2,419	...	1,445
20	Herse gram do.	266	197	...	159
21	Ginger do.	425	258	...	167
22	Kutcholum do.	519	653	134	...
23	Arrowroot and flour do.	3,515	4,622	1,107	...
24	Fish oil	11	...	...	11

(7)—Trade routes—Goods Imported, Dutiable.

[illegible]

(8)—Trade routes—Goods, Exported Dutiable.

Goods.	To British India.						To Foreign Countries.						Total value	Increase.	Decrease.
	By Land.			By Back water.			To Colombo & Jaffna.			To Muscat & Pondicherry.			1056	1057	Rs.
	1056	1057	Rs.	1056	1057	Rs.	1056	1057	Rs.	1056	1057	Rs.			
1 Copra	435	1,111,370,687	11,24,331	12,38,768	10,11,638	10,11,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,00,904	1,37,400	67,500
2 Coconut oil	1,48,890	1,02,894	1,51,338	34,734	294	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,72,609	1,47,800	1,34,700
3 Ghee	23,694	16,961	7,64,513	10,74,711	2,62,373	3,74,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,458	12,55,109	15,04,500
4 Coffee	104	39	1,787	2,220	671	4,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,15	1,300	2,500
5 Cardamom	1,08,984	1,26,316	1,61,259	1,35,254	21,317	48,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,47,155	3,02,400	62,500
6 Pepper	4,03,384	2,63,233	15,168	1,34,46	7,636	2,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,105	3,81,600	1,64,500
7 Cloves	48,371	1,13,094	53,772	1,67,131	17,178	18,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,95,470	8,35,900	2,55,900
8 Betel nut	1,74,338	2,72,653	3,165	1,443	32	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,961	2,54,700	44,400
9 Betel nut	23,344	38,234	1,64,134	61,123	1,24,621	1,31,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	2,54,700	44,400
10 Salt fish	1,75,422	69,367	42,338	12,493	10,431	5,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,851	1,54,800	81,200
11 Penneha oil	27,953	26,711	3,223	1,883	12	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Penneha oil	1,14,808	98,369	1,339	1,823	13,705	1,421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Penneha oil	1,697	2,394	17,375	19,649	13,231	7,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Turmeric	36,433	35,000	61,154	60,414	53,321	67,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pepper	1,01,594	1,01,615	2,63,382	2,22,540	1,63,372	92,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Penneha oil	2,100	8,151	73,140	52,519	84,166	2,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Penneha oil	3,313	3,313	1,562	1,087	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Penneha oil	4,134	30,996	66,554	51,167	713	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Penneha oil	1,59	1,557	5,759	3,222	1,594	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Penneha oil	3,313	3,313	1,562	1,087	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Penneha oil	218	1,331	13,438	17,435	15,844	31,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Penneha oil	2,634	1,024	768	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Penneha oil	2,798	3,967	31,321	29,699	11,228	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Penneha oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Penneha oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Minor goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14,07,43,11,07,418	34,15,729	32,27,630	30,56,419	17,59,619	1,76,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,225	77,65,400	71,89,190
Net decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(9)—Trade routes—Goods Imported, Free.

Goods.	From British India.						From Foreign Countries.						Total value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	By Land.			By Back water.			From Calcutta & Pondicherry.			From Muscat, From London, New York.			1056	1057	Rs.
	1056	1057	Rs.	1056	1057	Rs.	1056	1057	Rs.	1056	1057	Rs.			
1 Piece goods	4,38,730	4,16,115	8,467	15,548	34,602	2,30,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,88,772	7,18,310	...
2 Rice	1,178,678	2,44,985	32,546	1,09,002	2,30,036	1,05,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,57,111	7,59,020	3,37,430
3 Paddy	3,65,637	2,67,097	24,234	28,637	1,47,151	2,51,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,37,982	5,50,427	...
4 Coffee	1,19,479	1,49,270	20,691	20,655	23,156	2,56,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,430	2,04,949	...
5 Cardamom	56,026	64,364	2,386	2,386	31,312	9,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,026	64,364	...
6 Pepper	112	71	1,021	7,021	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,324	11,804	...
7 Cloves	15,383	27,723	16,535	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,180	34,744	...
8 Betel nut	32,246	84,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,249	84,616	...
9 Betel nut	7,382	27,627	2,812	1,862	6,828	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,021	30,158	...
10 Penneha oil	2,264	6,711	1,394	1,394	7,330	2,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,235	47,792	...
11 Penneha oil	15,182	23,445	41	41	1,128	2,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,182	22,516	...
12 Penneha oil	1,147	1,902	1,117	1,017	2,091	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,186	6,677	...
13 Penneha oil	6,942	12,828	1,117	1,117	2,091	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,170	11,333	...
14 Penneha oil	12,243	24,706	2,453	179	1,703	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,406	24,366	...
15 Penneha oil	6,069	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,069	1,691	...
16 Penneha oil	6,069	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,069	1,691	...
17 Penneha oil	10,939	7,313	149	386	745	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,631	7,344	...
18 Penneha oil	474	373	251	251	1,432	4,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,686	4,860	...
19 Penneha oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,698	11,480	...
20 Penneha oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,766	7,324	...
21 Penneha oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,308	1,77,318	...
22 Penneha oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,129	80,480	...
23 Penneha oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,025	20,460	...
24 Penneha oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,701	2,84,834	...
25 Penneha oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Minor goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13,64,789	14,92,655	1,70,073	2,89,081	10,51,796	10,00,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,40,637	32,38,635	...
Net Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(10)—Trade routes—Goods Exported, FIVE.

Goods.	To British India.						To Foreign Countries.								Total value.		Increase or Decrease.
	By Land.		By Back-water.		By Sea.		To Calcutta and Jaffa.		To Muscat and Pondicherry.		To London and France.		To New York.				
	1056	1057	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1 Cardamoms & seeds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,52,809		
2 Cotton seed	36	124	7,619	3,27,429	1,70,071	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,69,499	1,77,626		
3 Silk redden	65	1,161	1,351	1,187	2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,021	3,875		
4 Gingelly pectal	221	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	1,105		
5 Chutaka	502	1,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	416		
6 Dates	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	1,254		
7 Mats	...	29	1,474	315	848	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	46		
8 Boxes	...	665	283	...	1,244	416	79	28	387	1,259	...	...	...	1,010	876		
9 Dholl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,554	1,575		
10 Wheat	71	...	21	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11 Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	61		
12 Melle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	109		
13 Peeta	712	1,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	193		
14 Cashew nuts	218	241	...	...	147	119	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15 Betel	3,016	743	...	...	103	127	...	...	228	180	...	...	...	3,847	1,693		
16 Sapapagro	1,214	173	...	...	29	2,580	2,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,824	2,521		
17 Ivory and lac	...	...	...	...	...	3,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,174	...		
18 Penamungam	...	...	...	...	17	2,152	1,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	1,699		
19 Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,618	902		
20 Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1018		
21 Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22 Minor goods	9,774	55,170	37,565	52,552	56,219	55,156	8,161	3,444	7,174	1,019	916	1,46,167	26,235	2,62,019	2,06,848		
Total	16,921	22,025	41,182	1,02,168	3,95,446	2,32,713	8,966	4,683	8,110	6,996	916	1,74,729	29,625	6,48,259	4,60,124		
Net decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,171		
															2,60,182		
															2,97,172		

D. P. W. RETURNS.

(11) Receipts and Disbursements of the D. P. W. for the year 1957-58.

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.)	28,940	25	3	Bp Expenditure as per Progress Reports	476,958	911						
Outstanding advances.	20,397	7	8	" Establishment (pay and allowances)	81,254	4						
Stock.	1,08,676	4	8	" Deposits, sundries &c.	80,331	16	1					
Tools and Plant	2,13,046	...	5	" Unclaimed wages paid.	14,381	21	2					
Drafts cashed during the year	5,50,710	4	14	" Cash in hand (inclusive of unclaimed wages)	14,036	11	8					
Miscellaneous receipts.	2,046	14	4	" Outstanding advances.	26,854	14	11					
Unclaimed wages	14,829	9	15	" Stock	1,00,284	4	7					
Deposits, fines, sundries &c.	72,168	10	14	" Tools and Plant	2,16,688	23	15					
Total Rupees.....	10,10,784	21	7	Total Rupees.....	10,10,784	21	7					

(12)—Expenditure on works undertaken by D. P. W. during the year 1937.

L. Roads.	Repairs.	COMMUNICATIONS.	Rupees.	
			Rupees.	Rupees.
		Maintenance ...	1,26,755	
		Special repairs to the Shencottah road from 28th to 32nd mile...	1,443	
		Repairs to damages caused by the floods on the roads in the Northern Division ...	320	
		Do. do. Quilon Division ...	497	
		Special repairs to the southern road for His Highness the Maha Rajah's visit to Moothocooly vaye ...	418	
		Expenditure on 1 work estimate below 500 rupees ...	118	
			1,29,541	
	Original Works.	Constructing a road from Thittuvilly on the Ashembao road to Aramboli in the southern road near the frontier...	2,189	
		Do. do. from Maycode to Colesagaram ...	2,591	
		Do. do. from Vithray to Callar ...	884	
		Do. do. from Oshukode to Chendavancadavoo ...	715	
		Do. do. from Venbhayacconum to Nedoovent-gand...	878	
		Do. do. from Killizhanoor to Alencode ...	978	
		Do. do. from Madatharayannay to Pullicol junction...	1,600	
		Do. do. from Yaroo to Colathoorpooley ...	900	
		Do. do. from Alwaye to Edappully ...	595	
		Do. do. from Canjerupully to Coonumbagom, Manunay and towards Pambady ...	944	
		Do. do. from Yetmanoor to Laulem ...	2,314	

Do. do. from Puthanapuram to Conceyar...	2,409	
Do. do. from Neyoor market to Poothocaddy via Karigal...	5,762	
Do. do. from Perumbalur to Alwaye ...	4,391	
Do. do. from Peermade to the Madara frontier...	2,025	
Do. do. from Palacozay to Thodoooley ...	1,967	
Do. do. from Moovatupalay to Thodoooley ...	20	
Do. do. from do. to western frontier ...	14	
Do. do. from Cottayam to Parambaloor, 1st section (98th to 107th mile) ...	59	
Do. do. from Cottayam to Parambaloor, 2nd section (108th to 117th mile) ...	381	
Do. do. 3rd section (118th to 127th mile) ...	188	
Do. do. 4th section (128th to 135th mile) ...	22	
Do. do. 5th do. ...	417	
Do. 10' do. from the 4th mile of the Cottayam and Moondakayam road to the Vadavathoor pagoda...	109	
Do. do. road from Manacand to Thiroovellam ...	1,456	
Do. approaches and sundry repairs to the Thodidavoo bridge...	352	
Do. approach roads to the Travellers' and Magistrate's bungalows at Peernude, ...	280	
Do. approaches to Ravunapuram iron girder bridge...	225	
Road from Ithyearay to Pullicol junction	3,851	
Improving the village road from Shencottah to the Colathoorpooley Chowkey ...	1,866	
	40,832	1,29,541
	Carried over.....	

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	40,832	1,23,541	
Improving the sea beach road at Alleppey	1,124		
Constructing a road from Cotour to Parakay	1,197		
Improving the village road from Valaramanuram			
Do. from do. to Viligen	505		
Do. from Cattacaday to Veernacavoo	594		
Do. certain roads in and about the fort as well as Chally bazaar and fish bazaar roads	1,403		
Improvement of the gradients of the main southern road from 3rd to 19th mile	2,210		
Diverting a portion of the 6th mile of the main southern road for the improvement of the existing gradient. Division of the roads necessitated by the enclosure of the maiden in the Cantonment	13		
Raising the Codimalay embankment on the Coftayam to Changanachary road	18		
Cutting catch drains from the 15th to 32nd mile of the Coftayam to Meordakayem road	297		
Deviating and improving the road from Thimmalay to Cooteamvathoccal	131		
Metalling the road from Chally via the fish bazaar to Manarand road	77		
Improving the road from Anad to Vytherey	119		
Planters' roads, Quilon District, (Cleveland and Rock-wood bridle paths and from the saddle of the north-east corner of the Colathorpooley valley to the Teerth-curry waterfall and thence to Coleratty ridge)	496		
Do. do. southern Division (branch road to "Corveemoney estate" and Yarcumakassum bridge)....	1,888		
	9,406		
	9,506		

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Do. do. Travandrum District (Glencely road and Oaklands bridge)	2,499		
Do. do. Permade District (road at Manan's Creek estate and Chaytham Hills road to the estates of "Bonam," "Penshurst" and "Newland")	3,618		
Expenditure on 9 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	1,658	63,304	
Surveying and tracing a road from Coftacacay to Patthapuram	46		
Do. a road from Shengattah village to Shan-poor Vadacay	2		
Do. do. from Canjerupally to Lalen	133		
Do. do. from Lalen to Poomatu	60		
Do. do. from Cothlatocoolen to Vyconbe via Vadayar	103		
Do. do. from Ramapuram in Meenachel to the main northern road	20		
Do. do. from Yellacand to Carthothrithy	1		
Tracing and opening certain paths in the Northern Division (Pambuloor to Alwaye Market and thence to river landing and Paroor via Mangad)	472		
Do. a road 6' in width and 7 miles in length from Cothoorabagen to Caracuchel	406		
Do. and opening to 6' certain roads at Coftayam. Repairing the Conicoda bridge on the 24th mile of the Quilon to Shencottal road	225	1,462	1,943
Do. bridges across A. V. M. Canal	1,062		
Renewing the plankings of the Pootherandy wooden girder bridge	3		
Expenditure on 19 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	692	3,126	
	1,429	3,126	1,943
Carried over.....			3,126

Surveys and
Traces.

III.—Bridges
and Culverts

Repairs.

Original Works.	Rupees.	Rupees. (Rupees. Rupees.)
Constructing a foot bridge over the Cayencolem canal at the first market.	806	3,126,194,807
Do. a platform bridge across Yarpay river on the 3rd mile of the Thadiesperumun road ...	308	
Do. a bridge across Pottancom stream on the 14th mile of Cottayam to Moondacayem road ...	540	
Do. do. 20' span on the 30th mile of Cottayam to Moondacayem road ...	475	
Do. do. over Madockalodeo on the 26th mile of do. to do. road ...	703	
Do. do. over the stream on the 23rd mile of do. to do. do. ...	620	
Do. permanent drains on the road from Cottayam to Moondacayem ...	594	
Do. an iron girder bridge of 5-40 span over the Bayanapuram river ...	1,341	
Do. wooden bridge across the Mannon river, Koonthalar Adigarom ...	559	
Do. 13 culverts on the southern road from Kannuray bridge to Kallikavelley ...	369	
Do. a bridge over the canal at Chakay and extending the Chakay road to the sea beach ...	2,955	
Do. culverts on the Nedoovergand road 5th to 31st mile ...	46	
Do. do. on the 12th and 13th miles of the road from Ooligor to Caneyapuram ...	223	
Renewing the bridges and culverts on the Madathoray to Thairmalay road ...	3,016	
Do. the planking of bridges on the Shencottah road between the 42nd and 64th miles ...	802	

III.—Canals.	Rupees.	Rupees. (Rupees. Rupees.)
Do. the bridges adjoining the Residency and staff officer's quarters at Peermade. ...	381	
Do. the do. over the Araday river in the Hope Estate Cardamon Hill Road ...	177	
Rebuilding an abutment of the Cadacannoo bridge on the 29th mile Cayencolum road destroyed by floods. ...	1,326	
Replanking &c. the three wooden girder bridges on the 60th, 61st and 64th miles of the Peernade and Godaloor road ...	167	
Improving and altering the old bridge across the Kallanuchary Nallah on the 4th mile of Alwaye to Edappully road ...	1,148	
Restoring the timber bridge on the 28th mile of Nedoovergand and Madathooray road ...	208	
Expenditure on 19 works estimates below 500 Rs. each. ...	26	
	1,774	18,733
		21,385
Maintenance of Warkallay barrier canal ...	3,005	
Do. of canals and backwaters from south Paravoor to Thottapully ...	1,600	
Do. of do. and do. from Valey to Channankaray. ...	4,235	
Do. of Thicknankaray channel and securing banks ...	496	
Deepening a channel through Perunnathoray backwater. ...	50	
Do. A. V. M. canal between Tenggupattinam and Puovar ...	1,526	
Do. the basin at old landing place ...	761	
Do. the canal from the basin at old landing place to Chakay ...	855	
Expenditure on 5 works estimates below 500 Rs. each. ...	603	
	13,121	13,121
Carried over ...		2,16,192

	Original Works.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
		111	13,121	2,16,192
	Brought forward.....			
	Constructing revetment wall to the large bridge over the Quilon canal	785		
	Do. a landing ghaut basin and shed for the new canal near Thiroonacuray market at Cottayam.	231		
	Do. a do. shed and road in connection with the Cottayam Division Cutcherry landing	2,279		
	Construction of the Vada canal, Alleppey	46		
	Excavating canal Conjeeveery	4,822		
	Improving the Trevandrum basin	218		
	Expenditure on 2 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.		9,342	21,463
				2,37,655
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
	Repairing the Residency bungalows and out-houses at Quilon...	553		
	Repairs to the Residency bungalows at Alwaye	654		
	Thorough repairs to the Residency staff officer's quarters and out-houses at Peermade...	2,289		
	Additional repairs to the Quilon Residency buildings.	1,255		
	Expenditure on 7 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	1,657		
			6,408	
	Constructing 2 buildings with out-houses for the clerks of the Resident's office at Peermade	2,099		
	Expenditure on 5 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	557		
			2,656	9,064
	Repairing the Quilon Cutcherry buildings	738		
	Do. the Tahsildars Cutcherry at Aripand	751		
	Do. the roof of the old Moovattoopalay Cutcherry where the Munsiff's Court is held	525		
	Do. the ceiling of the Darbar Hall	489		

	Originals.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
		95		
	Certain repairs and additional furniture to the High Court House	528		
	Annual repairs to the Public Offices Trevdm. for 1057.	2,271		
	Expenditure on 17 works--estimates below 500 Rs. ca.		5,397	
	Constructing Tahsildar's Cutcherry, Munsiff's Court and Registration Office under one roof at Augusteswarem...	3,059		
	Do. do. at Sheraingheel	944		
	Do. a Magistrate's Cutcherry and Tannah at Peermade...	456		
	Do. a Chowkey at Moornth	82		
	Do. 2 outhouses to the do. at do.	394		
	Do. one set of lines for the Magistrate's Cutcherry at Peermade...	302		
	Do. a Hall and Chambers for the High Court at Vakeels	7,128		
	Do. additions and alterations to existing Cutcheries for Police accommodation at Sheraingheel.	2,048		
	Do. do. for do. at Aripand	873		
	Do. do. for do. at Umbalapoley	1,763		
	Do. do. for do. at Quilon	417		
	Do. do. for do. at Augusteswarem	800		
	Do. do. for do. at Nedooovengand	274		
	Do. do. for do. at Noyattincuray	434		
	Do. do. for do. at Shertalley	267		
	Do. do. for do. at Moovattoopoley	927		
	Do. do. for do. at Alengand	248		
	Do. do. for do. at Vycome	210		
	Carried over.....	20,326	5,397	2,06,42,87,655

		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	Brought forward.....	20,626	5,397	9,064
III—Hospitals.	Constructing additions and alterations to existing Out-churches for Police accommodation at Coenathurad. Do. Velavende Police Station.	217		2,37,655
	Putting up a wooden platform in the upper room of the High Court and furnishing the same	6		
	Expenditure on 7 works—estimates below 500 Rs. ea.	538		
		1,069	22,476	27,873
	Expenditure on 20 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	2,168	2,463	
	Constructing a Hospital with cook-room, dead house and latrine at Palpanabapuram.	2,820		
	Do. an out patients' waiting room and other additions to the Civil and Lying-in-Hospitals in Trevandrum.	2		
	Do. dead house for the hospital at Quilon.	1		
	Do. do. for the Cottayam hospital.	536		
	Do. do. for the Shertallay do.	193		
IV—Jails.	Do. do. for the Alwaye do.	483		
	Do. do. for the Cottayam do.	571		
	Completing the renewal and repair of the Compound ratings, Civil Hospital, Trevandrum.	493		
	Expenditure on 9 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	1,614	6,749	9,912
	Expenditure on 4 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	749	749	
	Constructing new central Jail at Trevandrum.	21,164	21,164	21,913
	Annual repairs to the College and its out-houses for 1906.	1		
	Expenditure on 5 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	627	623	
V—Schools.				

VI—Public Buildings.	Constructing a Preparatory School in connection with the College at Trevandrum.	6,837	6,837	7,465	
	Expenditure on 26 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	2,507	2,507		
	Constructing a Traveller's bungalow and out-houses at Peermade.	1,002			
	Expenditure on 2 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	415	1,417	3,924	
	Repairing and matting the Resident's office at Trevandrum.	420			
	Expenditure on 19 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	1,988	2,408		
	Constructing the apothecary's house at Peermade.	329			
	Do. a Chuttrum at Moorad.	1,059			
	Do. Magistrate's house with out houses at Peermade	636			
	Do. Supervisor's and Overseer's house at do.	401			
VII—Other Public Buildings.	Do. a Chuttrum at Peermade (Uraday)	396			
	Do. a Sub-Magistrate's house with out-houses at do.	1,669			
	Removing the old archway of the commercial guard room at Alleppey and substituting a timber platform with roofing therefor.	874			
	Repairing the roof of the bungalow at Perin and cutting an approach road.	73			
	Expenditure on 3 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	153	5,625	8,038	87,484
	IRRIGATION WORKS.				
	Closing breaches.	...	4,789		
	Maintenance of Nanjenda Pothenaur channel.	1,725			
	Carried over.....	1,725	4,789	...	8,35,139

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward	1,725	4,759	3,25,139
Maintenance of Anendanaur channel	1,700		
Repairing Peracude Parriacolum in Calicut Ad- garem of Culelem Taluq	2,152		
Do. Kuppiyay Celem in Kuppiyay Adigarem, Cal- icut do.	3,459		
Do. Nanniyacolum in Culepam Adigarem, Cal- icut Taluq	2,946		
Do. Alagastiy calingulah in the Nadevool Pe- dagay, Thovuth Taluq	430		
Stopping leakages in the Shavaray Dam in the Pala- yur and providing shutters to the centre and south end vents	981		
Do. the do. in the south wing of the Chathoo- pothoor Dam	422		
Expenditure on 19 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	1,712	15,421	
Strengthening the weak portions of Parayencocoly colem in Padappathoo Pedagay	111		
Do. the right bank of Palayaur below Poothary village at Sadayapoozem Parachuray	557		
Constructing a sluice across Cottayal lake bank and raising the same to prevent flood during monsoons in West Culladay, Quilon Division	650		
Do. a Calingulah near the Caramanay river on the western end of Vellanay lake and pulling down the old structure and repairing the canal from the lake to the river	231		
Do. surplus Calingulah for Mannucolum Mall Pedagay, Thovuth Taluq	55		

Original.

Do. a sluice in north bank of Thairconcolem in Thair Pedagay and revetting and strengthening banks where weak	23		
Do. head work and bridge combined for the Anendanaur	281		
Do. a bridge over the Nanjenand Poothanaur near Chattoopothoor at 0 mile 600 feet, with an under sluice to feed the Thambaracolum	1,107		
Do. shutters for the Nanjenand Poothanaur sluices	1,512		
Do. an aqueduct at the 9th mile, Nanjenand Poothanaur	325		
Reconstructing the Maycode aqueduct	165		
Do. the wing wall of the Poothoo Calingulah in the 12th mile Anendanaur	35		
Head works to Pandian Caul	17		
Certain improvements to the Nanjenand Poothanaur channel	6		
Improvements to Pandian Caul	1,425		
Restoring and improving the Anendanaur irrigation channel	3,424		
Do. and do. the Nanjenand Poothanaur channel	1,735		
Do. the Alathorayaur irrigation channel from opposite the village of Cudocaray to the Poothacurichy colem a distance of 4 miles and 4,900 feet	12,008		
Do. Mannucudian caul a channel leading off from Sholencud dam across the Pallayaur	155		
Restoring Parakay caul	356		
Carried over	24,258	20,210	3,25,139

	Brought forward.	Rupees. 24,958	Rupees. 20,910	Rupees. 3,25,139
	Rebuilding the sluice in Chungaloor colon a rain fed tank near Varivoc, Angamawaram Pedagay, and revetting bank where necessary	14		
	Diverting the last quarter of 14th mile, Arandanur channel... ..	40		
	Revetting the left bank of Paleyaur below junction of the Kanjinar	205		
	Pitching slopes in parts of the Alathorayaur channel. Repairs to Pothen Dam	478		
	Expenditure on 31 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	4,511		
		6,553	36,043	56,253
	MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.			
	Docking and cleaning the steam dredger	2,877		
	Draining the Mitthamada peorum tank	548		
	Expenditure on 32 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	3,721	7,146	
	Constructing 3 sentry boxes at the Fort gates, Travancore	128		
	Do. a shed for storing machinery returned from W. Turrel works... ..	242		
	Do. enclosure wall, hand stand, iron Villa &c. in the maidan in the Fort and providing iron Villa... ..	16,526		
	Do. gate and railings around the Public gardens. Do. a tiled building for the custody of arms of the detachment of the native Infantry at Travancore and an addition of a separate room to the existing guard room for storing ammunition	14		
	Do. 2 Urinals for the Public Offices	1,875		
		855		

Repairs.

Originals.

Do. sheds and preparing camps on account of Mr. Logan's and Major Alcad's visit to Travancore	1,720			
Do. a Jun-car for the Thiruvettair crossing	155			
Reconstructing the compound wall of the pagoda and steps adjoining pagoda and Palace at Neyattineuray, and cutting river diversion to prevent further injury. Restoring the gardener's lodge and its outhouses at Peernade	720			
Alloppey pier works	1,320			
Fitting lightning conductor to His Highness the Maha Rajah's new Palace	20,866			
Expenditure incurred on account of His Highness the Maha Rajah's trip to Quilon and back	778			
Do. do. visit to Attungal	959			
Do. do. His Excellency the Governor's visit... ..	826			
Special repairs to the Shencottah, Coorathoorpooley and Quilon town roads on account of His Highness the Maha Rajah's visit	386			
Do. do. to the Nedcoveengaud road on account of do. do... ..	7,207			
Charges incurred on account of transmission of stores. Lighting roads and canals	1,872			
Contingencies	5,831			
Sundries	3,259			
Expenditure on 20 works estimates below 500 Rs. each.	16,159			
	6,083			
	2,973	88,420	95,566	95,566
Total Rupees,.....	1,375	...	...	4,76,958

(13)—Abstract of Statements 11 and 12.

Repairs.		Rupees.	
	Communications.....	1,45,788	0
	Public Buildings.....	20,530	
	Irrigation Works.....	20,210	
	Miscellaneous Works—Public Improvements &c.....	7,146	1,93,704
Original Works.	Communications.....	91,867	
	Public Buildings.....	66,924	
	Irrigation Works	36,043	
	Miscellaneous Works—Public Improvements &c.....	88,420	2,83,254
	Establishment (pay and allowances)...		81,254
	Deposits, Sundries &c.....		80,332
	Unclaimed wages paid.....		14,382
	Cash in hand (inclusive of unclaimed wages)		14,036
	Outstanding advances.....		26,855
	Stock		1,00,284
	Tools and Plant		2,16,684
	Total Rupees.....		10,10,785

(14)—TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT

dated the 25th September 1881.

I. The arrangements under which the repair of tanks in the south is at present carried on partly by the D. P. W. and partly by a separate agency, being found unsatisfactory in their practical working, Government resolve to place the Krishni Marummat under a separate professional officer of experience to be designated Assistant Engineer in charge of tanks and irrigation who shall have exclusive charge of tanks and be directly responsible to Government. This officer will also be charged with the distribution of water to the fields which is at present regulated by a subordinate under the immediate orders of the Division Peishcar, who is styled Attukal or Irrigation Sub-Magistrate, and is invested with the powers of a third class Magistrate for hearing and disposing of all complaints of trespass and other offences committed in respect to irrigation. The necessary powers for these purposes will now be conferred on the Assistant Engineer, the Attukal-Amin still acting in subordination to him and under his direct orders.

II. Under this arrangement,

(1) The D. P. W. will be relieved of its share of the Krishni Marummat imposed upon it by the order of Government conveyed in their letter of the 26th July 1879 to the Chief Engineer.

(2) The care and conservancy of all tanks without exception in the Nanjund including their repair, restoration and maintenance will devolve on the Assistant Engineer to be newly appointed who shall correspond direct with Government in respect of all matters connected with his charge and be directly under their orders and be responsible to them.

(3) The rule which requires that the expenditure on any particular tank shall not exceed the revenue derived from it during the previous 5 years according as the tank is river-fed or is dependent on the falling rain shall cease to have effect.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Assistant Engineer in charge of tanks and irrigation to select each year the works to be executed during the ensuing working season. They should be chosen with care with reference to their importance, to the condition of each work, the cultivation and revenue dependent upon each, and the funds allotted by Government and available for tank repairs. The representations of the ryots should be considered, and the opinion of the Division Peishcar and Tahildars likewise sought when necessary before deciding on the works to be undertaken.

(5) Careful estimates should then be prepared with the necessary plans and submitted to Government for sanction with a full report in each case explaining the necessity for the work, the revenue dependent hereon, the expenditure within the previous 5 years and all other particulars necessary for a full elucidation of the project. The estimate in each case should provide for the complete repair or restoration of the work with reference to the area to be irrigated, and not as is at present so often the case for partial repairs only.

(6) On receipt of sanction the works should be included in a Budget which should be submitted not later than the 30th of September in each year.

(7) As each tank is thoroughly repaired or restored, it should be made over to the care of the ryots holding cultivation under it, and a writing taken from them binding them to maintain it in good condition by executing annually before the commencement of each cultivation season, the necessary repairs required to it in the way of removing any silt brought down during the preceding rainy season, clearing sluices, filling up gullies &c.

(8) It will form an important part of the duties of the Assistant Engineer to see at the proper time that such ordinary and timely repairs are made by the ryots concerned. When Government expend large sums of the public money to put a tank in the first instance in a state of thorough efficiency, the ryots, as parties most interested in its preservation and as residing on the spot, are bound to attend to its conservancy and contribute by timely care and attention to maintain the tank in a proper condition. The self-interest of the ryots will, it is hoped, be sufficient under the vigilant supervision and judicious guidance of the Assistant Engineer to ensure this object. But should it prove otherwise, Government will be prepared to have recourse to legislation to enforce the obligation.

(9) It shall be the duty of the Peishcar of the Division, of his own motion or at the instance of the Tahsildars or ryots concerned, to bring to the notice of the Assistant Engineer any particular work which may require immediate attention or to be taken up in preference to others on the ground of the revenue interests involved or other reasons, and the Assistant Engineer shall be bound to meet such requisitions as far as possible, but when he finds himself unable to do so, shall record his reasons therefor, and refer the matter for the orders of Government.

(10) The Assistant Engineer in charge of tanks shall have the direction and regulation of the distribution of the water from the Rivers, Channels, Tanks, and other works for irrigation purposes within his range. While effectually guarding against any wastage at all times, the whole available supply should be so regulated and distributed in seasons of deficient rainfall with reference both to the public and individual interests involved, as to ensure the largest amount of successful cultivation possible.

(11) The Assistant Engineer will be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class to enable him to deal effectually with all offences committed in relation to irrigation.

(12) The whole of the Irrigation Establishment now employed in the distribution of water shall be placed under the immediate orders and control of the Assistant Engineer.

(13) All appeals from decisions of the Assistant Engineer in the exercise of his magisterial powers will lie in due course of law to the superior Magistrate and Criminal Courts.

(14) The Assistant Engineer shall be free to act on his own judgment and responsibility in all matters relating to distribution of water, seeking, where he considers it necessary, for the advice and opinion of the Division Peishcar.

(15) The Peishcar will exercise as at present a general supervision over the distribution of the water supply. In case of complaints preferred to him by the ryots, and when he sees reasons to question the action

of the Assistant Engineer in any case, he is at liberty to interfere, recording his reasons for doing so, fully and clearly, and sending a copy of such reasons to the Assistant Engineer and to Government.

III. The object of Government in placing all tank repairs and conservancy under the exclusive charge of a professional officer directly responsible to Government, is to ensure close and sustained attention to those numerous reservoirs which form so important a part of the irrigation system of the south and on which a large portion of the revenue of the State and of the resources and well-being of the agricultural population depend. Notwithstanding large outlays of the public money in past years, the results secured have been far from satisfactory; and recent events have shown the necessity of dealing with the tanks on a systematic plan. A steady and continued expenditure for some years to come will be necessary to place these works on anything like an efficient footing, and if it is important to make each tank fulfil its proper function, the necessary expense must be incurred, and any stinting in this direction will be bad economy and result in a waste of money. Many of the tanks are small ponds. They have silted up through a long course of years and are otherwise out of condition by long neglect, and some at least will require an expenditure out of all proportion to the revenue they yield, but the numerous poor ryots holding lands under them are entirely dependent for their livelihood on the irrigation derived from those tanks and such irrigation is now precarious owing to the state of the reservoirs. No amount of expenditure, however, will avail to improve the present state of things if as here-to-fore we go on, without any method or system, repairing each tank partially and allowing it to relapse in a short time to its former condition. What is wanted is a thorough and complete restoration of each tank in the first instance and its conservancy and maintenance afterwards with the help of the ryots benefitting by it, in the manner already indicated. A native officer of character and judgment consulting the feelings and wants of the ryots and carrying the agricultural population with him in the discharge of the important duties with which it is proposed to entrust him, will be able to exercise great influence over them for good, and bring the numerous tanks, on which their well-being and the stability of the State revenue so much depend, into a state of efficiency never before known. The antecedents and character of Colunda Velu Moodaliar B. C. E. point him out as an officer qualified to undertake this important task, and Government accordingly resolve to place him in charge of the tanks and water distribution in the taluqs comprising the Nanjinad. He will, as already stated, be designated Assistant Engineer in charge of tanks and irrigation and will in consequence of the greatly increased responsibility and labor which will devolve upon him, draw a salary of 400 rupees a month with a batta of 4 rupees per diem while moving about his division and absent from his head quarters.

IV. The Government rely on the Division Peishcar giving Colunda Velu Moodaliar his unreserved support in all matters relating to his duties and on the two officers acting in close concert and working together harmoniously to promote the public interests confided to their charge.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Devan.

(15)—Rules regarding the Unjel Department of the Travancore Government published for general information.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Unjel rules which will come into force from the 1st of the Malabar year 1057.

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Unjel than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1.) That the postage on letters and newspapers is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2.) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one half the former Unjel rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3.) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

(4.) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 7 to 6 Chs.

(5.) That Book or Pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of 3 Chs. which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of 2 As.

(6.) That the Unjel Department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of receipt for registered articles, on payment of a fee of 2 Chs. the British rate being one anna.

(7.) That Proof sheets and Press manuscripts may hereafter be sent by Book post which is a cheaper medium than Letter post, and

(8.) That complaints against the Unjel office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Unjel will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 Tolas whether paid or service shall be sent by letter Mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower Banghy Mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 Tolas may nevertheless be sent by Letter Mail, provided the charges are paid at Letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words "Emergent" and "By Letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

SERVICE LETTERS.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the Head of each Department or office, or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorised by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar	
To	On Sircar Service only
A. B.	The Tahsildar.
Division Sumprethy.	Quilon.

3. The officer authorised as aforesaid to sign the cover, must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government Officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Unjel Office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Unjel Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed, and the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government Officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar addressed, should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent.

To	A. B.
C. D.	Alleppey.
Dewan Peishcar	

Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Unjel Office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below :—

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about title to leave &c.

EXPRESS UNJEL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sircar Unjel by the public is one Fanam per mile or a fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered, without which the Unjel authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent, has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new Station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Unjel Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for 3 weeks, and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Unjel Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Karwadi Karikar in behalf of H. H. the Maharaja	
Dewan.	
Unjel Superintendent.	

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary Mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance should be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles, &c. by periodical expresses for the use of the palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 6 Chs. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 2 Chs. in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheques, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of Newspapers weighing under 20 Tolas will travel by the Letter Mail and those exceeding that weight by Banghy Mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Unjel Officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by Book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by Book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. A pattern packet may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of 3 Chuckrums for the former and 2 Chuckrums for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Unjel office for a parcel only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage, 2 Chuckrums, independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c. must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c. posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Unjel Master at every station. Letters &c. that are to be despatched by mails during night must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Unjel Superintendent.

29. The hours for registration of letters and parcels at every Unjel office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Unjel Masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters and parcels themselves, or authorize the local Unjel Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Unjel Peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due, or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Unjel Peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged, is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Unjel Peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c. shall be taken back to the Unjel office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article, must be paid at once on delivery, after which, any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c., the covers or envelopes bearing the Unjel Stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Unjel office, notified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Unjel Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Unjel Peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Unjel offices, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Unjel office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required, will be delivered.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior nor permitted to examine the records of any Unjel office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Unjel Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzar Cutcherry,)
Trevandrum,)
28th June 1881.)

SCHEDULE No. 1

REVISED RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS, &c. SENT THROUGH THE SLACK CARRIER.									
Rates of Postage on Letters.		Rates of Postage on Newspapers.		Rates of Postage on Book Packages.		Rates of Postage on Pattern Packages.		Rates of Postage on Bangly Parcels.	
Not exceeding in weight	Postage.	Not exceeding in weight	Postage.	Not exceeding in weight	Postage.	Not exceeding in weight	Postage.	Not exceeding in weight	Postage.
	Rs. Chs.		Rs. Chs.		Rs. Chs.		Rs. Chs.		Rs. Chs.
1 Tola	1	10 Tolas	1	10 Tolas	1	10 Tolas	1	20 Tolas	1
1 do.	1	20 do.	2	20 do.	2	20 do.	2	50 do.	2
2 do.	2	30 do.	3	30 do.	3	30 do.	3	100 do.	3
2 do.	2	40 do.	4	40 do.	4	40 do.	4	200 do.	4
3 do.	3	For every additional 10 Tolas.	1	For every additional 10 Tolas.	1	No pattern packet shall exceed 40 Tolas.	1	300 do.	6
For every additional Tola.	1	For every additional 10 Tolas.	1	Book packets exceeding 200 Tolas will be charged at the parcel rates	1			400 do.	8
								500 do.	10
								600 do.	12
								Parcels exceeding 600 Tolas will not be received at Unjeh Offices.	24
									Exceeding 100 miles.
									Not exceeding 100 miles.
									For distance.

SCHEDULE No. 2.
RATES FOR REGISTRATION &c.

Registration fee	Chuckruns
For each Letter	6
For each Book or Pattern packet	3
<i>Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.</i>	
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet	2
For each Parcel	2

LIST OF UNJEL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Thovalay	Thovalay
Poothapandy	
Assambo	
Soosindram	Agasthiswaram
Mahadapuram	
Cottar	
Vadasery	Culkulam
Pulpauabapuram	
Theroovattar	
Eraneal	Eraneal
Colachel	
Karingal	
Coolithooray	Velavancode
Pattanam	
Parachalay	
Neyattungaray	Neyattungaray
Poovar	
Nemum	
Trevandrum	Trevandrum
Karamanay	
Poothenchanthay	
Puttam	Nedoovangad
Calacootam	
Nedoovangad	
Areanad	Nedoovangad
Ponmoody	
Pachai	
Vamanapuram	Shrayingeel
Sheraingeel	
Attangal	
Warkalay	Quilon
Nadayara	
Quilon	
Paroor	Quilon
Quilon Piravagay	
Kottarakaray	
Anjel	Kottarakaray

Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Madathoorakany	Kottarakaray
Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram
Kolathoorpūlay	
Valookanparai	
Poonaloor	Shencotta
Shencottah	
Samburadakarai	
Pooliaray	Coonathoor
Coonathoor	
Adoor	
Chavaray	Karnagapully
Padanayarcoolangaray	
Kristnapuram	
Arepad	Kartigapully
Kayencoolum	
Mavelicaray	
Pulickal	Chenganoor
Chenganoor	
Puthanamthattay	
Koniyoor	Tiroovalla
Tiroovalla	
Aramoola	
Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay
Polineoonoo	
Alleppey	
Alleppey Piravagay	Shertalay
Shertalay	
Kalavoor	
Areacootty	Vyceme
Vycome	
Theekunparavoor	
Paravoor	Paravoor
Verapolay	
Yettoomanoor	
Cottayam	Cottayam
Kedungoor	
Changanachery	
Kanjerapally	Changanachery
Peermade	
Pala	
Thodoovalay	Thodoovalay
Moovattoopulay	
Piravam	
Chalickavattam	Koonathoonad
Parambavoor	
Alwaye	
Tiroovaloor	Allengad

D. INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

(1) - Summary of Numbers admitted and left during the year 1957.

	On Register Ad. 1956.	Admitted during the year.			Left during the year.			On Register.
		By Promotion.	From District Schools.	Otherwise.	By Promotion.	Otherwise.	Total.	
College	123	36	...	24	62	...	49	136
High School	578	73	54	95	223	289	225	515
Preparatory School	230	...	5	161	73	29	65	231
Total	931	109	59	282	169	330	504	942

(2) - Statement showing the average attendance &c during the year 1957.

	Highest number on Register.	Lowest number on Register.	Average number on Register.	Average attendance during the year.	Highest number pre- sent any one day.	Lowest number pre- sent any one day.	Highest weekly average.	Lowest weekly average.	Greatest number pre- sent any one week.	Lowest number pre- sent any one week.	Highest monthly average.	Lowest monthly average.	Percentage.
College	142	115	127.9	112.19	133	72	128	80.3	188	99	125.6	84.2	87.8
High School	594	548	511	505.97	542	442	531.8	458.4	567	476	521.9	475.25	88.7
Preparatory School	231	174	211.6	186.6	209	169	203.2	148.9	222	172	198.9	169.106	88.19
Total	968	837	910.5	804.8	884	674	806	659.5	927	746	846.4	726.9	88.4

(3) - Statement showing the number examined and promoted during the year 1957.

	Examined.		Promoted.		Percentage.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
Fifth Class	155	167	70	57	45.16	34.13
Fourth	159	154	82	66	51.57	42.85
Third	127	129	52	53	40.94	40.98

(4) - Statement showing the results in the University Examinations during the year 1957.

	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.			Percentage.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	
Matriculation Examination	65	98	12	39	15	41.9
First Examination in Arts	24	39	11	16	10	48.7
Bachelor of Arts Examination	28	28	11	16	10	48.7
Do. Last Do.	1	1	1	1	1	100

ENGLISH DISTRICT AND-AIDED SCHOOLS.

(5) - Summary of numbers admitted and left during the year 1957.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.	No. on the Register 1st Avany 1957.	No. admitted during the year.	Total under instruc- tion.	Left during the year.	No. remaining 31st Audy 1957.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average No. on Re- gister.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of atten- dance.
Kottar	157	143	300	90	210	53	...	183	157	85.7
Takalay	82	54	136	54	82	...	...	83	64	77.1
Quilon	150	117	267	77	190	40	...	174	140	80.4
Alleppey	131	102	233	75	158	27	...	150	125	83.3
Kayankulam	40	29	69	26	43	3	...	43	35	81.3
Maalikalay	47	44	91	22	69	22	...	58	48	82.7
Braneel	29	43	72	29	43	14	...	30	25	83.3
Shencottah	64	37	101	31	70	6	...	71	53	74.6
Changanacherry	39	22	61	21	40	1	...	40	31	77.5
Sheraingil	48	42	90	31	59	11	...	50	38	76
Attingal	50	29	79	25	54	4	...	48	40	83.3
Paravoor	32	31	63	34	29	...	3	32	27	84.3
Kottarakaray	28	15	43	17	26	...	2	27	22	81.5
Bhoothapandy	32	35	67	19	48	16	...	46	39	84.7
Colachel	25	14	39	14	25	...	...	26	20	76.9
Tiruvellah	63	59	122	36	86	23	...	86	69	80.2
Alwaye	51	30	81	20	61	10	...	58	46	79.3
Tiruvettar	36	30	66	31	35	...	1	37	28	75.6
Maalikalay	9	3	12	...	12	3	...	10	7	70
Special school.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1113	879	1992	652	1340	233	6	1252	1014	80.9
AIDED SCHOOLS.										
Fort English school.	170	120	290	110	180	10	...	168	142	84.5
Quilon girls' do.	47	19	66	19	47	...	...	44	36	81.8
Alleppey do.	...	59	59	17	42	59	...	43	31	72.09
Total	217	198	415	146	269	69	...	255	209	81.9
Grand Total	1330	1077	2407	798	1609	302	6	1507	1223	81.1

(6)—Time in school of those on Register at the end of the year 1957.

DISTRICT 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.	Total.
Kottar ...	106	38	27	18	11	4	6	20.13	210
Takalay ...	34	24	13	8	1	1	1	16.5	82
Quilon ...	92	70	17	5	1	2	3	14.6	190
Alleppey ...	79	20	30	18	3	5	3	20.4	158
Kayankolam ...	18	11	3	8	1	1	1	21.04	43
Mavalikaray ...	34	16	13	3	1	2	...	16	63
Eraneel ...	29	8	4	2	...	...	...	10.32	43
Shencottah ...	28	15	11	9	3	2	2	28	70
Chunganacherry ...	19	7	5	4	2	2	1	22.5	40
Sheraingil ...	39	3	10	5	1	1	...	16	59
Attingal ...	25	7	9	7	3	...	3	23.8	54
Paravoor ...	19	1	4	3	1	1	...	18.2	29
Kottarakaray ...	10	6	8	1	1	...	...	18	26
Bhoothapandy ...	27	4	12	5	...	...	...	17.2	48
Colachel ...	10	4	5	2	...	2	2	26	25
Tiruvellah ...	51	26	2	3	2	2	...	15	86
Alwaye ...	24	17	6	4	3	6	1	23.5	61
Tiruvettar ...	19	4	5	...	7	...	...	20	35
Mavalikaray Special School...	4	2	...	...	2	...	4	40	12
Total...	667	283	184	105	43	31	27	20.3	1,340
AIDED SCHOOLS.									
Fort English school...	80	48	17	22	7	6	...	19.14	180
Alleppey Girls' school...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Quilon Convent Girls' school...	19	5	9	4	6	3	1	...	47
Total...	141	53	26	26	13	9	1	...	269
Grand total...	808	336	210	131	56	40	28	15.8	1,609

(7)—Time in school of those that left during 1957.

District Schools.	Less than 1 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.	Total.
Kotar ...	58	19	7	3	1	...	2	12.66	90
Takalay ...	32	9	4	4	1	2	2	18.2	54
Quilon ...	46	16	9	1	2	1	2	14	77
Alleppey ...	41	9	9	6	6	1	3	20.4	75
Kayankolam ...	10	1	10	1	2	1	1	20.96	26
Mavalikaray ...	12	1	2	2	1	2	2	26	22
Eraneel ...	18	5	1	2	1	1	1	19.4	29
Shencottah ...	16	7	...	2	...	5	1	29	31
Chunganacherry ...	6	6	5	1	...	3	...	24.5	21
Sheraingil ...	13	8	1	6	2	1	...	21	31
Attengal ...	13	4	2	2	2	1	1	24.5	25
Paravoor ...	13	12	1	3	1	3	1	22.9	34
Kottarakaray ...	6	4	1	2	3	...	1	25	17
Bhoothapandy ...	8	...	1	4	3	2	1	28	19
Colachel ...	9	2	1	...	...	2	...	17	14
Tiruvellah ...	20	10	4	1	1	...	...	16.3	36
Alwaye ...	8	9	...	1	1	1	...	12.5	20
Tiruvettar ...	21	2	5	1	2	...	...	14	31
Mavalikaray Special School...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	350	124	63	42	29	26	18	19.8	652
Aided Schools:									
Fort English school.	54	22	18	6	7	3	...	19.36	110
Alleppey Girls' school	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Quilon Do.	10	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	19
Total.....	81	26	19	10	7	3	...	...	146
Grand total...	431	150	82	52	36	29	18	18.91	798

(8)—Distribution according to class.

District Schools.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Kotlar	82	36	28	21	24	19	210
Takalay	22	12	13	13	12	10	82
Quilon	102	31	25	18	9	5	190
Alleppey	74	20	19	17	15	13	158
Kayenkolom	16	12	11	4	...	...	43
Mavalikaray	38	9	8	9	...	...	69
Eraneel	31	5	7	...	5	...	43
Shencottah	21	20	11	...	4	...	70
Chunganacherry	26	7	...	7	...	...	40
Sherangil	41	12	6	...	...	...	59
Attengal	30	8	4	3	9	...	54
Paravoor	19	...	5	5	...	...	29
Kottarakaray	13	5	8	...	...	...	26
Bhoothapandy	32	9	4	3	...	...	48
Colachel	10	...	...	6	2	...	25
Tiruvellah	60	16	10	...	...	...	86
Alwaye	25	18	9	9	...	...	61
Tiruvettar	15	7	7	4	2	...	35
Mavalikaray Special School...	4	1	6	1	...	...	12
Total.....	661	235	181	127	82	54	1,340
<i>Aided Schools.</i>							
Fort English School.	23	31	31	34	36	25	180
Alleppey Grant-in-aid Girls' school...	1	2	8	17	14	...	42
Quilon Convent Girls' school...	9	9	12	11	6	...	47
Total.....	33	42	51	62	56	25	269
Grand total...	694	277	232	189	138	79	1,609

(9)—Distribution according to age.

District Schools.	Under 6.	Between 6 and 7.	7-8.	8-9.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-13.	13-14.	14-15.	15-16.	Over 16.	Total.
Kotlar	1	2	2	7	9	17	39	33	47	19	23	11	210
Takalay	...	...	1	3	2	7	6	21	10	7	14	11	82
Quilon	...	...	2	11	12	17	23	44	22	19	11	29	190
Alleppey	...	...	1	8	8	6	15	36	34	13	16	21	158
Kayenkolom	...	...	2	...	5	4	4	6	6	3	6	4	43
Mavalikaray	...	...	2	1	5	5	9	7	11	9	11	9	69
Eraneel	...	1	2	1	3	3	17	3	2	3	2	2	43
Shencottah	...	1	4	2	6	4	13	13	8	6	6	7	70
Chunganacherry	1	3	3	3	4	3	6	6	5	4	2	3	40
Sherangil	...	3	7	5	5	7	13	8	4	6	...	1	59
Attengal	...	2	4	5	6	6	2	6	7	8	3	5	54
Paravoor	...	...	1	...	12	7	8	5	12	4	...	...	29
Kottarakaray	...	2	...	1	5	4	5	2	2	3	2	...	26
Bhoothapandy	...	...	...	...	8	6	6	10	4	10	3	1	48
Colachel	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	4	2	5	5	2	25
Tiruvellah	...	...	1	15	18	18	13	12	4	3	1	1	86
Alwaye	...	1	4	4	4	5	9	11	7	5	5	2	61
Tiruvettar	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	8	8	4	4	1	35
Mavalikaray Special School...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	12
Total.....	6	19	39	68	111	130	178	245	185	130	112	117	1,340
<i>Aided Schools.</i>													
Fort English School	...	...	3	10	6	20	21	35	31	28	14	12	180
Alleppey Grant-in-aid Girls' school...	8	9	7	4	2	2	6	3	1	...	...	...	42
Quilon Convent Girls' school...	3	1	4	3	6	3	5	6	...	7	6	3	47
Total.....	11	10	14	17	14	25	32	44	32	35	20	15	269
Grand total...	17	29	53	85	125	155	210	289	217	165	132	132	1,609

(10)—Distribution according to caste.

District Schools.	Brahmins.	Pandy Sudras.	Malayali Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Kotar ...	70	65	28	40	5	1	210
Takalay ...	35	22	24	...	1	...	82
Quilon ...	25	17	47	6	95	...	190
Alleppey ...	22	20	46	2	54	...	158
Kayenkolom ...	7	3	14	1	20	...	43
Mavalikaray ...	...	2	27	3	30	...	69
Eraneel ...	...	22	15	3	3	...	43
Shencottah... ..	44	17	...	8	...	1	70
Chunganacherry ...	1	1	12	...	23	1	40
Sherangil ...	3	3	20	1	31	1	59
Attengal ...	33	2	17	2	...	...	54
Paravoor ...	6	1	19	1	2	...	29
Kottarakaray ...	4	2	8	...	12	...	26
Bhothapandy ...	18	21	1	1	7	...	48
Colachel ...	1	8	14	1	1	...	25
Tiruvellah ...	4	...	30	9	43	...	86
Alwaye ...	...	1	17	23	20	...	61
Tiruvettar ...	7	5	21	...	2	...	35
Mavalikaray Special School.	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
Total.....	285	221	360	113	351	10	1,340
Percentage in school ...	21.2	16.4	26.8	9.9	26.1	.7	
<i>Aided Schools.</i>							
Fort English School ...	125	9	40	2	1	3	180
Alleppey Grant-in-aid Girls' school...	12	4	11	4	11	...	42
Quilon Convent Girls' school.	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
Total.....	137	13	51	6	59	3	269
Percentage in school...	50.9	4.8	19.9	2.2	21.9	1.1	
Grand percentage.....	26.2	14.5	25.5	7.3	25.4	.8	
Grand total.....	422	234	411	119	410	13	1,609

(11).—Cost &c. of the English District School Establishment and the amount of Grant-in-aid.

District Schools.	Average No. in the Re-ister.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total cost to Govern-ment.	Fees rea-lized.	Net cost to Govern-ment.	Total cost to Govern-ment.	Total cost to Govern-ment.	Percentage paid by Go-vernment.
Kotar ...	183	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 23	Rs. 1,823	Rs. 502	Rs. 1,320	Rs. 1,320	Rs. 1,320	723
Takalay ...	183	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 23	Rs. 1,823	Rs. 216	Rs. 1,607	Rs. 1,607	Rs. 1,607	798
Quilon ...	174	Rs. 1,844	Rs. 20	Rs. 1,864	Rs. 461	Rs. 1,403	Rs. 1,403	Rs. 1,403	704
Alleppey ...	150	Rs. 1,836	Rs. 18	Rs. 1,854	Rs. 425	Rs. 1,429	Rs. 1,429	Rs. 1,429	77.98
Kayenkolom ...	43	Rs. 654	Rs. 12	Rs. 666	Rs. 74	Rs. 592	Rs. 592	Rs. 592	89.2
Mavalikaray ...	58	Rs. 741	Rs. 16	Rs. 757	Rs. 89	Rs. 668	Rs. 668	Rs. 668	87.9
Eraneel ...	30	Rs. 550	Rs. 12	Rs. 562	Rs. 51	Rs. 510	Rs. 510	Rs. 510	91.3
Shencottah ...	71	Rs. 1,396	Rs. 13	Rs. 1,409	Rs. 113	Rs. 1,296	Rs. 1,296	Rs. 1,296	87.1
Chunganacherry ...	40	Rs. 504	Rs. 12	Rs. 516	Rs. 69	Rs. 447	Rs. 447	Rs. 447	89.7
Sherangil ...	50	Rs. 634	Rs. 18	Rs. 652	Rs. 77	Rs. 575	Rs. 575	Rs. 575	88.8
Attengal ...	48	Rs. 720	Rs. 12	Rs. 732	Rs. 53	Rs. 679	Rs. 679	Rs. 679	92.8
Paravoor ...	27	Rs. 372	Rs. 12	Rs. 384	Rs. 43	Rs. 340	Rs. 340	Rs. 340	88.6
Kottarakaray ...	27	Rs. 372	Rs. 12	Rs. 384	Rs. 43	Rs. 340	Rs. 340	Rs. 340	88.6
Bhothapandy ...	46	Rs. 432	Rs. 12	Rs. 444	Rs. 36	Rs. 408	Rs. 408	Rs. 408	91.08
Colachel ...	29	Rs. 399	Rs. 12	Rs. 411	Rs. 141	Rs. 270	Rs. 270	Rs. 270	85.7
Tiruvellah ...	58	Rs. 678	Rs. 12	Rs. 690	Rs. 82	Rs. 608	Rs. 608	Rs. 608	88.9
Alwaye ...	58	Rs. 678	Rs. 12	Rs. 690	Rs. 82	Rs. 608	Rs. 608	Rs. 608	88.9
Tiruvettar ...	97	Rs. 420	Rs. 16	Rs. 436	Rs. 55	Rs. 381	Rs. 381	Rs. 381	100
Mavalikaray special school	10	Rs. 638	Rs. 14	Rs. 652	Rs. 710	Rs. 710	Rs. 710	Rs. 710	...
Total.....	1,222	Rs. 15,700	Rs. 2612	Rs. 18,312	Rs. 2,639	Rs. 15,673	Rs. 15,673	Rs. 15,673	...
Head Quarter Establishment and contingencies ...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,016	Rs. 21	Rs. 3,037	Rs. 3,037	Rs. 3,037	...
Total.....	...	...	...	Rs. 19,587	Rs. 3	Rs. 19,590	Rs. 19,590	Rs. 19,590	...
<i>AIDED SCHOOLS.</i>									
Fort English school	108	...	...	...	...	Rs. 130	Rs. 130	Rs. 130	...
Quilon Convent Girls' school	44	...	...	...	...	Rs. 600	Rs. 600	Rs. 600	...
Alleppey Girls' school	43	...	...	...	...	Rs. 600	Rs. 600	Rs. 600	...
Total.....	255	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,330	Rs. 1,330	Rs. 1,330	...
Grand Total.....	1,507	...	...	...	...	Rs. 18,920	Rs. 18,920	Rs. 18,920	...

(12)—Comparison of Results—Sixth Class.

	Vernacular.	English.	Arithmetic.	Geometry.	Algebra.	History.	Geography.	Total marks.	No. examined.	No. promoted.	Percentage of promotion.
Maximum marks	100	120	100	80	60	60	60	580			
Average No. of marks in all the schools...	31.3	42.5	32.3	23.9	14.9	14.7	13.7	176.4	10	16	60
Do. in Alleppey	34.2	59.8	30	25	20.8	17.4	13	260.2	5	3	60
Do. in Kotar	32	43	34.6	26	13.5	17	14.2	181.2	16	4	25
Do. in Quilon	20.6	21.8	9.6	8.8	3.6	6.8	6.8	79.2	5	1	20
Do. in Shencottah	21.45	3	58.3	22.8	18.3	19.5	18.2	204.1	3	3	100
Do. in Takalay	40	42	24	29.25	18.5	10	14	193.2	8	3	37.5
Total									40	16	40

(13)—Comparison of Results—Fifth Class.

	English.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	History.	Geography.	Dictation.	Total marks.	No. examined.	No. promoted.	Percentage of promotions.
Maximum marks	100	100	100	100	100	100	20	620			
Average number of marks in all the schools...	29.8	21.9	2.3	32.2	28.6	20.5	1.2	165.2			
Do. in Alleppey	37.5	20.8	25.5	31.2	26.1	23.4	4	164.9	13	8	41.5
Do. in Alengal	23.1	23.4	7.2	29.1	35.3	30.7	2.9	151.7	8	1	12.5
Do. in Changanacherry	30.2	11.2	20.7	12.8	31	22	5.2	133.2	4	2	50
Do. in Kotar	35.2	19.8	30.3	47.6	33.5	43	3	209.1	11	8	72.7
Do. in Mavalikarai	38.2	28.3	20.6	30.2	34.7	38.4	4.2	194.6	2	5	62.5
Do. in Quilon	12.6	13	5.2	20.1	13.5	14.7	6.2	72.9	9	1	11.1
Do. in Shencottah	31	28.3	60	56.2	29.8	33.5	1.3	240.1	7	5	71.4
Do. in Takalay	28.7	23.2	19.7	23.3	24.3	29.1	2.4	146.2	12	6	50
Do. in Tiruvellah	25	24.3	14.6	27.3	37.3	21.5		151	3	1	33.3
Do. in Tiruvettar	29	23.6	23.6	39.6	33.3	33.3	4.6	187	3	1	33.3
Total									78	38	48.7

(14)—Comparison of Results—Fourth Class 1881.

	English.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Dictation.	Total marks.	No. examined.	No. promoted.	Percentage of promotion.
Maximum marks	100	100	100	100	100	20	520			
Average No. of marks in all the schools...	29.1	40.6	16.6	14.5	20.1	8.6	129.5			
Do. in Alleppey	28.8	38.1	22.7	18	27.4	10.6	145.6	20	12	60
Do. in Alwaye	31.8	61.3	9	9.6	19.6	13.6	144.9	3	1	33.3
Do. in Attengal	56.5	57.6	32.3	39.3	38.2	14.3	238.2	3	3	100
Do. in Bhoothapandy	32.4	43.5	22.5	23.6	15.7	7.5	145.2	6	3	50
Do. in Colachel	20.3	37.5	12	13.7	10.9	6.5	100.9	7	2	28.5
Do. in Erancel	31.2	48	13.8	11.5	15	12.8	132.3	6	3	50
Do. in Kayenkolom	25.5	44.1	5.9	13.8	18.9	6.5	114.7	10	1	10
Do. in Kotar	24.4	36.2	11.8	11.8	18.1	8	110.3	17	5	29.4
Do. in Quilon	26.8	36.4	13.8	11.4	12.2	4.8	105.4	12	4	33.3
Do. in Shencottah	45.3	25	38.6	19.6	40.9	9.6	179	5	2	40
Do. in Takalay	29.9	41.1	15.4	9	17.1	8.8	121	13	5	38.4
Total								102	39	38.2

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

(15)—Statement showing the number of pupils &c. for the year 1917.

	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.....	2,634,791	3,425	9,437,937	10,374	1,891,482	2,373	14,943	4,258	19,201	28,905	6,468	35,373			
Average No. on Register ...	...	3,395	...	9,592	...	2,422	...	...	18,189	...	...	33,598			
Average daily attendance ...	...	2,556	...	7,856	...	1,843	...	...	14,367	...	...	26,631			

[xxxv]

(16)—Distribution of pupils according to caste.

Caste or Creed.	Taluk Schools.			Proverthy Schools.			Town aided Schools.			Provincial aided Schools.			Total of all the Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brahmins.....	646,197	843	495	461	34	495	192	13	208	52	28	80	1,354	272	1,626
Soodras	1,260,339	1,799	4,899,593	5,492	1,022,406	1,427	2,504	308	2,812	9,685	1,845	11,530			
Pandy Soodras ...	285,36	321	1,302,106	1,408	188	20	476	3,659	1,093	4,766	5,348	2,086			
Other Hindus.....	221,19	240	1,028	96	1,124	440	36	8	44	8,304	2,724	11,028			
Mahomedans	18	...	220	...	220	10	...	...	...	368	8	376	616	8	624
Christians	204	...	1,527	108	1,635	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,071	2,840	12,911
Total.....	2,634,791	3,425	9,437,937	10,374	1,891,482	2,373	14,943	4,258	19,201	28,905	6,468	35,373			

[xxxvi]

(17)—Statement showing the charges incurred on account of the Vernacular Education Department during the year 1957.

CHARGES	1956.			1957.			Remarks
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	
DIRECTOR.							
Salary of the Director	1,200	24	3	1,100	17	13	The disbursements and receipts in this statement differ from those given in the previous year's report as the actual receipts and disbursements made during the year are given in the present statements.
Office establishment	1,371	20	3	1,357	27	15	
Contingencies	103	21	3	111	26	12	
Travelling allowance drawn &c.	142	14	5	182	13	15	
INSPECTION.							
Salary of the Inspectors	7,969	112	5	6,474	49	14	
Contingencies	112	15	3	49	14	15	
DISTRICT SCHOOLS.							
Salary of the Masters	13,789	29	7	20,164	19	8	
Contingencies	392	7	1	342	10	7	
Prizes	438	2	6	348	6	7	
VILLAGE SCHOOLS.							
Salary of the Masters	20,343	6	8	27,107	13	15	The disbursements and receipts in this statement differ from those given in the previous year's report as the actual receipts and disbursements made during the year are given in the present statements.
Contingencies	264	13	1	383	6	4	
Prizes	148	3	1	825	4	8	
TOWNS AIDED SCHOOLS.							
Salary of the Masters	1,225	24	3	1,735	24	10	
Contingencies	17	17	3	50	14	10	
Prizes	4	14	3	18,958	402	10	
PROVINCIAL AIDED SCHOOLS.							
Salary of the Masters	17,18	17	3	402	14	10	
Inspection of the Provincial aided Schools	4	14	3	19,361	79,594	2	
Total disbursed.....							
				78,437	20	1	
Fees.....							
				17,689	20	1	
Net expenditure to Government.....							
				60,748			

(18)—The standards of instruction pursued in the schools of the Vernacular Education Department.

Standards of Instruction.	Subjects taught according to the several standards.
1st Standard...	1st Book of Reading, Malayalam or Tamil, whole; Arithmetical Tables; Dictation on slate or on sand.
2nd Standard...	2nd Book of Reading, Malayalam or Tamil, whole; Arithmetical Tables; Mental Arithmetic ability to add, subtract, multiply and divide in Tamil Arithmetic, Numeration and Notation in Malayalam Arithmetic; Dictation, Writing on paper and cadjan; Name of the Taluqs, Geography of the Taluq in which the school is situated and Lessons on health.
3rd Standard...	3rd Book of Lessons Malayalam or Tamil, whole; Moral and Social duties, (S. E.) whole; Money matters, whole; Health and how to preserve it, whole; Malayalam or Tamil Grammar, one-third; Travancore Geography, whole; Geography of the Madras Presidency; Dictation and Composition; Arithmetic up to Compound Rules; Hand Writing; Reading of Miscellaneous Manuscript Books; Sanscrit Sidharupem.
4th Standard...	Vignanamamjari, whole; Moral and Social duties, (L. E.) One half; Travancore History; Sick Nursing, whole; Principles of Agriculture, half; Indian History, half; Truthful Evidence, whole; Sanscrit Sreeramethantham, whole; Composition; Geography of India, Asia and Europe; Arithmetic as far as Proportions; Malayalam or Tamil Grammar, half; Industrial Status Malayalam, half.
5th Standard...	Reading; Moral and Social duties, (L. E.) whole; Nalacharidom, half; Malayalam Grammar whole; Treatise of Education &c. whole; Malayalam Industrial Status, whole; Indian History, whole; English History, whole; Sanscrit Reguramsam, up to the 5th Sargam; Composition on diverse subjects; Hand Writing; ability to write well on paper and cadjan; Mathematics, Arithmetic whole; Algebra as far as Simple Equations, Geometry 1st Book; Geography of the 4 Continents; Agriculture, whole.

MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

(19)—Statement of the number of Visitors to the Museum during the year 1957.

Months.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Auvany	4,300	1,877	3,207	9,384
Porattasy	5,829	3,132	3,777	12,738
Arpasy	5,138	2,533	3,717	11,388
Kartigay	5,200	1,110	2,586	8,896
Margaly	9,373	3,801	6,040	19,214
Tye	9,791	6,051	6,141	21,986
Mausy	4,853	1,382	3,268	9,703
Pangany	12,344	8,373	8,880	29,597
Chitray	5,429	2,767	4,274	12,470
Vaikausy	6,461	2,417	4,457	13,335
Auny	4,946	1,567	3,337	9,850
Audy	3,883	1,351	2,727	7,961
Grand Total.....	77,550	36,561	52,411	1,66,522

(20)—Statement showing Contributions to the Museum during the year 1957.

Dates.	Number and names of articles, &c.	Names of Donors.
	1 Phial of crude coal oil	Mr. R. Harvey LL. D.
	1 Do. Light oil of Petroleum spirit	
	1 Do. Burning oil	
	1 Do. Heavy oil or Dead oil	
	1 Do. Lubricating oil with Paraffin	
	1 Do. Paraffin scale	
	1 Do. Rough Lubricating oil	
	1 Do. Brown cake—Paraffin	
	1 Do. Dry Paraffin	
	1 Do. White Paraffin	
	1 Do. Finished Lubricating oil	
	1 Do. Raw Palm oil	
	1 Do. Acid Residue	
	1 Do. Acidified Palm	
	1 Do. Distilled Palm	
	1 Do. Palm Pitch	
	1 Do. Stearine or sperin material	
	1 Do. Oleic acid	
	1 Do. Intermediate material	
	1 Do. Rough Glycerine	
	1 Do. Brown do.	
	1 Do. Pale do.	
	1 Do. White do.	
	1 Do. Pure do.	
	1 Do. Liquid coconut oil as used for burning in lamps...	

Dates.	Number and names of articles, &c.	Names of Donors.
	2 Paste-board boxes containing Price's new Patent night-lights with new Patent glasses...	
	1 Do. containing $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. models in stearine of cocoanut stearine candles	
	1 Packet containing $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Price's Patent Belmont sperin candles made expressly for hot climates	
	2 Duplicates of Papers containing information on the preparation of Palm oil, Tallow, &c. for candle-making and purification of Paraffin by the Patent process of Price's Patent Candle Company	
Auvany	A Table ornament, Bouquet of Flowers in a Vase, made of wool and beads	Sircar.
1st Arpasy	An Oil-Painting, Portrait of Raja Sir T. Madava Row	Do.
Do.	22 Pieces of Minerals from Vurkalay	Do.
	1 Angily wood log	
	1 Insect	
	1 Shell	
13th Do.	1 Louri (Stuffed)	Zoological Department Trevandrum.
Kartigay	1 Washer cutter	Purchased.
2nd Tye	Collection of Minerals (European)	Rev'd. Fr. Emygdinus.
Do.	A garland made of "Everlasting Flowers"	Mr. R. Davey. Purchased.
19th Do.	1 Flying-Fish (preserved)	Do.
20th Mausy	1 Stuffed Bird	Do.
6th Chitray	A collection of Butterflies arranged in a box	Do.
11th Do.	Models made of horn of a Crab, a spider and a wasp and its nest	Do.
Do.	2 Stuffed Birds	Do.
20th Auny	A plate of Stereotype forming part of the column of the "Glasgow Herald" Newspaper of, September 1881, the Papier mache matrix from which the plate is cast and some impressions printed from the plate in the Travancore Sircar Press	Mr. R. Harvey LL. D.
32nd Auny	1 Black-bird } Stuffed	Zoological Department Trevandrum.
	1 Marabon }	
	1 Sarus crane }	
	1 Copy of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Vol. X. of "Stray Feathers"	Purchased.
	The Travancore Gazette for 1957	Sircar.

(21)—List of beasts, animals and birds &c. received for and added to the Zoological Department during the year 1957.

No.	Names of animals, &c.	Date of admission in the Department.	From whom or whence received.	Remarks.
2	Male Lion-cubs	30th Aug. 1957.	Mr. H. S. Ferguson.	Born in the Gardens
3	Hares	Do.	Bought	
1	Jungle-cat	9th Purattasy.	Do.	
1	Mongoose	13th Do.	Do.	
2	Turtles	24th Do.	Mr. R. Davey.	
1	Royal Tigress	25th Do.	H. H. the Maha Rajah.	
1	Porcupine	13th Arpasy.	Mr. R. Davey.	
1	Brown Monkey	Do.	H. H. the Maha Rajah.	
1	Louri	Do.	Do.	
1	Pair spotted Doves	Do.	Mr. R. Davey.	
1	Slender Loris	26th Kartigay	Bought.	
1	Jungle-cat	27th Do.	Do.	
9	Jungle rats	29th Do.	Mr. H. S. Ferguson.	
1	Iguana	13th Margaly.	Mr. M. LaBouchardiere.	
1	Mongoose	16th Do.	Mr. R. Davey.	
2	Jungle-cats	23rd Do.	Bought.	
1	Green Dove	24th Do.	Rev. Fr. Emygdios.	
1	Python	3rd Tye.	Bought.	
1	Water-rails	22nd & 23rd do.	Do.	
1	Marabouts	3th Do.	Mr. S. Vernede.	
1	Slender Loris	18th Mausy.	Mr. C. R. Vernede.	
1	Tortoise	20th Do.	Mr. R. Davey.	
1	Pair Mongoose	27th Do.	Do.	
1	Rose-headed Parakeet	8th Panguny.	Bought.	
1	Malabar Racket-tailed Drongs	9th Do.	Do.	
2	Sarus Cranes	11th Do.	H. H. the Maha Rajah.	
1	Indian Bison Calf	12th Do.	Mr. C. R. Vernede.	
1	Spotted Deer	13th Do.	H. H. the Maha Rajah.	
1	Bandicoot	18th Do.	Mr. R. Davey.	
2	Rose-headed Parakeets	21st Do.	Bought.	
1	Pair Tiger-cubs	3rd Chittray.	Mr. C. R. Vernede.	
1	White Dove	5th Do.	Bought.	
1	Parrot	Do.	Do.	
1	Tiger-cubs	11th Do.		Born in the Gardens
4	Hawks	14th & 24th do.	Bought.	
1	Marabout	17th Do.	Mr. J. C. Hannington.	
1	Alligator	22nd Do.	Bought.	
1	Young Elephant	25th Do.	Mr. C. R. Vernede thro the Dewan.	
1	Slender Loris	27th Do.	Mr. C. R. Vernede.	Born in the Gardens
2	Cheeta cubs	28th Do.		
1	Hill Squirrel	1st Vaikasy.	Bought.	
1	Iguana	11th Do.	Do.	
2	Kites	1st Auny	Do.	
1	Bullocks	9th Do.	Bought.	
1	Vanilla Duck	12th Do.	Mr. R. Davey.	
1	Mongoose			
1	Malabar Racket-tailed Drongs	19th Do.	Bought.	
1	Green Parrots	24th Do.	Do.	
1	Spotted Deer (Fawn)	Do.	H. H. the Maha Rajah.	
1	Python	29th Do.	Mr. C. F. Kohlhoff.	
1	Rose-headed Parakeet	3rd Audy.	Bought.	
1	Jourami Fish	5th Do.	Mr. J. C. Hannington.	
12	China-rats	29th Do.	Mr. T. V. Sooboo Row.	

(22)—List of beasts, animals, birds, &c. which died or were otherwise struck off the Zoological Department during the year 1957.

No.	Names.	Date of admission.	When died.	Remarks.
1	Hill squirrel	6th Purattasy 1952	30th Auvany 1957.	
1	Louri	13th Arpasy 1957.	13th Arpasy.	
1	Chameleon		20th do.	
1	Jungle cat	9th Purattasy 1957	25th Kartigay.	
2	Jungle rats	29th Kartigay 1957	4th & 6th Margaly.	1 Jungle rat escaped from its cage on the 5th Margaly.
1	Dove	13th Arpasy 1957.	8th	
1	Hare	30th Auvany do...	21st do.	
1	Mongoose	13th Purattasy do...	23rd do.	
1	Young jungle cat	23rd Margaly do...	26th do.	
1	Mongoose	16th do.		Escaped from its cage on the 23rd Mausy.
1	Rose-headed Parakeet	8th Panguny do...	29th Panguny.	
1	Malabar Racket-tailed Drongs	9th do.	11th do.	
4	Male Lion cubs	Born in the Gardens under dates the 14th Panguny 1956 & 30th Auvany 1957 ...		Sold on the 21st Panguny 1957 to Mr. W. Rutledge Calcutta for British Rupees 1.200.
1	Parrot	5th Chittray 1957.	10th Chittray.	
2	Tiger cubs	11th do.	11th do.	
1	Hawk	14th do.	30th do.	
1	Water rail	22nd Tye	15th do.	
1	Marabout	17th Chittray do.	21st do.	
1	Slender Loris	27th do.	30th do.	
2	Cheeta cubs	Born in the Gardens on the 26th Chittray 1957 ...		These cubs were destroyed by their mother on the 26th Chittray 1957.
2	Hawks	24th Chittray 1957.	4th & 17th Vaikasy.	
1	Iguana	13th Margaly do...	5th do.	
1	Sarus crane	11th Panguny do...	26th do.	
1	Alligator	22nd Chittray do...	29th do.	
2	Old Cheetas	26th Auvany 1952. and 24th Margaly 1955 ...		Destroyed by order of the Committee under dates the 15th and 30th Chittray 1957 on account of disease.
2	Malabar Racket-tailed Drongs	19th Auny 1957...	22nd & 23rd Auny.	
1	Old Black monkey	12th Mausy 1955...	2nd do.	
1	Green Pigeon	24th Margaly 1957...	12th do.	
1	Kite	1st Auny 1957...	17th do.	
1	Marabout	8th Tye do...	31st do.	
1	Green Parrot	24th Auny do...	do.	
1	Indian Bison calf	12th Panguny do...	11th Audy.	
1	Hill squirrel	1st Vaikasy do...	16th do.	
1	Lion	22nd Purattasy 1947	19th do.	
1	Python	3rd Tye 1957...	23rd do.	
1	Hog-deer	14th Auvany 1955	26th do.	
1	Black Monkey	12th Mausy do...	29th do.	

(23)—Statement showing Receipts & Disbursements, &c. connected with the Public Gardens, Zoological Department and Museum during the year 1957.

MONTHS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
January	Public Gardens	64	20	15	5	11	5	11	5	11
February	Public Gardens	386	30	15	7,492	11	5	7,492	11	5
March	Public Gardens	606	8	8	0	0	0	606	8	8
April	Public Gardens	622	12	3	0	0	0	622	12	3
May	Public Gardens	429	1	1	0	0	0	429	1	1
June	Public Gardens	280	2	12	16	0	0	280	2	12
July	Public Gardens	376	2	12	16	0	0	376	2	12
August	Public Gardens	376	2	12	16	0	0	376	2	12
September	Public Gardens	376	2	12	16	0	0	376	2	12
October	Public Gardens	376	2	12	16	0	0	376	2	12
November	Public Gardens	376	2	12	16	0	0	376	2	12
December	Public Gardens	376	2	12	16	0	0	376	2	12
January	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	11	5
February	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
March	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
April	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
May	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
June	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
July	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
August	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
September	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
October	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
November	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
December	ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	425	10	19	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
January	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
February	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
March	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
April	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
May	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
June	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
July	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
August	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
September	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
October	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
November	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
December	MUSEUM.	14	61	9	7,492	11	5	7,492	10	19
Grand Total		10,435	92,141	93,226	90,278	1,523	112,101	1,085	92,141	93,226

E. MEDICAL SERVICES.

(1)—Abstract Return showing the number of In- and Out-Patients treated in each Hospital in Travancore during the year 1957.

STATION.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total of In- and Out-Patients.					
							Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.
General Hospital Trevandrum	68	1,281	1,349	1,175	51	60	63	116	16,667	16,783	16,361	211
Do. do. In-Patient.	48	15,386	15,434	15,186	160	27	61	63	127	26	26	5
Do. do. Out do.	63	64	127	26	26	5	70	64	127	26	26	5
Lunatic Asylum do. In do.	42	254	296	141	55	49	51	96	6,569	6,665	6,444	81
Charity Hospital do. In do.	54	6,315	6,369	6,309	26	2	38	4	1,493	1,497	1,481	3
Do. do. Out do.	128	128	126	2	2	5	4	1,493	1,497	1,481	3	6
Palace Hospital do. In do.	4	1,365	1,369	1,355	3	6	5	4	1,493	1,497	1,481	3
Do. do. Out do.	58	58	57	1	1	4	2	684	686	681	1	4
Do. do. In do.	2	626	628	624	1	1	2	684	686	681	1	4
Do. do. Out do.	2	52	54	51	2	1	2	74	76	73	2	1
Lying-in-Hospital Trevandrum	2	22	22	22	2	1	2	74	76	73	2	1
Do. In-Patients.	2	22	22	22	2	1	2	74	76	73	2	1
Do. Out do.	2	22	22	22	2	1	2	74	76	73	2	1
Chilon Civil Hos-	22	461	483	487	37	12	27	84	6,893	6,977	6,636	220
pital In do.	62	6,432	6,494	6,249	163	15	67	84	6,893	6,977	6,636	220
Do. Out do.	4	122	126	112	8	1	5	22	6,662	6,691	6,498	132
Mavelikarai Civil Hospital	18	6,540	6,558	6,386	124	6	42	22	6,662	6,691	6,498	132
Do. In-Patient.	7	401	408	330	40	10	8	48	6,241	6,289	6,099	148
Do. Out do.	41	5,810	5,881	5,759	85	5	29	48	6,241	6,289	6,099	148
Cottayam do. In do.	5	196	201	165	17	12	7	40	3,388	3,394	3,776	75
Do. Out do.	1	3,692	3,733	3,611	58	15	49	28	55	65	28	10
Alleppey do. In do.	28	55	83	28	70	10	35	28	55	65	28	10
Do. Out do.	1	3,692	3,733	3,611	58	15	49	28	55	65	28	10
Do. Charity Hospital In do.	11	270	281	243	23	9	6	70	4,833	4,903	4,785	15
Do. Out do.	58	4,563	4,622	4,542	26	9	45	70	4,833	4,903	4,785	15
Alwaye do. In do.	12	279	291	207	67	12	5	29	3,314	3,343	3,146	148
Do. Out do.	17	3,635	3,652	2,639	81	2	30	29	3,314	3,343	3,146	148
Moovantooopulay do. In do.	7	275	282	260	12	2	8	15	4,020	4,035	3,977	19
Do. Out do.	8	3,740	3,753	3,717	7	3	26	15	4,020	4,035	3,977	19
Neyattinkar Branch	16	1,739	1,755	1,734	7	14	16	16	1,739	1,755	1,734	7
Dispensary Out do.	16	319	335	302	9	9	15	35	3,677	3,712	3,636	42
Parachalay Civil Hospital	19	3,358	3,377	3,331	33	10	10	35	3,677	3,712	3,636	42
Do. In do.	16	319	335	302	9	9	15	35	3,677	3,712	3,636	42
Do. Out do.	19	3,358	3,377	3,331	33	10	10	35	3,677	3,712	3,636	42
Pulpanaba-	5	164	169	158	5	6	6	27	2,891	2,918	2,878	10
poorani do. In do.	22	2,727	2,749	2,720	22	10	24	27	2,891	2,918	2,878	10
Do. Out do.	16	195	206	168	22	10	6	53	5,574	5,621	5,465	97
Nagercoil do. In do.	37	5,384	5,421	5,297	75	14	35	21	3,096	3,027	2,932	25
Do. Out do.	1	47	48	43	3	3	2	21	3,096	3,027	2,932	25
Shencottah do. In do.	20	2,959	2,979	2,939	22	14	4	6	1,828	1,834	1,798	20
Do. Out do.	1	712	714	698	8	1	7	6	1,828	1,834	1,798	20
Peernade D. P. W.	5	1,115	1,120	1,100	12	2	6	37	3,207	3,244	3,092	114
Hospital In do.	37	3,207	3,244	3,092	114	1	37	37	3,207	3,244	3,092	114
Do. Out do.	5	1,115	1,120	1,100	12	2	6	37	3,207	3,244	3,092	114
Kottarakaray Civil	...	211	241	238	1	2	...	614	614	610	2	2
Dispensary Out do.	...	403	403	402	1	...	...	614	614	610	2	2
Cardamom Hills Hos-	28	553	581	492	42	21	26	553	581	492	42	21
pital In do.	14	291	215	195	2	6	12	291	215	195	2	6
Do. Out do.	1	269	270	258	9	1	2	1	269	270	258	9
Trevandrum Jail Hos-	3	38	41	39	1	...	...	38	41	39	1	...
pital In do.	1	269	270	258	9	1	2	1	269	270	258	9
Do. Out do.	3	38	41	39	1	...	...	38	41	39	1	...
Quilon do. In do.	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40	46	122	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40
Alleppey do. In do.	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40	46	122	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40
Nagercoil do. In do.	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40	46	122	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40
Treated by Subordinates on	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40	46	122	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40
Special duty.	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40	46	122	219	7,037	7,276	7,069	40
Total.	10,435	92,141	93,226	90,278	1,523	112,101	1,085	92,141	93,226	90,278	1,523	112,101

(2).—Annual Return of Patients treated in *Tirunavari* during the year 1937.

Class.	Order.	Number.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
General diseases.		1	Small pox	...	177	177	173	1	3	1
		3	Chicken pox	...	99	99	99	...	...	...
		4	Measles ...	...	104	104	103	1	1	...
		7	Typhus fever	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
		9	Typhoid do.	...	10	10	9	1	...	...
		11	Simple continued fever	...	2,247	2,246	2,233	13	8	27
		12	Febricula	...	2,273	2,301	2,273	13	13	13
		15	Ague quotidian	...	90	6,226	6,204	31	7	74
		15 ^a	Do. tertian	...	8	649	649	4	4	4
		15 ^b	Do. quartan	...	45	983	983	18	1	28
		15 ^c	Do. irregular	...	74	73	74	...	...	...
		16	Remittent fever	...	77	81	73	...	...	...
		17	Simple cholera	...	40	42	37	...	...	...
		18	Malignant do.	...	88	88	89	9	40	...
		19	Choleraic diarrhoea	...	143	143	141	2	2	2
		20	Hooping cough	...	51	51	47	...	...	...
		21	Mumps ...	...	48	48	48	...	...	...
		27	Phagedena	...	8	9	8	...	...	...
		28	Sloughing phagedena	...	9	9	9	...	...	...
		29	Hospital gangrene	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
		30 ^a	Erysipelas simple	...	41	42	40	2	2	...
		30 ^b	Do. phlegmonous	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
		32	Puerperal fever	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
		33	Do. ephemera	...	1	1	1	...	...	...

13X

General diseases.		General diseases.									
34	Acute rheumatism	...	41	841	882	863	4	1	12	...	...
35	Gonorrhoeal do.	...	3	192	200	187	6	...	7	...	...
36	Synovial do.	...	1	209	210	205	2	...	3	...	...
37	Muscular do.	...	3	714	717	712	2	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	2	110	112	110	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	57	57	57	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22	1,355	1,407	1,338	54	...	14	...	...
38	Chronic rheumatism	...	...	97	97	94	...	...	3	...	...
43 ^a	Primary syphilis hard chancre.	...	2	72	74	74	...	...	8	...	...
...	Do. soft chancre	...	8	547	555	535	10	...	10	...	...
...	Do. suppurating bubo	...	...	170	170	160	8	...	7	...	...
...	Do. phagedenic sore	...	1	3	4	3	...	...	1	...	...
...	Secondary syphilis	...	55	1,408	1,463	1,396	38	...	27	...	...
...	Tertiary do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	Hereditary do. ...	...	1	16	17	16	1	...	1	...	...
44	Cancer lip	...	...	32	32	24	8	...	3	...	...
...	Do. gum	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	Do. mouth	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	Do. tongue	...	...	9	11	8	...	...	3	...	...
...	Do. cheek ...	...	2	46	52	22	27	...	1	...	...
...	Do. lower jaw	...	1	3	4	1	2	...	1	...	...
...	Do. breast	...	...	14	14	12	2	...	2	...	...
...	Do. penis ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	Do. scrotum	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	Do. uterus	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	Do. foot	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
...	Do. skin	...	...	21	23	14	8	...	1	...	...
45	Fibrous tumour	...	...	22	22	16	6	...	1	...	...
...	Fatty do.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	Cartilagenous do.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	Vascular do.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...

13X

Diseases of the nervous system.		Diseases of the eye.	
97 Shaking palsy	...	97 Shaking palsy	...
99 Hysteria ...	...	99 Hysteria ...	...
101 Neuralgia	...	101 Neuralgia	...
... a. Facial	...	... a. Facial	...
... b. Brow-ague	...	... b. Brow-ague	...
... c. Sciatica	...	... c. Sciatica	...
... d. Pleurodynia	...	... d. Pleurodynia	...
102 Hyperæsthesia	...	102 Hyperæsthesia	...
103 Anæsthesia	...	103 Anæsthesia	...
104 Hypochondriasis	...	104 Hypochondriasis	...
105 Mania acute	...	105 Mania acute	...
... Do. chronic	...	... Do. chronic	...
... Do. epileptic	...	... Do. epileptic	...
... Do. supposed	...	... Do. supposed	...
106 Melancholia	...	106 Melancholia	...
107 Dementia	...	107 Dementia	...
108 Paralysis of the insane	...	108 Paralysis of the insane	...
111 Conjunctivitis	...	111 Conjunctivitis	...
112 Catarrhal ophthalmia	...	112 Catarrhal ophthalmia	...
114 Purulent do.	...	114 Purulent do.	...
117 Gonorrhœal do.	...	117 Gonorrhœal do.	...
118 Chronic do.	...	118 Chronic do.	...
119 Chemosis	...	119 Chemosis	...
121 Pterygium	...	121 Pterygium	...
125 Keratitis ...	...	125 Keratitis ...	...
128 Ulcer ...	...	128 Ulcer ...	...
129 Opacity ...	...	129 Opacity ...	...
132 Staphylococci	...	132 Staphylococci	...
134 Scleritis	...	134 Scleritis	...
136 Iritis	...	136 Iritis	...

Dis. of the digestive system.	346 Cyst	1	1	1
Dis. of the lip	345 Wounds	100	100	1
Dis. of the pleura	344 Ulcer	13	13	1
Dis. of the lung	331 Pleurisy	36	37	1
Dis. of the trachea and bronchi	325 Acute pneumonic phthisis	1	1	1
Dis. of the respiratory system.	318 Passive congestion	7	8	1
Dis. of the larynx	315 Pneumonia	25	25	1
Dis. of the nostrils	314 Asthma	78	80	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	306 Bronchitis acute	14	14	1
Dis. of the respiratory system	305 Bronchial catarrh	20	20	1
Dis. of the larynx	292 Laryngeal catarrh	1	1	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	289 Coryza	74	74	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	288 Croup	4	4	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	280 Goitre	5	5	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	278 Chronic enlargement of glands.	3	3	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	272 Suppuration of do.	5	5	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	271 Inflammation of glands	6	6	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	269 Inflammation of lymphatics	1	1	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	266 Varicose veins	9	9	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	261 Phlegmasia dolens	2	2	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	248 Occlusion from imaction of coagula	1	1	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	244 Palpitation and irregularity of the action of the heart	76	77	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	243 Syncope	2	2	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	242 Angina pectoris	11	11	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	238 Fatty degeneration	1	1	1
Dis. of the thyroid gland	225 Valvular diseases	9	9	1

Diseases of the digestive system.		187	190	178	10	2
Diseases of the mouth	348 Stomatitis ...	...	...	178	...	...
	349 Ulcerative Stomatitis ...	...	...	29	...	...
	350 Thrush ...	648	651	648	...	3
	352 Abscess of the cheek ...	31	38	38	...	...
Disease of the jaw	353 Carcnum oris ...	...	...	1	...	...
	355 Ranula ...	...	...	18	...	...
	359 Fibrous tumour ...	...	...	1	...	...
	365 Teething ...	13	15	15	...	...
Disease of the alveoli	366 Caries dentate ...	1005	1006	1006	...	...
	370 Irritation ...	57	58	58	...	...
	371 Inflammation ...	40	40	40	...	...
	376 Inflammation ...	8	8	8	...	...
Disease of the dental pulp	377 Gum boil ...	134	134	134	...	...
	379 Rheumatic inflammation ...	16	16	16	...	...
	380 Inflammation ...	29	29	29	...	...
	381 Ulceration ...	25	25	25	...	...
Diseases of the dental peri- osteum...	383 Atrophy ...	1	1	1	...	...
	385 Vascular tumour ...	2	2	2	...	...
	386 Epulis ...	3	3	3	...	...
	389 Caries ...	2	2	2	...	...
Diseases of the gums	393 Mercurial inflammation ...	2	2	2	...	...
	398 Irregularity in the position of the permanent teeth...	...	...	...	...	...
	412 Glossitis ...	1	1	1	...	...
	413 Ulcer ...	12	13	13	...	...
Diseases of the alveoli	414 Aphthous ulcer ...	13	13	13	...	...
	417 Vascular tumour ...	2	2	2	...	...
	418 Tongue tie ...	1	1	1	...	...
	419 Sore throat ...	4	4	4	...	...
Diseases of the fauces and palate...	421 Ulcerated throat ...	206	208	207	...	...
	422 Quinsy ...	5	6	6	...	...
	...	13	13	13	...	...
	...	1	1	1	...	...

Diseases of the digestive system.		187	190	178	10	2
Diseases of the Fauces and Palate...	423 Tonsillitis ...	...	...	19	...	...
	424 Sloughing sore throat ...	...	...	1	...	...
	425 Enlarged tonsils ...	...	...	5	...	...
	426 Elongated uvula ...	...	...	8	...	...
Disease of the salivary gland	427 Perforation of the palate ...	...	...	8	...	...
	429 Non-malignant tumour ...	...	...	1	...	...
	440 Salivary fistula ...	...	...	2	...	...
	449 Gastritis ...	12	12	8	...	...
Diseases of the stomach	451 Haematemesis ...	10	10	10	...	...
	460 Dyspepsia ...	2667	2683	2641	...	...
	461 Gastrodynia ...	14	1,059	1,073	...	...
	462 Pyrosis ...	51	51	50	...	...
Diseases of the Intestines	463 Vomiting ...	309	309	308	...	...
	465 Typhilitis ...	1	1	1	...	...
	466 Dysentery ...	3864	3,925	3,752	...	...
	472 Haemorrhage ...	5	5	5	...	...
Diseases of the Intestines	473 Melena ...	7	7	7	...	...
	475 Tympanitis ...	25	25	24	...	...
	476 Obstruction ...	4	6	3	...	...
	478 Intussusception ...	6	7	4	...	...
Diseases of the Intestines	480 ^a Hernia reducible...	19	19	15	...	...
	... ^a Do. strangulated	2	2	1	...	...
	... ^a Do. umbilical	1	1	1	...	...
	... ^a Do. scrotal	3	3	...	...	...
Diseases of the Intestines	... ^a Do. femoral ...	1	1	...	...	...
	485 Ascaris lumbricoides ...	5,754	5,756	5,756	...	...
	... ^a 13. Tonia solium ...	4	4	4	...	...
	484 Diarrhoea ...	5,924	5,981	5,839	...	...
Diseases of the Intestines	486 Colic ...	836	837	835	...	...
	487 Constipation ...	1	8,779	8,779	...	...
	...	1	1	1	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Disease of the prostate gland...	584	Calculi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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Diseases of the organs of locomotion.		Diseases of the bones		Diseases of the joints		Diseases of the spine		Diseases of the muscle		Disease of tendon ...		Diseases of the cellular tissue.		Diseases of the cutaneous system...	
Dis. of the cellular tissue.	...	750	Ostitis ...	...	...	755	Psoas abscess	...	...	756	Atrophy ...	...	...	...	...
	...	757	1 Nodes ...	...	...	758	Lumbar do.	...	...	759	Anterior curvature	...	...	...	...
	...	760	Necrosis ...	...	...	761	Inflammation	...	...	762	Abscess	...	...	...	...
	...	763	Acute syphilis	...	...	764	Gangrene	...	...	765	Progressive muscular atrophy	...	...	...	...
	...	766	Chronic do.	...	...	767	Wry neck	...	...	768	Inflammation	...	...	...	...
	...	769	Ankylosis	...	...	769	Abscess ...	...	...	770	Slough	...	...	...	...
	...	770	How leg...	...	...	771	Non-malignant tumour	...	...	772	Guinea worm	...	...	...	...
	...	771	Psoas abscess	...	...	773	Erythema	...	...	774	Urticaria	...	...	...	...
	...	772	Lumbar do.	...	...	775	Prurigo	...	...	776	Lichen simplex	...	...	...	...
	...	773	Anterior curvature	...	...	777	Do. tropic	...	...	778	Psoriasis guttata	...	...	...	...
	...	774	Inflammation	...	...	779	Do. diffusa	...	...	779	Do. inveterata	...	...	...	...
	...	775	Abscess	...	...	780	Do. gyrata	...	...	780	Herpes circinatus	...	...	...	...
	...	776	Slough	...	...	781	...	...	...	781	...	...	...	...	...
	...	777	Non-malignant tumour	...	...	782	...	...	...	782	...	...	...	...	...
	...	778	Guinea worm	...	...	783	...	...	...	783	...	...	...	...	...
	...	779	Erythema	...	...	784	...	...	...	784	...	...	...	...	...
	...	780	Urticaria	...	...	785	...	...	...	785	...	...	...	...	...
	...	781	Prurigo	...	...	786	...	...	...	786	...	...	...	...	...
	...	782	Lichen simplex	...	...	787	...	...	...	787	...	...	...	...	...
	...	783	Do. tropic	...	...	788	...	...	...	788	...	...	...	...	...
	...	784	Psoriasis guttata	...	...	789	...	...	...	789	...	...	...	...	...
	...	785	Do. diffusa	...	...	790	...	...	...	790	...	...	...	...	...
	...	786	Do. inveterata	...	...	791	...	...	...	791	...	...	...	...	...
	...	787	Do. gyrata	...	...	792	...	...	...	792	...	...	...	...	...
	...	788	Herpes circinatus	...	...	793	...	...	...	793	...	...	...	...	...

Diseases of the cutaneous system.		Diseases of the cutaneous system...		Diseases of the skin...	
...	...	842	Herpes zooster	...	...
...	...	843	Pemphigus	...	...
...	...	844	Eczema simplex	...	...
...	...	845	Impetigo ...	...	...
...	...	846	Rupta ...	...	...
...	...	847	Fecthyma ...	...	...
...	...	848	Acne	...	...
...	...	849	Sycosis	...	...
...	...	850	Icthyosis ...	...	...
...	...	851	Melasma ...	...	...
...	...	852	Lentigo and ephelis	...	...
...	...	853	Ulcero	...	...
...	...	854	Fissure	...	...
...	...	855	Boil	...	...
...	...	856	Carbuncle	...	...
...	...	857	Onychia ...	...	...
...	...	858	Do. maligna	...	...
...	...	859	Whitlow ...	...	...
...	...	860	Gangrene	...	...
...	...	861	Corn	...	...
...	...	862	Melphantiasis	...	...
...	...	863	Fibrocellular tumour	...	...
...	...	864	Fatty tumour	...	...
...	...	865	Nevus ...	...	...
...	...	866	Warts ...	...	...
...	...	867	Condyloma	...	...
...	...	868	Molluscum	...	...
...	...	869	Ingrown nail	...	...
...	...	870	Cicatrices	...	...
...	...	871	Pruritus ...	...	...
...	...	872	Tinea tonsurans	...	...

Diseases of the cutaneous system.											
Parasitic diseases of the skin...	889	Tinea decalvus	...	...	...	46	46	46	...	...	...
	890	Do. favosa	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
	891	Do. versicolor	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	893	Mycetoma	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	26
	894	Scabies	...	...	...	3,987	4,019	3,998	...	...	...
Conditions not necessarily associated with general or local diseases ...	895	Phthiriasis	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	900	Irritation caused by stinging insects	...	...	...	15	15	15	...	11	...
	902	Still born	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	3	...
	904	Old age	...	...	...	13	16	...	...	8	...
	905	Debility	...	...	...	1,902	1,924	1,874	...	17	...
Metal and their salts	906	Arsenic	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	30
	935	Delirium tremens	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	985	Snake bite	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	...	Scorpion sting	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	...	Dog bite	...	...	...	68	69	69	...	...	...
Poisoned wound...	...	Man do.	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
	...	Cat do.	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
	...	Rat do.	...	...	...	17	17	17	...	...	...
	...	Jackal do.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	...	Jackal do.	...	...	...	151	152	147	...	...	...
General injury ...	992	Burns and scolds	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	994	Multiple injury	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	995	Asphyxia from crowning	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	996	Privation	...	...	...	31	31	30	...	...	...
	1000	Contusion	...	...	...	112	112	111	...	...	...
Injuries of the head	1001	Scalp wound bone not exposed	...	...	...	36	38	35	...	...	...
	1002	Do. bone exposed	...	...	...	8	8	4	...	...	...
	1003	Concussion	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	1004	Fracture of the vault of the skull without depression...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	...	Fracture of the vault of the skull with depression	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...

Local injuries.											
Injuries of the head ...	1006	Fracture of the base of the skull	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	1011	Contusion	...	...	...	40	40	36	...	...	...
	1012	Wound	...	...	...	89	89	88	...	...	...
	1014	Foreign body ear	...	...	...	66	66	66	...	...	...
	1015	Do. nose	...	...	...	39	40	40	...	...	...
Injuries of the face	1020	Dislocation of the jaw	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...
	1021	Contusion	...	...	...	24	24	24	...	...	...
	1025	Foreign body conjunctiva	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	1026	Do. eye	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	1027	Wound eyelid	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
Injuries of the eye	1028	Do. conjunctiva	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
	1042	Do. superficial	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
	...	Cut throat	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	...	Gunshot	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	1045	Foreign body pharynx	...	...	...	11	11	11	...	...	...
Injuries of the neck	1046	Do. (isopiagus)	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...
	1048	Contusion	...	...	...	8	9	9	...	...	...
	1049	Fracture of the rib without injury to lung	...	...	...	5	6	5	...	...	...
	1052	Wound of the parietes	...	...	...	14	14	14	...	...	...
	1053	Perforating wound of the chest	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...
Injuries of the chest	1054	Penetrating wound of the pleura...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	1059	Contusion	...	...	...	32	32	32	...	...	...
	1060	Sprain	...	...	...	20	20	19	...	...	...
	1061	Wound	...	...	...	19	19	19	...	...	...
	1062	Fracture and dislocation of the spine...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...

Injuries of the back	1063 Injury ...	3	8	1	1
	1064 Contusion	3	8	3	3
	1067 Wound of the parietes	3	8	3	3
Injuries of the abdomen	1068 Wound of the parietes with protrusion of uninjured viscera	4	4	2	2
	1069 Wound of the parietes with protrusion of wounded viscera	2	3	3	3
	1070 Wound of the parietes with wound of protruded viscera	1	1	1	1
	1077 Contusion	11	11	11	11
Injuries of the pelvis	1078 Wound male perineum	10	10	10	10
	Do. scrotum	8	9	9	9
	1089 Foreign body in the rectum	1	1	1	1
	1092 Contusion	31	32	32	32
	1093 Sprain shoulder	31	32	32	32
	Do. elbow	2	2	2	2
	1098 Do. wrist	11	11	11	11
	1094 Wound	303	307	301	301
	Gunshot wound	1	2	1	1
Injuries of the upper extremities	1095 Wound of the joint	1	1	1	1
	1097 Foreign bodies embedded	9	9	9	9
	1100 Fracture simple	2	3	3	3
	Do. compound	6	6	6	6
	1101 Do. clavicle	8	8	8	8
	1108 Do. humerus	10	10	10	10
	1104 Do. forearm	28	30	28	28
	1105 Do. phalanges	1	1	1	1
	1110 Dislocation Shoulder	3	3	3	3

Local Injuries.

Injuries of the upper extremities	1111 Do. elbow	5	5	5	5
	1112 Do. wrist	1	1	1	1
	1115 Contusion	61	61	61	61
	1116 Sprain hip	15	16	16	16
	Do. knee	21	21	21	21
	Do. ankle	18	18	17	17
	Do. foot	3	3	3	3
Injuries of the lower extremities	1117 Wound	339	339	334	334
	1120 Foreign body embedded	9	9	9	9
	1121 Fracture femur simple	13	16	15	15
	Fracture femur compound	2	2	2	2
	Do. compound comminuted	1	1	1	1
	1127 Do. leg-both bones	4	4	3	3
	1128 Do. tibia alone	4	4	4	4
	1146 Foreign substance in the cellular tissue	4	4	4	4
Injuries not classified	Injury	2	3	3	3
	Wound incised	67	68	65	65
	Do. lacerated	45	46	45	45
	Do. punctured	4	4	4	4
	Do. contused	6	6	6	6
	Do. gunshot	5	5	4	4
Amputation	Of the thigh	1	1	1	1
	Of the penis	3	3	3	3
	Of the finger	1	1	1	1
Removal	Cancer	1	1	1	1
	Tumour	14	14	14	14
	Fish-hook	1	1	1	1
	Splinter	1	1	1	1

Local Injuries.

Surgical operations.

Surgical operations.		Reparative operation		Operations not classified		Total		Total	
For lacerated lobe of the ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perforation lobe of the ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phymosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malformation prepuce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circumcision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paracentesis hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craniotomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forecups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Podalic version	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paracentesis abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1085	92,141	93,226	90,278	1523	412,1013			

JOHN V. LEECH, JR.

PRESS RETURNS.

(1)—Value of work done in the Government Press during the year 1937.

[illegible]

(2)—Detailed list of Printing work turned out in the Government Press, with its value, during the year 1957.

OFFICES &c.	No. of Copies.	Pages reduced to Foolscap size	No. of Impressions.	VALUE.		
				Rupees.	Ch.	Ca.
Administration Report for 1955	500	23	2,400	185	21	...
Do. do. 1956	450	126	14,850	753	...	...
Addresses to and replies of His Highness the Maha Rajah	500	48	6,000	200	...	...
Anniversary of the High School and College	300	6	600	12	...	...
Book Depot	500	8	500	18	...	...
Boundary Commission department	320	53	320	210	...	...
Cattle treatment, Malayalam & Tamil.	1,200	28	3,900	68	...	...
Copper plate form	200	...	200	4	...	...
English Book Almanac for 1882	550	97	13,200	825	...	...
Do. Diary books Do.	750	581	10,500	174	18	...
Do. Desk Almanac Do.	550	1	550	19	8	...
Educational department	3,002	31	3,002	11	14	...
Elephant Do.	984	1	984	9	10	...
English Office, Huzur Cutcherry	19,328	93	19,328	310	15	8
Gazette	36,787	1,802	8,28,362	9,110	...	...
Do. Supplement	3,126	87	10,508	435	...	...
Do. Extraordinary	4,000	4	4,000	49	10	8
Huzur Police department	86,380	52	47,280	382	24	8
Judicial Do.	3,11,060	63	1,33,535	839	3	8
Jamabundy Do.	2,30,612	110	1,18,409	946	5	12
Jail	1,738	22	1,738	93	...	...
Do. Rules	900	60	1,500	36	...	...
Law Reports, English and Malayalam.	200	94	2,400	283	14	...
Malayalam Book Almanac for 1958	750	81	14,000	395	...	...
Do. Sheet Calendar for 1957	3,000	4	3,000	100	...	...
Do. Do. for 1958	2,900	4	2,900	90	...	...
Do. First book	10,000	12	30,000	135	...	...
Do. Second Do.	10,000	24	60,000	270	...	...
Do. Third Do.	4,000	24	20,000	251	7	...
Do. Geography of Travancore.	5,000	12	15,000	105	...	...
Do. Principles of Morality	3,000	16	12,000	100	...	...
Marahmut department	9,780	33	9,780	196	17	8
Master Attendant's office	450	2	450	11	21	...
Nair Brigade office	5,513	323	5,520	149	10	8
Observatory	1,462	13	1,462	56	14	...
Palace	6,270	15	6,270	80	14	...
Peravayal department	1,79,674	72	93,971	762	26	4
Police Force	1,54,563	123	1,89,589	1,375	21	8
Do. Reorganization	75	15	75	18	21	...
Proceedings about the Sanitary Dept.	24	3	24	15	...	...
Regulations (5) and extra copies	2,280	42	2,280	182	21	...
Rifle exercise of the Nair Brigade	100	8	200	24	...	...
Royasom department	140	3	440	17	...	...
Registration Do.	2,46,344	561	1,82,438	1,016	17	8
Tamil First book	3,050	4	3,000	25	...	...
Do. Second Do.	500	20	3,000	51	7	...
Tarif, English and Malayalam	150	16	260	73	14	...
Title Deed, Do. Do.	100	4	100	22	...	...
Transit department	3,000	2	3,000	22	14	...
Unjel do.	1,26,206	54	80,910	600	24	8
Total	3,536	14,61,627	21,127	7	...	...
Non-Sircar work	...	...	260	1	12	...
Private advertisements in the Gazette	...	...	19	3	12	...
Grand Total Rupees	...	...	21,406	12	8	...

(3)—Detailed list of work done in the Binding Department of the Government Press, with its value during the year 1957.

Offices &c.	Half bound, Morocco.	Half bound, country sheep.	Stiff cover.	Cover.	Cutting envelopes and covers.	Mounted on cloth.	Mounted on board.	Folding and stitching.	Miscellaneous.	Value.		
										Rs.	ch.	C.
English Department	...	8	397	4,418	7,680	...	...	...	2	198	7	4
Educational do.	...	...	...	6,500	...	2,500	...	...	...	125	5	...
Gazette &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,079	...	238	...	...
Government Press	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Jail	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Judicial Department	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	15	12
Jamabundy do.	...	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	21	...
Marahmut do.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Medical do.	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...
Nair Brigade	...	12	5	...	336	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
Palace	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	14	...
Police Force	...	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	60	1	12
Unjel Department	267	55	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	24	4
Vaccination do.	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	...
Total	22	550	756	11,640	8,016	2,500	38,106	2	1,355	23	...	...
Non-Sircar work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	12
Grand Total Rupees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	17	12

(4)—Detailed list of work done in the Lithographic Department, during the year 1057.

Offices.	Copies.	Pages.	Impressions.	Value.		
				Rs.	Ch.	C.
English Department	905	11	905	21	...	...
Educational do.	22,765	2921	23,775	816	14	...
Government Press	50	1	50	3	...	...
Huzur Police Department	3,962	102	3,962	205	...	...
Observatory	500	3	500	20	...	...
Police Force	2,181	53	2,181	139	14	...
Unjeh do.	1,050	131	1,050	25	14	...
Total.....	179	32,423		1,230	14	...
Non-Sircar work	...	...	...	1	21	14
Grand Total Rupees.....				1,232	7	14

(5)—Detailed list of work done in the Letter casting Department with its value during the year 1057.

Descriptions.	Number.	Weight.		Value.		
		lbs.	ozs.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
TYPE CASTING.						
Malayalam Pica Letters, quadrats &c.	...	651	14½	423	27	3
ENCHES.						
For Pica Malayalam	121	...	...	179	14	...
METRICES.						
For Pica and English	53	...	...	78	14	...
ENGRAVING.						
Stamps and seals for other Departments...	8	...	...	139	...	...
Large and small coat-of-arms for the Gazette...	2	...	...	60	...	...
Repairs to seals &c	...	...	...	6	7	...
Total.....	181	651	14½	887	6	3

(6)—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT

DATED 5TH AUGUST 1882.

REVENUE REFORM.

Read the following Memo:—

MEMORANDUM.

The Judicial System of Travancore having been reformed and arrangements made for supervising the working of the Courts and re-organizing the ministerial establishments, the Revenue side of the administration next claims attention. And here, the existing arrangements are even more primitive and unsatisfactory than in the Judicial branch. No decided amelioration can however be effected without a systematic Revenue survey and settlement which must form the ground-work of any sound administration of the Land Revenue. This will necessarily be a work of time, but must be sooner or later undertaken if we are to acquire an accurate knowledge of the resources of the State and if the finances are to be placed on a sound basis. An immediate revision of the garden assessment is even a more pressing necessity than a comprehensive Revenue survey, because an immense mass of plantations which have come into existence since the last assessment of the gardens in the year 1014 M. E. or upwards of 40 years ago is exempt from all taxation, and the incidence of the existing garden assessment is consequently extremely unequal and unfair alike to the State and its subjects.

This question is engaging the attention of Government, but meanwhile it is of importance that as a first step, the Revenue establishments should be placed on an efficient footing. I will first deal with the Taluq establishments.

2. Travancore is 6,730 square miles in extent and contains according to the recent Census a population of 24,01,158 souls. As the country is divided into 31 Taluqs, each of these territorial divisions covers an average area of 217 square miles with a population of 77,456 souls. But the physical features of the country are so diversified that the actual area and population of each taluq vary considerably as shewn below:—

No.	Taluqs.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3	4
1	Thovalai ...	121	30,260
2	Agustheeswaram ...	97	78,979
3	Eranie ...	142	1,12,116
4	Culcoorum ...	142	60,908
5	Vilavencode ...	146	69,688
6	Neyyattinkarai ...	213	1,10,410
7	Trevandrum South ...	99	51,337
	Trevandrum North ...		51,649
8	Nedoomungad ...	340	52,211
9	Sheraingeel ...	144	87,072
10	Kottarakarai ...	234	55,924
11	Puthanapuram ...	400	37,064
12	Shencottah ...	65	30,477
13	Quilon ...	154	1,08,469
14	Coonathoor ...	185	62,700
15	Karunagapulli ...	89	1,01,039
16	Kartigapulli ...	70	81,969
17	Mavalikarai ...	1,164	1,11,731
18	Chenganoor ...		81,301
19	Tiruvellah ...	125	1,03,007
20	Ambalapulai ...	121	93,104
21	Shertallai ...	129	1,13,704
22	Vycome ...	88	76,414
23	Yettoomanoor ...	140	79,058
24	Cottayam ...	147	64,958
25	Chunganacherri ...	260	74,154
26	Mecnapalai ...	312	57,102
27	Muattipulai ...	516	95,460
28	Todupalai ...	612	24,321
29	Coonathunad ...	221	1,09,625
30	Alengal ...	208	66,753
31	Paravoor ...	47	61,966
	Cardamom Hills...	...	6,228
	Total.....	6,730	2,401,158

It will be seen how remarkably small in extent most of our taluqs are. Seven of them are under 100 square miles, the smallest being only 47 square miles; twelve under 200 square miles; five between 200 and 300 square miles; three between 300 and 400 square miles; and four a little over 500 and 600 square miles. If we compare these figures with the average size of the Madras taluqs, it will be found that ours are much smaller in extent. Thus taking

Travancore and the adjoining District of Tinnevely—while the average area of our taluqs is 217 square miles, that of Tinnevely is 646 square miles; or taking Malabar on our northern side, we have 620 square miles, against 217. Generally it may be stated that a Travancore taluq is to a Madras taluq as 1:3. For our 31 taluqs, we are of course obliged to maintain 31 Tahsildars, each with his subordinate staff of Sumpretlies, Rayasoms, Pillanars and Peons. The larger the establishment kept up, the smaller the salaries given, and the result is a host of ill-paid, ill-qualified and inefficient officials—a far from unmixed good to any administration. Some idea of the extent to which this evil is carried in Travancore may be formed from the fact that we have at present an aggregate of no less than 13,051 subordinate officials in the various branches of the administration, i. e. in other words, we have one official for every 107 of the population and for every 32 square miles of area excluding the hills, backwaters &c., and the average salary of the officials is Rs. 8 per mensem.

3. This raises the question why should Travancore be so minutely subdivided for administrative purposes? These small taluqs mean a larger establishment of subordinate petty officials than is necessary for efficient administration, and a larger establishment of subordinate petty officials than is necessary for efficient administration means vexation and oppression to the people. There can therefore be no doubt as to the desirability of re-distributing the taluqs with a view to reducing their number, and this has, I believe, been often thought of. Indeed, my attention was called to it shortly after I assumed charge of my office when the question of the reform of the Police was under consideration in January of last year. But while fully admitting the importance of moderately enlarging the size of our taluqs and reducing their number, I confess that, after the most anxious consideration I have given to the subject, I see difficulties which preclude the possibility of the reform being carried out at present. The revenue system under which the Government dues are now received partly in kind and partly in money; the want of accurate revenue accounts in the absence of a regular survey and settlement; the complicated and often anomalous rules under which the land revenue demand is determined and collected, due no doubt partly to the intricate and varied nature of the existing land tenures, but chiefly to the short-sighted policy of a past age which considered the interests of the State as opposed to those of its subjects; the onerous and multifarious duties which in a Native State the maintenance of her religious and charitable institutions necessarily imposes on her revenue servants—these render the work of the Tahsildar and his subordinates so heavy, that I do not think that at present the taluqs can be considerably enlarged except at the sacrifice of efficiency. The separation of the Police has brought the first instalment of relief to the over-burdened Revenue executive. Other changes in the same direction—namely, a simplification of the revenue system and accounts based on an accurate if not a scientific survey; a separation

of the duties connected with the management of our extensive religious and charitable establishments from purely revenue and Magisterial duties; the relegation of the charge of Maramut works, except perhaps to a small and unavoidable extent, to the professional Department of Public works—these must precede in my opinion any attempts at materially reducing the number of taluqs; and if I have prominently called attention to the subject now, it is only to shew the importance of the measure and the necessity of keeping it in view.

4. I should not be understood from anything I have stated above as implying that we should at any time enlarge our taluqs to the size of the Madras taluqs. The latter in my opinion are much too large for a single officer. Formerly, they were, generally speaking, of a moderate size, but in the revision which took place some years ago, the territorial jurisdiction of a Tahsildar was in many cases doubled and is now I believe felt to be much larger than is compatible with efficient administration.

5. But while I think that for the reasons stated, the territorial distribution of the State for revenue purposes should remain undisturbed for the present, I do not think that we can well leave the revenue establishments in their present condition. They require to be remodelled and placed on a more efficient footing. The first great defect in the existing arrangements which strikes me is the smallness of the salaries. When I joined my appointment about the end of 1880, out of the 31 Tahsildars there were but 5 on a salary of 100 Rs. each, the rest getting 500 fanams or a little over 71 Rs. Since then opportunities having been taken as vacancies occurred to add to the pay of the Tahsildars of the more important taluqs, and we have now,

	Rs.	Chs.
1. Tahsildar on	120	0
6 Do. on 100 Rs. each	600	0
24 Do. on Rs. 71 chs. 12 each	1,714	8

or a total of Rs. 2,434 8 per mensem or $12 \times 2,434 - 8 = 29,211$ Rs. 12 chs. per annum.

The number and salaries of the taluq subordinate officials with some few variations are the same in all taluqs, and the one striking feature which runs through the whole establishment is the smallness of remuneration and the want, in some respects, of the adaptation of the staff to the work required of it. A detailed list of the present establishment of each taluq will be found among the papers in the appendix. The total cost for the 31 taluqs amounts to Rs. 5,183 chs. 5 per mensem or Rs. $12 \times 5,183$ chs. 5 = 62,198 Rs. 4 chs. per annum.

6. The aggregate cost of both Tahsildars and their subordinates amounts to Rs. 7,617 chs. 13 a month or $12 \times 7,617 - 13$ chs. = Rs. 91,409 chs. 16 a year i. e. 5.26 per cent on the land Revenue. The cost of each taluq, for facility of reference, is entered below:—

	Rs.	ch.		Rs.	ch.
1 Thovalai	295	4	18 Chengamoor	269	12
2 Augusteeswarum	325	0	19 Thiroovelloh	217	12
3 Eraniel	282	20	20 Ambalapalai	234	23
4 Culedam	226	16	21 Shertalai	241	0
5 Vilavancode	226	16	22 Vycome	221	12
6 Neyattenkarai	269	10	23 Yettoomanur	218	12
7 Trevandrum	474	24	24 Cottayam	247	0
8 Nedumungud	225	4	25 Chunganacherry	222	0
9 Sheringeel	230	16	26 Meenachel	212	12
10 Quilon	378	20	27 Thodupulai	208	24
11 Pathanapuram	210	4	28 Muattupulai	214	24
12 Kottarakurai	212	24	29 Kumatnaud	218	12
13 Shencottah	277	27	30 Alengaud	222	0
14 Kunnathoor	213	24	31 Paravoor	215	12
15 Karunagapulli	223	20			
16 Kartigapulli	230	16			
17 Mavalikarai	210	8			
			Total.....	7,617	13

As already shown, the salary of 24 out of 31 Tahsildars is only about Rs. 71 in Travancore currency or 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ British Rs. Formerly they were paid still less, namely, from Rs. 28 chs. 16 to 50 Rs. This remuneration was perhaps not very unfair at the time. The prices of the necessaries of life were very low; the qualifications required for employment in the public service were not of a high order; even the higher officers did not feel or realize the responsibilities of their positions, and the standard of public morality was far different from what it is now. But all this is changed. The price of silver has fallen and that of every article of food has more than doubled; education has made rapid strides; qualifications of a higher order are exacted, and honesty and efficiency are insisted upon in every branch of the administration. It is therefore time that the Tahsildar, as the responsible head of his taluq—as the local Collector and Magistrate vested with considerable power, and on whose honesty and intelligence the well-being of the people of his taluq very greatly depends—should be placed above temptation, and that the salary assigned to the office should be such as to attract men of education and character to it. The addition recently made to the salaries of Munsiffs, the introduction of the British Indian Penal and Procedure Codes and the consequent increase of the powers and responsibilities of the Tahsildars render this measure all the more urgent. Accordingly, I took advantage of the presence of all the Dewan Peishcars at the capital some time ago to discuss with them the reforms required in the Revenue establishments generally, and the result of our deliberations as respects the Tahsildars was that the taluqs should be divided into three classes, as follows, with reference to their size and importance:—

1st CLASS.	2nd CLASS.	3rd CLASS.
1. Thovalai	1. Eraniel.	7. Ambalapalai.
2. Augusteeswarum	2. Culedam.	8. Cottayam.
3. Trevandrum	3. Neyattenkarai	9. Chunganacherry.
4. Quilon.	4. Sheringeel.	10. Paravoor.
5. Shertalai.	5. Karunagapulli.	
6. Shencottah.	6. Kartigapulli.	

3rd Class.	6. Mavalikarai.	11. Meenachel.
2. Nedumangudi.	7. Chenganoor.	12. Thodupolai.
3. Kottarakarai.	8. Thiruvallah.	13. Muvattupolai.
4. Puthanapuram.	9. Wycome.	14. Coonnattand.
5. Coonnattand.	10. Yettumanoor.	15. Alengad.

7. It was also agreed that the salaries assigned should be

150 Rupees for the 1st Class.

125 " " 2nd do.

100 " " 3rd do.

8. The financial result of this proposal is shown below :—

Present classification of taluqs & salary.		Proposed classification & salary.	
Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.		Rs.
1 First class on 120 ".....120 "		6 First class on 150 each.....	900
6 Second do. on 100 " each.. 600 "		10 Second do. on 125 ".....	1,250
24 Third do. on 71 3 each..1,714 2		15 Third do. on 100 ".....	1,500
Total.....2,434 2		Total.....	3,650

The scheme will thus entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,215 and Fanams 5 per mensem or $12 \times 1,215 = \text{Rs. } 14,580$ Fanams per annum. When the number of taluqs is reduced hereafter, it may be desirable to assimilate the rates of salaries more to those of the Munsiffs, but this is at present out of the question on financial grounds.

9. The question of the subordinate taluq establishments next demands attention. This was also discussed at the meeting of the Peishcars, and although no definite conclusions were arrived at, the sense of the meeting is embodied to a great extent in the accompanying memorandum which has been drawn up at my request by Sankarasubbayyar. It is proposed to have, it will be seen, two scales of establishments, one for first class taluqs and the other for second and third class taluqs, costing Rs. 266 and 223 respectively. They are shown below :—

FOR 1ST CLASS TALUQS.		FOR 2ND AND 3RD CLASS TALUQS.	
	Rs.		Rs.
1 Head Sumprethy	30	1 Head Sumprethy	25
1 Assistant do.	20	1 Assistant do.	15
1 Royasom	17	1 Royasom	15
1 Deputy Royasom	10	1 Deputy Royasom	10
2 Keelcutum Pillamars @ R 12 each	24	2 Keelcutum Pillamars @ R 11 each	22
3 Do. do. @ R 10 do.	30	2 Do. do. @ R 10 do.	20
1 Shroff	20	1 Shroff	15
1 Record Keeper	12	1 Record Keeper	12
1 Copyist	8	1 Copyist	8
1 Magistrate Gamastah	17	1 Magistrate Gamastah	15
1 2nd do.	12	1 2nd do.	10
12 Peons @ 5 Rs each	60	10 Peons @ 5 Rs. each	50
1 Head Peon... ..	6	1 Head Peon... ..	6
Total Rs.....	266	Total Rs.....	223

Note—Sankarasubbayyar proposes 8 Peons at 5 Rs. each and 1 Head Peon at 6 Rs. for 3rd class taluqs.

It seems to me that this staff ought on the whole to be found sufficient, but I question whether the Tahsildar's immediate assistant, the Head Sumprethy, should not be placed on a better footing as to salary than he occupies in the above scale. He has important and responsible duties to perform, and now that the Police Amins have been mostly dispensed with, he is liable to be called upon to take charge of the taluq in the absence of the Tahsildar on leave or otherwise and therefore to exercise magisterial powers. In short, the Head Sumprethy should be in Travancore what the taluq Sheristadar is in the Madras Presidency. If I am correct in this view, I would propose that he be placed in immediate charge of the taluq treasury department, and be held responsible for the correct keeping of the Cash accounts and the preparation and punctual transmission of all revenue returns to the Huzur. If this is done, I should urge his being better remunerated and would propose 40 and 35 Rs. in the place of the 30 and 25 Rs. put down in the scale.

This will have the effect of attracting better men to the office as vacancies occur, and the tone of the service will be gradually improved. Further, the office would become a sort of training ground for the post of Tahsildar.

10. I would also, for obvious reasons, give the Record keeper 14 Rs. at least. As for peons, as the new Police will serve all processes on the magisterial side and escort prisoners and treasure, I should think that 10 peons with a head peon for 1st class taluqs and 8 with a head peon for 2nd and 3rd classes will suffice. One taluq, namely that of Trevandrum, will require a larger number not only of peons but of accountants. This taluq is at present divided into two subdivisions designated North Trevandrum and South Trevandrum with two separate establishments, but they should be incorporated into one. The present number of Keelcoottum Pillais is 12, but 10 ought to be ample, while the number of peons may be fixed at 15. The head quarters of the Tahsildar being the capital, he has to deal with a great amount of miscellaneous work which renders necessary the larger staff of peons recommended. I would also give the Assistant Sumprethy 20 Rs. in all taluqs without distinction, as the duties of this officer are also important and onerous.

11. These modifications would make the cost of the establishment of a 1st class taluq Rs. 268 and that of the 2nd and 3rd classes Rs. 230, and for 31 taluqs the aggregate cost will be Rs. 7,439 and this is Rs. 2,256 above the cost of the present establishment.

12. It remains to notice the office establishment of the Peishcars. These officers are charged with both Revenue and Magisterial duties and have a separate staff of subordinates allowed to assist them in each branch. Taking both sides, the strength and cost of their establishments are shown below :—

Divisions.	Revenue.		Magisterial.		Total number of hands.	Monthly cost.	Total.	
	Number of hands.	Monthly cost.	Number of hands.	Monthly cost.				
		Rs. ch.		Rs. ch.		Rs. ch.	Rs. ch.	
Pulpanabhapuram.	Clerks. 15	209...	13	142...	28	351...	405	...
	Peons. 10	54...	...	...	10	54...		...
Trevandrum	Clerks. 13	180...	12	136...	25	316...	381	...
	Peons. 12	65...	...	...	12	65...		...
Quilon	Clerks. 13	189...	13	138...	26	327...	376	14
	Peons. 10	49 14	...	...	10	49 14		...
Cottayam	Clerks. 14	188...	13	141...	27	329...	384	14
	Peons. 10	55 14	...	...	10	55 14		...
Total.....	Clerks. 55	766...	51	557...	106	1,323...	...	...
	Peons. 42	224...	...	...	42	224...	...	...
		97 990	51	557...	148	1,547...	...	...

It will be seen that the Trevandrum Peishcar has 25, Quilon 26, Cottayam 27 and Padmanabhapuram 28 clerks, or together 106 clerks on a salary of 1,323 Rs. This gives an average pay of less than 12½ Rs. a head. Including peons of whom there are 42 for the four divisions, the total strength of the divisional office establishments consists of 148 hands costing 1,547 Rs. a month.

13. I think it will be allowed that while this establishment is numerically too large, it is individually underpaid. If the work to be done in each Division Cutcherry were simplified and reduced to a system, its office establishment ought not to be very much larger than that of a Divisional officer—say the Head Assistant in the Madras Presidency. In making this comparison, I do not forget the extra work entailed upon our Peishcars by our religious and charitable institutions, by our peculiar and complicated land tenures, and by the absence of a regular revenue survey and settlement as the basis of the revenue accounts. Making every allowance however for all this, the present establishment is still unnecessarily large and yet weak and inefficient. But where each man is badly paid, where he does not get a fair day's wages, it is unreasonable to expect him to do a fair day's work. The desire for public employment is so intense, that however badly remunerated, the low paid employé, is unwilling to leave his post for any other occupation and vegetates upon it in the majority of cases for life. The result is a large staff of petty subordinate officials in every department of the service. Government have to sit down with an inefficient official, while the community at large lose a good laborer who would in all probability be more useful to himself and them in some other walk of life.

14. Sankarasubbayyar, himself a Peishcar of experience, proposes the following office establishment for our Divisional offices:—

REVENUE.			
1 Sheristadar on	...	...	75
1 Head clerk on	...	...	30
1 Accountant on	...	...	20
2 Correspondence clerks at 17 Rupees each	...	...	34
2 do. do. at 15 do. each	...	...	30
1 Petition clerk	...	...	12
1 Record keeper	...	...	15
3 Copyists at 9 Rupees each	...	...	27
1 English clerk	...	...	20
1 Register clerk	...	...	10
			273
14			
MAGISTERIAL.			
1 Head clerk on	...	...	30
1 Assistant do. on	...	...	20
1 Correspondence clerk on	...	...	15
1 Copyist do. on	...	...	10
			75
4			
PEONS.			
10 Peons at 6 Rupees each	...	...	60
1 Masalchi	...	...	5
1 Muchi	...	...	7
			72
12			

Total...30

Total Rs.....420

15. Rama Rao the senior Peishcar, and also an officer of experience proposes the following scale:—

	Number.	Monthly salary per-head.	Total monthly salary.
		Rupees.	Rupees.
Sheristadar	1	70	70
Head clerk	1	32	32
Deputy do.	1	25	25
Assistant do.	4	15	60
Head do.	1	25	25
Deputy do.	1	17	17
Assistant	2	15	30
Registrar	1	15	15
Record keeper	1	15	15
English Head clerk	1	25	25
Assistant do.	1	14	14
Total.....	15		328

16. The two scales, it will be seen, nearly correspond both in respect of strength and cost. After carefully considering them and the work which has to be done in the Divisional offices on the Revenue, and, under recent arrangements, on the Magisterial side, I am of opinion that the following establishment will be found to suffice under a proper and judicious distribution of work, and care in selecting the subordinates when vacancies occur.

	Rupees.
1 Sheristadar-on	70
1 Revenue Head clerk	30
1 do. Assistant	25
1 do. do.	17
1 do. do.	15
1 do. do.	12
1 do. do.	10
1 Magisterial Head clerk	25
1 do. Assistant	15
1 do. do.	14
1 English Head clerk	20
1 Accountant	20
1 Petition clerk	18
1 Record Keeper	15
1 Duffadar	8
8 Peons at 5 Rupees each	40
1 Masalehi	5
1 Muchi	7
Total	366

I think a responsible servant at the head of the establishment, whether he is called Sheristadar or Manager, is necessary on a decent salary. He will be able to supervise the working of the office, and relieve the Peishcar of a great deal of detail work which now devolves upon him. There are, it will be observed, 6 vernacular clerks, allowed. This number ought to be ample for carrying on the whole of the vernacular correspondence with the taluqs and the Huzur. The three Magisterial clerks will assist in taking down depositions and preparing calendars &c. One English clerk is allowed, as very little will be done in English in the Divisional offices.

An accountant is allowed, but he too will have little work generally speaking, as almost all accounts required in the Huzur are furnished or ought to be so direct from the Taluqs.

17. While the above establishment will be required for Cottayam and Quilon, a smaller number of hands will suffice for Pudmanabhapuram and Trevandrum. Four revenue clerks for the former and three for the latter will probably be found to answer. The cost then of the four Divisional offices will be

	Rupees.
Cottayam	366
Quilon	366
Pudmanabhapuram	344
Trevandrum	329
Total	1,405

The numerical strength of the establishment above proposed will be smaller than at present, but each individual will be better paid, the prospects of the service will be improved and greater efficiency on the whole may therefore be expected at a somewhat smaller cost than at present.

18. Combining the present and proposed cost under the heads treated, namely (1) the Tahsildars, (2) their establishments, and (3) the Divisional office establishments, we arrive at the following financial result:—

	Number of hands.	Present cost.	Number of hands.	Proposed cost.	+ or -
		Rupees. Ch.		Rupees. Rs. Ch.	
Tahsildars	31	2,434	31	3,650	+1,215 26
Do. establishments	762	5,183	710	7,439	+2,255 26
Divisional Do.	148	1,547	95	1,405	- 142 "
	941	9,164	836	12,494	+3,329 24

Thus while the number of hands (the reduction is entirely in the subordinate grades) will be reduced from 941 to 836, the cost will be raised from Rs. 9,164 to Rs. 12,494 or Rs. 3,329 per mensem, or $12 \times 3,329 = \text{Rs. } 39,948$ per annum. The position of the employés as to remuneration will be very considerably improved and it is to be hoped that this will result in the greatly increased efficiency of the public service.

19. The annual additional expenditure entailed by the proposed arrangements will thus be nearly 40,000 Rs. as above shown. The number of Police Amin Sub-Magistrates has been very much reduced, but I cannot take the saving as a set-off against the above increase as we have already taken credit for it in calculating the cost of the new Police—but I may point to the large reduction effected by the abolition of the Poakuvaravoo establishment in January last amounting to Rs. 67,836. Besides this, the following savings have also either been or will be effected:—

1. Salary of 240 Pakkuvaravu Pillamars recently abolished at 7 Rs. each
 $= 240 \times 7 \times 12 = \text{Rs. } 20,160$
2. Do. of 31 Record Keepers who will be rendered unnecessary under the new arrangements which allow of a Record keeper for each taluq on 14 Rs. $= 31 \times 10 \times 12 = \text{Rs. } 3,720$
3. Do. of Assistant Sirkar Vakils and their clerks lately abolished $= 182 \times 12 = \text{Rs. } 2,184$
4. Saving effected in the Commercial Department $= \text{Rs. } 2,200$

Total Rs. 28,264

Note. Some temporary establishment is now employed in the taluqs which will also fall in on the introduction of the new arrangements. I have however no information at hand as to their strength and cost.

20. If the foregoing scheme is sanctioned, a reduction and simplification of the work of the Division and Taluq Cutcheries, wherever possible, should precede or at all events go hand in hand with the revision of the establishment. Such reduction and simplification are quite possible in various directions.

1st. The amount of clerical work gone through at present in the various departments of the state is something enormous. This may be very considerably curtailed by the adoption of the daktar system in ordinary routine correspondence and the introduction of simple printed forms wherever practicable.

2ndly. The number of periodical returns furnished from the subordinate to the superior officers both on the revenue and magisterial sides is at present the bane of good administration instead of being a help to it. The waste of valuable stationery, of much more valuable public time, and the waste of working power must be great when the periodical statements obtained are so various and numerous. One not acquainted with the interior economy of our public offices would fondly suppose that each office was well posted in all kinds of statistics and kept itself *au fait* with all that was going on and worth knowing, but I may state my experience that if I call for any information from my office it is ten to one that I am asked to sign an order to the Peishcar or to the Tahsildar to furnish it. The periodical statements received are too numerous to be scrutinized as they are received and turned to any useful account. Originally, no doubt, no more than the requisite returns were prescribed and furnished, but the tendency of such returns, as of official establishments, is to increase. A sharp accountant at head quarters takes a delight in inventing fresh forms of accounts and statements and will not omit an opportunity for doing so. A return is called for, for a special purpose and to meet a special emergency, but this is forgotten and the return continues to be furnished and received long after the occasion has passed away. I have had lists* prepared showing the returns now furnished in the police and revenue departments from the subordinate to the Division and Central offices. The separation of the police renders most of the 41 returns comprised in list D. unnecessary and they will accordingly be dispensed with. List E. is a formidable one and shows that nearly 100 returns are furnished in one shape or another to the Division Cutcherries from those subordinate to them. It is impossible that either the offices which have to furnish them or those which receive them can attend to much else in the way of public business, if the former prepare them carefully, and the latter really turn them to any useful account. Besides, the Accounts Department is in the Huzur office at Trevandrum. The Peishcars as local administrative officers ought to have as little to do as possible with receiving and scrutinizing and checking accounts in their offices, for such occupation must seriously interfere with their important and proper functions, and it is, after all, attempting to do unnecessarily and in an inefficient manner what properly belongs to the Central office at Trevandrum. I would therefore impress upon the Peishcars the importance of their carefully revising E. and dispensing with every return which they can do without; and I certainly think they can most efficiently administer their respective Divisions without imposing upon their Tahsildars and Proverticars and others the labor which the daily, weekly and monthly preparation and rendering of a hundred periodical returns imply. All that is really necessary to know from the taluqs and provertics &c. can be thrown into a few clear and carefully drawn up forms. This I have no doubt the Peishcars will desire to do in their own interests and

* See. D. E. F. prepared showing the returns now furnished in the police and revenue departments from the subordinate to the Division and Central offices. The separation of the police renders most of the 41 returns comprised in list D. unnecessary and they will accordingly be dispensed with. List E. is a formidable one and shows that nearly 100 returns are furnished in one shape or another to the Division Cutcherries from those subordinate to them. It is impossible that either the offices which have to furnish them or those which receive them can attend to much else in the way of public business, if the former prepare them carefully, and the latter really turn them to any useful account. Besides, the Accounts Department is in the Huzur office at Trevandrum. The Peishcars as local administrative officers ought to have as little to do as possible with receiving and scrutinizing and checking accounts in their offices, for such occupation must seriously interfere with their important and proper functions, and it is, after all, attempting to do unnecessarily and in an inefficient manner what properly belongs to the Central office at Trevandrum. I would therefore impress upon the Peishcars the importance of their carefully revising E. and dispensing with every return which they can do without; and I certainly think they can most efficiently administer their respective Divisions without imposing upon their Tahsildars and Proverticars and others the labor which the daily, weekly and monthly preparation and rendering of a hundred periodical returns imply. All that is really necessary to know from the taluqs and provertics &c. can be thrown into a few clear and carefully drawn up forms. This I have no doubt the Peishcars will desire to do in their own interests and

those of their office establishments, and they will be requested accordingly to report specially which of the present returns they can dispense with, what information they require to be rendered, and what forms they would prescribe for the same.

List F. comprises 35 returns rendered at present to the Jama-bundy department in the Huzur by the taluqs and Division Cutcherries. This will be carefully examined and the number reduced as much as possible.

3rdly. A good deal of work is now done in the Huzur and probably in the Divisions which ought to and can be done as well in the Divisions and taluqs. Less centralization and more localizing of work will tend to its simplification, and it will be my endeavour to do this as far as possible.

21. There is another direction in which the Division and taluq officers should, I think, be relieved. All public works of importance, roads, bridges, buildings, canals &c. which require any professional knowledge or skill are in charge of and executed by the Department of Public Works, but there are other classes of works which are entrusted to and executed by the Division Peishcars. They are indicated below:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Pagodas | 14 Chuthrooms and Inns (except a very few on the Peermade road) |
| 2 Palaces | 15 Village roads and bridges thereon |
| 3 Oottuperahs | 16 Boats and Jungars |
| 4 Proverty Cutcherries | 17 Culverts in village roads |
| 5 English District Schools | 18 Cutting channels and canals (some) |
| 6 All Vernacular Schools | 19 Strengthening embankments (some) |
| 7 District Cutcherries (some) | 20 Sinking wells & tanks by road-side |
| 8 Residencies (those not under D.P.W.) | 21 Furniture (mostly) |
| 9 Tannahs (majority) | 22 Thatching, repairing works executed by Maramut |
| 10 Salt Bankshalls (") | 23 Minor works in addition to existing buildings |
| 11 Chowkeys (") | |
| 12 Peravagai watch stations | |
| 13 Unjel stations | |

It will be seen that all works connected with pagodas, chuthrooms and palaces are entrusted to and done by the revenue establishments, and that other works of an ordinary inexpensive kind are likewise executed by them. It will be impracticable to relieve Divisional officers of all Maramut work. They must retain some, while of others they may be advantageously relieved. It is difficult to know where to draw the line and to define sufficiently clearly for practical purposes, what shall and what shall not be in the hands of revenue officers in the case of each class of work unless a money limit can be laid down which does not seem desirable. Some works are better attended to by the revenue officers than by the D.P.W. and vice versa. Of the former class are pagodas, chuthrooms, palaces, Proverti cutcherries, village roads and wells. Under the latter, I would place all district cutcherries, tannahs, bridges, culverts, channels, embankments &c. and such a division would afford considerable relief to the revenue establishments while it would also tend to better and more rapid execution of work. The revenue officers would require a small establishment for carrying out the

works which would be still left with them. The establishment they now have is shown below:—

For each of the two Southern Divisions Padmanabhapuram and Trevandrum...	1 Aminadar	25	
	1 Accountant	12	
	1 Do.	8	
	1 Head Carpenter	15	
	2 Peons	10	Rs. ch.
		70×2=140	„
Do. Northern Divisions, Quilon and Cottayam ...	1 Aminadar	30	
	1 Accountant	12	
	1 Do.	8	
	1 Head Carpenter	15	
	2 Peons	10	
		75×2=150	„
In 18 Taluqs there are 18 accountants whose salaries amount to		130	„
Total per mensem...		Rs. 420	„
Temporary Inspectors and Survey Pupils attached to the Divisions and paid from the village roads funds, per mensem.....		Rs. 147	8
Grand Total...		567	8

22. Whether this is capable of any and what reduction or whether it can be rendered more efficient by any modification are points which will require the attention of the Peishcars. At present these officers find the present establishment quite unequal to the work required, because the Aminadar is required not merely to prepare estimates, but to execute and superintend the works, to prepare and submit completion bills and to conduct all the necessary correspondence with the Peishcars and Tahsildars in connection with the works. It is impossible that under this system the work can be satisfactorily done. We have already with great advantage put a stop to the pernicious system under which those over-worked and ill-used officials the Proverticars used to be saddled with the carrying out of not merely works within their Proverties, but any works under the Peishcar and within the Division, and we have peremptorily requested that all Maranut works under the Peishcars should be done on contract. If this is done, and I hope it is, the work of the Maranut establishment should be confined to the preparation of estimates in the first place, to entering into contracts under the orders of the Peishcar, to inspecting the works in their progress, and when finished, to preparing and submitting the completion bills. In this way, I think the establishment, such as it is, can be better employed and utilized than at present. A few good professional Maistries or Aminadars for each Division on 20 or 25 Rs. with a couple of peons under each Aminadar will be able to supervise the execution of the Maranut which it is proposed to leave with the revenue officers far more efficiently than at present. The Peishcars should be asked to give their careful consideration to this question and submit their opinions without delay.

23. If the revised establishments recommended in this Memo are approved, it will be necessary to carry out the changes with the least possible hardship to existing incumbents. Those who have served their time should be allowed to retire on such pensions or gratuities

as they may be entitled to under the rules, and others who are still fit for active service should be provided for in other departments before they are dispensed with.

24. When the new scale is completely introduced, it should be laid down as a rule to be strictly observed and enforced, that each appointment should carry the salary annexed to it, and that salaries should on no account be broken up and distributed as they now are, without the previous and special sanction of Government.

Mavalikarai,
6th July 1882.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

ORDER THEREON.

The Government approve and sanction the proposals submitted in the foregoing Memorandum relative to the revision of the taluq and divisional establishments and direct that effect be given to them as early as possible.

2. Government regret that the existing arrangements do not admit of the number of taluqs being reduced at present, but the question will be kept in view and re-considered when other arrangements which are in contemplation render the measure practicable.

3. It will be seen that the present taluqs are to be divided into three classes as indicated in para 6 of the Memo, and that a salary of 150 Rs. is assigned to Tahsildars of the 1st Class

125 Rs. Do. 2nd Class and
100 Rs. Do. 3rd Class.

This part of the scheme may take effect at once.

4. Next, the revised scales of establishments (1) for the taluqs and (2) for the offices of the Dewan Peishcars are shown in detail in appendices B. and C. to the Dewan's Memorandum. In introducing them it is the desire of Government,

I. That all hardship to existing incumbents should be carefully avoided as much as possible.

II. That the Pension List which is already heavy should not be unduly burdened, and

III. That the resulting establishment under the new scale should consist of the pick of the present staff and other men of character and qualifications carefully selected.

5. To secure these ends,

(1) Only such men out of the present incumbents as are from age or other infirmity unfit for further active service should be recommended for pension or gratuity under the rules.

(2) Out of the remaining hands, those who owing to the reduction of the strength cannot be retained but are nevertheless fit for active employment elsewhere, should be first provided for in other offices or departments.

(3) And the rest should be retained for employment under the new scale.

The Peishcars will be good enough, accordingly, on receipt of these Proceedings to prepare and submit carefully prepared lists of

the servants falling under each of the above heads, in order that steps may be taken for transferring those falling within the first class to the pension list or discharging them on payment of gratuity, and for providing in other departments, as far as possible, for those coming under the second head. The lists should contain the names of the men, the office held by them, length of service, and amount of salary with any remarks which the Peishcars may desire to make with reference to their character and qualifications. The necessary orders will be passed on receipt of the list.

6. The particular attention of the Division Peishcars is invited to para 20 of the Memorandum regarding the reduction and simplification of business which, if the new arrangements are to result in the increased efficiency of the public service, must take place hand in hand with, if not precede, the re-organization of the establishments. The Government cannot too strongly impress upon those officers the absolute necessity of reducing the number of returns now furnished to them from the Taluqs and Proverties. They should be carefully revised without delay, and each Peishcar will submit to the Huzur as early as possible a set of simple forms embracing such information and such only as may be indispensably needed for efficiently checking the work of the Tahsildars and Proverticars. These forms when approved by the Huzur will be printed to save clerical labor.

7. As regards returns furnished to the Huzur Cutcherry from the subordinate offices, they will be revised, reduced as much as possible in number and size and circulated to the officers concerned for adoption.

8. The attention of the Peishcars is also called to paras 21 and 22 of the Memorandum which relate to Maramut works and establishments. They will be good enough to carefully consider and submit definite proposals as to the works which they would undertake and the establishment they require, bearing in mind the views of Government on the question. The class of works selected should be (1) such as do not require any professional skill (2) such as cannot be entrusted to the D. P. W. (repairs &c., for instance, of pagodas and chuttrums) and (3) such as would be more cheaply done by the revenue officers with the assistance of the ryots than by the D. P. W. The establishment too should not be more than absolutely necessary. As pointed out in the Memorandum, an Aminadar with a couple of peons for each taluq or group of taluqs according to the works that will have to be attended to, ought to be sufficient, as the duties of the Aminadar would be confined, in the words of the Memorandum, "to the preparation of estimates in the first place, to entering into contracts under the orders of the Peishcars, to inspecting the works in their progress, and when finished, to preparing and submitting the completion bills."

9. The rule laid down in the last para of the Memorandum should be strictly observed.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

