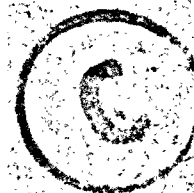


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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
TRAVANCORE
FOR THE YEAR



M.E 1059
A.D. 1883-84

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REPORT

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OF

TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR

M. E. 1059.

A. D. 1883-84.

TREVANDRUM:

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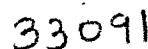
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 கொடியாப்பம்
 1994

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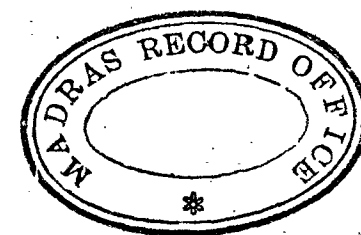
REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Crabancore

FOR THE YEAR M.E. 1059.

(15th August 1883 to 15th August 1884.)



A. PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

THE reduction of duty on tobacco in the latter part of 1055, the lowering of the selling price of salt in the latter part of 1058 under the terms of the interportal convention with the British Government, and the relaxing of many stringent rules affecting the land revenue, however beneficial in the long run, involved an immediate sacrifice of revenue. These reductions, coupled with the precarious state of the cardamom revenue rendered it necessary in the interests of progressive administration and with the survey and settlement in hand, to seek for some new source of revenue, and His Highness' Government resolved on imposing a moderate stamp duty as the least objectionable mode of levying such additional revenue and as affording, with registration, an additional protection against forgery. A stamp regulation was accordingly passed during the year, generally on the lines of the British Act, modified where necessary to suit local circumstances. Under an old law, a penalty used to be levied on unstamped conveyances when produced before the courts, so that the stamp duties possessed the additional recommendation of not being altogether novel to the people.

2. The following Royal Proclamations were also issued during the year:—

(a) The Coffee planters having suffered for several years from short crops and low prices found it hard to pay the Government assessment of 12 annas an acre upon their lands and requested the Government to remit the tax and raise the export duty on coffee instead, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. This was readily complied with by a Royal Proclamation issued on the 1st October 1883.

(b) Another Proclamation issued on the 27th January 1884 raised the duty on Tinnevely dry tobacco from 120 to 150 Rs. a candy, with a view to readjusting the proportion of the duties on this and confected tobacco.

(c) By another Proclamation dated the 19th July 1884, certain fees levied on the transfer of Sirkar pautton lands imposed by the Proclamation of the 2nd June 1865 were abandoned. All important transactions being now subjected to Registration and Stamp duties, the transfer fee was considered an unnecessary burden and was given up. The sacrifice of revenue involved by this measure was about 50,000 Rs.

(d) The import duty levied on opium by the Travancore Government was relinquished also by a Royal Proclamation on the 13th August 1884. The sale of opium is a state monopoly from the farming of which a revenue is derived. The importer pays the British Indian duty and brings the drug under permits granted by the British Resident. An import duty to this State in addition was found to operate as an inducement to smuggling through the State of Cochin which imposed no such duty and injuriously affected the revenue derived from the monopoly and has consequently been abolished.

MILITARY.

3. Major F. L. Haleman, commandant 1st Battalion and Quarter Master of the Nair Brigade, having been transferred on other duty during the year, he was succeeded by Lieut. J. A. Wyllie of the Madras Staff Corps.

Surgeon John Leonard the Brigade Surgeon having been recalled, the services of Surgeon J. W. Evans were lent by the Madras Government as a temporary arrangement, until the Travancore Government could procure a medical officer of their own for the place.

4. On the recommendation of the annual invaliding committee, 34 men of the Brigade were transferred to the pension list and 15 discharged on payment of gratuities. Two privates of the Body Guard were also pensioned and a sepooy of the artillery suffering from leptosy discharged.

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

Remained at the end of 1058.	Admitted during 1059.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Average percentage of sick to strength.	Average percentage of deaths to sick.	Numerical strength.
18	753	771	720	8	13	30	50.2	1.06	1535

POLICE.

6. The Police force during the year under report consisted of

Strength of the Police. 1 Superintendent
3 Assistant Superintendents
26 Inspectors
22 Sub-Inspectors
156 Head Constables and
1,392 Constables or a total of 1,600 men of all grades. Distributed over the four territorial divisions, the strength (including the Superintendent and Assistants) stood thus—

Trevandrum.....556
Cottayam436
Quilon378
Pudmanabhapuram.....230

These figures include 141 men detailed as Jail guards, 56 men employed on the customs preventive service and 43 men attached to the Superintendent's and Assistant Superintendents' offices. Deducting these 240 and the Superintendent and his Assistants we have 1,356 men left as the effective strength of the Force employed on purely Police duties and distributed as follows:—

Trevandrum.....433
Cottayam384
Quilon346
Pudmanabhapuram193

The proportion of police to population was as 1 to 1,770 and to area as 1 to 5 square miles.

The strength of the police assigned to the Trevandrum division appears larger than that of the other divisions, because it includes a reserve of 140 men maintained at head quarters for furnishing treasure escorts and meeting other emergent calls.

7. Out of the total of 1,600 men of all grades composing the force,

41 are Europeans and East Indians
102 Syrians and Native Christians

52 Brahmins

184 Mahomedans and

1,221 Malayali and other Sudras.

And 1,482 or 92.6 per cent of the whole force are natives of Travancore and the remaining 118 or 7.3 per cent foreigners chiefly from Tinnevely, Cochin and Malabar.

8. The total cost of the police for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,56,196 as follows:—

ITEMS.	Rs.	ch.
Salaries	1,35,500	...
Batta and mileage to the Superintendent and Assistant Supts.	3,016	...
Batta to Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables	2,230	...
Lighting charges	1,735	...
Rewards	187	...
Rent for Station buildings	421	...
Printing charges	768	...
Contingent expenses	1,021	14
Furniture	95	14
Clothing	6,490	...
Horse allowance to Inspectors	4,723	...
Charges for telegrams	4	...
Total.....	1,56,196	...

The average annual cost of a policeman amounts to Rs. 95 As. 15 p. 1 and is 1 anna per head of population against 1 anna 11 pies in the Madras Presidency.

9. Statement No. 1 in the appendix shows the equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force. 198 men were enlisted, 45 resigned, 72 deserted, 73 were dismissed and 21 died during the year. None were discharged on pension or gratuity. The desertions and dismissals are due chiefly to men of the old police being unable to stand the discipline and conform to the rules of the new Force.

It is satisfactory that none of the grade of Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors were suspended or dismissed during the year. Four of them were however reduced and 27 fined. Of

Punishments and rewards.

Head Constables, 5 were dismissed, 3 suspended, 17 degraded and 55 fined. Of Constables of lower grades, 68 were dismissed, 34 were suspended for varying periods, 27 were degraded and 562 fined. These figures compare very favorably with the corresponding figures of the previous year and show, it is hoped, that the *morale* of the force is improving.

In addition to the above departmental punishments awarded for breaches of discipline, irregularity of procedure, &c., 31 men were prosecuted before the Magistrates and judicially punished, 8 for offences under the Police Regulation, 9 for negligent escape, 5 for committing criminal force and assault, 4 for extortion, 2 for affray and 3 for other miscellaneous offences. Here again the statistics above presented compare favorably with those of the preceding year. There have been no cases of extorting confession, wrongful confinement or wrongful restraint—offences which policemen are only too apt to commit.

On the other hand, 8 inspectors, 26 head constables and 131 constables were promoted to higher grades during the year and one head constable and 5 constables obtained money rewards for meritorious conduct.

10. Out of 1,596 men composing the force 1,367 can read and write thus leaving only 229 or 14.3 of uneducated men. The latter who are remnants of the old police are becoming yearly reduced in numbers and will eventually disappear: no recruit is enlisted under the new organization who cannot read and write.

11. The Police school at head quarters is continuing to do good work. 200 men attended in during the year, 13 of whom passed the Station House Officer's test and 67 the Constable's. Recruits who are enlisted as probationers are required to pass the necessary tests in six months from date of enlistment failing which they are as a rule discharged.

12. 126 constables with 14 head constables and one inspector were employed in guarding the four jails marginally noted at a cost of 11,744 Rs. 18 Chs. and 11 cash. It will be seen that the two jails at the capital take up between them so many as 100 men, but when the new central Jail which is approaching completion is finished, the necessity for maintaining two jails and two separate guards will cease and a saving will be effected both in the strength and cost of the jail guards. The average number of prisoners guarded in these principal jails was 1,029 per diem so that each constable had 7.3 men to guard.

2,245 short sentenced prisoners were also guarded in 46 subsidiary jails and lockups, the average duration of confinement in them being about 15½ days. One case of escape occurred in the subsidiary jail at Paravoor, but the convict was recaptured and punished. 32 escapes were effected from police custody but the greater number of the escaped men viz 26 were recaptured.

13. The improvement of the lockups throughout the State is receiving continued attention—nearly 15,000 Rs. were expended on them during the year.

14. The following table shows the number of warrants and summonses executed by the police during the year:—

Year.	Processes in grave cases.					Processes in petty cases.				Summonses.	
	Warrants originally issued		Warrants issued on disobedience of summonses.			Warrants originally issued.		Warrants issued on disobedience of summonses.			
	No. of Warrants.	No. of persons.	No. of Warrants.	No. of persons.	No. of persons.	No. of Warrants.	No. of persons.	No. of Warrants.	No. of persons.	No. of summonses.	No. of Persons.
1058	1,594	1,655	841	845		5,182	5,254	2,549	2,700	34,116	35,963
1059	2,857	2,863	1,620	1,633		2,363	2,365	3,111	3,197	46,632	47,142

On the whole 9,951 warrants and 46,632 summonses were executed. Comparing the figures with those of 1058, it is observed that while the aggregate number of warrants served was on the whole less by 215 than in the preceding year, those issued in grave cases were 2,042 more and those in petty cases 2,257 less than in 1058. The fact that more warrants have been issued in the more important cases is probably a proof that the tendency of the police to make indiscriminate arrests is being checked; while the decrease in petty cases is also satisfactory as indicative of the considerate exercise of their powers by the subordinate magistracy. 15,825 miscellaneous processes were also executed by the police during the year.

Violent and unnatural deaths.

15. The subjoined statement shows the number of violent and unnatural deaths—

Number.	Causes.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand total.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1	Murder ...	12	3	9	2	15	11	26
2	Culpable homicide ...	1	...	4	1	7	5	12
3	Suicides ...	47	2	21	...	49	21	70
4	Found dead, 'causes unknown'	6	...	1	1	6	2	8
5	Drinking ...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
6	Neglect or want ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
7	Other causes' ...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16
8	Accidental deaths ...	212	70	53	38	282	91	373
Total.....		310	76	88	42	396	130	516

There was thus a total of 516 deaths or 69 less than in 1058. But the number of murders was nearly twice, being 26 against 14 and the number of suicides 70 against 65. Of the accidental deaths, 202 were from drowning, 93 from falls from trees, 7 from snake-bites and 7 were caused by wild beasts. Of the 70 persons who committed suicide,

- 48 courted death by hanging
- 14 by drowning
- 5 by poison
- 2 by lethal weapons
- 1 case, cause not reported

16. There were 130 accidental fires by which property to the value of 72,991 Rs. is reported to have been destroyed. Notwithstanding every precaution these accidents are necessarily frequent and unavoidable in a country in which the bulk of the buildings is roofed with combustible materials.

17. The number of known depredators and suspected persons registered in the station-records and suspected persons. was as follows:—

		1059.
1	Known depredators ...	1,482
2	Suspected persons...	753
3	Receivers ...	67
4	Wandering gangs ...	435
5	No. of houses of bad repute ...	286

The list is more complete, and, it is hoped, more reliable than the similar statistics presented in the last report.

18. The number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment during the year was 43.

19. The criminal statistics of the year are presented in detail in the appendix and the following is an abstract of the detective results:—

Cases reported.....	6,238
of which cases referred as false under sections 117 & 125 of the Cr. P. C.....	1,661
Balance	4,577
Detected	2,996
Percentage	64.6
Persons arrested	7,129
„ convicted	4,067
Percentage	57
Property lost	53,536
„ recovered	31,046
Percentage	57.9

20. Taking the same results for each of the four magisterial divisions separately, they stand as follows :—

Divisions.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Trevandrum ...	1,205	925	76.7	1,632	1,146	70.2	11,062	9,611	86.8
Pulpanabapuram ...	610	316	51.8	1,071	518	48.3	7,559	6,140	81.2
Quilon...	1,253	753	60.1	2,047	1,062	51.8	7,946	3,927	49.4
Cottayam ...	1,509	958	63.4	2,379	1,341	56.3	26,969	11,368	42.1
Total.....	4,577	2,996	64.6	7,129	4,067	57.0	53,536	31,046	57.9
Madras Presidency ...	...	...	57.2	...	...	43.6	...	...	23.2

21. We will now briefly notice the graver kinds of crimes separately.

22. 25 cases of murder were reported during the year and 4 were pending at its commencement, so that there were 29 cases against 49 persons to be dealt with. One case was struck off as false, four were still before the magistracy when the year closed, and one was removed from the register, the accused having died in the police station. The remaining 23 cases were committed to the sessions; convictions were obtained in 18 of them against 24 persons, and in five the prisoners were acquitted.

23. 98 cases of dacoities were reported during the year of which 69 were referred by the police as false and struck off by order of the magistracy. 24 cases were charged as apparently true but in none was conviction obtained. This only confirms what has been often stated in previous reports that mere attempts to take forcible possession of crops or other property under color of a civil right are generally exaggerated into charges of dacoity. 5 cases were still pending before the police under this head at the close of the year.

24. The particulars of robberies are given in the following table :—

Number.	Description of Robberies.	CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.			Remarks.
		Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	In dwelling-houses ...	19	10	52.6	31	14	45.1	9,895	1,342	14.6	
2	On highways, between sunset and sunrise...	26	12	46.1	34	15	44.1	97	45	46.4	
3	Other robberies...	82	30	36.6	172	36	20.8	163	96	58.8	
	Total.....	127	52	40.9	237	65	27.4	10,155	1,483	14.6	

Here again the small percentage of convictions is due to simple cases of assault, hurt or trespass being magnified into charges of robbery. Out of 239 such complaints preferred, the police referred 108 or nearly one-half as false, leaving 131 to be placed before the magistracy. 52 of these latter resulted in convictions. 4 cases were pending trial when the year closed.

25. 364 cases were reported under this head, of which so many as 121 were referred by the police as false. This left 243 cases of which 239 were charged against 411 persons within the year. 195 men in 120 cases were convicted and 166 in 83 cases were acquitted. 35 cases against 47 persons were still pending before the criminal courts at the close of the year. In the remaining case the prisoners died or escaped.

The percentage of convictions was 50 with 67 per cent of the property recovered which was a great improvement on the results of the previous year.

26. Under this head, too, out of 106 cases charged during the year, 54 cases or 51 per cent were detected, and so much as 90 per cent of the property stolen was recovered.

27. 2,094 cases of theft were reported to the police during the year of which 734 were referred and struck off as false and 1,333 cases were charged with the following results. Convictions were obtained in 928 cases or 69·6 per cent, 360 cases or 27 per cent were discharged and 45 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. Of 18,616 Rs. worth of property lost, Rs. 12,425 or 66·7 per cent was recovered; and of 2,078 persons concerned, 1,255 or 60·4 per cent were convicted and 741 or 35·7 acquitted. The bulk of the thefts occurred in the two northern divisions—Cottayam and Quilon.

28. 937 cases (which included 249 non-cognizable cases) were referred to the police by the magistrates under sections 110 and 146 and out of them 431 or about 46 per cent were struck off as false. So many as 205 cases or nearly one-fourth of the entire number referred were so by the town magistrate of Trevandrum alone.

29. On the other hand, 1,661 cases were referred by the police for the orders of the magistracy under sections 117 and 125, of which 1,522 or 92 per cent were ordered to be struck off as false. 504 cases were charged by the police as apparently true, but were found false on trial by the courts. The number of such cases last year was 780. This decrease is satisfactory as showing, that greater care is exercised by the police in charging cases before the courts.

30. The inspection work done during the year was on the whole not so satisfactory as could be wished. In Cottayam which has a separate assistant superintendent stationed at the head quarters of the division, out of 55 stations and substations only 32 were visited during the year. Similarly in Quilon which has also a separate assistant, out of 45 stations, only 32 were visited. In the Trevandrum and Pudmanabapuram divisions which for the greater portion of the year were without a separate assistant 19 and 17 stations were visited

out of 22 and 26 respectively. It is hoped that the more remote stations will be brought under thorough inspection once at least annually.

31. Mr. Bensley the superintendent who had been absent on furlough returned early in Chitrai; and as intimated in the last report the Trevandrum and Pudmanabapuram Divisions have since been placed under the immediate supervision of an assistant.

32. The relations between the Magistracy and Police are improving and the former report favorably on the working of the latter during the year.

CRIME AND OFFENCES.

33. Complete statistics for the year will be found in the Appendix. At the beginning of the year there were

9	1st class magistrate's Courts
23	2nd class
and 26	3rd class
or, together 58	Courts.

Owing to certain changes in the personnel of some of the subordinate magistrate's courts during the year, and to two taluq samprathies (equivalent to taluq sheristadars in the Madras Presidency) having been invested with 3rd class powers, there were at the close of the year

22	2nd class magistrates
and 29	3rd class
the number of 1st class magistrates	remaining the same as before.

34. Inclusive of arrears and readmissions, the total number of cases for disposal on the files of the magistracy amounted to 13,002 affecting 28,483 persons against 12,655 cases affecting 26,336 persons in 1058.

35. Of the above number, 12,939 cases affecting 28,245 persons were disposed of within the year against 12,531 cases affecting 25,986 persons in the previous year.

36. The number left pending at the end of the year was 63 cases affecting 189 persons against 124 cases and 350 persons in the year preceding.

37. The following table compares the Disposals.

Disposals.	1058. Persons. 25,986	1059. Persons. 28,245
Total reported ...		
Deduct		
In complaints withdrawn under section 210 Cr. P. O.	1,562	1,844
" dismissed under section 147 ...	509	482
" dismissed under sections 205 and 208 ...	1,709	2,357
Cases compounded under section 188 ...	4,902	6,502
Disposed of by death, escape from custody &c. ...	1,347	1,262
Total.....	10,029	12,447
Remainder ...	15,957	15,798
of which		
Discharged for want of evidence ...	3,914 or 24.5 per cent.	4,135 or 26.3 per cent.
Committed ...	304 or 1.9 "	310 or 1.9 "
Convicted ...	6,256 or 39.2 "	6,179 or 39.1 "
Acquitted ...	5,483 or 34.4 "	5,174 or 32.7 "

The percentage of convictions is not yet so satisfactory as could be wished.

38. The number of persons brought before the magistracy classified according to race and sex are as follows compared with the previous year :—

	1058.			1059.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	15,209	1,071	16,280	16,702	1,143	17,845
Mahomedans ...	3,496	296	3,792	3,576	255	3,831
Christians ...	5,178	365	5,543	5,740	464	6,204

39. Classified according to age, 769 were below and 23,407 above the age of sixteen against 607 and 21,889 respectively in 1058.

Their age.

Punishments awarded. 40. The persons convicted were punished as follows :—

	1058.	1059.
Fined only...	4,044	3,773
Whipped in lieu of other punishments ...	151	165
Imprisoned only ...	1,518	1,713
Imprisoned and fined ...	527	502
Whipped and imprisoned ...	12	26
Whipped, fined and imprisoned ...	4	...
Total.....	6,256	6,179

Thus more than 60 per cent of those convicted were punished with fine only.

41. The following statement shows the nature of the offences enquired into and tried :—

Nature of offences.

Nature of offences.	1058.		1059.	
	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.
1 Offences against public tranquillity, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting and affray and abetment thereof ...	117	770	78	600
2 Offences by or relating to public servants ...	572	668	503	566
3 Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice. ...	123	103	102	198
4 Offences relating to coin &c. ...	19	28	14	16
5 Do. do. weights and measures ...	8	9	32	34
6 Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, morals & other public nuisances. ...	223	452	185	375
7 Murder and abetment ...	21	58	25	57
8 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment ...	11	19	21	37
9 Causing death by rash and negligent acts ...	4	4	2	3
10 Abetment of suicide ...	...	...	1	1
11 Attempt at suicide ...	35	38	22	23
12 Hurt ...	1,017	2,462	760	1,957
13 Grievous hurt ...	82	197	110	234
14 Assault and use of criminal force ...	3,564	6,015	4,578	10,224
15 Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	93	249	93	226
16 Kidnapping ...	18	53	13	35
17 Rape and attempt at rape. ...	9	16	18	25
18 Other offences affecting the human body ...	47	110	24	49
19 Theft ...	1,794	3,945	1,903	3,938
20 Robbery and Extortion ...	211	568	122	366

Nature of offences.	1058.		1059.	
	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.
21 Dacoity ...	58	375	38	254
22 Criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation ...	135	231	182	315
23 Do. Do. by public servants ...	70	109	29	47
24 Mischief by fire ...	23	57	35	96
25 Other mischiefs ...	1,122	2,128	822	1,814
26 Receiving stolen property ...	25	42	32	49
27 Cheating ...	38	53	37	63
28 Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property ...	1,526	3,662	1,574	4,308
29 House breaking ...	51	115	30	76
30 Forgery ...	32	63	33	67
31 Criminal breach of contract ...	101	148	244	361
32 Defamation ...	48	230	52	180
33 Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	220	487	113	245
34 Offences against special laws ...	939	1,316	938	1,184
35 Other offences ...	294	534	177	361
Total.....	12,655	26,336	13,002	28,434

It will be seen that of the total number charged so many as 10,224 or 36 per cent were charged only with petty offences such as assault or use of criminal force. Next to this, we find 4,308 persons charged with criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property, but these are simply civil disputes which the parties prefer to bring before the criminal courts with the hope of obtaining some immediate relief which they cannot hope for by having recourse to proceedings in the civil courts.

Similarly, we find upwards of 600 persons accused of robbery and dacoity in 160 cases, but in only six of these were convictions obtained before the sessions courts, and in all but one of them, the punishment awarded did not exceed 2 years' imprisonment; the remaining 154 cases did not go beyond the magistracy, and this supports the remark often made that so called robberies and dacoities in Travancore are simply disputes as to possession of property magnified into such criminal charges.

57 persons were charged with murder, but of them 27 only were committed to the sessions courts, 24 being discharged and the charges against the remaining six persons being under enquiry at the close of the year.

42. The number of public servants charged as such with offences during the year was 201 against 285 in 1058, and the number committed or convicted was only 76 against 108 in 1058 as will be seen from the following table:—

	1058.		1059.	
	No. charged.	No. committed or convicted.	No. charged.	No. committed or convicted.
Torture or Extortion ...	25	8	37	7
Bribery ...	29	9	10	..
Criminal misappropriation ...	5	2	5	1
Do. breach of trust ...	81	47	34	19
Wrongful restraint or wrongful confinement ...	32	6	8	2
Forgery ...	6	1	2	3
Giving or fabricating false evidence ...	3	...	5	3
Other offences ...	104	35	94	41
Total.....	285	108	201	76

Out of 201 charged, as many as 170 were servants drawing salaries below 10 Rs., 30 between 10 and 25 Rs and only one above 25 Rs.

It is satisfactory to note the decline in convictions for bribery; criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

43. The total number of witnesses examined during the year before the magistracy was 25,273 against 25,304 in the year preceding.

44. The average duration of a trial before the subordinate magistracy was 14 days against 13 in 1058 and 15 in 1057, and before the superior magistracy 18 days against 31 in the year preceding. The average duration of a preliminary enquiry before the subordinate magistracy was 32 days and before the superior magistracy 36 days against 29 and 37 respectively in 1058.

45. 614 appeals affecting 1,130 persons were preferred to the superior magistrates from the decisions of the subordinate magistracy against 654 appeals affecting 1,448 persons in 1058.

Inclusive of arrears (24 appeals involving 81 persons) there were 638 cases affecting 1,211 persons for disposal. Of these, 620 appeals affecting 1,171 persons were disposed of within the year against 644 appeals involving 1,403 persons in 1058 as shewn below :—

	1058 No. of Persons.	1059 No. of Persons.
In cases rejected on perusal of appeal petitions & judgments.	177	8
In cases in which } Sentence or order was confirmed...	617	636
after perusal of records. } Sentence or order was annulled ...	600	526
Otherwise disposed of	9	1
Total.....	1,403	1,171

46. 18 cases affecting 40 persons were pending disposal at the end of the year and all of them in one court, that of the District Magistrate of Pulpanabapuram. 17 of the appeals, however, are stated to have been filed only in the last month of the year.

47. The average duration of an appeal was 56 days against 48 in 1058. The High Court consider the delay as "probably due to the small number of cases disposed of on perusal of appeal petitions and judgments only."

48. 159 cases affecting 308 persons were committed to the Sessions courts during the year against 139 cases affecting 346 persons in 1058. These together with 19 cases affecting 51 persons pending at the beginning of the year gave a total of 178 cases affecting 359 persons for trial during the year against 147 cases affecting 366 persons in 1058. Of this total, 166 cases affecting 330 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving 12 cases affecting 29 persons pending at its close as shown in the following table :—

	Pending		Committed		Total		Disposed of		Pending	
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
Nagercoil	...	...	36	54	36	54	34	50	2	4
Trevandrum	5	11	10	12	15	23	13	19	2	4
Quilon	5	8	32	80	37	88	33	74	4	14
Alleppey... ..	5	22	55	120	60	142	58	139	2	3
Do. Additional	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Paravoor	3	9	26	42	29	51	27	47	2	4
Total.....	19	51	159	308	178	359	166	330	12	29

The heaviest work, it will be seen, fell to the Alleppey Sessions judge of whom the High Court remark "he has acquitted himself well."

49. 10 of the cases shown as pending were cases committed during the last month of the year and were triable only at the sessions in the ensuing month. Of the two remaining cases, one was pending the examination of some additional witnesses ordered by the High Court, and the other, though disposed of by the Sessions judge, was in course of transmission to the High Court for confirmation. Thus it may be said that there was virtually no case pending in the Sessions courts at the close of the year.

50. The offences tried were chiefly (1) giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice, (2) murder and abetment thereof, (3) culpable homicide not amounting to murder, (4) theft, (5) mischief by fire &c. and (6) forgery.

51. The general result of the trials was as follows :—

Convicted 114 or 34.5 per cent.

Acquitted 207 or 62.7 per cent.

The sentences against 7 persons were referred to the High Court for confirmation and the proceedings against 2 persons abated on their deaths. The proportion of convictions is still low as compared with that of acquittals and points to the necessity for the magistracy using more care in committing cases to the Sessions courts.

52. Out of the 114 convicted,

3 were sentenced to fine only:

6 " to simple imprisonment.

72 " to rigorous imprisonment.

12 " to imprisonment and whipping.

1 " to whipping only.

20 " to imprisonment and fine.

53. The average duration of a sessions trial was 26 days in 1059 against 28 in 1058.

54. 74 appeals affecting 126 persons were preferred during the year against 69 appeals affecting 107 persons in 1058. Including arrears there were in all 85 appeals affecting 140 persons for disposal of which 79 appeals affecting 126 persons were disposed of within the year, with the result that the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in the case of 71 persons, altered or annulled in the case of 52 and rejected or otherwise disposed of in the case of 3. Four of the 6 appeals pending were preferred only during the last month of the year.

Duration of appeals. 55. The average duration of an appeal was 57 days against 35 in 1058.

Miscellaneous. 56. 66 applications for revision and 519 criminal miscellaneous petitions were received by the Sessions courts during the year, against 125 applications and 484 petitions in 1058. Including arrears, the total numbers for disposal were 78 applications and 522 petitions of which 69 applications and 515 petitions were disposed of within the year.

57. The number of calendars, proceedings and extracts from the register of preliminary enquiries and appeal statements received by the Sessions courts amounted to 12,457 during the year against 11,317 in 1058. Of these, 12,446 were disposed of with the following results—10,877 were passed without any remarks 1,465 were referred or reported to the High Court, and in only 104 were irregularities pointed out to the lower courts.

Appeals. 58. *High Court.*—21 appeals affecting 30 persons were received during the year against 34 appeals involving 68 persons in 1058, and together with arrears there were 22 appeals affecting 32 persons for disposal. Of these, all but three were disposed of within the year. Two of the three pending cases were filed only during the last month of the year and one had been remanded and the return was received only at the close of the year.

59. The disposals were as follows:—

Sentence confirmed 10 persons	
Do.	modified 7
Do.	reversed 10

60. Of the 21 appeals received,

2	were against the decision of the Nagercoil Court
2	” ” Trevandrum ”
7	” ” Quilon ”
6	” ” Alleppey ”
4	” ” Parur ”

61. It will be seen from the marginal figures that since the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code and the reconstruction of the Criminal Courts in 1057, there has been a steady decline in the appeals preferred to the High Court and this is due to the lightness of the sessions work caused by the increase of the powers of the magistracy.

Duration of appeals. 62. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court was 28 days against 26 in the preceding year and 18 in 1057.

High Court as a Court of reference. 63. 8 cases affecting 9 persons were referred to the High Court as a court of reference, the number so referred in the preceding year being only 2 affecting 2 persons. The sentence of the Sessions court against 6 of the prisoners was death and against the remaining three, life-imprisonment. The sentences of death against 4 of the prisoners were confirmed by the High Court. In the case of one, the conviction was reduced to that of grievous hurt and a minor punishment substituted. The case against the 6th was remanded for additional evidence being taken. Of the three sentenced to life-imprisonment, the sentence against one was confirmed, against another it was altered to one of death and the case against the third was remanded to the lower court for the taking of additional evidence. In the case of one of the prisoners sentenced to death by the High

Court, the punishment was commuted into one of life-imprisonment by His Highness the Maha Rajah in the exercise of His Highness' prerogative of mercy.

64. The average duration of a referred case was 40 days against 10 in the year preceding and 17 in 1957. This is explained by the High Court to be due to one case having had to be remanded to the lower court for additional evidence and to its having taken over 5 months for disposal.

65. 198 cases were reported for orders to the High Court under sections 295 and 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This together with arrears gave a total of 212 cases for disposal during the year against 313 in the year preceding. Of this number, the High Court disposed of all but 7 cases, pointing out irregularities in 41 cases.

66. 265 petitions were received under section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the revision of sentences and orders passed by the Criminal Courts, and together with arrears there were 280 petitions for disposal, of which all but 18 were disposed of within the year. In the great majority of the cases interference was declined.

67. The High Court also disposed of calendars relating to 146 sessions trials and 680 trials before 1st class magistrates against 123 and 643 respectively in 1958.

70. The expenditure on account of the Jails amounted to Rs. 42,503-27-7 against 41,226-14-2 in 1058 which gives Rs 83 ch. 23 ca. 6 as the average cost per convict compared with Rs. 76½ in the year before.

The total expenditure is thus distributed :—

	Rs.			Average per head.		
	Rs.	Ch.	Ca.	Rs.	Ch.	Ca.
Dieting and clothing ...	17,340	21	15	34	5	11
Guarding ...	19,949	25	9	39	9	12
Medical attendance chargeable to jails...	4,759	24	12	9	10	14
Miscellaneous ...	453	11	3	„	25	1
Total.....	42,503	27	7	83	23	6

71. Discipline was well maintained in all the jails throughout the year.

72. As stated in previous reports, the convicts in the central jail were usefully employed in manufacturing such articles as are required for the use of the jail itself and other departments of the public service. Cloths and bedding for convicts and for the patients in the General and Charity Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum, and jamkais for the use of the 6th. Regiment Native infantry were supplied during the year, besides many thousands of printed forms for the Police, Public Works and other offices.

The chief handicrafts pursued in the Jail are—

Weaving,
Coir-matting,
Carving,
Book-binding,
Printing,
Carpentry and
Basket-making.

Printing which was introduced but recently is done on an extensive scale, almost all the forms of accounts and returns required by the various departments being printed at the jail press by convict labor.

73. The raw materials purchased for manufacture cost Rs. 2,235 ch. 18 ca. 12½ and the value of the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 6,266-9-2½. Of the latter, sales to the extent of Rs. 5,844-18-2½ were effected and articles valued at Rs. 421-18-15½ were in store when the year closed. There were also in store raw materials worth Rs. 94-17-10. The earnings from intramural labour thus amounted to Rs. 3,500-2-9.

74. A large number of the convicts was employed outside the jail also in maintaining roads in the Fort and in miscellaneous work in the various palaces and other public buildings and gardens. Valuing their labor at 3½ chs per man the jail is entitled to a credit of Rs. 5,930-3-8. This added to Rs. 3,500-2-9, the profits from intramural labor, gives the aggregate earnings of the convicts at Rs. 9,400-6-1 during the year, and this is upwards of one-fourth of the expenditure of the year on the central jail.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

75. *Original Jurisdiction.*—The number of original suits instituted during the year under report in all the courts amounted to 29,907 against 31,060 in 1058. Of these, 29,020 were suits filed in the munsiffs' courts and 887 in the zillah courts against 30,206 and 854 respectively in 1058. Thus while the number of suits filed in the munsiffs' courts was less by 1,186, that instituted in the zillah courts was slightly in excess of those of last year. Compared with the preceding five years, however, the file of the year is larger than the average by nearly 600 suits.

76. Including arrears and cases re-admitted, there was an aggregate of 36,466 cases for disposal against 35,981 in the year previous. Of this number, 31,112 suits or 85.3 per cent was disposed of within the year against 30,439 suits or 84.6 per cent in 1058. On this, the High Court remark "comparing the

number disposed of in 1059 with the average disposal of the preceding five years, we find the result quite favorable, especially when we take into consideration the fact that the existing staff of 26 judicial officers have been able to turn out as much if not more work than what between 33 and 36 officers were able to do in former years."

The number of cases left on the files at the close of the year amounted to 5,354 or 14.7 per cent against 5,542 or 15.4 per cent in the year previous.

77. The total value of the claims involved in the original suits instituted is estimated at Rs. 30,97,214 against 34,82,916 in 1058. This gives an average value of 103½ Rs. to each suit against 112 in the year preceding. The average value of a suit in the Madras Presidency, is 139 Rs., but this includes suits in the revenue courts also, whereas, here, the average is that of suits in the regular civil courts only.

Of the suits filed, 9,948 or nearly one-third were of the value of 20 Rs. and under

7,848 suits between	20 and	50 Rs.
5,112 do.	50 "	100 "
6,190 do.	100 "	500 "
460 do.	500 "	1000 "
265 do.	1000 "	2000 "
37 do.	2000 "	2500 "
32 do.	2500 "	5000 "
15 above		5000

The great bulk of the litigation was thus for claims below 500 Rs. The largest suit was for 72,000 Rs.

78. *Munsiffs' Courts.* Three vacancies occurred among the munsiffs during the year—two by the appointment of the existing incumbents to other offices and one by dismissal. All three were filled with graduates of the Madras University.

79. 19,626 regular and 9,394 small cause suits were filed in the munsiffs' courts during the year against 20,269 and 9,937 respectively in 1058. This gives an average of 1,090 regular and 522 small cause cases for each court. The only notice-

able feature in the litigation of the year is the increase in the number of suits relating to real property which was 21.2 per cent of the total file of regular suits against 17.3 per cent in the previous year. Suits on written contracts formed 64.6 of the file against 69.78 in 1058.

80. Classifying the suits according to their values, we find a falling off throughout the scale compared with 1058. The aggregate value of the claims was almost the same as in the year preceding, being 20,19,999 against 20,91,669 Rs. The average value of an ordinary suit was 97.8 and of a small cause suit 10.7 Rs.

81. Inclusive of arrears and cases readmitted, there was an aggregate of 34,657 suits for disposal during the year against 34,194 in the year previous. Of these, 20,737 regular suits and 9,596 small cause suits or a total of 30,333 equal to 87 per cent was disposed of within the year, leaving only 4,324 suits pending at the close thereof. The disposals exceeded the number filed by over thirteen hundred suits, and the average disposal by each munsiff was 1,685 against 1,640 in 1058, 1,600 in 1057 and 1,490 in 1056.

82. Out of the 30,333 suits disposed of, 13,084 were contested and 17,249 uncontested against 7,515 and 22,011 respectively in 1058. The great disparity under the two heads in the two years is thus explained by the High Court—

"In the years preceding 1059, the courts erroneously treated contested cases which resulted in agreements of the parties to settle the matter by oath, and cases disposed of under section 156 for default of parties to appear as witnesses &c. as uncontested cases. In the year under report, this error was pointed out to the courts and subsequent returns have been prepared with reference to these instructions."

The average number of contested suits for each munsiff was thus 727 in the year under report against 417 in the year previous.

83. In nearly 77 per cent of the contested cases, the award was for the plaintiff against 75 per cent in 1058.

Work done by each court.

84. The table subjoined shews the work done by each court:—

COURTS.	ORDINARY SUITS.							SMALL CAUSE SUITS.						
	Pending.	Filed during the year of re-admissions.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Percentage of contested cases.	Pending.	Filed during the year inclusive of re-admissions.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Percentage of contested suits.
Nagercoil	178	1,432	1,610	1,395	727	668	59	24	721	745	716	324	392	45
Pudumathapooram	158	1,424	1,582	1,444	707	737	49	20	661	681	661	232	439	55
Neyyattur	86	1,132	1,218	1,109	514	595	54	9	513	522	511	174	347	68
Trevandrum	127	791	908	790	430	370	53	47	59	896	845	333	563	66
Do. Additional	328	1,084	1,412	1,192	720	472	60	40	38	677	705	391	314	44
Sheraingeel	120	804	924	924	830	104	88	12	33	531	634	648	662	87
Quilon	283	1,135	1,418	1,331	369	972	71	21	313	334	820	162	657	13
Kottarakaray	239	1,105	1,344	1,050	348	704	66	74	40	527	517	67	450	87
Chiravella	65	935	1,001	854	311	543	33	67	6	577	281	53	223	79
Adioad	242	1,022	1,264	1,160	483	677	43	58	26	387	411	126	285	69
Sheraingeel	39	588	627	524	134	390	42	58	552	552	551	62	189	75
Krishnapuram	289	1,102	1,391	1,102	479	623	43	57	551	552	551	62	189	75
Ambalapuzha	204	1,129	1,333	1,245	506	739	41	59	20	274	259	175	84	63
Vyome	225	1,228	1,453	1,372	687	685	50	50	401	403	403	187	216	78
Cottayam	338	1,274	1,612	1,313	549	764	47	53	481	472	458	256	173	63
Alleppey	608	1,777	2,385	1,748	578	1,171	52	48	387	420	415	100	315	74
Muvattupuzha	380	1,597	1,977	1,582	606	976	60	40	22	307	389	155	234	60
Paravoor	227	1,224	1,451	1,103	449	654	41	59	24	274	248	219	329	63
Total	4,365	20,513	24,778	20,737	9,673	11,063	46	54	403	9,470	9,879	3,409	6,470	65

The percentage of contested suits disposed of, both on the regular and small cause sides, was highest in Sheraingeel being 88 and 87 per cent respectively. The Cottayam and the Trevandrum additional munsiffs' courts stand next with 64 and 60 per cents respectively in regular suits. The lowest percentage was in Kottarakaray being 26 in regular and 13 in small cause suits.

85. The average duration of an ordinary suit was 2 months and 21 days against 2 months 5 days and that of a small cause suit 24 days against 22 in 1058. 58 per cent of the disposals was within 30 days from the date of filing, 24 per cent within 3 months and only 18 per cent took more than three months.

86. The following table shews the quality of the munsiffs' decisions as tested by the results in appeal:—

Of 1,759 appeals disposed of from the decisions of the munsiffs, 950 or 54 per cent were confirmed, 170 or 10 " " modified, 544 or 30 " " reversed.

Of the reversals, 194 cases were remands under section 335 and 96 remands under section 338. These results as a whole are very creditable to the munsiffs, but the High Court note with particular satisfaction that upwards of 70 per cent of the decisions passed by the four munsiffs named in the margin

Ramachandra Row, B. A. & R. L., Munsiff of Ambalapuzha.
Ponnambalam Pillay, Do. Aripad.
Ramalingom Iyer, B. A. & R. L., Do. Trevandrum (Old).
Verkey, Do. Trevandrum (New).

(two of whom are graduates both in Arts and Law) were confirmed in appeal. In one case, that of the munsiff of Sheraingeel, only 11 per cent of his decisions came in appeal before the higher courts.

87. Out of 4,324 suits pending at the close of the year, Arrears at the close of the year.

3,855	were suits filed during the year.
373	in 1058.
76	in 1057.
13	in 1056.
2	in 1055.
4	in 1054.
1	in 1053.

The High Court explain that the twenty cases shewn as pending between the years 1053 and 1056, and also some others appertaining to the years 1056, 1057, and 1058 are cases restored to the files in subsequent years and not continuously pending from the date of their original institution and that the munsiffs on whose files they are, are consequently not responsible for the apparent long delay in their disposal. Excluding these suits, there are no suits of more than three years' standing.

88. The progress made in the disposal of old suits will be gathered from the following figures:—

	Suits of						
	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058
At the close of 1058 there were pending ...	2	4	6	21	74	502	...
Do. 1059 Do. ...	...	1	4	2	13	76	373

89. *Zillah Courts.* There were considerable changes during the year in the *personnel* of the Zillah Courts. The judge of the Parur Court and the second Judge of the Trevandrum Court having died, Krishna Menon B. A. & B. L. was promoted to the former vacancy and A. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, a munsiff, to the latter. Mr. G. S. Arianayagom Pillai the first judge of the Quilon zillah court having been promoted to a seat on the Bench of the High Court during the latter part of the year, he was succeeded by Mr. Sitarama Aiyar a graduate and a leading member of the Tinnevely Bar. As an experimental measure, the Trevandrum Zillah was left with one judge, the second judge's services being made available for duty in the Quilon Zillah in the place of Mr. Lloyd transferred to Alleppey as extra judge to clear off arrears.

90. *The number of original suits filed during the year amounted to 887 against 854 in 1058, and of this, 481 or 54.2 per cent related to real property and 406 or 45.8 per cent to personal property.

91. The percentage of real property suits was largest in Nagercoil and smallest in Trevandrum.

92. The value of the claims involved in the suits filed is given at Rs. 10,77,215 against Rs. 13,91,247 in 1058. The average value of a suit in 1059 was thus Rs. 1,214 against 1,629 in 1058. Only 349 suits or about 39 per cent of the file were of the value of 1,000 Rs and upwards.

93. Inclusive of arrears and re-admissions, the total number of original suits for disposal amounted to 1,809 against 1,787 in the previous year. Adding to this 3,169 appeals, there was an aggregate of 4,978 suits for disposal during the year. Of these, 779 original suits and 1,759 appeals or together 2,538 cases were disposed of within the year against 2,665 in 1058. This falling off in the work done is ascribed to some extent to the casualties and changes in the *personnel* of the courts already noted, and also to so many as 230 cases out of the total number for disposal being suits filed only during the last quarter of the year.

Alleppey shows the largest percentage of disposals namely 55, Quilon nearly 52, Trevandrum 51 and Parur 49. Nagercoil is most backward, the disposals being only 40 per cent.

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

	Originals.	Appeals.	Total.
Nagercoil	50	180	230
Trevandrum	57	317	374
Quilon	106	514	620
Alleppey	188	488	676
Parur	39	165	204
Total.....	440	1,664	21,04

Arrears at the close of the year. 95. The arrears at the close of the year stood as follows compared with 1058:—

	At the end of 1059.	At the end of 1058.
Nagercoil	390	137
Trevandrum	406	160
Quilon	702	597
Alleppey	689	625
Parur	253	141
Total.....	2,440	1,660

The arrears all round compare very unfavorably with those of last year. The heaviest arrears are in Quilon and Alleppey. Trevandrum and Nagercoil have also very large arrears in comparison with their light files. The High Court express the hope that the zillah judges will show better results at the end of 1060.

96. The table given below shows to what years the pending suits belong:—

	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	Total.
Nagercoil	334	51	5	...	...	...	...	...	390
Trevandrum	348	48	7	1	1	1	...	...	406
Quilon	493	134	54	19	2	...	...	...	702
Alleppey	400	144	82	44	10	6	1	2	689
Parur	218	27	7	...	...	...	...	1	253
Total...	1,793	404	155	64	13	7	1	3	2,440

That 170 appeals and 477 original suits of more than one year's standing should be pending in the zillah courts is to be regretted. The High Court observe that the explanation given of the delay in the disposal of suits of more than 2 years' standing is not satisfactory, and that the zillah judges have been directed to speedily dispose of the old cases in preference to the new ones which there is a tendency to take up out of their turn because they are comparatively easy.

97. Out of a total of 2,538 cases disposed of by the zillah courts, 1,683 were appealable, but the appeals actually preferred were only 458 or 27.2 per cent against 39.5 in the previous year.

98. The table subjoined compares the average duration of suits in the several zillah courts for the years 1059 & 1058.

	1059				1058			
	Original.		Appeal.		Original.		Appeal.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Nagercoil ...	11	10	3	18	6	14	1	11
Trevandrum ...	10	25	4	7	7	24	2	29
Quilon ...	14	20	8	14	22	24	7	7
Alleppey ...	10	24	5	12	10	13	5	15
Parur ...	4	11	5	26	5	18	1	8

Quilon and Parur show an improvement in the disposal of original cases, Alleppey is nearly the same as in the previous year, but Nagercoil and Trevandrum, the former particularly, have fallen off lamentably. With one exception all the courts show very badly in the disposal of appeals.

99. The subjoined table shows the number of disposals by each of the judges individually :—

Work done by each judge.	Original.	Appeal.	Total.
Krishna Menone ...	11	54	65
Ragunatha Row ...	56	221	277
Sitarama Iyer ...	1	20	21
Sreenivasa Aiyengar ...	122	387	509
Padmanabha Aiyer ...	133	222	355
Chokalingom Pillay ...	201	276	477
Mr. Lloyd ...	135	229	364
Mr. Grosseux ...	68	143	211
Arianayagom Pillay ...	25	111	136
Judges who ceased to be such during the year....	27	96	123
	779	1,759	53 78

Of the above judges, Mr. Arianayagom Pillay was on sick leave for one month and towards the close of the year was raised to the High Court Bench, and this perhaps partly accounts for the small number of disposals by him. Mr. Krishna Menone was during almost the whole of the year engaged on special duty, and Mr. Sitarama Aiyar took charge of his appointment only during the last month of the year. Coming, therefore, to the judges who were at work throughout the year, we find that Mr. Chokalingom Pillay disposed of more than 200 original suits and Mr. Sreenivasa Aiyengar 387 appeals. Mr. Ragunatha Row disposed of the smallest number of original cases.

100. *The High Court.*—There were some changes in the *personnel* of this Court during the year. M. R. Ry. Ramachandra Aiyar having resigned the office of Chief Justice on the 12th Vycausy, His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to appoint M. R. Ry. K. Krishnaswami Rao to the vacancy. Mr. Kunjen Menone 3rd judge reverted to his appointment in British India and was succeeded by Mr. Arianayagom Pillay the 1st judge of the Quilon zillah court.

101. 140 regular and 318 special appeals were filed during the year against 276 regular and 349 special appeals in the year preceding. This falling off in the files is, in the opinion of the High Court, probably due to the decrease in the disposals by the zillah courts.

Of the regular appeals, 83 cases or 59.3 per cent and of the special appeals, 171 or 53.8 per cent related to real property. The corresponding percentages last year were 70 and 57 per cent respectively.

102. Inclusive of arrears and cases re-admitted, there were in all 360 regular and 446 special Disposals. appeals or an aggregate of 806 cases for disposal during the year. Of this number, the High Court disposed of 226 regular and 297 special appeals or a total of 523 cases against 411 regular and 376 special appeals or a total of 787 cases in 1058.

103. The general result of the disposals was as follows:—

Disposal on merits.		Regular Appeals.			Special Appeals.		
		1059.	1058.	1057.	1059.	1058.	1057.
	Confirmed	93	189	288	207	241	243
	Modified	49	107	102	37	43	35
	Reversed	67	98	124	45	79	75
	Otherwise disposed of ...	17	17	40	8	13	25
	Total.....	226	411	554	297	376	378

Thus in regular appeals the reversals were 29·6 per cent of the disposals and in special appeals 15·2 per cent.

104. The average value of a regular appeal was Rs 1,699 and that of a special appeal Rs 151. Value of appeals. against 996 and 168 respectively in the previous year.

105. The average duration of a regular appeal was 9 months and 12 days and of a special appeal 4 months and 20 days against 10 months and one day and 4 months and 17 days in 1058. Duration of suits.

106. The arrears at the close of the year amounted to 134 regular and 149 special appeals or together to 283 cases against 338 in the year previous. Of these, 25 regular and 8 special appeals belong to 1058 and 3 regular appeals to 1057. Of the latter, one is reported to be awaiting return of finding on issues by the lower court and another as awaiting the decision by an arbitrator to whom the case has been referred at the request of the parties, and the third as having been already heard and pending judgment. Out of the cases appertaining to 1058, 15 regular and 5 special appeals are stated to have been disposed of during the first quarter of the current year. Arrears.

107. 51 applications for review were received during the year as against 53 in the year previous, and together with 5 applications Miscellaneous.

pending at the beginning of the year, there were 56 applications for disposal. Of this number, all but two were disposed of with the following results:—

43 were dismissed at the first hearing,
4 „ after notice to the counter-petitioners
and 7 were allowed.

115 civil miscellaneous appeals as against 124 in the previous year were also received. With arrears, there was in all a total of 154 cases for disposal of which 99 were disposed of within the year. 312 civil miscellaneous petitions were likewise received against 401 in 1058, and out of a total of 323 for disposal including arrears, all but 7 were disposed of within the year.

108. *Judicial Committee.* No appeal to a Judicial Committee was admitted during the year. One case was pending at its commencement and this was disposed of after a protracted hearing.

109. *Summary.* Taking all the Courts in their original and appellate capacities, there was a grand total of 40,441 suits for disposal of which 33,394 or 82·5 per cent were disposed of within the year. 84 per cent of this litigation related to personal property and only 16 per cent to real property.

The disposals by the several grades of judicial tribunals were as follows:—

By the High Court.....	523
„ Zillah Courts.....	2,538
„ Munsiffs' Courts	30,333

110. *Execution of decrees.* 28,349 applications for execution of decrees were received and together with 6,772 and 1,061 applications pending and received by transfer respectively, there was an aggregate of 36,182 applications for disposal during the year. Of this, 9,115 decrees were completely executed and struck off the list and 926 were transferred to other courts. In 19,851 cases, the proceedings came to an end for the time being and 6,290 were pending execution at the close of the year. Of the number pending more

than half or 3,718 were so for less than three months, 1,112 for more than three months and only 1,460 for more than 6 months.

111. *Judicial Revenue.* The receipts from institution fees and fees on miscellaneous appeals, petitions and vakalathnamahs, and from fines and penalties, amounted to Rs 2,95,526 as against Rs 2,91,965 in 1058. Petty unclaimed deposits were credited to Government to the extent of Rs 17,698 in 1058, against Rs 5,876 in 1059. The total judicial revenue of the year therefore amounted to Rs 3,01,396 against 3,09,663 in 1058.

112. On the other hand, the salaries of judicial officers and their establishments and contingencies amounted to Rs 1,79,824 against Rs 1,95,277 in 1058. The decrease of about Rs 15,000 in the expenditure is owing to the office of the Chief Justice having been vacant for a period of 3 months, to the abolition of the 2nd judgeship in the Trevandrum Zillah, and to several vacancies in the subordinate judicial establishments having been left unfilled during the year pending the reorganization of those establishments.

113. The question of re-adjusting the territorial jurisdiction of the civil courts with the view of promoting the convenience of suitors had for some time engaged attention, and during the year under report, the High Court submitted a scheme of redistribution which received the sanction of His Highness' Government. The following were the principal changes effected by this measure.

1. The Ambalapulay munsiff's court was abolished.
2. A new munsiff's court was established at Sertallai instead.
3. The Thiruvellah munsiff's court was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Quilon zillah court to that of Alleppey.
4. Several proverties were also transferred from the jurisdiction of one munsiff's court to another in order to equalize the work of the several Courts and to place them as far as possible within easy reach of suitors.

* Vide Dewan's Memo 30th June 1881, Appendix to administration report for 1056.

114. As a part of the reform of the judicial department sketched out in 1057, one of the judges of the High Court was appointed by Government to prepare a scheme for reorganizing the ministerial establishments of the several courts including that of the High Court itself. The scheme submitted by him came before His Highness' Government during the past year and received their sanction with some modifications. The scheme embraced—

(1.) A revised scale of office establishments and salaries for the several courts, the chief feature of the revision being a reduction of unnecessary hands and the assignment of proper salaries.

(2.) The laying down of rules as to the qualifications to be insisted upon in candidates for the ministerial appointments embraced in the new scale.

(3.) The abolition of the court treasuries and their amalgamation with revenue treasuries.

(4.) Simplification of business and of the accounts and returns to be rendered by the different courts.

(5.) Placing the process service establishment on the salaried system.

Next, the copying establishments of the courts were also remodelled during the year. The old system was found not to work well. The rates of payment for copies were not uniform. There were too many copyists attached to each court, and they were ill-paid and ill-controlled. The establishment was consequently brought under due regulation. The number of copyists has been fixed and limited and the rates of fees prescribed. The change has resulted in the establishment being reduced from 423 to 179 hands.

115. A scheme for the regulation of process service fees and the reduction of the process-serving establishment was also matured during the year, preparatory to introducing the salaried system, but the scheme though approved of, has not yet been given effect to, as it is the desire of His

Highness' Government first to provide employment, as far as possible, in other departments, particularly in the Survey and Settlement, for the redundant hands who will be thrown out by the measure.

116. A new set of rules for regulating the appointment, dismissal, leave, &c., of officers in the judicial department was also passed during the year.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Instruments registered.

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

Year.	Book I Instruments relating to immovable property.	Book III Instruments relating to movable property and other transactions.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
1058	64,275	1,685	65,960	
1059	77,846	1,839	79,685	+ 13,725

Thus 13,725 instruments more were registered in the past than in the previous year. With one slight exception every office contributed to this result. The increase is abnormal and is due to the operation of the stamp regulation which came into force at the beginning of the last quarter of the year, after three months' previous notice. Documents which in the ordinary course would have been executed during the last quarter, were drawn up, and presented for registration before the date fixed for the regulation taking effect with the view of evading the duty to which they would otherwise have become liable.

118. The nature and value of the instruments registered are shown in the following statement:—

Nature of instruments.	No. of Instruments.		Total actual value.		Average value.		Instruments value not stated.	
	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059
Book I.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Instruments of gift...	345	268	78,049	70,413	226	263	7	10
Do. sale ...	13,759	15,245	27,15,548	28,67,921	197	188	...	17
Do. mortgage with possession ...	26,033	32,895	42,84,166	52,98,580	165	161	...	13
Do. Do. without possession ...	8,909	10,414	23,51,177	27,29,455	264	262	...	2
Leases not exceeding one year ...	159	259	17,317	22,230	109	86	1	4
Do. exceeding one year ...	8,291	8,218	10,73,906	11,24,095	130	137	15	18
Wills ...	2	5	1,662	13,278	831	2656	1	1
Other instruments ...	6,011	7,592	17,82,755	20,66,399	297	272	435	539
Total.....	63,509	74,896	1,23,04,580	1,41,92,371	194	189	459	604
Book III.								
Instruments of sale of movable property...	26	102	7,881	30,355	303	298	...	...
Bonds ...	954	1,057	1,89,496	2,32,230	199	226	...	...
Wills ...	1	1	171	171	...	171	...	...
Other documents ...	605	557	2,30,504	2,60,609	381	468	88	95
Total.....	1,585	1,717	4,27,044	5,23,365	270	305	88	95
Grand Total.....	65,094	76,613	1,27,32,524	1,47,15,736	196	192	547	699

Sales and mortgages together amounted to 78 per cent of the total registrations, and leases for more than one year to nearly 11 per cent.

119. Seven wills were registered in the year under report against 3 in the year previous and were executed

- 3 by Syrian Christians
- 1 by a Roman Catholic Native Christian
- 1 by a Brahmin
- 1 by a Hindu Chetty
- and 1 by a Mahomedan.

120. The aggregate value of the transactions registered amounted to upwards of 147 lacs against 127 in 1058.

121. In the following table the instruments relating to immovable property presented for registration are grouped according to their values :—

Value.		No. of documents presented for registration.	
		1058.	1059.
Not-exceeding 50		25,446	31,489
Above 50 and not exceeding 100		14,039	16,726
" 100 " 1,000		22,960	27,608
" 1,000 " 5,000		1,734	1,920
" 5,000 " 10,000		65	70
" 10,000 " 20,000		19	26
" 20,000 " 30,000		7	5
" 30,000 " 50,000		2	2
" 50,000 "		3	...
Total.....		64,276	77,846

97 per cent of the instruments registered were as usual of the value of Rs 1,000 and under. The instrument of the highest value registered during the year was a deed of partition of immovable property for 34,739 Rs.

Minor operations.

122. The subjoined statement compares the minor operations of the department :—

Transactions.	1058	1059	Difference.
Number of instruments specially registered ...	72	61	— 11
Do. of registrations on payment of penalties for exceeding the appointed periods ...	42	62	+ 20
Do. of attendances at private residences ...	612	696	+ 84
Do. of cases in which registration was refused.	203	160	— 43
Do. of instruments accompanied by translations	27	33	+ 6
Do. of searches made ...	1,102	1,406	+304
Do. of copies of documents given ...	2,658	3,101	+443
Do. of memoranda of decrees and orders under section 27 relating to immovable property not brought under registration ...	2,631	2,843	+212
Do. of memoranda of decrees and orders under section 26 relating to immovable property brought under registration ...	4,019	4,324	+305
Do. of general powers of attorney attested ...	312	270	— 42
Do. of special powers of attorney attested ...	350	375	+ 25
Do. of documents returned to the parties on payment of penalties ...	678	666	— 12
Do. of unregistered documents returned to the parties on their own application ...	65	109	+ 44
Do. of appeals made to the Huzur Registrar and disposed of ...	51	36	— 15
Do. of registrations ordered on appeal by the several Zillah Courts ...	26	18	— 8

Owing to the larger registrations of the year, these minor operations were also more numerous than in the previous year.

123. It is satisfactory that there were no prosecutions in the year for offences against the registration regulation.

Offences against registration.

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

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
Items.	1058	1059	Items.	1058	1059
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Fees collected...	1,01,444	1,19,139	Registration establishment...	46,083	44,745
Penalties and fines	1,361	1,499	Contingencies...	2,876	1,165
Sale proceeds of printed forms of copies of documents	5,646	6,565	Refund of fees	468	482
Total.....	1,08,451	1,27,203	Total.....	49,427	46,392

The upshot is that the department realized 1,27,203 Rs or Rs 18,752 more and expended Rs 46,392 or 3,035 Rs less than in the previous year, leaving a surplus of 80,811 Rs in its favor against 59,024 Rs in 1058.

125. Each office was inspected several times during the year by the inspecting staff.

Inspection.

126. There were 79,788 documents including 103 brought over from 1058 to be registered during the year under report. Of this number, 77,312 were registered; 160 were refused registration; 109 were withdrawn by the parties and 2,207 remained unregistered at the close of the year. The fact of so large a number having remained unregistered on the last day of the year is accounted for by the operation of the stamp regulation already alluded to. In the closing month of the year no less than 9,504 documents were presented. This was 3,200 documents more than in the corresponding month of the previous year and

Documents registered, refused &c.

and most of them were presented towards the end of the month. They were, probably, mostly documents antedated to escape the stamp duty, but presented in the closing month of the year to keep within the last of the three months within which documents could be presented from the date of execution without entailing the payment of a penalty for late presentation.

127. The average time taken to register was 1 day and 22 hours against 14 hours in 1058. This was due to the strain on the various offices owing to the larger numbers of documents presented and to the delay necessarily caused by impounding those insufficiently stamped. Still, 64 per cent of the documents presented were registered on the day of presentation, 29 per cent within 7 days and only 7 per cent occupied a longer time.

Average cost of registration.

128. The average cost of registering an instrument was,

	Rs.	As.
To the State	1	10
To the individual	1	8

129. The working of the department during the year as very satisfactory.

B. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

130. *Revenue Survey.* The work done by the Survey department during the year was of a varied character, but the Revenue survey in progress for purposes of a Revenue settlement is the most important of the duties devolving upon it and first claims attention. When the survey and settlement establishments were organized about the middle of 1883, the first question which presented itself for decision was whether the work of demarcation should be entrusted to the Settlement officer, or devolve on the Superintendent of survey to be prosecuted in conjunction with the field survey. The balance of advantage was deemed at the time to be in favor of the former course, as, owing to the varied and complicated tenures on which land is held in Travancore and the defective character of the former survey accounts, a revenue officer intimately acquainted with the people and the existing revenue systems seemed far more likely to deal satisfactorily with the disputes and difficulties which might arise in the course of demarcation than the officers of the survey. The Settlement officer was accordingly charged with the work; but not long after, it was found that he had more work thrown on him than he could get through without neglecting the far more important operations of classification and settlement, while the Survey department, on the other hand, had much less to do than it could perform if working at its full strength. The subject was therefore re-considered and as the Survey Superintendent expressed his readiness to take over the demarcation and work on the combined system, and as this course appeared likely to save both time and money, so far at least as the boundary demarcation was concerned, His Highness' Government decided at once on making over that part of the work to Mr. Tomlinson. Greater caution, however, seemed necessary in the case of *field* demarcation. Here, the Government preferred to allow the Superintendent of survey to confine himself at first to one taluq (Sheraingil) and work it tentatively on the combined system. It was thought that the practical working of this experiment, restricted to a limited area, would show what difficulties actually

arose and how they were met. In the event of the experiment succeeding, it was determined to relieve the settlement department altogether of demarcation as His Highness' Government were satisfied that there was great advantage in demarcation and survey proceeding together under one professional head. Mr. Tomlinson accordingly took over the field demarcation of Sheraingil early in 1884. About the end of May following, he reported on the progress made. No great advance had been made, still he pointed out that no difficulties worthy of note had been experienced in carrying out the work so far as it had proceeded, and urged the separation of the work of demarcation altogether from the Settlement department. As he had now a sufficient staff of men to warrant the hope that he would have two full parties organized and in active work by the middle of August following, and as no serious difficulties had been encountered in prosecuting the work, His Highness' Government on the 19th June 1884 relieved the Settlement department of all demarcation and made it over to the Superintendent of survey.

131. The following is a summary of the work done since the above changes were carried out:

Satisfactory progress was made in eye-sketching during the six months which followed the transfer of boundary demarcation to the Superintendent. 23 taluqs comprising an approximate area of 3,867 square miles were completed.

The boundary demarcation of Sheraingil taluq was commenced in March 1884 with a staff of 34 men, but progress was much retarded, as no previous arrangements had been made for a supply of stones to more than a small portion of the taluq. The work was, however, virtually completed before the close of the year, though the taluq was not shown as finished in the monthly return of work as the inspection of 7 villages was in arrears.

The taluqs of Quilon, Augusteeswarem and Thovala were taken up for boundary demarcation, the first in June and the two others in July 1884. The first two taluqs were almost completed by October.

132. Want of trained men delayed the commencement of the boundary survey and field measurement of the Trevandrum taluq, but by the close of the year, 9 boundary surveyors and 12 field surveyors were at work. These numbers were being increased and efforts made when the year closed to have the survey completed by the end of 1884.

133. Subjoined is a statement of the out-turn of work during the year, both by the Settlement department, and, since the transfer of demarcation to the survey, by the Survey department.

Name of Taluq.	Demarcation.								Survey.		Mapping.				Computation.	
	Boundary.		Field.		Stones erected.											
	No. of villages.	Square miles.	No. of villages.	Square miles.	No. of fields.	Boundary.	Khandam.	Field.	No. of villages.	Square miles.	Boundary.	Field.	No. of villages.	Square miles.	Area ready for settlement.	Computation.
	Tested.	Field plotted.	Boundary plotted.	Traverse worked.	No. of villages.	Square miles.	No. of minor circuits.	No. of villages.	Square miles.							
Sherangil	24	94.40	8	16.72	36,852	1,018	2,481	1,16,617	3	16.83	3	16.83	28	28		
Trevandrum	25	97.47	25	97.47	65,637	1,492	1,951	1,67,977	12	55.72	2	8.23	80	80		
Nadomungand.	...	...	...	...	...	1,329	251	21,527	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	846	1,261	12,907	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Augusteeswaram.	...	...	...	...	...	717	339	9,012	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Thoralai	...	...	...	...	...	156	25	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	49	191	87.28	114	191	1,02,489	5,558	6,308	29,812	15	72.55	5	25.06	108		

At first sight the out-turn may appear meagre, but when the up-hill nature of the work and, to the people of Travancore, its novel character are borne in mind, and when it is also remembered that the required establishments have had to be trained and organized mostly from such material as was locally available, and that this has entailed much loss of time, the results cannot be regarded as otherwise than fair. Strenuous and well-directed efforts were being made when the year closed to increase the field out-turn and the Superintendent states that "the piece-work system lately introduced will help greatly in attaining this desired result."

134. The minor triangulation of Travancore, as the basis of the Revenue survey operations, was commenced in October 1883 and is being steadily pushed on. At the close of the year, the surveyor employed had been able to cover more or less with a net-work of triangles the taluqs of Neyattinkaray, Neduvengad, Trevandrum, Sheraingil, Quilon and Kottarakaray, comprising an area of about 700 square miles, and the observations for half this area have been worked out. Arrangements have also been made for extending the minor triangulation almost immediately to the five taluqs of the Palpanabhapurom Division commencing with Agusteeswaram.

135. 133 observations for azimuth were taken during the year and 97 worked out. The average variation of the magnet from true north is $43^{\circ} 32'$.

136. Of the whole extent of the Travancore-Cochin boundary as settled by the Arbitrator and estimated at 228 miles, about 50 miles remained to be demarcated, and 105 to be surveyed, at the commencement of the year under report. A part of the year was spent in checking, by azimuth observations, the correctness of the previous survey of 123 miles and in connecting detached and isolated portions left disjointed in the survey of the previous year. In January 1884 the work on this boundary line was resumed from the point where it was left off in the previous year, and according to arrangements made with the Cochin Government, they were invited to depute their surveyor to act conjointly with ours. But as no surveyor came from their

side, it was found necessary to withdraw ours to employ him on other duty. During the three months thus lost, 10 miles of Pudancheri, an isolated portion of Travancore in Cochin, were surveyed. At the end of June 1884 it was declared to be necessary that a preliminary survey should be made of a portion of the Shalakudi river, in order to fix the line of mid-channel and determine the right of ownership to certain islands in the river. On the completion of this small survey of four miles, difficulty was again experienced in securing the attendance of a surveyor from Cochin. Ultimately, however, the Travancore surveyor was directed to proceed with the survey of such portions of the boundary as were not under dispute and which could therefore be done without reference to Cochin, and 22 miles were thus got over by the end of the year.

137. Ten coffee estates comprising 1,013 acres were also demarcated, surveyed and mapped during the year.

Coffee estates.

138. The expenditure on demarcation and survey since the transfer of the former to the Survey Superintendent amounted to Rs 83,131.

Cost.

Prior to that date, as the Settlement department employed the staff under it indiscriminately on other duties as well as demarcation the proportion of the cost debitable to the latter cannot be separately given.

139. *Revenue settlement.* This department came into existence about the middle of 1883. It is placed under S. Shungra Soobier an experienced local revenue officer. One of the first steps taken was to form a class for training hands for employment as demarcators, field surveyors and classifiers.

Organisation of the department.

A few experienced men from Madras also offered themselves for employment. With the hands thus available and the more advanced students of the class, a small staff consisting of a supervisor, 4 deputy supervisors, 9 classifiers and 20 demarcators was organised and commenced operations in the Trevandrum taluq.

140. Detailed rules for the guidance of demarcators and classifiers and for registration of titles were laid down and widely published.

141. It was deemed advisable for obvious reasons to restrict the proposed settlement to one or two well selected tracts in order that we might obtain a measure of the actual difficulties which might arise in the application of the principles laid down and then extend our operations. Accordingly, demarcation and survey were first introduced into the Palkulangarai Proverthy in the Trevandrum, and Sheraingil in the Sheraingil taluq which were selected for experimental operation. Before the close of the first month of the year the former was demarcated and made over for field survey, the work occupying nearly nine weeks.

142. Similarly, Sheraingil which is larger in extent than Palkulangarai was also ready for field survey in about three months. The work of classification including the counting of taxable trees was then taken in hand and finished; and lastly, the registration of titles was in progress in one Proverthy when the year closed. It is intended to introduce the settlement tentatively into both tracts almost immediately and to regulate subsequent action by the actual results and experience thus gained.

143. On the completion of the demarcation of the selected tracts, the operation was extended to the whole of the Trevandrum taluq and to the adjoining taluq of Neduvengad. The work was finished in the former taluq before the close of the year and the demarcation sketches made over to the Survey department for field survey. In both taluqs, classification and registration of titles were also being pushed on when the year closed.

144. The gross out-turn of work by the department was as follows:—

Extent demarcated	acres	81,441
Stones planted	No.	1,91,449
Trees counted	No.	7,88,052
Registration of titles (No. of cases)		6,877

The average out-turn by each demarcator was 7 acres with 18 stones per day. As the men get accustomed to the work no doubt the results will prove more satisfactory.

145. The strength of the field party, however, was steadily increased during the year by continued attention to the training and enlistment of competent hands. It stood as follows at the close of the year :—

Increase of field establishment.	Supervisors	2
	Deputy Do.	5
	Do. (probationers)	5
	Classifiers	106
	Do. (probationers)	10
		128

against 34 at the beginning.

146. Demarcating properties by means of stones was a novelty to the people. They did not like it also on account of the expense it entailed upon them and showed great lukewarmness in doing their part of the work. Government had therefore at the outset to step in and plant stones in behalf of the defaulters under section 5 of the Boundary Regulation. Gradually, however, this state of things has given away to a better appreciation of the motives and intentions of Government and the ryots now readily find their own stones and co-operate with the department.

147. There was not a single case during the year in which recourse was had to arbitration in the settlement of boundary disputes. All such disputes were enquired into and disposed of on the spot by the Settlement officers.

148. 81 complaints of wrongful interference with demarcation stones were received, but six only of them had to be referred to the magistracy.

149. The total number of summonses issued to parties by the department to secure their attendance was 4,343, but the number of cases of default visited with fine was only 41.

150. The expenditure on the department for the year under report including contingencies amounted to Rs. 54,249.

C. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

LAND REVENUE.

151. The season of the year was on the whole one of an abnormal character. The total rain-fall registered was below the average at every station; and not only so, it was very unequally distributed over the year. The earlier or N. E. monsoon was fairly good, but the later or the S. W. monsoon was all but a failure. Throughout the year both the direction and velocity of the wind were abnormal.

152. Taking both the monsoons, the total rain-fall was—

Rain-fall.	Inches.		
	47.2	against 62.1 normal at	Trevandrum
	66.9	" 89.3	Quilon
	95.5	" 122.0	Alleppey
	184.9	" 208.0	Peerinad on the hills.
	107.6	" 109.5	Parur in the extreme north.
	25.5	" 54.8	Palpanabapuram { in the
	19.0	" 25.2	Rajakamangalom { south.
	5.4	" 26.8	Thovalai in the extreme south
	13.4	" 13.8	Shencottah on the British frontier in the east.

The rains were thus most scanty in south Travancore and it was accordingly this part of the country which suffered most from the drought.

153. The ruling prices of agricultural produce were on the whole higher than those of the previous year. Towards the close when the S. W. monsoon failed the rise was very marked.

154. The extent of rice lands in occupation during the year amounted to 39,64,116 paraus against 39,58,219 in the previous year or about 3,63,680 acres assessed at Rs 13,93,897. Deducting from this the customary remissions amounting to 1,38,011 Rs the demand for the year amounted to Rs 12,55,886. Add

to this, Rs 4,33,503, the assessment on garden lands, and Rs 1,41,809 of extra revenue, and the aggregate demand for the year was 18,31,198 Rs against 18,19,866 Rs in 1058. Of this, Rs 17,42,035 or 95 per cent was collected within the year, leaving a balance of 89,163 Rs at its close. A small portion only of this has been since recovered owing to the failure of the early rains of the current year.

155. Of old arrears—those outstanding at the beginning of the year—there were 5,84,554 Rs of which 45,994 Rs were struck off the accounts, and 23,247 Rs collected during the year, leaving at its close 5,15,313 Rs still outstanding.

156. As stated in the previous report, in view of the continued depression of this industry, the demand on coffee lands was temporarily given up and an export duty of 5 per cent substituted.

157. The receipts from this estate including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year amounted to 73,099 Rs. Deducting from this, the expenditure of the year amounting to 45,227 Rs (which includes 16,990 Rs of debts discharged) there was a clear balance of 27,872 Rs to the credit of the estate at the close of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

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

No.	Items.	Receipts in 1058.	Receipts in 1059.
1	Adyara or succession and other customary fees	15,171	10,037
2	Sale proceeds of escheats of movable property	735	891
3	Revenue fines	11,581	10,956
4	Magisterial fines	27,024	26,174
5	Fines levied for breach of Abkary law	2,986	3,545
6	Sureties forfeited to Government	196	271
7	Receipts from Pagodas	17,332	21,221
8	Receipts from the Book Depot	7,377	7,000
9	Fishing contract at Monumbam &c.	1,225	2,720
10	Rent on Government bazaars and buildings	14,575	20,051
11	Alleppey Tramway receipts	2,350	2,807
12	Port dues	7,929	8,988
13	Hire of elephants let out	1,126	2,078
14	Sale proceeds of elephants	6,560	458
15	Interest on money with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.	440	1,122
16	Interest recovered on old advances to ryots &c. (Ubha-yampalisa)	7,512	6,519
17	Interest on arrears of land revenue	4,875	3,664
18	Interest on abkary arrears	4,378	7,580
19	Fees on transfer of Pattom lands	49,679	46,408
20	Sale proceeds of Niruthal and escheat rice lands and gardens &c.	18,161	14,774
21	Tolls from Kulithoray bridge	8,286	8,857
22	Extra revenue from Kundukrishi	1,621	3,327
23	Surplus credited from Sreepandaravagay	13,596	18,250
24	Receipts from the Mint	3,666	5,452
25	Recoveries from outstanding advances	73,177	56,591
26	Receipts from cattle pounds	817	1,159
27	Grazing fees	2,417	797
28	Receipts from the sale of surplus paddy	18,334	38,660
29	Receipts from school fees	27,684	32,459
30	Receipts from Sircar boat transit	9,873	9,101
31	Receipts on account of the Government Gazette	1,108	860
32	Penalties paid by salt contractors	5,611	8,005
33	Sale proceeds of salt pans	813	218
34	Amounts overpaid by ryots, excess in cash pots, profits by exchange &c.	13,615	15,210
35	Amount tendered as illegal gratification to a public servant	...	58
36	Sale proceeds of smuggled articles	1,185	5,002
37	Value of sugar sent by Cochin Government for the anniversary of His Highness the Mootha Thampooran	...	3,044
38	Value of minor forest produce in the Shencottah Taluq	676	1,054
39	Value of articles purchased but not paid for	4,961	4,206
40	Excess of tax collected which has to be refunded	...	363
41	Sale proceeds of old and unserviceable articles &c.	18,924	12,339
42	Penalty on unstamped cadjans	873	540
43	Receipts from jail manufactures	1,606	1,906
44	Sundry receipts	2,884	3,495
Total		4,12,099	4,28,317

The total receipts thus amounted to Rs. 4,28,817 against 4,12,999 Rs. or 15,818 Rs. in excess of those of last year. Surplus paddy sold realized much more than in 1058 owing to the larger quantity sold and the higher prices realized. On scrutinizing the various items which go to make up the revenue under this head, it has been found that several of them were improperly blended together in the statement given in the last administration report. They have been more carefully re-arranged in the foregoing statement.

SALT.

159. The season of the year under report having been very favorable for salt manufacture, the Season and stock. year's out-turn amounted to 2,092 garces against 643 in 1058. Adding the stock on hand at the beginning of the year namely 2,955 garces and the foreign salt subsequently imported amounting to 3,918 garces, the aggregate quantity available to meet the demand of the year was 8,965 garces.

160. Out of this stock, 4,549 garces were sold as shown below:—

Kind of salt.	1058. Garces.	1059. Garces.	Differ- ence. Garces.
Home-made salt	2,283	2,536	+ 253
Tuticorin salt	...	159	+ 159
Bombay salt	2,223	1,854	— 369
Total.....	4,506	4,549	+ 43

It is satisfactory to note that the Home-made salt is making its way.

161. The balance left in store at the end of the year including the estimated quantity still lying on the banks of pans is 4,416 garces.

162. The receipts from the year's sales amounted to Rs 13,28,331 against Rs 13,23,784 in 1058 or Rs 4,547 more. Including sundry receipts* the gross revenue of the year was Rs 13,57,205 against Rs 13,82,954 in the year preceding.

* See appendix.

163. Per contra, the charges amounted to Rs 2,68,024 or 20 per cent on the gross receipts leaving a net revenue of Rs 10,89,181. The increase in the charges was mainly due to the larger import of foreign salt during the year.

164. Eleven cases of smuggling in which 24 persons were concerned are reported as having been dealt with by the magistracy, besides 10 cases of illicit manufacture against 15 persons. The smuggling was all across the frontier from British territory into Travancore.

23 of the persons charged were fined, 11 sentenced to imprisonment and 5 acquitted.

165. The fish-curing yard established at Kuttappalli by the Madras Government continues to draw its supply of salt at cost price from the Variyoor salt Depot. 1,500 maunds were supplied during the year.

STAMPS.

166. The new stamp Regulation which was passed on the 24th Tye 1059. came into force on the 1st of 5th February 1884. Vycasi 1059 corresponding with the 11th May 1884. The interval was employed in circulating the provisions of the law as widely as possible among the people, in arranging for the supply of the necessary stamps, in appointing vendors and in settling other preliminaries.

167. The receipts during the three months the Regulation was in operation amounted to Rs 32,678 and the charges to Rs. 10,167. The net revenue derived in the three months was thus 22,511 Rs.

168. The Regulation on account of its novelty was necessarily worked with great caution and forbearance.

169. The thanks of the Administration are due to the Madras Government for the ready help given by them in furnishing the first supply of stamps required for giving effect to the Regulation.

EXCISE.

170. The revenue derived from the excise duty levied on tobacco bonded for sale amounted

1059	Rs. 8,32,285
1058	Rs. 7,78,009
Increase	54,276

in the year under report to Rs 8,32,285 against Rs. 7,78,009 in 1058 showing an advance of Rs 54,276.

171. This increase is due mainly to two causes—1st the enhancement of duty on Tinnevely raw tobacco, and 2nd the more effectual prevention of smuggling.

172. The duty on raw tobacco imported from Tinnevely was 120 Rs, whilst that on the confected article was 60 Rs. It was known, however, that a candy of the former under proper manipulation was converted after importation into the country into about three candies of the latter. There was therefore a tendency to import the dry leaf in preference to the prepared article, which latter therefore labored under a disadvantage to the detriment of the public revenue. To correct this state of things, the duty on dry tobacco was tentatively raised about the middle of the year from 120 to 150 Rs. i. e. in other words from 2 to 2½ times that on confected tobacco. The measure has financially been a success so far that the importation of prepared tobacco at once increased by 262 candies while that of the dry leaf declined by 125 resulting in an addition to the revenue of 11,168 Rs.

173. Mention was made in the last report of the improvement of the preventive service and the employment of paid rowers for the boats used in that service instead of the customary compulsory labor theretofore resorted to. In the year under report, a special detachment of the police force was added to the preventive establishment to effectually guard certain portions of the backwaters.

174. In consequence of the combined operation of these causes, and the general prosperous character of the year as a whole, the total sales rose to 10,035 candies being the highest on record. The following statement compares these sales with those of 1058 :—

Kind of tobacco.	1058.	1059.	Difference.
	Candies.	Candies.	Candies.
Jaffna	5,492	5,984	+ 492
Coimbatore	846	892	+ 46
Tinnevely dry	1,003	873	- 130
Do. confected	2,072	2,386	+ 314
Total	9,413	10,035	+ 622

175. The excise charges amounted to Rs 26,432 which being deducted from the gross receipts left the net revenue of the year at Rs 8,05,853.

CUSTOMS.

176. The gross revenue from customs likewise shows a marked increase over the previous year. It amounted, including the 40,000 Rs paid by the British Government under the interportal convention, to Rs 5,15,493 against Rs. 4,10,714 in 1058 and is an advance of Rs 1,04,779 or upwards of 25 per cent. It is the highest revenue on record. The increase is due chiefly to the larger exports of the year. The produce of the cocoanut tree alone contributed to an increase of upwards of 60,000 Rs in the duty levied on it, and palmyra jaggery yielded a like increase of 20,000 Rs. To increased production arising from the favorable character of the past seasons and to the growing efficiency of the chowkey establishments which are receiving continued attention, must be ascribed the results noticed.

177. A new chowkey was opened experimentally at the commencement of the year at Manalay—a frequented route on the northern frontier.

178. Occasion was also taken to abolish the export duty on 30 petty articles heretofore subject to it.

179. The cost of the customs establishments amounted to Rs 25,737 against Rs 26,882 in 1058. It is 5 per cent on the gross receipts. The net revenue amounted to Rs 4,89,756.

ABKARY AND OPIUM.

180. The rent of the farms for the year under report amounted to Rs 3,25,780 against Rs 3,19,705 in 1058. The increase is due to the Karunagapalli Abkari farm, not embraced in the triennial engagements concluded in 1058, having fallen in at the end of that year and resold in 1059.

Out of the demand, Rs 2,65,736 were realized within the year leaving a balance at its close of Rs 60,044. Rs 43,518 of this has since been recovered. A few farms had to be attached and re-sold during the year owing to the default of the contractors which resulted in a small loss.

181. There was also realised Rs 56,390* on account of old arrears, Rs 7,580 on account of interest, Rs 778 of fees charged on licenses for the sale of European liquors and Rs 4,259 being value of confiscations, fines and penalties levied for offences against the Abkary law or together Rs 69,007.

* 54,684 on account
of Abkari
1,706 „ Opium
56,390

182. The demand on account of opium was Rs 17,059 which was recovered in full within the year.

183. An import duty of 10 per cent used to be levied on all opium brought into Travancore. This had the effect of encouraging a contraband trade in the article through Cochin, in which no import duty is levied. Opportunity was therefore taken of the re-sale of the opium farm at the close of the year under report to abolish the import duty and the consequence was that the rental rose from Rs 17,059 to Rs 46,050 while the loss arising from the abolition of the import duty amounts only Rs 5,530. The effect of the measure has therefore been to add to the opium revenue a sum of Rs 23,461 or nearly a quarter of a lac of Rupees, which hitherto had mostly found its way into the pockets of the smuggler and the thief.

FORESTS.

184. The following statement compares the results of the working of the forests for the last two years:—

Items.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1058	1059		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber sold	1,68,129	1,22,526	...	45,603
Sleepers sold	16,730	15,857	...	873
Scigniorage	20,802	17,507	...	3,295
Receipts from Shencottah Depot	26,881	57,608	30,727	...
Do. Verapulce do.	5,566	8,423	2,857	...
Do. Mahandragherry	...	1,055	1,055	...
Yield from forest produce	1,283	908	...	375
Sale of elephants	...	458	458	...
Do. of other animals	...	38	38	...
Recoveries of advances	33,172	23,148	...	10,024
Miscellaneous receipts	6,271	3,586	...	2,685
Total	2,73,834	2,51,114	22,720	62,855
Net decrease	...	...	...	27,520

and shows that the receipts from the sale of timber and from scigniorage levied and sundry forest produce amounted to Rs 2,51,114 against Rs 2,73,834 or Rs 27,520 less than in 1058. There was, on the other hand, an expenditure of 79,673 Rs on the department as follows:—

Salaries	27,649
Charges incurred for felling timber	28,717
Expenses of the elephant keddah	8,656
Teak plantations	13,257
Sandal wood do.	1,394

Total.....79,673

185. Deducting this from the gross receipts, the net revenue derived during the year was Rs. 1,71,441.

186. A sum of Rs. 62,337 was advanced during the year for bringing down timber.

187. The forest department is now in a transition state. A Committee was appointed in April 1884 to report on the whole question of forest administration and their report is now before Government and will receive early attention.

188. The number of elephants captured in the keddah was 9 of which 3 large and old ones were suffered to escape, as elephants beyond a certain age seldom survive the process of training. One of the remaining six elephants effected its escape while under training by breaking through a part of the training house in which it was confined. Of the 13 elephants taken in pits, 7 died of injury sustained by the fall, leaving 6 under training at the close of the year.

189. In the last report it was stated that about 50 acres had been planted with sandal wood seedlings as an experiment in the low country near Quilon. The Conservator reports that the experiment is a failure, many of the seedlings having died from drought, injury caused by insects and other causes.

190. During the year, 225 additional acres of forest land were opened out and 2,31,130 young teak plants were put down at a cost of Rs 5,105 ch. 12 c. 8. This as well as the older plantations comprising an extent of 872 acres are reported to be in good condition.

CARDANOM AND OTHER GOODS.

191. The out-turn of the year's crop of cardamoms and the sum realized at the auction sale are compared below with those of the previous year :—

	Candies.	lbs.	Rs.
1058	62	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,15,422
1059	303	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,14,112

The quantity sold was comparatively large, but the price realized was low being Rs 1,037 which was less by Rs 842 per candy than the average price realized in the preceding 6 years.

192. Two gangs of thieves came up for stealing cardamoms during the year. One of them consisting of 11 persons was arrested and convicted. The other is still at large. The British Resident has been applied to for their apprehension and extradition.

193. The receipts from the sale of other goods are shown below :—

Items.	1059			1058		
	Candies.	lbs.	Sum realized.	Candies.	lbs.	Sum realized.
Ivory ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{2}{16}$	Rs. 5,873	1	1	Rs. 3,094
Wax ...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,181	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{5}{8}$	3,181
Dammer ...	12	82 $\frac{2}{16}$	1,139	8	92	571
Stick lac ...	...	164 $\frac{1}{16}$	69	...	...	...
Honey ...	...	...	64	...	...	50
Sugar supplied to feeding houses and pagodas...	34	62	3,804	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,744
Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Total.....			14,130			23,897

194. *Financial result.* The following statement presents in one view the results of the financial administration of the year :—

Dr. Account current of receipts and disbursements of the Travancore State for the year 1883-84 A. D. Cr. 1059-M. E.

Dr.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Cr.	
Balance as per last year's account		Rupees.	Rupees.	1883-84 A. D.	
1 Land revenue	...	...	50,56,364	1 The Devaswom or Religious Institutions...	5,62,636
2 Miscellaneous revenue	...	17,42,035	...	2 Outperas or charitable Do.	3,15,585
3 Judicial fees &c.	...	4,28,817	...	3 The Palace	5,59,471
4 Registration	...	3,01,396	...	4 Hazur Cutcherry and other civil establishments...	6,80,606
5 Post Office	...	1,27,203	...	5 Judicial establishments	1,79,824
6 Customs	...	21,163	...	6 Registration	46,392
7 Ablary and opium	...	5,15,493	...	7 Stamps	10,167
8 Tobacco	...	2,83,574	...	8 Post Office	40,352
9 Salt	...	8,32,285	...	9 Police establishment...	1,56,196
10 Stamps	...	18,28,331	...	10 Jails	37,744
11 Cardamom and other goods	...	32,675	...	11 Conservancy	19,952
12 Timber	...	2,21,921	...	12 Stationery	19,618
13 Interest on Government securities	...	1,62,672	...	13 Nair Troops	1,89,798
14 Arrears of revenue collected this year	...	79,637	64,05,447	14 Elephant and horse establishment	84,085
				15 Education, Science and Art	1,93,695
				16 Medical	96,930
				17 Pensions	1,93,831
				18 Public Works	9,54,127
				19 Cost and charges of goods sold &c. &c.	4,38,597
				20 Contingent charges	1,99,205
				21 Subsidy to the British Indian Government	8,10,632
				22 Revenue Survey and Settlement	1,37,339
				23 His Highness the Maharajah's tour to Rama-	75,819
				swaram...	14,497
				24 Anniversary &c. of the demise of His Highness	50,11,590
				the Mutha Thamburan (His Highness the	1,532
				Maha Raja's eldest brother)...	60,13,122
				Amount, part of inefficient balance, now charged	54,88,689
				to account	1,14,71,811
				Balance to be carried to next year's account	17,95,140
				Total	23,41,404
				In Cash	3,51,718
				Premissory Notes	50,88,262
				Goods	3,70,127
				Difference or Inefficient Balance	54,88,689
				Total	1,14,71,811

Stamps.	
	Rs.
1058	10,167
1059	<u>10,167</u>
	+ 10,167

Post Office.	
	Rs.
1058	40,876
1059	<u>40,852</u>
	- 24

Police.	
	Rs.
1058	1,63,829
1059	<u>1,56,196</u>
	- 7,633

Jails.	
	Rs.
1058	35,036
1059	<u>37,744</u>
	+ 2,708

Conservancy.	
	Rs.
1058	18,991
1059	<u>19,952</u>
	+ 961

Stationery.	
	Rs.
058	44,428
059	<u>19,618</u>
	- 24,810

Nair Troops.	
	Rs.
058	1,78,655
059	<u>1,89,798</u>
	+ 11,143

202. This, as already stated, is a new item appearing for the first time in the financial accounts, and represents the cost price of stamped papers obtained from Madras, discount paid to vendors and contingencies for the three months of the year during which the stamp regulation was in operation.

203. Calls for no remark.

204. The expenditure on the police was Rs 7,633 less than in 1058 owing chiefly to the smaller quantity of clothing and accoutrements purchased in the last than in the preceding year, and to the cost of clothing supplied to the policemen employed as jail guards and entered in the accounts as a police charge, having been debited to jails in the past year.

205. The small increase under jails is due to the cause just explained under the head of police. That in the item of conservancy is due to the larger sum paid to the bullock contractor for carts in the last than in the preceding year.

206. The expenditure on account of stationery was less owing to the balance of supply left on hand out of the stock obtained from England during the previous year. This, it will be seen, was anticipated in the Budget for the past year.

207. The expenditure under this head has been steadily going up since 1054. In that year, the cost of the Nair Troops was Rs 1,59,723. In the past

year Rs. 1,89,798 or an increase of Rs. 30,000 in five years. The increase of 11,143 Rs. in the last over the previous year's expenditure is due to the purchase of boat cloaks which is a decennial supply.

208. The decrease under this head arises from the smaller number of horses and carriages purchased for the Body Guard and the Royal stables, and the smaller cost of accoutrements obtained in the past as compared with the preceding year.

209. The increase in this item is due (1) to the establishment of a normal school for training teachers for vernacular schools (2) to the appointment in last quarter of the year of a Professor for the physical science chair in His Highness the Maha Rajah's college and (3) to the honorarium paid to members of a Book Committee appointed to prepare books suited to vernacular schools and malayali house-holds. The want of a healthy vernacular literature is increasingly felt, and the object of the committee is to supply this want by preparing compilations, translations and adaptations from standard and approved authors whether in English, Sanscrit or Malayalam.

210. The difference in the expenditure under this head is small and calls for no particular remark.

211. The increase arises from unavoidable additions to the pension list.

Elephant and Horse establishments.	
	Rs.
1058	99,776
1059	<u>84,085</u>
	- 15,691

Education, Science and Art.	
	Rs.
1058	1,90,231
1059	<u>1,93,695</u>
	+ 3,464

Medical.	
	Rs.
1058	92,457
1059	<u>90,930</u>
	- 1,527

Pensions.	
	Rs.
1058	1,91,844
1059	<u>1,93,351</u>
	+ 2,007

Public Works.

	Rs.
1058	8,49,872
1059	9,54,127
	+ 1,04,255

Cost and charges of goods sold, &c.

	Rs.
1058	4,14,296
1059	4,38,597
	+ 24,301

Contingent charges.

	Rs.
1058	2,53,694
1059	1,99,206
	- 54,488

Subsidy.

	Rs.
1058	8,10,652
1059	8,10,652

Pokkuvaravu.

	Rs.
1058	1,793
1059	"
	- 1,793

Revenue survey and settlement.

	Rs.
1058	10,291
1059	1,37,380
	+ 1,27,089

212. The expenditure on public works was upwards of a lac of rupees in excess of that of 1058, and was most profitably incurred chiefly in restoring and improving the old Pandian and Puthan dams (which are the key to the irrigation of a great part of South Travancore) and their connected channels.

213. The increase under this head is owing (1) to the increased out-turn of the cardamom crop and to the larger payments made in consequence on account of the ryots' share of the same, and (2) to a larger expenditure on account of timber brought down from the hills. There was, on the other hand, a diminution in the prime cost of salt sold and other goods, and the net result is the increase shown.

214. The decrease in this item is the net result of fluctuations in the various items which merge under this head, and may be ascribed chiefly to the refund to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. of certain over-payments in 1058 and to the absence of similar adjustments in 1059.

215. These items call for no remark.

216. The actual expenditure under this head falls short of the Budget estimate by 82,620 Rs owing to unavoidable delay in training and organizing the necessary special establishments, but as the operations expand, the expenditure will increase hereafter.

His Highness the Maha Rajah's trip to Madras.

1058	57,636
1059	"
	- 57,636

Investiture of one of the young Princes with the sacred thread

1058	18,131
1059	"
	- 18,131

His Highness the Maha Rajah's pilgrimage to Rameswaram.

1058	75,819
1059	"
	+ 75,819

Anniversary.

	Rs.
1058	20,620
1059	14,407
	- 6,213

Summary of expenditure.

	Rs.
1058	59,20,163
1059	60,13,122
	+ 92,959
	* Rs. 62,29,452
	64,05,447
	60,13,122
	3,92,325

217. These items in the statement represent certain extraordinary expenditure during the past and previous years. In 1058, His Highness the Maha Rajah had to undertake a trip to Madras which cost Rs. 57,636 and one of the young Princes was invested with the sacred thread which cost Rs. 18,131 or a total of Rs. 75,767. Against this was incurred an expenditure of Rs. 75,819 during the past year for a pilgrimage to Rameswaram.

218. The last item to be noticed is the expenditure incurred on the first anniversary of the demise of an elder brother of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

219. The aggregate expenditure under all heads thus amounted to 60,13,122 Rs. which is more than two lacs within the Budget estimate,* though 92,959 Rs. more than the expenditure of 1058. If we deduct this expenditure from the income of the year, we have a surplus of 3,92,325 Rs. left, which raises the available balance in the Treasury from 50,66,364, Rs. to 54,58,689 and this result, it will be noted, has been arrived at after spending upwards of a lac of Rs. more than in the previous year on public works, after spending 1,27,000 Rs. on the new Revenue survey and Settlement, and after incurring an outlay of three quarters of a lac on the trip to Rameswaram.

220. It may not be out of place at the close of this short review, to take a brief retrospect of the financial results of the past four years of the present administration. His Highness the present Maha Rajah was called to the throne

of his ancestors about the close of the Malabar year 1055, but for all practical purposes His reign may be said to date from the beginning of 1056. Taking this, then, as our starting point, there was a balance in the Treasury at the date of His Highness' accession amounting to Rs. 54,48,182. This was an unprecedentedly large balance and had been attained——

1st. By the selling price of salt having been raised by the British Government from 2 Rs. 5 as. to 3 Rs. per maund.

2ndly. By an unexpected increase both in the output and price of cardamoms which is an uncertain and fluctuating source of revenue, and

3rdly. By high duties on tobacco which owing to the dampness of the climate is more a necessary than a luxury with the people of this coast.

221. Now, one of the first acts of His Highness the Maha Rajah on coming to the musnud was to reduce the heavy duties on tobacco. That on Coimbatore tobacco was reduced from 40 Rs. to 30 Rs. or 25 per cent. and that on Jaffna tobacco from 110 Rs. to 90 or 18 per cent. This measure, however beneficial in the long run, had, as might have been expected, the immediate effect of diminishing the revenue by a lac of Rupees.

222. In March 1882, the Government of India lowered the duty on salt from 3 to 2½ Rs. a maund or by one-sixth, and as, under the interportal convention, Travancore was bound to follow suit, the measure was calculated to reduce our salt revenue by two and a half lacs.

223. The cardamom revenue has never again reached the figure it attained in 1055.

224. The land Revenue of Travancore may be said to remain nearly stationary except when affected by bad seasons; and within the last four years unfortunately, we have had two unfavorable years—1056 and 1057—and these reduced the revenue from land to the extent of four lacs.

225. So much for the falling off in the revenue during the period I refer to.

226. If we look at the expenditure side, we shall find the following extraordinary items:—

1. Expenses on account of the funeral ceremonies of His Highness the late Maha Rajah	Rs. 63,803 in 1056
2. Morajapam or sexennial ceremony	2,14,691 in 1056 and 1057
3. His Highness the Maha Rajah's tour through Madras, Bombay and Upper India	1,67,614 in 1057
4. His Highness the Maha Rajah's tour to Madras	57,636 in 1058
5. Investiture of one of the young Princes with the sacred thread	18,131 in 1058
6. Funeral expenses of an elder brother of His Highness the Maha Rajah	35,027 in 1058 and 1059
7. His Highness the Maha Rajah's pilgrimage to Rameswaram	75,819 in 1059
	6,32,721

227. Notwithstanding this abnormal expenditure of not much less than 6½ lacs, we have not stood still so far as administrative progress is concerned, for

I. His Highness the Maha Rajah's Body Guard has been reorganized and improved at a cost of	Rs. 25,000
II. The Police of the country has been thoroughly organized; a well-trained and well-paid force, properly controlled and directed, being substituted for the old establishment which was a sort of maid-of-all-work entrusted with revenue, magisterial and police duties. The extra expenditure on this account amounts to about...	25,000
III. The Civil and Criminal Courts have been thoroughly remodelled, their number being reduced, the salaries and powers of the officers increased and a Penal and Procedure code introduced. In addition to this, the High Court has been reconstructed and strengthened, provision being made for an ultimate Court of Appeal for hearing and deciding appeals preferred to the Sovereign. The whole judicial reform entailing additional expenditure of upwards of	30,000

	Rs..
IV. The salaries of Tahsildars and Peishcars have been raised and their establishments reorganized by the reduction of redundant hands and the assignment of proper salaries to secure efficiency, and this revision of revenue establishments has cost...	57,000
V. The salt and customs preventive establishments have been revised and placed under proper control. This has cost	15,000
VI. The superintendence of the numerous tanks in the Nanjinad has been placed under a separate officer and many old tanks have been restored and improved at an outlay of...	50,000
VII. The conservancy of the capital has been improved and is maintained at an additional annual outlay of...	12,500
VIII. The management of the central jail has been improved at an additional cost of	10,000
IX. A comprehensive Revenue Survey and Settlement has been introduced as indispensable to a sound administration of the Land Revenue which in the last two years has cost	1,47,671
X. And the Anchal or local post has been placed on an improved footing at an additional expenditure of	10,000

228. Further, many stringent rules affecting the revenue administration calculated to press on the springs of industry, and found repressive of cultivation have been relaxed and simplified; but this, however beneficial in its ultimate results, implies an immediate sacrifice of revenue. It is difficult perhaps to estimate the money value of the concessions made in this manner, but one measure carried out at the end of the past year—namely the remission of certain fees levied since 1867–1868 on transfers of pattom lands—has entailed a loss of nearly 50,000 Rs. of annual revenue.

229. If, thus, much abnormal expenditure has been met and necessary administrative improvements have at the same time been effected, His Highness' Government have been able, on the other hand, to reduce and retrench unnecessary expenditure and to enforce economy in many directions. Thus, they have dispensed with a special and

costly establishment maintained for registering transfers of lands, and another kept up and intended to be employed in revising the garden assessment; they have reduced the number of zillah judges and subordinate magistrates and government vakeels of whom there were at one time an inordinate number on insufficient salaries; and, generally, they have effected savings wherever practicable compatibly with efficiency. *Pari passu*, with these changes, the existing sources of revenue have expanded to some extent, e. g., the customs revenue has gone up from 4,31,835 Rs. to 5,15,493; the Abkari from 2,05,698 to 3,25,000 Rs; timber from Rs. 86,936 to 2,22,000 Rs. and lastly a new source of revenue—Stamps—has been added which is likely in the future to yield about 2 lacs of Rupees of additional revenue.

230. Thus by a careful husbanding of existing resources, by reducing redundant establishments, by practising economy in all practicable directions, and by the growth of income particularly from customs, excise and forest conservancy, not only has a large abnormal expenditure to the extent of 6½ lacs of Rs. been met, but various administrative improvements have been effected at a considerable additional expenditure; the sum of 42 lacs, which represents an average annual expenditure of 10½ lacs, has been spent in the four years on Public Works, and some of the most important irrigation works on which the well-being of the greater portion of South Travancore is dependant have been restored and extended as the most effectual means of disappointing the effects of the droughts to which that part of the country is peculiarly liable. And at the end of the period to which I refer, we find a surplus in the Treasury amounting to 54,58,689 Rs. against 54,48,182 which was the available surplus at the commencement of the present administration.

231. I should not have referred at this length to the financial policy of the administration in the present review, but for the manner in which that policy has been criticised and misrepresented in uninformed quarters. It seems to be thought that the best use one can make of money is to hoard it, and the administration has been accordingly

assailed for spending what preceding administrations had hoarded. Of course, in a Native State like Travancore, it is of the utmost importance that there should be a good reserve to fall back upon in emergencies, but any surplus beyond that, is best expended in the country for the benefit of the people. This is what His Highness' Government have been doing in the past and is determined to do in the future. It will be difficult perhaps to find a better investment for our surplus State funds than the Revenue survey and Settlement now in progress; and with the various important projects in prospect for developing productive industries, trade and facilities of distribution, Travancore will not be in want of useful and reproductive works on which to spend all her available surplus income for the advancement of the best interests of the country.

232. The revenue derived from land, customs, excise duty, abkari, opium, salt and stamps amounted to Rs. 48,06,633. The total incidence of taxation was 2 Rs. against Rs. 2-5-6 in the Madras Presidency. Taking land revenue separately, it was 12 as. 1 p. against Rs. 1-8-8 in Madras.

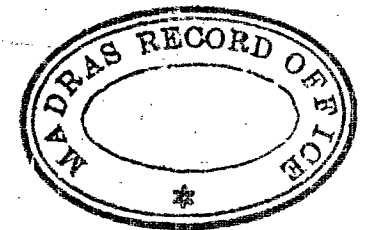
D. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

TRADE.

233. The entire trade of the country, exclusive of transactions on account of Government and the value of the internal traffic of which there are no statistics available, amounted to Rs. 1,66,62,836 against Rs. 1,25,97,242 in the year preceding. This is by far the highest figure on record.

234. The following statement shows the proportions in which this trade was carried by sea, backwater and land—

External Trade.



Exports.

Articles.	By sea.		By Backwater.		By Land.		Total.		Percentage of the value of export of each article.	
	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Copra	6,66,395	14,47,500	13,30,916	14,82,885	247	272,19,97,558	29,30,657	25,9	25,9	29,6
2 Coconut oil	2,085	302	1,05,220	1,45,014	60,063	1,40,968	1,67,368	22	22	29
3 Coir	6,22,229	6,00,165	11,16,160	13,24,593	24,206	29,715	17,62,595	19,54,403	22,8	19,7
4 Coir fibre	2,594	3,087	5,377	7,962	191	47	8,132	11,046	15	10
5 Cocoanuts	47,530	25,084	1,43,555	1,40,409	94,009	97,144	2,85,184	2,62,637	37	27
6 Vettoopauk	588	...	13,008	20,968	3,21,007	4,85,853	3,34,633	5,06,821	4,4	5,1
7 Dry ginger	1,91,238	2,65,969	87,210	1,29,711	34,613	66,023	3,13,061	4,61,703	4,1	4,7
8 Coffee	2,55,336	2,15,291	1,19,744	183	14,055	10,230	3,89,135	2,25,704	5,05	2,3
9 Palmyra jaggery	2,234	1,40,106	2,412	1,411	2,85,899	5,23,567	2,90,645	6,74,084	3,7	6,7
10 Salt fish	74,602	79,848	21,448	8,205	95,886	1,22,209	1,91,936	2,10,262	2,5	2,1
11 Ramarind	38,935	45,530	886	1,040	76,153	1,06,803	1,15,974	1,63,373	1,5	1,6
12 Timber	99,455	97,337	98,498	1,06,437	56,317	1,01,397	2,54,270	3,05,161	3,8	3,1
13 Pepper	1,05,396	1,21,622	4,03,638	1,38,007	1,00,230	1,32,361	6,09,214	3,91,990	7,9	3,9
14 Hides	442	572	52,764	39,451	46,985	40,240	1,00,191	80,272	1,3	8
15 Cardamoms	1,75,799	2,09,481	...	43,743	...	...	1,75,799	2,53,224	2,3	2,5
16 Other articles	4,00,024	6,75,431	2,13,980	3,34,958	93,717	2,08,640	7,07,671	12,19,029	9,2	12,2
Total...	26,84,882	39,36,385	37,14,766	39,24,977	13,03,798	20,65,468	77,03,446	99,26,830	100	100

Imports.

ARTICLES.	By sea.		By Backwater.		By Land.		TOTAL.		Percentage of the value of import of each article.	
	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059
	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Piece goods	2,81,783	3,27,071	6,361	79,098	2,64,283	6,92,849	5,52,427	10,99,618	11,2	16,3
2 Thread	21,740	8,749	8,488	62,781	2,14,317	2,61,226	2,44,545	3,32,756	5	4,9
3 Cotton	...	...	...	...	49,553	88,229	49,553	82,229	1	1,3
4 Rice	2,24,006	1,20,501	87,931	1,43,447	3,74,897	4,37,189	6,36,828	7,01,137	13	10,5
5 Paddy	30,420	13,082	19,491	1,29,273	1,38,445	3,76,566	1,88,356	5,18,921	3,9	7,7
6 Coins	1,46,561	2,52,399	...	...	...	...	1,46,561	2,52,399	3	3,7
7 Tobacco	14,12,542	14,39,332	3,54,868	4,07,796	4,08,335	4,15,701	21,75,745	22,62,829	44,5	33,6
8 Other articles	4,45,250	8,67,631	52,005	2,40,776	4,02,526	3,71,710	8,99,781	14,80,117	18,4	22
Total.....	25,62,296	30,29,365	4,79,144	10,63,171	18,52,356	26,43,470	48,93,796	67,36,006	100	10
Grand Total.....	52,47,178	69,65,750	41,93,910	49,88,148	31,56,154	47,08,938	1,25,97,242	1,66,62,836	...	...

Thus nearly 42 per cent of the value of the external trade was carried by sea, 30 per cent by backwater, and 28 per cent by land against 42, 33 and 25 per cent respectively in the year preceding.

235. The small decrease in the proportion of the backwater traffic compared with 1058 is due to the increased facilities now afforded for shipping at the port of Alleppey, since the reduction of the pier toll to one half the previous rate, and the removal of certain restrictions on sea boats. The result of these and other recent improvements "would have been better," according to the Commercial Agent, "but for the short-sighted policy of the local steamer agents who by their disproportionate charges on landing and over anxiety to secure better freights than their rivals, have driven away to Cochin a large quantity of both exports and imports that would otherwise have been shipped and landed through Alleppey."

236. The land trade was half as much more again as in 1058 and is confined to the British districts of Tinnevely and Madura. It is carried mainly through the Aramboly and Arienkavoo passes.

Aramboly and Arienkavoo routes compared.

237. It may be useful to compare the trade *via* these two routes:—

Land trade <i>via</i>	1058	1059	Increase.
Aramboly...	8,29,151	13,17,244	4,88,093
Ariencavoo ...	4,57,349	7,01,970	3,44,621

Thus while the trade by Aramboly shows an increase of 58 per cent, that by Ariencavoo exhibits a rise of 75 per cent evidencing the more rapid development of trade by the latter route notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it labors.

238. We shall now pass on to notice the principal articles of export and import, and among the former stand foremost the produce of the cocoanut palm. In copra, there is an increase of Rs. 9,33,099 over the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the trade with Calcutta in this article, the continued decline in which was commented on in the last year's

report, has considerably increased this year, having gone up from 44,940 Rs. in 1058 to 2,17,248 Rs. in the year under report.

239. The export of cocoanut oil rose from Rs. 1,67,368 to Rs. 2,86,374 or by 71 per cent. More than one half of this quantity was taken by backwater, doubtless for shipment at Cochin.

240. There is an increase of Rs. 1,94,792 in coir and coir-fibre. The steady development of the coir spinning industry in the country has raised the export of this commodity more than thirteen-fold within the last 25 years—the export in 1035 having been only Rs. 1,51,763.

241. The trade in cocoanuts exhibits a decline of Rs. 22,547 owing doubtless to the larger exports in the shape of copra and oil.

242. Taking the produce of the cocoanut palm in its different shapes—copra, oil, coir, coir-fibre, and cocoanuts—the value of the total export reaches the sum of Rs. 54,45,207 against Rs 42,20,857 in the previous year. The expansion must be due to past good seasons and increased production.

243. The direction of the sea-borne portion of the trade, in copra, oil, coir and coir-fibre is shown in the following table:—

Places to which exported.	1058.		1059.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
British India.				
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
Bombay ...	96,416	8,47,175	1,50,151	12,99,728
Calcutta ...	31,299	2,84,020	56,836	5,07,567
Cochin ...	34	298	...	...
Other places ...	1,212	10,956	1,031	19,222
Total.....	1,28,961	11,42,449	2,08,058	18,26,517
Foreign countries.				
New York ...	16,095	1,47,572	13,099	1,19,607
Marseilles ...	...	...	10,789	93,345
Other places... ..	356	3,282	1,328	11,645
Total.....	16,451	1,50,854	25,216	2,24,597
Grand Total.....	1,45,412	12,93,303	2,33,274	20,51,114

Thus, while Bombay, Calcutta and New York continue to be the chief markets for the articles, Marseilles drew a portion of her supply direct from Travancore during the past year.

244. The increase in areca-nuts is above 51 per cent. Almost the whole of this article was carried by land. The export by sea this year was *nil*.

245. The quantity of dry ginger exported was also large. It was taken principally to Bombay, New York and Jedda.

246. Coffee shows a decline of Rs. 1,63,431 which is not surprising. The following table gives the direction of the trade in this article by sea:—

Places.	1958.		1959.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
British India.				
Bombay	3,077	62,642	5,815	1,18,372
Calcutta	184	3,758	167	3,405
Other places... ..	99	2,029	2	31
Total.....	3,360	68,429	5,984	1,21,806
Foreign countries.				
London	7,748	1,57,736	4,245	86,434
Colombo	1,697	29,025	262	5,335
Other places... ..	7	147	85	1,716
Total.....	9,452	1,86,908	4,592	93,485
Grand Total.....	12,812	2,55,337	10,576	2,15,291

247. The trade in palmyra jaggery shows an increase of Rs. 3,83,439 or more than 131 per cent. 78 per cent of the export was by land to the neighbouring district of Tinnevely, probably for shipment at Tuticorin, and the remainder was by sea from Colachel. The demand for this article in Europe for

sugar manufacture and the labor set free by the present depressed condition of the coffee industry in South Travancore must have combined with the general favorable character of past seasons resulting in increased production, to contribute to this large increase. The following figures will show how the trade in this article has risen within the last six years:—

Years.	Value of jaggery exported.
	Rs.
1953	58,400
1954	86,300
1955	1,03,800
1956	1,50,900
1957	2,25,700
1958	2,90,645
1959	6,74,084

248. The export of salt fish was more by Rs. 18,326 than in the previous year. Nearly the whole of the export by sea was to Colombo.

249. Tamarind shows an increase of Rs. 37,399. The bulk of this produce passes to the neighbouring districts of Tinnevely and Madura by land and to Colombo by sea.

250. There is an increase of Rs. 50,891 in timber, nearly the whole of which occurs in the export by backwater. The principal places to which it is carried by sea are Tuticorin, Madras, Negapatam, Aden, Bussorah, Jedda and Bombay.

251. Pepper exhibits a marked decline—being over 35 per cent. This compared with 1958 confirms the general belief that this staple produce fails and thrives in alternate years irrespective of seasons. The principal places of export by sea are,

Places to which exported.	1958.		1959.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Candies.	Rs.	Candies.	Rs.
British India.				
Bombay	746	75,997	277	28,238
Calcutta	141	14,311	578	58,823
Other places	10	1,011	...	...
Total.....	897	91,319	855	87,061
Foreign countries.				
Colombo	91	9,294	113	11,546
Jaffna	14	1,424	34	3,480
Jeddah	12	1,210	143	14,580
Aden	18	1,832	22	2,327
Other places	3	267	27	2,628
Total.....	138	14,077	339	34,561
Grand Total.....	1,035	1,05,396	1,194	1,21,622

252. There is an increase of Rs. 77,425 in cardamoms owing to the larger out-turn of the year. Cardamoms. Bombay as usual took the largest share.

It was also exported to Calcutta, London and New York.

253. The export of hides fell off by Rs. 19,919. Hides.

254. The exports in the aggregate went up from 77 to nearly 100 lacs and more than one half of this or 56 per cent was in the produce of the cocoa palm. Total exports.

255. Passing on to imports, the value of piece goods imported was higher than in the year previous by Rs. 5,47,191. The bulk of the Imports. Piece goods and thread. increase occurs in the import by land. The simultaneous increase in the import of thread shows that the larger import of piece goods did not interfere with the industry of native weavers.

256. Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 38,676 or 73 per cent over the previous year. Cotton. This is doubtless due to the demand arising from the new mill at Quilon.

257. There is an increase of Rs 3,94,874 in the import of paddy and rice. The bulk of it was Grain. during the last three months of the year when the S. W. monsoon failed as the following figures will show :—

Months.	Value of grain imported by Arcacooty, Aramboly and Ariencavoo.
	Rs.
From Auvany to Pangoony 1959...	3,67,918
Chitray 1959	88,004
Vycausy „	1,03,664
Ani „	2,63,778
Audy „	1,54,974
Total.....	9,83,338

It is curious that in spite of this large increase in the total trade, the import of grain by sea shows a falling off of Rs 1,20,837. “This decline” Mr. Rohde explains, writing on the trade of Alleppey “is solely attributable to the overcharges of the steamer agents.” This may be so to a certain extent, but the chief demand for the rice was in South Travancore and this was met by importation from Tinnevely.

258. The increase in the import of silver is perhaps Silver. due to the increased exports of the year.

259. Tobacco shows an increase of Rs 87,084 which is Tobacco. due to the larger consumption of the article as noticed elsewhere.

260. The minor articles of import give in all an increase of Rs 5,80,336 of which more than 3 Minor articles. lacs was due to the import of machinery for the Quilon cotton mill.

261. The value of the total imports amounted to Rs 67,36,006 and like the exports is the highest on record.

262. The following statement shows the direction of the entire trade :—

Places.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage on the entire trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India ...	86,42,974	49,25,766	1,35,68,740	81.4
Foreign countries				
Pondicherry and Marseilles ...	95,466	98	95,564	.6
Ceylon... ..	1,46,534	14,69,457	16,15,991	9.7
Other Asiatic countries ...	1,15,701	1,742	1,17,443	.7
The United Kingdom ...	2,70,338	3,35,320	6,05,658	3.7
America (New York) ...	6,55,817	3,623	6,59,440	3.9
Total.....	99,26,830	67,36,006	1,66,62,836	100

The year, on the whole, was an exceptionally prosperous one for trade.

MARINE.

No. of vessels which visited the ports.

and 1059 :—

263. The following statement compares the number of vessels which called at the Travancore ports during 1058

	Places.	1058	1059
1	Manacoody ...	...	1
2	Colachel ...	67	72
3	Pattanam ...	11	13
4	Poovar ...	9	9
5	Vilinjem ...	11	16
6	Trevandrum ...	8	25
7	Anjengo ...	16	11
8	Paravoor ...	19	15
9	Quilon ...	123	143
10	Alleppey ...	334	426
11	Cattur ...	3	1
12	Manacodum ...	21	41
13	Munambum ...	21	29
14	Rajakamangalam ...	...	...
	Total.....	635	802

Tonnage and port dues Alleppey.

264. The tonnage of the vessels which visited Alleppey and the port dues collected are shown below :—

Years.	Port dues.	Tonnage.
1058	7,929	1,86,394
1059	8,988	2,16,128

The increase in the tonnage is said to be due partly to the larger number of vessels which resorted to the port and partly to the increase in the size of the British Indian steamers. As a consequence of the increased tonnage the port dues realized at Alleppey were larger than in 1058.

265. The cost of maintaining the Alleppey Light-house was Rs 2,435 against Rs 2,456 in 1058.

266. Notwithstanding the reduction of the pier toll from 2 annas to 1 anna per candy, the receipts of the year amounted to Rs 6,527 against Rs 4,910 in 1058. In the interests of trade, an alteration was made in the year under report in the pier toll schedule, removing oil in pipes and other goods under a ton, from the head of heavy goods paying at the rate of 2 Rs per ton, to the head of ordinary goods charged at 1 anna per candy.

267. The expenditure on the pier is higher than last year, being 2,269 Rs against Rs 1,586 owing to the increase of traffic.

268. The earnings of the tramway amounted to Rs 2,807 against Rs 2,349 in 1058.

269. Early in 1059 a marine survey party was deputed by the Imperial Government to make an accurate survey of the port of Quilon, under Lt. Pascoe R. N. R. A chart was under preparation when the year closed.

270. Mr. Rohde makes the following remarks on the mud banks about Alleppey in continuation of the result of previous observations—
- Smooth water anchorage. "The two smooth water anchorages mentioned in my last report showed little change this monsoon, the Thortapulli bank being in the same position as before and extending to 7 fathoms, but the smooth water off Alleppey was a little further north and the southern point only just included the iron pier. This anchorage was not satisfactory as the extent of the smooth water continually varied, but nearly 2 miles north of the Light house, 4 fathoms in smooth water were obtainable except on a very few days. The absence of change of sites and the want of strength in the oil in the mud bank off Alleppey was probably owing to the S. W. monsoon having been so light that sufficient hydraulic pressure to stir up the oily mud thoroughly was not obtained. Why the power of the oil at Thortapulli should have been more effective it is difficult to say, but it is probable that it is owing to the greater area and depth of mud. Off Narrakal the mud was so thick on the beach this monsoon that the larger boats had to remain about 300 yards out, and the cargo to be sent to and from the beach in small boats, and yet there was much more swell on than at Thortapulli or Alleppey."

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

271. The expenditure incurred under this head during the year by the two executive agencies—the Chief Engineer's and the Maramut departments—together amounted to Rs 9,34,844 or 14.59 per cent on the total revenue of the year.

272. The operations of the two departments will be reviewed separately—and first

273. *The Chief Engineer's Department.*—The lateness and lightness of the south-west monsoon already referred to in another part of the report, though unfavorable to agriculture, afforded a longer working season than usual, and

admitted of the works in hand making satisfactory progress during the year. In the southern division, however, where a great quantity of earthwork had to be executed on the irrigation channels under restoration, the continued absence of rain prevented the new embankments settling before they were exposed to the pressure of floods, and resulted in more than one breach in the Pulpanabhapuram Poothenaur.

274. With the exception of some preliminary operations in connection with a scheme for supplying the capital with water from the Karamanay river, the attention of the department was entirely devoted to the maintenance, improvement and extension of existing works generally, and to the restoration of those important irrigation works in south Travancore in particular, to which attention was directed in former reports.

275. The amount first allotted for expenditure was Budget allotment. Rs 7,05,786; but it was subsequently increased to Rs 7,22,286. The actual expenditure, however, amounted to Rs 7,01,111 only, and this distributed under the usual main heads compares thus with the previous year:—

	Repairs.		Original Works.		Total		Percentage on total expenditure.	
	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Communications	1,64,096	1,68,453	1,13,973	1,23,668	2,78,069	2,92,121	44	42
Buildings	18,672	14,718	74,266	68,619	92,938	83,337	15	12
Irrigation Works	12,514	14,604	85,312	1,34,717	97,826	1,49,321	15	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	83,735	94,763	13	13
Total	1,95,312	1,97,775	2,73,581	3,27,004	5,52,628	6,19,542	87	88
Permanent Establishment (pay and allowances.)					84,567	81,569	13	12
Total					6,37,195	7,01,111	100	100

It will be seen that while the proportion of expenditure on communications and buildings to the total expenditure was somewhat less than in the previous year, that on

irrigation works was 21 against 15 per cent. The aggregate expenditure was Rs 63,916 more than in 1058, which again was three-quarters of a lac in advance of that of the previous year, and the bulk of this increase, namely 51,435 was spent on irrigation works.

276. The expenditure on works excluding cost of establishment amounted to Rs 6,19,542 and was thus distributed over the four territorial divisions of the State :—

Divisions.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Northern Division	75,247	12
Quilon Division	1,19,084	19
Trevandrum Division	1,91,553	31
Southern Division	2,33,658	38
Total.....	6,19,542	100

The expenditure in the Southern and Trevandrum divisions is much larger than in the other two, and is due in the case of the former to the large outlay on irrigation works already referred to; and in the case of the Trevandrum division, to the continued expenditure on the Central jail and the main southern road.

277. The expenditure under each main head will now be briefly noticed.

Communications.

278. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs 2,92,121 of which Rs 1,68,453 was spent on repairs and Rs 1,23,668 on original works.

279. The great bulk of the expenditure under the head of repairs was the usual maintenance which cost Rs 1,41,116; special repairs to the main southern road from the 42nd mile to the frontier (10 miles) and to the Cardamom Hill road cost Rs 11,914; and repair of damages caused by the floods

of June 1882 Rs 3,489. The total expenditure on road repairs was thus Rs 1,56,519 against Rs 1,53,822 in 1058.

280. The total length of roads kept in repair in the year was 1,102 miles against 1,088 in the year previous; and the average rate of maintenance per mile Rs 128 against Rs 125.

281. The extent of roads in each territorial division with the average rate of maintenance is given below :—

Divisions.	Miles.	Average rate of maintenance per mile in Rs.
Northern Division	269½	78
Quilon Division	337½	169
Trevandrum Division	282½	122
Southern Division	212½	144

282. Reference was made in the last report to the somewhat unsatisfactory state of the main southern road. Every effort is being made to bring it into a thoroughly efficient condition. A special expenditure of Rs 51,026 was incurred on it during the year over and above the usual maintenance allowance of Rs 15,605-2-4. The first 35 miles have been greatly improved by avoiding steep gradients, and more than half that distance has been properly metalled.

283. 197½ miles of traces and bridle paths were also maintained at an average rate of Rs 12 per mile.

284. The ordinary repairs to bridges and culverts cost Rs 1,571 against Rs 2,677 in the previous year.

285. The maintenance of canals cost Rs 10,363 in the year against Rs 7,597 in the previous year, the expenditure being almost entirely between Trevandrum and Alleppey.

286. The cost of maintaining the Wurunkalai Barrier canals and tunnels—a length of 6 miles—was Rs 2,498 against Rs 1,985 in the preceding year.

Original works.

287. The expenditure on new roads including planters' roads amounted to Rs 89,384 against Rs 74,841 in the preceding year.

288. The following are among the more important works executed under this head during the year :—

Work.	Estimate amount in Rs.	Expenditure up to end of 1958 in Rs.	Expenditure during 1959 in Rs.
1 Constructing road from Puthanapuram to Koneyoor	19,153	7,273	4,327
2 Do. from Neyoor market to Poothookaday via Karingal	17,998	12,481	2,580
3 Do. from Thittuvallay on the Ashamboor road to Aramboly on the southern road near the frontier	16,050	15,669	2,974
4 Do. from Maycode to Kulasagarom	7,219	2,907	2,274
5 Do. from Bombayconum via Nedoovangad to Arianad	13,384	10,266	2,606
6 Metalling portions of the Southern road between Karamahay bridge and 19th mile	50,901	9,266	32,524
7 Improvements of the gradients of the main Southern road from 3rd to 19th mile.	11,381	6,593	4,781
8 Improving the gradients of the Southern road from the 20th to the 35th mile	8,796	656	2,399
9 Do. certain roads in and about the Fort Trevandrum, as well as Chalay Bazar and Fish Bazar roads	13,705	10,043	3,025
10 Do. the village road from Neyattencuray to Poovar	6,891	...	2,637
11 Do. the road from Trevandrum to Kottoor via Katakaday and Kocoody or Paruthipally	7,769	...	2,240

Four miles of road No. 1 have been finished with the required bridges and culverts.

Works Nos. 6, 7 & 8 have been already referred to under "road repairs." The improvement of the gradients of the first 19 miles of this road has been completed, the maximum gradient now secured being 1 in 24. This length with the exception of 5 miles in detached portions has also been metalled.

289. A sum of Rs 7,452 was expended under this head against Rs 7,096 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs 5,621 was spent on two roads in the Quilon district—the Shendoroony road and the Pinnamanar and Shenakalay road—and the balance on bridle paths, one of which connects a district road in this State with the road lately opened by the Tinnevely authorities over Papavinasom to Kamakada Odai.

290. Traces for new roads, chiefly in the northern and Trevandrum divisions costing Rs 1,121 were cut during the year. Rs 478 were spent in preliminary surveys in connection with the Karamanai water project.

291. The expenditure on original works under this head was Rs 31,573 against Rs 28,843 in the preceding year. It was distributed over several works of varying importance among which were :—

A bridge 30ft × 12ft over the Poygayar on the Aramboly road and another 63ft × 14ft over the Pamboory Vaykal skirting the Colachel salt pans. Both were completed during the year.

An iron girder bridge of three spans across the main line of canal at Karumady. This was nearly completed at an outlay of Rs 2,186.

Two bridges near Cottayam one having 4 and the other 2 spans of 25 feet each, and several minor works.

292. The expenditure under this head was small being only Rs 612, mostly spent on some preliminary work in connection with the widening and deepening of the old Wada canal at Alleppey, which it is in contemplation to undertake, as well for the benefit of the local trade as for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the town.

293. *Public buildings.* The expenditure on public buildings was Rs 83,337 of which Rs 14,718 were on repairs and Rs 68,619 on original works.

294. The repairs consisted of the maintenance of existing buildings. An old school-house at Quilon requiring somewhat extensive repairs was improved at a cost of Rs 727.

295. The Central Jail at Trevandrum mentioned in the last report as the most important of the original works, original public buildings under construction, made good progress, the expenditure on it during the year being Rs 26,663. The total outlay on the building up to the end of the year is Rs 1,28,608 and is above three-fifths of the estimated cost.

296. The provision of accommodation for the Police by alterations in existing buildings as well as by the construction of new buildings cost Rs 13,682.

297. The taluq cutcherry under construction at Cottayam had Rs 7,168 expended upon it during the year.

298. The Hall and Chambers for the Vakeels of the High Court was completed in the year at a total cost of Rs 13,130.

299. Dead Houses for the hospitals at Alwaye, Cottayam, Moovatupulay, Thakalay and Parachalay were provided, and the new hospital building at Thakalay was almost completed during the year. A new building for the Shencottah hospital was also put in hand.

300. A new office at Trevandrum for the Resident's establishment was provided about the middle of the year at a cost of Rs 4,862.

301. *Irrigation Works.* The aggregate expenditure on Irrigation Works (chiefly confined to south Travancore) amounted to Rs 1,49,321 against Rs 97,886 in the year previous, and is by far the highest amount spent by the department in any one year, as will be seen from the following statement giving the expenditure under this head, during the last 15 years—

Year.	Expenditure in Rupees.
1045	35,118
1046	19,202
1047	13,953
1048	18,222
1049	32,142
1050	47,126
1051	40,699
1052	56,339
1053	1,22,175
1054	1,20,322
1055	98,946
1056	94,190
1057	56,253
1058	97,886
1059	1,49,321

302. Rupees 14,604 were spent in closing breaches and the maintenance of the several restored channels.

303. By far the bulk of the expenditure or Rs 1,05,564 was devoted to the special works mentioned in para 231 of the last Administration report, namely

1. Improvement of the Pulpanabapuram Poothenaur.
2. Improvement of the Pandian Caul.
3. Construction of Head-works for the above channels.
4. Stopping leakages and other repairs to the Poothen Dam.

The first work estimated to cost Rs 1,58,745 made great progress during the year. The total outlay on it up to the end of the year was Rs 1,06,445 for which amount $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the channel are reported to have been almost finished. Referring to the effect of the improvements made, the Acting Chief Engineer states that "the channel improved will carry about three times as much water as could before."

The second work—namely, the improvement of the Pandian caul—the main artery for the irrigation of the two northernmost taluqs, was completed during the year. with

the exception of one sluice. The expenditure on the work up to the end of the year amounted Rs 37,308 out of an estimate of Rs 37,954. The channel is now 30 feet wide throughout where it was formerly from 10 to 15 feet. Its carrying capacity being thus very much enlarged, the large area of cultivation dependent upon it is proportionately more secure than heretofore.

A head-work has been provided for the two channels—the Pandian caul and the Palpanabapuram Poothenaur. Rs 9,888 has been expended upon it, and the structure is reported to have been brought up to a height of about 8 feet above the bed at the end of the year.

On the fourth work a sum of Rs 4,628 was expended in the year. The repairs are reported to have been completed with the exception of a coping, the cost up to date being Rs 12,974. The work is reported to be “a marked success,” “leakage considered sufficient to irrigate a thousand cottahs of land being thoroughly stopped.”

304. Reference was made in the last report to the difficulty encountered in carrying out these special works. Great credit is due to the department generally and to Mr. Horsley in particular (who had the immediate charge of the works) for their successful completion.

305. The rest of the expenditure under the head of original irrigation works was devoted to the completion of certain works of restoration undertaken in former years, namely the Nanjenaud Poothenaur and the Alathorayur, the construction of head works to the former and to the Anendanaur, Valavady caul and Arasayur caul, besides several minor works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

306. Of the sum of Rs 94,763 charged to this head, Rs 63,512 were spent on repairing the damages caused by the floods of May 1883. It was stated in the last report that the extent of these damages was much larger than originally estimated. The estimates since received and sanctioned amounted to Rs 1,01,111, the expenditure up the

end of the year being Rs 84,350. The works, with the exception of some heavy bridge-works in progress in the Quilon and northern divisions, are reported to have been nearly completed by the close of the year.

307. The rest of the expenditure consists of the usual items of “contingencies” “transmission of stores” “lighting roads and canals” &c. and is shown in detail in the appendix.

308. The aggregate expenditure of the year on account of establishments was Rs 1,30,657, the cost of the permanent establishment being Rs 81,569, and that of the temporary establishment Rs 49,088 which together amounted to 18.63 per cent on the expenditure of the year against 21.56 per cent in the year preceding.

309. The usual explanatory statements connected with this section of the report will be found in the appendix.

310. *The Maramut Department.* The expenditure in the maramut department during the past and previous years is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	Expenditure during 1058.	Expenditure during 1059.	Increase.	Decrease.
1 Repairs to His Highness the Maharajah's Palace	Rs. 10,646	Rs. 10,368	...	Rs. 278
2 Do. to Bhajanapura	1,557	1,652	95	...
3 Do. to His Highness the Elia Rajah's Palace	905	600	...	305
4 Do. to Their Highnesses the Ranees' Palaces	1,811	1,042	...	769
5 Minor works connected with the different Palaces	12,676	9,377	...	3,299
6 Erection of sheds for the Thread Investiture ceremony of His Highness the 2nd Prince	6,977	440	...	6,537
7 Construction of a new Palace for His Highness the First Prince	...	4,357	4,357	...
8 Do. of a Bangalow at Cherakaray for Her Highness the Senior Ranee	...	1,120	1,120	...
9 Annual thatching of public buildings	20,613	19,341	...	1,272
10 Repairs to taluq Cutcherries and Court Houses &c.	29,690	40,255	10,565	...

Works.	Expendi- ture dur- ing 1058.	Expendi- ture dur- ing 1059.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11 Repairs to Salt godowns ...	2,212	1,367	...	845
12 Do. to Trevandrum Residency ...	5,334	4,049	...	1,285
13 Do. to Quilon Do. ...	909	2,064	1,155	...
14 Do. to Bungalows occupied by European officers ...	13,667	8,152	...	5,515
15 Tank restoration in Nanjend and other Districts ...	21,435	22,590	1,155	...
16 Village Roads ...	31,950	28,278	...	3,672
17 Repairs to Boats and Jungars ...	1,935	1,168	...	817
18 Construction and repairs of Pagodas ...	16,296	12,055	...	4,241
19 Tower work of Suseendram Temple ...	9,309	12,304	2,995	...
20 Construction and repair of Oottupuram ...	7,565	9,179	1,614	...
21 Repairs to copper and brass utensils ...	5,003	5,317	314	...
22 Repairing Alleppey canal ...	2,080	4,078	1,998	...
23 Construction of a new Palace for His Highness the Maha Rajah ...	2,197	...	...	2,197
24 Do. of a Bungalow on the Puttom Hill ...	7,410	...	...	7,410
25 Value of land for constructing a Palace for His Highness the First Prince ...	12,000	...	...	12,000
26 Erection of sheds for the marriage of His Highness the Maha Rajah's daughters ...	8,224	...	...	8,224
Total.....	2,33,351	1,99,153	24,468	58,666
Cost of Establishment.....	38,819	34,580	...	4,239
Grand Total.....	2,72,170	2,33,733	24,468	62,905

The expenditure of the year was thus less by 38,437 Rs than in the year before. Rs 22,590 were expended on tank repairs. Further work under this head to the extent of above Rs 20,000 payments for which however have been made only in the current year, was also executed. Rs 28,278 were spent on village roads. Repairs to taluq cutcherries and Court Houses, to the Trevandrum and Quilon Residencies and the Alleppey canal cost 50,446 Rs or Rs 11,533 more than in the previous year, and a residence for His Highness the First Prince is under construction on which Rs 4,357 were spent during the year.

311. It will be remembered that in view to the restoration of tanks in the south receiving special attention, a native professional officer of experience was placed in exclusive charge of these works in the beginning of 1057.

The following statement shows the number of tanks completely restored since that date, with the expenditure incurred, as well as the extent of cultivation and revenue dependent on them:—

No.	District.	No. of tanks.	Area irri- gated by the tanks in the tanks in cottahs.	Annual revenue in Rs.	Expendi- ture in Rs.
1	Thovalay ..	6	530	9,754	17,162
2	Augusteeswarem ..	9	293	9,994	25,047
3	Eranceel ..	7	694	4,022	25,743
4	Calculam ..	12	490	2,168	27,420
Total.....		34	2,012	25,938	95,372

It will be observed that the average expenditure on the 34 tanks completely restored is 3.68 times the average yearly revenue. The work is therefore carried on at a great pecuniary loss to the state, but is a great blessing to the ryots concerned.

312. In addition to the above, the department has supplied 162 tanks with masonry sluices and other urgent wants at an expenditure of Rs 24,291-8-4 and spent Rs 5,464-21-2 in closing breaches in 143 tanks.

ANCHAL OR POSTAL OFFICE.

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

Statement of the number of Private and Official covers &c. and collections thereon for 1058 & 1059.

Descriptions of letters &c.	1058		1059		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
	Total No. of despatches.	Postage Rupees.	Total No. of despatches.	Postage Rupees.	Despatches	Postage Rupees.	Despatches	Postage Rupees.	
Letters ...	2,71,912	10,893	Private correspondence	11,882	26,706	987	...	...	Net increase. Despatches... 26,607. Rupees ... 1,207.
Do. Registered ...	37,942	6,057	2,98,618	11,882	26,706	987	...	...	
Private expresses ...	3,017	820	39,727	6,280	1,785	223	...	...	
Newspapers ...	2,005	105	2,857	823	...	3	150	39	
Books ...	909	146	1,757	66	...	12	848	...	
Pattern Packets ...	5	1	953	158	44	...	...	...	Net increase. Despatches... 26,607. Rupees ... 1,207.
Baughy Parcels ...	1,672	280	15	1	10	...	...	...	
Endorsements ...	16,162	798	2,370	346	698	116	1,638	95	
Total.....	3,34,224	19,082	3,60,831	20,259	26,243	1,341	2,636	134	
Letters &c. received from the British Post offices.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Letters ...	15,800	582	21,245	789	5,445	207	...	...	Net increase. Despatches... 8,563. Rupees ... 257. Net increase. Despatches... 35,110. Rupees ... 1,464.
Post cards ...	...	...	2,875	52	2,875	52	...	...	
Newspapers ...	1,069	40	1,332	50	263	10	...	...	
Books ...	203	24	118	12	...	...	87	12	
Baughy parcels ...	5	1	12	1	7	...	...	...	
Total.....	17,079	647	25,582	904	8,500	269	87	12	
Grand Total.....	3,51,303	19,699	3,86,413	21,163	37,833	1,610	2,723	146	Net increase. Despatches... 35,110. Rupees ... 1,464.
Letters &c.	5,89,940	1,49,559	6,32,788	1,55,688	42,839	6,129	...	...	

The number of private covers carried during the year amounted to 3,86,413 against 3,51,303 in 1058 and 3,34,373 in 1057. There has thus been again an increase under this head amounting to 35,110 covers and 1,464 Rs in postage. The increase occurs as well in the private letters posted at the several Anchal stations as in the covers received from the British Post Offices. The reduction of the charge made on post cards received from those offices from 1 ch to a half has brought a large number of them to the Anchal offices for delivery to the great convenience of the public.

The number of official letters carried was 6,32,788 against 5,89,949 in 1058 or an increase of nearly half a lac over the despatches of the previous year. The increase is due to the new Revenue Survey and Settlement departments.

Including the amount chargeable on official covers, the total earnings of the department may be set down at Rs 1,76,851 against Rs 1,69,258 in the preceding year. The charges, on the other hand, amounted to Rs 40,852 or 19,689 Rs in excess of the receipts from private covers and this must be taken as the cost of conveying nearly 6½ lacs of official covers.

314. During the year under report an experimental office was opened at Manar while the one at Peravam was closed, so that the number of offices remained the same as before. The office at Kunnattoor was transferred to Sasthancottah.

315. The speed of the mail was as follows—

On the main line

Northern Road 5 miles an hour.
Southern Do. 4½ Do. Do.

On the branch lines it varied from 3¼ to 4½ miles an hour.

316. *Sirkar Boat Transit.* The following statement compares the operations of this branch of the Postal service for the last two years:—

Years.	No. of passengers.	Receipts from passengers.	No. of parcels.	Receipts from parcels.	Total receipts.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1058	14,637	5,870	3,663	3,348	9,218	9,313	
1059	15,080	6,060	4,276	3,680	9,741	9,118	
Difference..	+ 443	+ 190	+ 613	+ 332	+ 523	- 195	

The result is so far satisfactory as showing increased receipts coupled with diminished expenditure.

E. INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

317. *High School and College.* At the beginning of the last quarter of the year under report, Mr. Ross, the Principal of the College took furlough for one year and was succeeded by Dr. Harvey, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. An important addition to the College staff was rendered necessary by the introduction of science as a separate branch of study for the B. A. degree. A chair of Physical Science and Chemistry was accordingly established during the year, and His Highness' Government were enabled through the kindness of Mr. E. B. Powell C. S. I. formerly Director of Public Instruction in Madras to procure the services of Mr. N. Read of St. John's College Cambridge for this office. He took up his appointment during the latter part of the year under report.

318. The strength of the several departments of this Institution during the past and previous years is compared in the following table:—

Year.	Number of boys.			Total.
	In the College.	In the High school.	In the Preparatory school.	
1058	147	400	201	748
1059	160	355	214	729

Thus while in the College department the number of students rose from 147 to 160 or about 9 per cent against 8 per cent in 1058, the number in the High school fell from 400 to 355 or 11 per cent. The Preparatory school in which a falling off had also to be recorded in the last report, shews signs of reviving. The Acting Principal attributes the fall in the strength of the High school to the fact that boys leaving it are allowed to join more advanced classes in the private schools in the town, than they would be permitted

to do in the High school itself. As a result of this decline in the strength, the Principal had to dispense with the services of two of the teachers,

Average daily attendance. 319. The average daily attendance was 88.4 per cent—almost the same as in the last year.

Results of University examinations. 320. The results of the University examinations were very satisfactory as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Number passed.		
	Matriculation.	F. A.	B. A.
1058	52	18	6
1059	42	32	13

59 candidates were permitted to appear for the Matriculation examination and 42 out of them passed—a result which is probably little surpassed by any other institution in the Presidency; but, on the other hand, seven candidates failed in nothing but Malayalam alone which is disappointing. It is to be hoped, however, that this failure will result in due attention being paid hereafter to the study of the vernacular of the country.

In the F. A. examination, the College presented 48 candidates of whom 32 or nearly 67 per cent passed compared with 40 in the year previous.

The Johnstone of Carusalloch scholarship which is awarded to the candidate (being a native of Madura) who shall stand highest in the First examination in Arts was gained by a student of the Trevandrum College.

In the B. A. examination too, 13 from Travancore passed this year against 6 in 1058. This gives a percentage of 59 as compared with 33—a percentage in which the Maha Rajah's College is exceeded by the Presidency College alone.

321. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs 8,516 chs. 11 or Rs 276 c. 18 more than in 1058. On the other hand, the total expenditure exclusive of buildings, furniture and repairs amounted to Rs 37,217-1 or Rs 992-13-3 more than in the last year. This is accounted for by the fact of Mr. Ross having drawn full pay for the first month of his furlough and by a slightly additional monthly expenditure rendered necessary by his departure and the arrival of Mr. Read.

322. The difference of Rs 28,700—ch. 18 between the receipts and expenditure represents the cost of the Central institution to the State i. e. taking 724 pupils as the average strength of the whole institution, the cost to Government per pupil is Rs 39-18.

323. The scholarship founded by Mr. Rama Row has been awarded during the year to a student of the junior F. A. class.

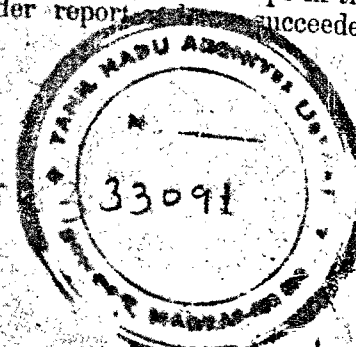
324. The Valia Coil Thumpuran is continuing his temporary scholarship.

325. The prize offered by the trustees of the Cullen fund to the Travancore student that passes highest in the F. A. examination has been awarded to K. Ramaswami Iyen.

326. Last year, none of the candidates that appeared from the law class of the Trevandrum College succeeded in the B. L. examination, but in the year under report, out of 6 who went up two passed, one of them taking a good place in the second class.

327. The Principal reports that the library attached to College is being increasingly used by the students.

328. English District Schools. Mr. Ross the Superintendent of District schools took furlough to Europe in the last quarter of the year under report and was succeeded by Dr. Harvey.



329. A new Government school was opened at Neyattancurray, but the one at Colachel having been closed at the same time owing to its continued decline, the number of district schools remains the same as in the previous year viz 21.

330. The number of boys on the rolls rose from 1,607 in 1058 to 1,662 in the year under report. Strength and attendance. Eraniel, Attingal and Alwaye showed a marked decline in numbers, but a change of head-master since in the case of the former of these has not only arrested the decline but has resulted in a satisfactory increase of strength. The condition of the other two is engaging the attention of the Superintendent. There is also a slight falling off in the strength of five other schools, but the result, on the whole, is an increase of 55 pupils and this, notwithstanding that the fees in all the district schools were raised during the year. The average attendance remained almost the same as in the preceding year, being about 82.5 per cent. The attendance at the newly opened school at Neyattancurray is the highest, being about 93.3 per cent, and that at the special school at Mavalikarai the worst being 69. This last school is intended for the instruction of the children of the few families connected with the Royal House of Travancore. To give them every facility for study, arrangements were made during the year for boarding the children near the school premises, and this, it is hoped, will produce a marked improvement in the attendance.

331. The average time in school of those on the register at the end of the year was 20.4 months as compared with 18.8 in 1058 and 15.8 in 1057. The average time of those that left was also better, being 16.8 or 1.7 months longer than in 1058. Of the 1,662 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, 619 or 37.2 per cent were in the lowest class against 41 per cent in the year previous.

332. Only 22 or 1.3 per cent of the pupils were under 7 years of age, 1,045 or 62.9 per cent between the ages of 7 and 14, and 591 or 35.8 per cent over 14.

333. As regards the relative numbers of the various castes, Brahmmins and Pandi Sudras have slightly decreased, while the Malayali Sudras and other Hindus have considerably increased. The Christian element has again largely fallen off, but this is probably due to the accommodation this class find in the numerous grants-in-aid schools supported by Government.

334. The fees realized from the district schools amounted to Rs 5,059 ch. 20 c. 12 or an increase of 1,477-21-4 on the receipts of the previous year, due chiefly to the raising of the school fees.

335. Excluding buildings, repairs, furniture and grants-in-aid, but including superintendence, inspection and prizes, the expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs 22,058-25-2. Deducting from this the fees realized, the net cost was Rs 16,999 chs. 4 c. 6 or Rs 156-6-3 over the expenditure of the previous year. These figures give the average total cost of educating each pupil at Rs 13-8-1 against Rs 13-3-9 in the year previous, and towards this cost, those immediately benefitted paid 22.94 per cent, while the remaining 77.06 per cent was borne by the State.

336. More than half the schools were inspected during the year by the Acting Superintendent. The Inspector has also visited all the schools once and more than half of them twice.

337. A comparative examination was held during the year as usual, but the results were vitiated by the printed papers having got into the hands of certain boys before the day of examination. Of course, every precaution will be taken to prevent the same thing happening again.

338. The number of aided schools has increased from 3 to 4, a grant having been given to a school newly opened at Vycome. They number 385 pupils or an increase of 78 over the previous year.

339. Alleppey girls' school is reported to be still in a very unsatisfactory state. It was originally intended for the instruction of East-Indian children. There is now not a single girl of that class. It is intended to put the school upon the same footing as other native girls' schools, which will secure better work at less cost.

340. The Fort grant-in-aid school is reported to be flourishing in spite of keen competition and to have started in the course of the year a Matriculation class.

341. *The Quilon Convent Girls' school*—The condition of this school is reported to be very satisfactory.

342. The one unsatisfactory feature about the district schools is, as noticed in the last report, the inefficiency in many cases of the present teaching staff. On this point Dr. Harvey, while expressing satisfaction with the way in which many of the Head masters and Assistants are striving to do their duty, adds "at the same time, there are many, especially among the older hands, who can hardly, by any stretch of charity, be considered fit for their work."

343. *Education of the Princes.* At the beginning of the year under review, Mr. Ferguson was relieved of his duties as Guardian of His Highness the First Prince, but has continued to read English with him at his request. In the course of the year, His Highness read, in poetry, Tennyson's *Princess* and Book VI of *Paradise Lost* and in prose, Sir A. Helps on Government and a number of standard novels.

344. His Highness the 2nd Prince continued, during the first half of the year, to work steadily at the text books prescribed for the First Arts examination, but has since relaxed his efforts and evinces no desire to study for any University honors.

345. His Highness the Third Prince studied during the year for the Matriculation examination, for which, however, he did not appear last December. Mr. Ferguson reports that

Arithmetic is the Prince's weak point, but that as he has shown an interest in elementary science it is a subject of study which he may pursue with advantage.

346. *English girls' school Trevandrum.* The number of pupils on the rolls of the institution and the admissions and withdrawals during the year are shown in the following table:—

	No. on register Audi 1058.	Admitted during 1059.			Left during 1059.			No. on register Audi 1059.
		By promotion	Otherwise.	Total.	By promotion	Otherwise.	Total.	
Senior school	39	5	8	13	...	10	10	42
Junior school	31	...	30	30	5	17	22	39
Total.....	70	5	38	43	5	27	32	81

There were thus at the end of the year 11 more pupils than at the beginning, but 10 out of the total number were on the free list. There were besides two pupils one attending the drawing class only and the other attending both the drawing and the music classes. The average attendance was 83 per cent in the senior and 75 per cent in the junior departments against 82 and 72 per cent respectively in 1058.

347. The annual written examination of the pupils of the senior department held in November 1883 is reported to have shown fair improvement in general studies. The pupils of the 4th class acquitted themselves very well on the whole, gaining more than half the number of marks in most of the subjects in which they were examined. The pupils of the 3rd class did not do equally well, it being the first time they went up for any written examination. His Highness the First Prince gave money presents of 6 and 4 Rs respectively to two girls who obtained the highest number of marks in Arithmetic, and Dr Houston as usual gave a prize of 10 Rs to the girl that did best in Hygiene.

348. None of the students of the fourth class went up for the Middle School examination, but the third class appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination held in December 1883 in which, however, they were unsuccessful. The failure is attributed by the Lady Superintendent to the girls of this class being very young and to the question paper in Indian History having been more than usually difficult.

The studies in the Infant school comprise
Subjects taught.

1. Dictation.
2. Orthography.
3. Reciting easy lines of poetry or moral aphorisms.
4. Copy-writing.
5. Elementary Arithmetic, Notation and Numeration to seven places of figures.
6. Multiplication table to 12 times 16 and the four simple rules and drawing in slate from drawing cards.

This class is reported to have done well in all the monthly oral examinations.

349. The drawing class which numbered 10 pupils had lessons given them twice a week during the whole year. The pupils, the Lady Superintendent reports, "paint flowers and fruits from nature very successfully and two of the advanced pupils are trying landscape-painting in oil colors." This class obtained the usual prize of Rs 30 from His Highness the Maha Rajah. Mrs. Ketchen also gave two prizes of 6 and 4 Rs respectively for paintings done on carved wooden plaques.

350. Nine pupils were receiving instruction in music at the end of the year. The students of the senior school practised vocal music regularly twice a week throughout the whole year. The infant school continued to receive lessons in Kindergarten songs. His Highness the Elia Rajah gave two prizes of 8 and 7 Rs each to the best girl in both the senior and junior departments in this branch of study.

351. In plain sewing both the senior and junior departments did very well. Mrs. Barlow gave a prize of 10 Rs to the girl who had done best in plain sewing and cutting out. At the distribution of prizes the work done by the children was exhibited for sale and realized Rs. 154 ch 3 c 5 which amount has been expended in paying for periodicals supplied to the school and in the purchase of fresh work materials.

352. *Vernacular schools.* Before proceeding to review the work of the Vernacular schools, it is necessary to draw attention to certain measures to which effect was given during the year under report in pursuance of a plan sketched in the administration report for 1057 for promoting elementary education among the masses. Paragraph 349 of that report ran thus—

"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" it was added "shews 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 Sircar 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 be moulded to our purpose and gradually turned to useful account. In them the parents pay and the teachers receive some remuneration, however uncertain and trifling, though the instruction imparted is useless, if not mischievous, as being calculated to perpetuate the prevailing darkness. 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."

353. To admit of the existing indigenous schools being brought into our educational system as suggested above, it was necessary as a first step to make certain changes in the constitution of the Vernacular Education department. It was felt that those schools must be frequently visited; that the teachers must be made acquainted with a better and more intelligible system of teaching than that to which they are accustomed; and that both teachers and parents should be made to see the necessity for introducing better books and a better method before the standard of instruction could be assimilated to that in the village schools. To secure these objects it was necessary to improve and strengthen the inspecting staff. We had only 13 inspectors and they were already charged with the inspection of some 671 schools—government and aided. It was therefore resolved to increase this number to 32 with salaries ranging from 25 to 100 Rs. This gives one inspector to every taluq and he is required not only to inspect the existing Sirkar vernacular schools within his range but bring under regular inspection the large number of indigenous schools.

2ndly. Even more urgent than efficient inspection was the need for trained teachers. His Highness' Government have accordingly sanctioned during the year the establishment of two normal schools—one at the Capital and the other at Kottar which is an important centre in South Travancore. Through the kindness of Mr. L. Garthwaite Inspector of schools Presidency Division, an experien-

ced teacher was secured for the proposed school at Trevandrum which was accordingly opened about the end of the year and is already in good working order. It combines both teaching and training, and to afford the necessary training ground for the pupils, a district vernacular school in the neighbourhood has been incorporated with the normal school.

The number of normal pupils has for the present been limited to 25.

A scholarship of 2½ and 3½ Rs a month is given to each pupil according as he comes from the town or from up-country.

The school is open to all teachers in indigenous schools and their relatives.

For the school at Kotar too, a competent teacher—a graduate—has been secured, also through the help of Mr. Garthwaite and he is now undergoing training under that gentleman.

3rdly. Rules have been laid down under which indigenous schools are to be admitted to grants-in-aid.

4thly. Another measure rendered necessary by the proposed extension of primary education is the provision of suitable school-books in the local vernaculars—namely Malayalam and Tamil. A committee formerly existed whose duty it was to prepare such books either by translations or adaptations from other sources, but it was unfortunately abolished a few years ago. During the past year, however, it was revived under circumstances which afford promise of the committee becoming a useful auxiliary to the vernacular education department.

5thly. As a necessary result of the above measures which will be found detailed in a memo by the Dewan printed in the Appendix, His Highness' Government has increased the allotment for vernacular instruction from 87,000 to 1,00,000 Rs including the fees realized.

6thly. Further, the vernacular schools themselves have been distributed into three grades—higher, middle and lower. There was no intelligible classification of them be-

fore with reference to the standard of instruction pursued. Now the 1st and 2nd standards have been prescribed for the lower schools; the 3rd and 4th for the middle and the 5th and 6th for the higher schools. It is expected that a spirit of wholesome rivalry will be evoked by this arrangement and that lower and middle schools will strive to work up to the higher standards. The results of the teaching in the various schools will also be capable of being tested and compared, if necessary, by occasional comparative examinations.

7thly. A uniform scale of salary has also been laid down for the teachers in the Government district and proverty schools. It was by no means unusual for the first master of one of these schools to draw the same salary as the 3rd master of another both teaching the same subjects. Such anomalies have now been corrected.

8thly. The prices of vernacular school books published by Government and sold at the Book Depot have been revised and considerably reduced so as to place them within the reach of the poorest boys; and to afford the requisite facilities for their circulation it is proposed to appoint Deputy Inspectors of schools as District Curators of books.

354. Having briefly noticed the measures adopted during the year for the promotion of primary education, their effects on the operations of the vernacular education department and the working of the schools generally will now be passed in review. The following statement shows the number and strength of these schools :—

Description of schools.	1058				1059.				Increase.	Decrease.
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.			No. of schools.	No. of Pupils.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Government	223	11,942	1,785	13,727	223	11,886	1,946	13,832	5	105
Private schools } Mission	335	14,863	3,571	18,434	397	16,151	4,355	20,506	2	2,102
receiving grants-in-aid. } Native	44	2,680	747	3,427	117	5,235	1,632	6,917	73	3,490
Total.....	602	29,485	6,103	35,588	742	33,322	7,963	41,285	80	5,697

The most noticeable feature in the statement is the accession, during the year, of 73 indigenous schools with 3,490 pupils to the 44 already under private native management and receiving grants-in-aid from Government. The number of Sircar schools also was five more than in the previous year, because that number was newly established during the year in some very backward taluqs. The number of Mission aided schools was nearly the same, but the number of pupils receiving instruction in them increased by upwards of 2,000 or 11·4 per cent. Altogether, the number of schools—Sircar and aided—increased from 662 to 742 and the number of pupils from 35,588 to 41,285—a rise of 16 per cent. The increase in the boys was only 13 per cent, but that in the girls was 30 per cent.

355. Besides the 73 indigenous schools which were actually brought under the grant-in-aid rules after they had fulfilled the conditions laid down in the rules, there were 315 under inspection during the year.

356. The pupils under instruction are classified according to caste and sex in the following table :—

Race.	1058			1059.			Population.	Proportion of population to one pupil.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1058	1059
Brahmins	1,258	244	1,502	1,429	415	1,844	37,138	24	20
Malayali Sudras	9,441	1,904	11,345	10,846	2,455	13,301	4,64,239	40	34
Pandi Sudras	1,753	222	1,975	1,473	402	1,880	45,563	23	24
Other Hindus	5,665	679	6,344	7,153	1,005	8,158	12,08,670	190	148
Christians	10,876	3,042	13,918	11,817	3,667	15,484	4,38,542	35	32
Mahomedans	492	12	504	599	19	618	1,46,909	291	237
Total.....	29,485	6,103	35,588	33,322	7,963	41,285	24,01,061	67	58

The Malayali Sudras or the natives of the State constitute nearly one-third of the entire strength, Christians 37 per cent, Brahmins 4·5 per cent and Mahomedans only 1·5 per cent.

357. The following table gives the average number of pupils on the register and the average daily attendance with the corresponding figures for 1058.

		1058			1059			Increase..			Decrease.		
		Average No. on the Register.			Average No. on the Register.			Average No. on the Register.			Average No. on the Register.		
		Average daily attendance.			Average daily attendance.			Average daily attendance.			Average daily attendance.		
		Percentage.			Percentage.			Percentage.			Percentage.		
Government		13,587	10,805	79	13,575	10,729	79	...	...	...	12	76	...
Private schools receiving grants-in-aid.	Mission	17,671	13,448	76	19,592	14,910	76	1,921	1,462	...	...	...	...
	Native..	3,432	2,683	78	6,623	5,908	89	3,171	3,225	11	...	...	...
Total.....		34,690	26,936	77	39,790	31,547	79	5,112	4,687	2	12	76	...

The average attendance was decidedly better in the Native than in the Mission aided and Government schools.

358. The following is a list of the Managers of the aided schools showing the grants given and other particulars—

Name of the Agent or Manager.	No. of schools.	Average strength.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Amount of grant disbursed.			Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	c.	
The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius...	83	3,654	3,074	102	3,783	6	...	
Do. do. Mar Athanasius...	90	3,799	3,153	98	3,711	6	...	
Rev. W Lee*	47	2,365	2,015	69	2,055	12	...	*Now under the management of Rev. J. Duthie.
„ J. H. Hacker	36	2,145	1,597	67	2,436	...	...	
„ J. Emlyn	37	1,858	1,266	55	1,602	...	...	
„ J. Caley	34	1,696	1,249	43	1,603	8	...	
„ S. Mateer	17	777	533	21	357	...	...	
„ J. Knowles	3	184	177	4	483	...	...	
„ F. Bower	9	433	313	12	349	20	...	
„ C. Yesudian...	9	490	364	13	501	...	...	
„ W. Clarke	7	299	217	7	264	24	...	
„ J. Duthie	5	395	357	12	303	...	...	
„ C. A. Neve	4	185	125	7	162	...	...	
„ E. S. Bishop	3	159	111	5	192	...	...	
Mrs. A. M. Thomson	3	169	113	8	177	...	...	
Rev. Victor of St. Ant	1	80	62	2	72	...	...	
„ Fr. Dominicus	1	42	38	2	54	...	...	
„ Fr. X. Serrath	1	72	65	2	48	...	...	
„ A. J. De Souza	1	157	103	2	24	...	...	
„ Fr. Ferdinand	1	53	38	1	30	...	...	
Native Management	117	6,623	5,908	117	2,823	8	1	
Total.....	514	25,635	21,896	649	21,031	4	1	

359. These aided schools are now regularly inspected by the two senior inspectors who are set apart for this special duty. The Managers are generally cordially co-operating with Government in bringing the schools into a greater state of efficiency than before. Decided progress is reported in the case of many of them as compared with the previous year.

360. The following statement presents in one view the receipts and expenditure of the Vernacular education department in the years 1058 and 1059:—

Charges.	Expenditure for.						Increase.		Decrease.		
	1058			1059			Rs.		Rs.		
	Ra.	ch.	c.	Ra.	ch.	c.	Ra.	ch.	Ra.	ch.	c.
Direction.											
Salary of the Director	1,935			1,800							
Office Establishment	1,614			1,658	18	9					
Contingencies	118	7		175	24		3,634	14	9	32	20
Traveling allowance drawn by the Director, his clerks and peons	161	20	8	276	7	4	276	7	4	114	14
INSPECTION.											
Salary of the Inspectors	6,961			10,852	27	15					
Contingencies	39	9	5	164			11,016	27	15	4,016	18
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.											
Salary of the Masters	48,781	27	4	44,934	14	6					
Contingencies	627			947	12	6					
Prizes	919	10	12	180			46,111	26	12	4,216	11
MISSION.											
Salary of the Masters	18,339	10		18,207	24						
Inspection of the Mission aided schools	395						18,207	24			
NATIVE.											
Salary of the Masters	2,375	19	13	2,799	8	1	2,823	8	1	413	16
Prizes	34			24							
NORMAL SCHOOL.											
Salary of the Masters				56							
Price of Books purchased				12	25	10	68	25	10		
Charges on account of the Book Committee				719			719				
MISCELLANEOUS.											
Thatching school houses				1,779	4	13					
Repairs and furniture				236	24	5	2,016	1	2	2,016	1
Total	82,301	20	10								
Fees	19,647	27									
Actual expenditure to Government	62,653	21	10								

The total expenditure on the department including direction, inspection and grants-in-aid and cost of normal school amounted to Rs 84,874 against Rs 82,301 in the previous year. On the other hand, the fees realized from the pupils in the Government schools amounted to Rs 19,209 leaving Rs 65,665 as the net expenditure on Vernacular education. The cost per pupil to Government

amounts to Rs 1-27 ch 10 c in the case of the Govt schools.
 " to Rs ,, 22- 7½ in the case of the aided schools.
 " to Rs 1-18- 3 if we take both classes of schools together.

361. The Dewan inspected 174 vernacular schools in the course of his official tours during the year and was on the whole very favorably impressed with the condition of most of them.

362. *The Medical School.* Teaching was resumed in this school on 5th November 1884, Surgeon John Leonard taking the Midwifery and Mr. John Gomez the Jurisprudence class. Dr. Leonard's connection, however, ceased shortly afterwards, and the charge of the Midwifery class devolved on his successor Surgeon J. W. Evans. This class was met by its lecturers 119 times during the year. The whole of Meadow's Midwifery was gone over and the use of the instruments on the dummy was practised by each student. Mr. Gomez the lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence met his class 145 times during the year and taught the whole of Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence. The average daily attendance of the school and the conduct of the students are very favorably reported on.

363. The annual examination for the grade of passed medical pupils was held in October in which all the students who appeared were successful. The Durbar Physician, however, considers the answering in the paper on Materia Medica "exceedingly bad", adding "the paper was rather difficult, but the subject is one in which the native students usually excel, and the result is therefore disappointing."

364. The students have had the benefit as usual of attending at the General Hospital and doing a good deal of practical work under the supervision of the Assistant Surgeon in charge.

365. Regarding the character of the education generally, imparted to medical students at the Trevandrum and indeed all other mofussil schools, the Durbar Physician writes that "It is not altogether satisfactory," "but there is no reason to believe" he adds "that it is worse here than elsewhere. It is perhaps not known to the irresponsible critics of existing arrangements that the Madras Medical College has been closed to all but military and private medical students, and that there is really no choice open to the Government but to maintain and improve its own Medical school, if the State is to be provided with a medical service on reasonable terms."

366. *The Industrial school of Arts.*

The value of work turned out and of articles sold during the year under report in the school of Arts are given below:—

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.			
No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
110	1,374	6	10	90	1,286	9	3	200	2,660	15	13	44	451	2	15	156	2,209	12	14

367. The establishment kept up consists of

2	Designers on Rupees 10 and Rupees 30	40
1	Accountant	11
8	Ivory carvers at 4 to 18 Rupees	73
1	Peon	5
Total.....		129

368. *Government Book Depôt.* The following table shows the transactions of the Government Book Depôt during the past two years:—

	1058			1059		
	Value.			Value.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Stock on 1st Chingom	42,488	8	7	39,629	27	3
Books received during the year	11,983	4	6	10,471	3	2
Value of books found in excess on examination of stock in 1057 & 1058...	5	1	7	8	21	...
Total...	54,476	14	4	50,109	23	5
Books sold	7,206	23	5	7,243	26	14
Books issued on Sirkar Account	3,499	16	14	1,435	17	12
Value of books disposed of by auction in 1057	4,140	2	14	...	...	...
Total...	14,846	15	1	8,679	16	10
Stock at the end of the year	39,629	27	3	41,430	6	11

369. The cost of the establishments and contingencies amounted to 905-18-10. The earnings of the Depôt is calculated at Rs 2,260-15-12 so that the Depôt is more than self-supporting.

370. *The Museum and Public Gardens.* Various improvements and additions were undertaken and carried out during the year in the public gardens.

371. Lists of additions to the collections in the Museum and Zoological departments will be found in the appendix. Among the additions to the latter may be mentioned a five-legged calf, a python and a young wild boar presented by His Highness the Maha Rajah, and an interesting collection of jungle animals purchased by the Committee of the Public Gardens from certain hill men at the Travancore exhibition.

372. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year under report was 1,01,662 against 1,24,713 in the previous year.

Gratuitous supply of plants.

373. Plants were supplied from the Public Gardens gratis to private individuals so far as they were available.

374. The total expenditure on the Museum and Public Gardens amounted to Rs 14,944 ch 4. Against this there were sundry receipts amounting to Rs 109-16-1 realized from cattle fines and sale proceeds of plants and unserviceable and condemned articles.

375. *Observatory.* The work of the Observatory is limited, as noticed in previous reports, to determining local time and furnishing the usual materials for the Almanac.

376. The usual Magnetical and Meteorological Observations were taken and recorded.

377. In view to securing the accurate registration of rain-fall throughout the State, every taluq has been supplied with a rain gauge and the returns are received and tabulated in the Observatory.

F. MEDICAL SERVICES.

378. *Hospitals.* The number of hospitals and dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year. The temporary hospital for the relief of D. P. W. laborers employed at the Pandian Caul head-works was re-opened during the year at Maycode instead of at Ponmanai.

379. The following table compares the work done at the several institutions during the past and previous years:—

Institutions.	Number treated in 1958.	Number treated in 1959.	Increase.	Decrease.
General Hospital Trevandrum...	25,080	26,001	921	...
Lying-in-Hospital do. ...	77	75	...	2
Charity Hospital do. ...	6,445	3,551	...	2,894
Lunatic Asylum do. ...	122	128	6	...
Palace Dispensary do. ...	1,906	1,524	...	382
Elia Rajah's Palace Dispensary Trevandrum...	756	731	...	25
Civil Hospital Quilon ...	8,159	8,624	465	...
Do. Mavalikaray ...	7,991	8,166	175	...
Do. Ottayam... ..	6,267	5,515	...	752
Do. Alleppey	4,982	4,612	...	370
Charity Hospital do. ...	121	201	80	...
Civil Hospital Shertallay ...	5,983	5,734	...	249
Do. Alwaye	3,766	4,175	409	...
Do. Moovattupulay ...	3,912	4,073	161	...
Branch Dispensary Neyattincarray ...	1,767	1,844	77	...
Civil Hospital Parachallay ...	3,305	3,459	154	...
Do. Pulpanabapuram ...	3,960	2,996	...	964
Do. Nagercoil	6,017	5,772	...	245
Do. Shencottah	2,546	2,450	...	96
Civil Dispensary Kottarakaray ...	3,632	3,892	260	...
Cardamom Hills Hospital	541	666	125	...
P. W. Hospital Peermade	2,080	1,812	...	268
P. W. Hospital Maycode	421	432	11	...
Jail Hospital Trevandrum	353	322	...	31
Do. Quilon	234	214	...	20
Do. Alleppey	281	259	...	22
Do. Nagercoil	25	30	5	...
Treated by Medical subordinates on special duty	9,662	9,021	...	841
Total.....	1,10,591	1,06,279	2,849	7,161

Altogether, 106,279 persons were treated as compared with 1,10,591 in the previous year. The difference is not large and is probably due to ordinary fluctuations. As the Durbar Physician remarks, "there was an extraordinary increase of 17,365 in 1058; it is not therefore surprising that there should have been some falling off in the year under report." The decline is largest in the charity hospital at Trevandrum and in the civil hospitals at Pudmanabhapuram and Cottayam. On the other hand, there was a large accession of practice in the General Hospital and in the Quilon and Alwaye civil hospitals. The 6 hospitals marginally noted have treated more than half the number relieved during the year in the whole State.

380. In the Jail hospital at Trevandrum, 322 patients were treated against 353 in the previous year, but the average daily strength was only 372 as compared with 402 in 1058 and the average daily sick 19.99 as compared with 24.9. Only three deaths occurred against 9 in 1058, i. e., in other words, the percentage of deaths to average strength was .42 as compared with 2.23 in the preceding year. In 1057 it was 5.14 and in 1056 10.6. This reduced mortality the Durbar Physician attributes to the improved scale of diet and to the introduction of intra-mural labor in the Jail. It may also be due, he thinks, in some degree to less overcrowding.

381. *Maternity Hospital.* In all, 48 in-patients were delivered during the year against 43 in the previous year. Six deliveries were effected by instruments, viz, 4 by craniotomy, 1 by forceps and 1 by evisceration; there was also a case of delivery by podalic version. Two of the mothers and 10 of the infants died.

382. Of out-patients, 27 were delivered, two by forceps, one by turning, one by evisceration and one by craniotomy as compared with 34 in the year previous. No mother was lost, but of children, 5 died.

383. Of the 75 patients delivered, 40 were of high and 35 of low-caste.

384. *Lunatic Asylum.* 128 patients were treated as compared with 122 in the previous year, 58 of them being new admissions and 70 brought forward from 1058.

385. 47 patients were discharged, 30 cured and 17 relieved; 6 died and 75 were still under treatment at the close of the year.

386. The mortality was 8 per cent during the year against 7 per cent in the two previous years. The increase is explained to be due to the out-break of small-pox and chicken-pox in the Asylum which, however, were limited to the part of the building occupied by the male lunatics.

387. During the year under report, a sum of Rs 30-18-12 was realized by the labor of the lunatics against 48-3-4 in the previous year.

388. 597 major and minor operations were performed in the general hospital at Trevandrum against 416 in the year previous, and resulted in 8 deaths as compared with 5 in 1058, but none of these was due to the operations performed which were merely palliative and had nothing to do with the fatal issue. In the charity hospital at Trevandrum, there were 195 surgical operations against 339 in the previous year but no death was recorded. Among the district hospitals, Quilon stands first with 686 operations; next come Alwaye with 209, Nagercoil with 205, Parachallay with 194, Muvattupolay with 188, Shertallay with 162, Pudmanabhapuram with 132 and Neyattincuray with 113. The smallest number of operations was in Mavalikaraya, namely 5.

389. There appear to have been altogether 225 post-mortem examinations held in 1059 against 222 in 1058. 211 of these are stated to have been for medico-legal and 14 for pathological reasons.

Inspections.
Neyattincuray.
Parachallay.
Pudmanabhapuram.
Nagercoil.

390. The four hospitals to the south of Trevandrum named in the margin had the benefit of the Durbar Physician's inspection during the year.

391. Public health was on the whole bad. There was a good deal of cholera prevalent during the year. It was introduced into Nagercoil from Tinnevely early in December and continued in an epidemic form in the town and adjoining villages for five months; 46 cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhoea were treated and 17 of the cholera patients died. From Nagercoil it spread to other places in the southern division, and from the returns furnished it would appear that there were altogether 209 cases of which 65 proved fatal. Trevandrum was not free from the disease. The mortuary register for the town shows a total cholera mortality of 34. 18 cases came under treatment in the general and charity hospitals and 6 of them terminated fatally.

392. Shencottah on the British frontier in the east and adjoining the Tinnevely district was seriously affected—130 cases are reported to have been treated at the hospital of which 37 proved fatal.

393. There were two quarantines established, one at Aramboli and the other at Namom near Trevandrum, and all available medical aid was afforded to the affected districts.

394. Small-pox was epidemic at the capital throughout the year. The mortuary register of the town shows a total mortality of 66. There were besides 32 cases treated in the general and charity hospitals, 8 of which proved fatal. The disease was generally prevalent in North Travancore. The largest number of cases treated was in the Alleppey Charity and Civil hospitals, namely 130 cases, and 64 of the patients are reported to have died.

395. According to the returns furnished, fever prevailed to a greater extent during the year under report than in the year preceding. In all, 4,774 cases are reported to have been treated against 4,032 in 1058. Out of this 30 deaths only are recorded. The accuracy of the returns however is not vouched for. The affected districts were as usual chiefly those along the foot of the hills.

396. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 90,679 against 77,304 in 1058, and the percentage of success was 92.63 as

compared with 91.68. The large increase in the number of operations is attributed first to the presence of small-pox in North Travancore, and secondly to extra hands having been engaged temporarily during the prevalence of the epidemic. People who have no prejudice against vaccination but who neglect it under ordinary circumstances resort eagerly to it when the disease is in their midst.

397. The table given below compares the caste of the people vaccinated during the years 1058 and 1059 :—

Caste.	1058.			1059.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Brahmins ...	767	315	1,082	618	274	892	...	190
Kshetrias ...	27	7	34	79	29	108	74	...
Malayali Sudras	10,273	4,626	14,999	10,097	4,611	14,708	...	281
Pandy „	2,683	1,737	4,420	2,350	1,381	3,731	...	689
Inferior castes..	18,780	13,211	31,991	21,403	16,235	37,638	5,647	...
Mahomedans ...	2,495	1,075	3,570	2,732	1,335	4,067	497	...
Christians ...	10,787	6,622	17,409	14,780	10,074	24,854	7,445	...
Total...	45,832	27,593	73,505	52,059	33,939	85,998	13,663	1,160

398. The Durbar Physician sees ground for hoping that the advantages of vaccination are being gradually realized by the public. The sudras, especially about Vycome and Shertallai, who are strongly conservative appeared to the Acting superintendent to manifest indifference and even antipathy to vaccination, but he records with satisfaction that in the Allungaud District several Nair families readily submitted to it.

399. A great deal of inspection work was done by the Superintendent during the year. He visited

2	Stations	8	times.
1	"	7	"
3	"	6	"
4	"	5	"
7	"	4	"
11	"	3	"
and 2	"	twice.	"

It is difficult to overrate the value of constant inspections in a department in which the temptation to falsify returns is always great. If the Superintendent's visits do not prevent the falsifying of returns, they at least act as a check upon it. Another great advantage is that they serve also to check, as the Durbar Physician points out, "deteriorated" lymph being extensively resorted to to the discredit of vaccination as an efficient protection against small-pox.

G. POLITICAL.

400. Though of no political significance, it may as well perhaps be recorded in this place that in the course of the year, His Highness the Maha Rajah proceeded on a pilgrimage to Ramaswaram on the centenary of a similar pilgrimage undertaken by one of his illustrious ancestors in M. E. 959.

401. A party of officials was sent in advance under the direction of Dewan Peishcar Nagum Iyer to make the necessary preparations at Ramaswaram and the different halting stages, and the Madras Government kindly instructed their Collectors to render every assistance.

402. His Highness the Maha Rajah attended by the Dewan and other officers left the Capital on the 6th February 1884 and travelling by the Ariençavoo pass reached Courtallum on the 8th and Tinnevely on the 12th February. As on the occasion of his first visit, so now the people of Tinnevely gave His Highness a hearty welcome and presented an address. His Highness was similarly received at Pudukoodi, Trichendur and Alavarthirunagari which he visited in turn. Returning to Tinnevely His Highness started by special train on the night of the 17th February for Tiru-paramkundrum which was reached before day-break. Starting again and making short halts at Thirbhuvanum, Manamadura and Paramagudi His Highness arrived at Ramanad, the Capital of the Zemindary of that name, on the morning of the 20th February. There too, addresses were presented by the people of Paramagudi and Ramanad. On the 21st February Navapashanum (Deviputnum) was reached. The next stages were Wuchipully and Mandapum from which place His Highness crossed the Paumben channel on the morning of the 23rd February, accompanied by Capt. Howlett the Assistant Resident in charge and Mr. Baker the Port officer. In the afternoon an address was delivered and replied to. On the evening of the 23rd February Ramaswaram was reached. His Highness halted there for two days and arrived at Chettisuthrum on the night of the 25th February. The pilgrimage having been accomplished, His Highness started on the return journey, returning safely to Trevandrum on the morning of the 13th March amid the rejoicings of all his subjects. Dharbasayanum and Madura were visited on the way back.

H. MISCELLANEOUS.

403. *Copper Coinage.* 1,89,906 tolas of copper were coined into 33,09,800 cash which is equivalent to 7,388 Rs. The charges including the value of copper amounted to 3,851 Rs and left a profit of 3,537 Rs.

404. No silver coins were struck during the year.

405. 330½ tolas of gold were coined into 10,000 Andadaraman fanams which are equivalent to 3,392¼ Rs. The cost of gold including sundry charges amounted to 3,332¼ Rs.

406. The following table shows the entire operations of the mint during the year :—

Receipts.	Rs.	chs	Charges.	Rs.	chs
Stamping fee on weights and measures...	0	14	Cost of establishment ...	2,253	7
Sale proceeds of coal ...	13	7	Do. of copper ...	2,017	...
Value of copper struck ...	7,388	...	Do. of gold ...	3,325	14
Value of gold struck ...	3,392	21	Contingent charges ...	1,841	...
				9,436	21
			Profit to Government ...	1,357	21
Total.....	10,794	14	Total.....	10,794	14

407. *Elephant Department.* There were 96 elephants at the end of 1058 to which 15 were added by capture during the year. On the other hand, 10 died, one escaped, one was given away as a present and one was disposed of by sale. The total number of animals at the end of the year was thus 98 or 2 more than at the beginning of the year.

408. The charges on account of feeding, digging of pits, repairs to Keddah and cost of establishment &c. amounted to Rs. 27,370-1-12 against 25,755-15-2 in 1058. Against this was the small sum of Rs 2,140-11-15 realized chiefly by hiring out the animals for marriage procession and pagodas, &c.

409. *The Press.* The work turned out by the Government Press during the year under report is as usual given in the appendix.

410. Its total value was Rs 20,226-27 ch.-3 c. against Rs 20,109-18-15 in 1058 or Rs 117-8-4 more.

411. The subjoined statement shows the different descriptions of work done :—

	1058.			1059.			Difference.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Value of printing done ...	17,181	13	1	16,706	9	4	475	3	13
Do. binding Do. ...	1,316	6	15	1,836	13	14	520	6	15
Do. letter-casting Do. ...	529	26	15	610	15	1	80	16	2
Do. lithographing Do. ...	1,082	...	...	1,073	17	...	8	11	...
Total.....	20,109	18	15	20,226	27	3	117	8	4

412. 3394 reams of paper were consumed in 1059 against 2730 in 1058. The increase is due to the large accession of printing work necessitated by the revenue survey and settlement departments.

413. The value of private work done was Rs 112-13-4 against 215-11-3 in the year previous. The amount of printing required by the various branches of the administration has so increased that the private work undertaken is very limited. Indeed, the Press is soon able to cope with the work devolving on it that the printing of new editions of certain vernacular books which used to be done at the Government Press before was given to private presses on contract during the year.

414. The total expenditure on the Press amounted to Rs 7,752 against Rs 7,892 in 1058.

415. *The Gazette.* The following statement shews the circulation of the Gazette during the last two years :—

Years.	Number of subscribers.			Number of copies supplied free.	Total number of copies.	Total number of pages.
	Paying 4 Rs.	Paying 2 Rs.	Total.			
1058	56	505	621	219	860	1,920
1059	54	474	528	196	730	1,806

416. 47 agricultural and 37 police sheets were published besides special supplements and selections from official papers.

417. *Conservancy of the Capital.* The working of this department during the year under report was satisfactory. The continued improvement in the sanitary condition of the town has had a marked effect on the public health.

418. The cost of the establishment was Rs 19,714 against 18,736 in 1058. The increase is due to the higher rate of hire paid for the conservancy carts and bullocks during the year.

419. 164 Rs was spent on a staff of sweepers specially employed in the large town of Kotar during the year. An expenditure of 74 Rs was also incurred in sanitary arrangements during the prevalence of cholera in Shencottah. The aggregate cost on account of conservancy amounted therefore to Rs. 19,952.

420. *Important Administrative Measures.* Among the more important administrative measures carried out or initiated during the year may be mentioned,

(a) The introduction of a Stamp Act both on financial grounds and as an additional protection against forgery.

(b) The relinquishment of a fee of two per cent levied on the transfer of Pattom lands which yielded an annual revenue of about half a lac of rupees.

(c) The remission of the assessment on coffee lands with reference to the declining state of the industry, and the substitution of an export duty of 5 per cent.

(d) The readjustment of the import duties on Tinnevely dry and confected tobacco.

(e) The abandonment of the import duty on opium with a view to check smuggling through Cochin.

(f) The simplification of the export tariff by the abolition of the export duty on numerous petty articles.

(g) The holding of an Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle show.

(h) The regulation of Kumari or hill cultivation, so as to check the gross abuses incident to the annual survey and assessment in kind of such cultivation, by subordinate revenue officials.

(i) The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police to the charge of the southern and Trevandrum Divisions.

(j) The redistribution of the territorial jurisdiction of the Civil Courts with a view to securing the convenience of suitors and the equalisation of the work of the courts.

(k) The remodelling of the ministerial establishments of the Civil Courts on improved salaries and the reduction and simplification of the work devolving on them.

(l) The placing of the process-serving establishment on the salaried system.

(m) The prohibition of public servants holding responsible appointments acquiring landed property within their jurisdiction without the sanction of Government.

(n) The founding of a chair of Physical science and Chemistry in His Highness the Maha Rajah's College.

(o) The extension of elementary education by the offer of grants-in-aid to the numerous indigenous schools in the country, on condition that they pursue a prescribed course of study under qualified teachers and submit to inspection by Government officers.

(p) The establishment of normal schools for securing a supply of duly qualified teachers for vernacular schools.

(q) Revival of the defunct Book Committee with a view to securing a supply of suitable school books in the vernacular adapted from standard works in English or Sanskrit.

421. *Concluding remarks.* The year, though not so favorable to agriculture as could be wished owing to the partial failure of the periodical rains, was one of unprecedented prosperity in other respects. Trade expanded to an extent never before known, the total value of the exports and imports having gone up from 126 to 166½ lacs. Excise and customs yielded the highest revenue on record showing the increased capacity of the population to consume taxed articles. The customs revenue rose from Rs 4,10,714 to Rs 5,15,493. The consumption of tobacco went up from 9,413 candies to 10,035 candies and that of salt from 4,506 garces to 4,549 garces, and Registration contributed much more largely to the revenue than in the previous year. While a new source of revenue has been added to those already existing, in order to meet the additional expenditure entailed by the new Survey and Settlement, material relief from existing taxation has been afforded where required. The Police, though a comparatively new Force, has already fallen into the right grooves, and the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts since they were placed on their present footing in 1881, is, as judged by the statistics presented in the report, gratifying. The financial result of the year's administration is that, after an unstinted expenditure on Public Works, especially on Irrigation works, after spending Rs 1,37,000 on the Survey and Settlement, and meeting other extraordinary expenditure, there was a surplus of revenue over disbursements amounting to Rs 3,92,325.

W. Samiengal

Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry
Trevandrum
30th April 1885.

APPENDIX.

(6).—Statement showing the number of Head and Sub-Stations and the number of visits paid to them by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents respectively for the year 1059.

Head Station.	Sub-Station.	No. of visits paid by the Ag. Supt. of Police.	No. of visits paid by the Supt. of Police.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Trevandrum and Southern Divisions.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Quilon Division.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Cottrayam Division.
Trevandrum Town	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Station	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poothenchanday	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kythamooka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum Cusbah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shearem	1	...	...	...	...
	Kalacootum	1	...	...	...	...
	Thonakal	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadinumcoolum	...	...	...	...	...
	Vattoorcavoo	1	...	1	...	...
	Attoocal	1	...	1	...	...
Attengal Cusbah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shereingeel	...	...	1	...	...
	Chilacoor	...	...	1	...	...
	Kilimanoor	...	...	...	...	...
Nedoovenkad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pallode	...	...	...	...	...
	Vamanapuram	1	1	...	...	...
	Vitheray	1	...	...	...	...
Neyattincaray	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parachalay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poorar	...	1	...	...	...
	Balaramapuram	...	...	...	...	...
	Vilingum	1	...	...	...	...
	Namum	1	...	...	...	...
	Koolasagaramunglum	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavancode	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pattenum	1	...	...	...	...
	Thoduvetty	...	...	...	...	...
	Aropmanay	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalikavalay	...	...	...	...	...
Calculum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thiruvettar	...	...	1	...	...
	Coolasakarem	...	...	1	...	...
Eraniel	...	1	1	1	...	...
Colachel	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Killyoor	1	...	...	...	...

(6).—Statement showing the number of Head and Sub-Stations and the number of visits paid to them by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents respectively for the year 1059.—(continued).

Head Station.	Sub-Station.	No. of visits paid by the Ag. Supt. of Police.	No. of visits paid by the Supt. of Police.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Trevandrum and Southern Divisions.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Quilon Division.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Cottrayam Division.
Suchindrum	Rajakamunglum	...	1	...	...	...
Nagercoil	...	1	1	...	...	...
	James Town	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottarem	...	...	1	...	...
	Eathamoly	...	...	1	...	...
Poothapandy	...	1	1	1	...	...
Aramboly	...	2	1	1	...	...
Myladi	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Nadoocany	...	...	...	...	...
Alagiapandipuram	...	...	...	2	...	...
Quilon Cusbah	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Town	...	...	...	...	14	...
Paravoor	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Coondray	...	...	...	10	...
	Necndacaray	...	...	...	1	...
	Calladay	...	...	...	...	...
Kottarakaray	...	...	...	...	3	...
Unchel	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Oomanoor	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadakil	...	...	...	2	...
Pathanapuram	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Inchakand	...	...	...	1	...
	Otakall	...	...	...	3	...
Shencottah	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Shamboorvadakaray	...	...	...	...	...
	Arienkavoo	...	...	...	5	...
	Pooliaray	...	...	...	1	...
	Elathoor	...	...	...	1	...
	Chaukard	...	...	...	...	...
	Ayikoody	...	...	...	...	...
Kunmathur	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Vallicode	...	...	...	1	...
	Shornad	...	...	...	...	...
	Shasthancottah	...	...	...	...	...
Karunagapally	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayencoolum	...	...	...	...	2	...

(6) Statement showing the number of Head and Sub-Stations and the number of visits paid to them by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents respectively for the year 1953.—(continued).

Head Station.	Sub-Station.	No. of visits paid by the Ag. Supt. of Police.	No. of visits paid by the Supt. of Police.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Travancur and Southern Divisions.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Quilon Division.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Cotayam Division.
Karthigapally...	Chourey ...	...	...	...	12	...
	Kayenceolum Backwaters ...	...	...	...	4	...
Mavalikuray Talug } Mavalikaray Cusbah }	...	...	1	...	4	...
	Eranaecooly ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Pandallum ...	...	...	...	1	...
Chenganoor ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pathannuthittay	Rancee ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kenyoar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manar ...	...	...	...	4	...
Thiruvellah ...	Kolancherry	...	...	...	1	...
	Kallooparay	...	...	...	4	...
Ambalapulay ...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Poolincoono ...	Thottapully	2	...	...	12	...
	Carinbavalavoo	1	...	...	...	...
	Poonapuray	...	...	...	...	3
Alleppy Town	Edathoova ...	1	...	...	...	1
	Coomaragum	...	...	...	...	1
	Chemakerry	...	...	...	...	1
	Cavalam ...	1	...	...	...	1
	Coothamangalam	...	...	...	...	...
	Ariad ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottayam ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Pambady ...	...	...	...	...	4
	Nattacum ...	...	...	...	...	4
	Kidangoor ...	...	...	...	...	4
	Thiroovarocpoo	...	...	...	...	2
Changanacherry	...	...	...	...	...	3
Peermad ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Kangirapally	...	...	...	...	4
	Moondakayam	...	...	...	...	...

(6)—Statement showing the number of Head and Sub-Stations and the number of visits paid to them by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent respectively for the year 1953.—(continued).

Head Station.	Sub-Station.	No. of visits paid by the Ag. Supt. of Police.	No. of visits paid by the Supt. of Police.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Travancur and Southern Divisions.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Quilon Division.	No. of visits paid by the Assistant Superintendent Cotayam Division.
	Poothupully ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mithracary ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chochooparay ...	...	...	...	...	1
Yetumanur ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Vechoor ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kadathooruthy	...	...	...	...	4
Moovathupulay ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Piravum ...	...	...	...	...	2
	Eramallur ...	...	...	...	...	2
	Koothattooculum	...	...	...	...	...
	Illycard ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottamanglum	...	...	...	...	2
Thodupulay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vallaculum...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nelluparay ...	...	...	...	...	2
Mecnachel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poonjar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramapuram	...	...	...	...	4
Vycome ...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Arcecootty ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Candanad ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vadayar ...	...	...	...	...	4
Sherthalay ...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Coothiathodoo	...	...	...	...	...
	Ariad ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Andakaraly...	...	...	...	...	2
Paravoor ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Munambum	...	...	...	...	...
	Paracadavoo	...	...	...	...	...
	Varappully ...	...	...	...	...	1
Allengad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poothenchiray	...	...	...	...	...
	Poothenvelicaray	...	...	...	...	...
	Cothacoolangaray	...	...	...	...	1
Coonnathoonad	...	1	...	...	...	1
Edapully ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Alwaye ...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Iykernad ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kodanad	...	...	...	...	...

(8)—Statement of Regular Appeals pending, filed, and disposed of in the

COURTS.	Filed in 1059.										Pending and filed.	Value of appeals filed in Rupees.	Uncon- tested.			
	Pending at the commencement of the year.												Transferred to other Courts.	Dismissed for default.	Compromised.	Abated and withdrawn.
	Real.	Personal.	Remanded and readmitted.		Received by transfer.	Real.	Personal.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Nagercoil	53	189	233	...	...	189	233	422	475	40,011	...	1	7	...		
Trevandrum...	79	172	336	5	...	173	340	513	592	55,880	...	5	9	...		
Quilon ...	351	231	398	4	...	233	400	633	984	82,455	1	8	28	1		
Alleppey ...	217	159	388	4	...	161	390	551	768	81,839	...	5	19	3		
Paravoor. ...	86	88	175	1	...	88	176	264	350	32,298	...	1	7	...		
Total...	786	839	1,530	14	...	844	1,539	2,383	3,169	2,92,483	1	20	70	4		

Zillah Courts of Travancore during the year 1059.

Disposed of.					Average duration of the disposed of cases.		Remaining.																				
Contest- ed.		Total.			Contested.		Uncontested.		Contested and Uncontested.																		
For Appellant.	For Respondent.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Below 3 months.	Above 3 and below 6 months.	Above 6 months and below 1 year.	Above 1 year and below 2 years.	Above 2 and below 3 years.	Above 3 and below 4 years.	Above 4 and below 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35								
80	100	70	118	188	3	19	2	24	3	18	140	64	71	12	...	...	...	...	287								
131	186	90	241	331	4	4	5	24	4	7	163	45	38	12	3	...	...	...	261								
234	230	187	365	552	8	14	8	22	8	14	184	72	98	64	14	...	...	...	432								
250	238	157	358	515	5	14	4	7	5	12	142	26	34	33	15	2	1	...	253								
152	13	20	153	173	9	21	...	26	5	26	71	70	27	9	...	...	...	...	177								
847	817	524	1,235	1,759	6	8	4	15	5	15	700	277	268	130	32	2	1	...	1,410								

(12)--Return of applications for execution in the Zillah and Munsiff Courts

Courts.	Decrees of which applications for execution, were pending from last year.	Decrees of which applications for execution, have been received during the year.	Decrees by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of			
					Decrees completely executed and struck off.	Decrees which have been to an end for the time being.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Zilla Courts.								
Nagercoil ...	121	226	4	351	49	142	...	191
Trevandrum ...	351	307	3	661	75	293	5	379
Quilon ...	252	566	6	824	75	569	4	648
Alleppey ...	271	704	4	979	79	632	5	716
Paravoor ...	143	498	3	644	36	446	4	486
Total.....	1,138	2,301	20	3,459	314	2,088	18	2,420
Munsiff Courts ordinary suits.								
Nagercoil... ..	115	1,419	17	1,551	549	814	96	1,459
Padmanabhapurem	266	1,372	140	1,718	675	907	23	1,605
Neyattenkarai ...	296	1,001	28	1,325	608	401	16	1,025
Trevandrum ...	168	518	28	714	168	334	68	570
Do. Additional.	159	978	44	1,181	394	475	102	971
Sheraingil ...	118	795	67	980	269	617	11	897
Quilon ...	336	953	33	1,322	322	766	64	1,152
Kottarakara ...	137	622	26	785	344	317	28	689
Thiruvella ...	113	915	46	1,074	329	513	7	849
Aripaud ...	197	928	64	1,189	184	836	7	1,027
Shencottah ...	151	191	...	342	70	147	...	1,217
Krishnapuram ...	153	988	58	1,199	304	668	30	1,002
Ambalapulai ...	146	1,450	62	1,658	295	1,137	44	1,476
Alleppey ...	819	1,962	48	2,849	395	1,792	128	2,315
Vycome ...	514	1,863	52	2,429	387	1,511	39	1,937
Cottayam ...	785	1,623	91	2,499	392	1,038	25	1,455
Muvattupulai ...	128	1,775	64	1,967	278	1,537	12	1,827
Paravoor ...	266	1,519	12	1,797	503	1,052	42	1,602
Total.....	4,807	20,892	580	26,579	6,471	14,862	742	22,075
Munsiff Courts small cause suits.								
Nagercoil... ..	7	442	5	454	218	204	15	437
Padmanabhapurem	27	362	36	425	231	181	6	418
Neyattenkarai ...	74	215	11	300	155	42	3	200
Trevandrum ...	88	410	12	510	144	260	31	435
Do. Additional.	83	429	7	519	247	187	28	462
Sheraingil ...	19	266	13	298	131	144	3	278
Quilon ...	83	464	8	555	172	315	15	502
Kottarakara ...	26	188	6	220	143	46	3	192
Thiruvellah ...	20	95	5	120	55	48	3	106
Aripaud ...	35	189	7	231	43	163	4	210
Shencottah ...	17	73	...	90	60	16	...	76
Krishnapuram ...	28	270	6	304	119	137	10	266
Ambalapulai ...	12	175	11	198	60	116	5	181
Alleppey ...	112	308	5	425	103	237	18	358
Vycome ...	59	313	3	375	84	228	2	314
Cottayam ...	97	236	5	400	113	165	4	282
Muvattupulai ...	9	297	19	325	91	223	4	318
Paravoor ...	31	362	2	395	161	189	12	362
Total.....	827	5,156	161	6,144	2,330	2,901	166	5,397
Total of Munsiffs...	5,634	26,048	1,041	32,723	8,801	17,763	908	27,472
Grand Total.....	6,772	28,349	1,061	36,182	9,115	19,851	926	29,892

of Travancore during the year 1909.

Decrees pending execution, that is, of which applications for execution are not disposed of during the year.				Decrees partially executed out of those shown in columns 7 and 13.	Average interval in the execution of de. rees.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.			
More than 6 months.	More than 3 months.	Less than 3 months.	Total.			Imprisonment of persons.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.
64	26	70	160	136	20	5	38	34	20
75	186	21	282	108	2	22	52	24	17
43	62	71	176	100	25	15	75	64	20
70	28	165	263	199	64	20	21	7	3
21	22	115	158	217	16	5	62	39	28
273	324	442	1,039	760	25	67	248	168	88
4	7	81	92	184	2	37	217	87	63
17	28	68	113	229	3	22	210	105	146
...	164	136	300	113	5	36	131	64	73
15	30	99	144	52	13	21	54	18	33
33	56	121	210	77	7	20	88	38	106
...	1	82	83	22	28	9	46	30	11
29	38	103	170	25	49	22	91	39	17
17	23	56	96	46	9	18	211	50	5
8	8	209	225	20	64	6	169	49	15
5	16	141	162	59	35	17	172	64	26
59	23	43	125	81	...	2	62	24	21
13	19	165	197	26	19	33	163	42	12
14	19	149	182	195	7	44	333	155	121
65	37	432	534	171	95	15	69	19	42
7	82	403	492	64	36	38	441	111	58
764	118	162	1,044	87	71	30	285	59	99
14	19	107	140	44	7	11	316	75	93
17	20	158	195	193	3	26	322	96	185
1,081	708	2,715	4,504	1,690	25	407	3,380	1,125	1,126
1	...	16	17	13	2	12	5	...	19
...	...	7	7	16	2	2	5	...	45
...	40	60	100	29	3	5	10	5	15
2	11	62	75	19	7	9	2	...	6
2	...	55	57	4	2	3	...	...	24
...	...	20	20	2	18	...	...	...	2
2	1	50	53	...	21	6	...	1	6
1	5	22	28	1	3	4	9	1	3
...	...	14	14	...	25	2	1	...	4
...	2	19	21	...	13	...	12	2	22
4	3	7	14	2	...	...	3	...	7
...	...	38	38	3	16	2	8	...	4
...	...	17	17	4	3	4	6	1	23
...	5	62	67	13	85	7	...	...	10
...	...	61	61	...	25	1	2	...	10
94	9	15	118	3	41	5	9	2	17
...	1	6	7	3	3	2	22	2	11
...	3	30	33	37	1	16	8	1	47
106	80	561	747	149	15	80	102	15	275
1,187	788	3,276	5,251	1,839	23	487	3,482	1,140	1,401
1,460	1,112	3,718	6,290	2,599	23	554	3,730	1,308	1,489
									323

(13.)—Statement showing the No. of appeal and special appeal suits pending, filed and disposed of in the High Court of Travancore during the year 1959.

NATURE OF SUITS.	Pending at the commencement of the year.		Filed during the year.		Value in Rupees.	Disposed of.			Average duration.			Pending			
						Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Months.	Days.	Uncontested cases.	Months.	Days.	Contested and Uncontested cases.	Below 3 months.
	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Real.	Personal.	Headmitted.		Dismissed for default.	Abated and withdrawn.	Compromised.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Regular appeals.....	214	83	57	6	360	2,87,850	4	211	209	226	9	811	2	912	43,254,122
Special appeals	124	171	147	4	446	48,056	4...	4	289	297	420	433	420	783,330	8...
Total.....	338	254	204	10	806	2,85,906	8	215	498	523	617	9	1	622	116,637,130

XXX

(14)—Statement showing the amount of collections and disbursements of the Judicial Department for the year 1959.

COURTS.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	
High Court	10	710	...	...	11,793	3	3,314	1211	319	12	7	15,438	3	4	78,441	3	5	...	...	661	13	9	59,393	15	2
Zillah Courts	4,842	10	...	...	28,388	11	3	16,628	1	1,357	12	1	81,748	8	4	82,208	10	8	368	3	5	1,236	13	3	
Munsiff Courts	647	8	7	2	71,071	183	6	84,789	6	11	5,037	...	10	1,99,866	13	4	2,05,172	9	7	...	...	492	6	2	
Total	5,500	10	5,275	13	61,77	345	3	81,04,742	311	6,714	9	6	2,97,035	9	...	3,02,822	7	8	868	9	10	1,64,300	15	7	

XXX

Munsiff Courts small cause suits																
Nagercoil ...	320	291	74	27	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Padmanabhapuram ...	138	379	65	45	23	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Neyyattankara ...	402	77	22	7	2	2	35	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Trevandrum ...	237	304	115	61	44	11	35	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Do. Additional ...	379	193	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoranmudi ...	120	386	103	27	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Quilon ...	323	410	51	17	8	2	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Kottarakkall ...	224	165	75	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thiruvalla ...	255	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aripudai ...	133	152	54	16	20	14	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shenkottah ...	140	82	13	6	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Krishnapuram ...	185	244	62	36	14	14	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ambalapuzha ...	109	114	27	16	7	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vyome ...	201	158	16	19	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cottayam ...	100	253	38	15	15	13	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Alleppey ...	28	251	167	67	61	18	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Moovatupuzha ...	95	189	66	24	7	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paravoor ...	54	347	72	43	16	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total ...	3,448	4,022	1,148	435	241	103	106	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Total of Munsiffs ...	6,710	10,665	3,575	1,910	1,106	839	1,231	896	896	896	896	896	896	896	896	896
Grand Total ...	6,735	10,737	3,631	1,947	1,140	871	1,296	929	929	929	929	929	929	929	929	929
Nagercoil ...	...	22	37	20	8	24	19	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Trevandrum ...	...	1	17	18	38	36	92	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Quilon ...	...	...	23	13	22	16	57	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Alleppey ...	...	10	82	56	53	44	37	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Paravoor ...	...	3	2	17	21	17	19	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Total ...	14	81	161	124	142	137	224	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202
Nagercoil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum ...	...	1	3	7	7	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quilon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paravoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	13	8	9	17	7	16	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Nagercoil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paravoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(15)—Particulars of the total number of Civil cases pending, filed and disposed of in the High Court and in the Zilla and Munsiff Courts of Travancore during the year 1059.

COURTS.	Pending at the commencement of 1059.	Filed in 1059.			Grand Total.	Value of suits filed in Rupees.
		Real.	Personal.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High Court...	338	260	208	468	806	2,85,906
Zillah Courts.						
Nagercoil ...	137	254	262	516	653	1,32,976
Trevandrum ...	160	250	420	670	830	2,14,380
Quilon ...	597	364	499	863	1,460	3,13,995
Alleppey ...	625	343	571	914	1,539	5,30,797
Paravoor ...	141	143	212	355	496	1,27,550
Total.....	1,660	1,354	1,964	3,318	4,978	13,69,698
Munsiff Courts.						
Nagercoil ...	202	344	1,809	2,153	2,355	1,35,316
Pudmanabapuram ...	178	553	1,534	2,087	2,265	1,35,567
Neyattankara ...	95	455	1,187	1,642	1,737	97,462
Trevandrum ...	186	133	1,454	1,587	1,773	79,041
Do. Additional...	356	236	1,525	1,761	2,117	1,31,252
Sherainkeel ...	153	280	1,245	1,525	1,678	92,221
Quilon ...	413	278	1,730	2,008	2,421	1,13,041
Kottarakarai ...	279	297	1,295	1,592	1,871	82,504
Tiruvellah ...	72	152	1,060	1,212	1,284	84,449
Aripaund ...	274	271	1,158	1,429	1,703	1,00,258
Shencottah ...	39	70	470	540	579	33,261
Krishnapuram ...	288	278	1,376	1,654	1,942	1,04,319
Ambalapula ...	224	161	1,242	1,403	1,627	1,11,183
Vycome ...	227	172	1,567	1,739	1,966	1,46,124
Cottayam ...	319	242	1,493	1,735	2,054	1,23,515
Alleppey ...	699	179	2,181	2,360	3,059	1,87,308
Moovattupula ...	403	246	1,518	1,764	2,167	1,38,113
Paravoor ...	261	111	1,687	1,798	2,059	1,22,064
Total.....	4,668	4,458	25,531	29,989	34,657	20,09,999
Grand Total.....	6,666	6,072	27,703	33,775	40,441	36,75,603

disposed of in the High Court and in the Zilla and Munsiff Courts of year 1059.

Disposed of.					Decided on the merits.		Pending.	Suits of 1059.	Suits of previous years.
Decided on the merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Real.	Personal.	For Plaintiff or Appellant.	For Defendant or Respondent.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	16	17
498	25	523	316	207	198	300	283	250	33
230	33	263	118	145	121	109	390	334	56
374	50	424	127	297	172	202	406	348	58
620	138	758	294	464	302	318	702	493	209
676	174	850	383	467	374	302	689	400	289
204	39	243	61	182	188	16	253	218	35
2,104	434	2,538	983	1,555	1,157	947	2,440	1,793	647
1,041	1,060	2,111	336	1,775	840	211	244	244	...
939	1,164	2,103	570	1,533	603	336	162	162	...
688	932	1,620	413	1,207	473	215	117	115	2
611	982	1,623	120	1,503	490	151	150	148	2
986	897	1,883	219	1,664	886	100	234	212	22
1,382	190	1,572	285	1,287	1,229	153	106	106	...
523	1,529	2,052	316	1,736	301	222	369	269	100
313	1,154	1,467	142	1,325	227	86	404	367	37
369	866	1,235	130	1,105	263	106	49	42	7
609	962	1,571	227	1,344	388	221	132	127	5
196	676	572	82	490	129	67	7	7	...
655	1,003	1,658	280	1,378	512	143	284	224	60
568	964	1,532	157	1,375	386	182	95	95	...
842	933	1,775	161	1,614	670	172	191	178	13
1,125	646	1,771	205	1,566	929	196	283	256	27
678	1,686	2,364	168	2,196	490	188	695	539	156
851	922	1,773	267	1,506	621	230	394	372	22
668	983	1,651	132	1,519	581	87	408	392	16
13,084	17,249	30,333	4,210	26,123	10,018	3,066	4,324	3,855	469
15,686	17,708	33,394	5,509	27,885	11,373	4,313	7,047	5,898	1,149

(16)—Statement showing the operations of the Magistrates' Courts in Truncore during the year 1959.

PRELIMINARY ESQUIRIES.

[illegible][illegible]

(18).—Statement showing the nature and extent of punishments awarded by the Magistrates in Travancore during the year 1059.

District and 1st Class Magistrates.	COURTS.										TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	No. of persons fined only.		No. sentenced to simple imprisonment only.		No. imprisoned and fined.		No. imprisoned and whipped.		Total.		No. fined 50 Rupees and below.		No. fined above 50 and below 200 Rupees.		No. fined above 200 and below 1,000 Rupees.		Total.		No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment below 1 month.		Above 1 and below 3 months.		Above 3 and below 6 months.		Above 6 months & below 1 year.		Above 1 year and below 2 years.		TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	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	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

(19)—Statement showing the No. of appeals pending, filed, and disposed of in the District Magistrate's Courts of Travancore during the year 1959.

Courts.	Pending at the beginning of the year.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Number of persons.										Total disposed of.		Average duration in days.		Pending.						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	In cases rejected on perusal of Calendar and appeal petition.	Sentence or order was confirmed.	Sentence or order was altered or annulled.	Otherwise disposed of by death escape from custody &c.	In cases in which after perusal of records		Cases.	Persons.	Average duration in days.	Cases.	Persons.	Below 1 month.	Above 1 and below 3 months.	Cases.	Persons.	Above 3 months.	Cases.	Persons.	Total		
											Cases.	Persons.															
																										Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Cases.	Persons.	Total			
Pudmanabapuram.	2178	185	337	206	415	...	...	230	144	1	188	375	54	17	38	1	2	...	...	...	...	18	40	...			
Trevandrum	1	75	139	76	140	...	...	83	57	...	76	140	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Quilon	...	180	338	180	338	...	...	157	173	...	180	338	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cottayam	1	163	299	164	300	...	...	152	148	...	164	300	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Alleppey	1	11	17	12	18	...	...	14	4	...	12	18	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cardamom Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total.....	2481	614	1,130	638	1,211	...	8	636	526	1	1620	1,171	56	17	38	1	2	...	...	...	...	18	40	...			

STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION.

(25)—Statement showing the number of documents admitted for registration in the several District Registry Offices during the year 1959.

REGISTRY OFFICES.	1958.		Total.	1959.		Total.	Increase or Decrease	
	Book I. Registrations relating to immoveable property.	Book III. Registrations relating to moveable property & other transactions.		Book I. Registrations relating to immoveable property.	Book III. Registrations relating to moveable property and other transactions.			
1 Trevandrum	2,230	120	3,350	4,038	165	4,203	+	853
2 Agusteeswareru	3,068	74	3,142	3,875	78	3,953	+	811
3 Vilavancode	15,829	157	2,986	3,720	187	3,907	+	921
4 Eraniel	12,632	49	2,681	3,257	55	3,312	+	631
5 Shertallay	3,100	50	3,150	3,230	57	3,287	+	137
6 Calcullam	2,395	96	2,491	3,090	110	3,200	+	709
7 Sheraingil	2,574	82	2,656	3,033	93	3,126	+	470
8 Vicum	2,044	40	2,084	3,009	55	3,064	+	980
9 Kunnathnaud	1,726	32	1,758	2,991	31	3,022	+	1,264
10 Eraniel Additional	2,265	51	2,316	2,933	56	2,989	+	673
11 Neyatincarray	2,371	114	2,485	2,680	115	2,965	+	480
12 Yottumanoor	1,985	16	2,001	2,907	22	2,929	+	928
13 Karunagapully	2,635	53	2,688	2,856	70	2,926	+	238
14 Quilon	2,696	100	2,796	2,776	97	2,873	+	77
15 Muvatupolay	1,861	33	1,894	2,801	29	2,830	+	936
16 Mavelicarray	2,476	54	2,530	2,563	47	2,630	+	100
17 Kartigapully	2,349	101	2,450	2,510	100	2,610	+	160
18 Thiruvella	2,182	34	2,216	2,419	34	2,453	+	237
19 Neyatincarray Additional	2,058	62	2,120	2,347	64	2,411	+	291
20 Ambalapalay	2,090	53	2,143	2,059	42	2,101	—	42
21 Allungaud	1,742	30	1,772	2,017	34	2,051	+	279
22 Chenganoor	1,543	19	1,562	1,964	32	1,996	+	434
23 Paravoor	1,748	35	1,783	1,885	45	1,930	+	147
24 Chungancherry	1,397	31	1,428	1,759	40	1,799	+	371
25 Cottayam	1,622	30	1,652	1,687	27	1,714	+	62
26 Kottarakarai	1,394	29	1,423	1,625	22	1,647	+	224
27 Nedumungaud	967	28	995	1,498	33	1,531	+	536
28 Thovalay	1,310	29	1,339	1,474	42	1,514	+	175
29 Shencottah	953	26	979	1,142	20	1,164	+	185
30 Cunnathoor	1,029	14	1,043	1,111	11	1,122	+	79
31 Meenachel	1,016	18	1,034	1,112	9	1,121	+	87
32 Pathanapuram	697	12	709	951	8	959	+	250
33 Thodupolay	291	13	304	337	9	346	+	42
Total.....	64,275	1,685	65,960	77,846	1,839	79,685	+	13,725

(26)—Statement of work done in the Huzur Registry office during the year 1959.

Number of communications remaining for disposal from previous year	32
Do. received during the year	6,012
Total	6,044
Do. disposed of during the year	6,038
Do. remaining undisposed of at the close of the year	6
Do. of orders together with separate communications	5,220
Do. of returns examined	3,571
Do. of copies of registered documents received and examined	75,841
Indexes received and examined Vols. 150 each containing pages	500

[illegible]

	Cases.	Prisoners.	Pending at the beginning of 1959.
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	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

(24)—Statement of Criminal Appeals preferred to the High Court, from the decisions of Sessions Judges during the year 1959.

1	Cases.	Pending at the be- ginning of 1059.
2	Prisoners.	Filed in 1059.
3	Cases.	
4	Prisoners.	
5	Cases.	
6	Prisoners.	
7	Cases.	
8	Prisoners.	Total.
9	In whose cases the lower Courts' decisions were con- firmed.	Disposed of.
10	Do. Modified.	Number of prisoners.
11	Do. Reversed.	
12	Abated by death &c.	
13	Months.	Average duration.
14	Days.	
15	Cases.	
16	Prisoners.	Pending.

(2)—Receipts of the salt Department.

ITEMS.	1058 Rupees.	1059 Rupees.
Salt sales	13,23,784	13,28,331
Melvarasanjayam	50,935	19,658
Duty recovered for deficiency discovered on land- ing Bombay salt	5,493	7,766
Excess found in cash pots	298	87
Fines on subordinates	136	195
Value of old gunny bags &c. sold	2,191	898
Penalty for default in the import of Bombay salt	117	239
Patum of the trees in Thamarakolum Ullam	...	15
Sale of fish in the reservoir at Rajakamangalam... ..	...	16
Total.....	13,82,954	13,57,205

(3)—Disbursements of the salt Department.

ITEMS.	1058 Rupees.	1059 Rupees.
Cost price of home-made salt	24,739	14,486
Do. of foreign salt	81,731	1,65,430
Charges of transport	60,057	38,126
Cost of establishment	43,220	46,026
Contingent expenses	2,699	3,956
Arrears of Kudivaram paid	6,139	...
Total.....	2,18,585	2,68,024

D. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

STATISTICS OF TRADE.

(1)—Duty on goods imported.

No.	Goods.	Amount of duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1058	1059		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tobacco ...	7,78,009	8,32,285	54,276	...
2	Opium ...	5,237	7,107	1,870	...
3	Cigars ...	1,354	923	...	431
4	Snuff ...	1,640	1,579	...	61
5	Wines ...	3,481	4,808	1,327	...
6	Rock salt ...	101	783	682	...
7	Minor goods ...	258	668	410	...
	Total...	7,90,080	8,48,153	58,565	492
	Net increase...	...	...	58,073	...

(2)—Duty on goods exported.

No.	Goods.	Amount of Duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1058	1059		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Copra ...	99,878	1,46,533	46,655	...
2	Coir ...	88,129	97,728	9,599	...
3	Cocoanuts ...	14,259	13,132	...	1,127
4	Vettoopauk ...	16,735	25,341	8,606	...
5	Tamarind ...	5,798	7,669	1,871	...
6	Coffee ...	9,728	13,565	3,837	...
7	Cocoanut oil ...	8,368	14,319	5,951	...
8	Salt fish ...	9,596	10,512	917	...
9	Dry ginger ...	15,653	23,025	7,432	...
10	Timber ...	25,427	30,361	4,934	...
11	Palmyra jaggery ...	14,532	33,704	19,172	...
12	Pepper ...	30,460	19,196	...	11,264
13	Poonnaka oil ...	3,715	3,438	...	277
14	Coir fibre ...	407	552	145	...
15	Molasses ...	1,760	3,070	1,310	...
16	Paddy ...	233	597	364	...
17	Perompyre ...	695	630	...	65
18	Hides ...	5,009	4,013	...	996
19	Lemon grass oil ...	935	348	...	587
20	Arrowroot and flour ...	1,824	2,845	1,021	...
21	Turmeric ...	2,726	3,440	714	...
22	Ginger ...	212	261	49	...
23	Cutcholum ...	486	511	25	...
24	Minor goods ...	1,364	4,040	2,676	...
	Total...	3,57,929	4,58,911	1,15,298	14,316
	Net increase...	...	...	1,00,982	...

(3)—Value of dutiable goods imported.

No.	Goods.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1058	1059		
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Tobacco	21,75,745	22,62,829	87,084	...
2	Opium	52,368	71,066	18,698	...
3	Cigars	16,057	12,931	...	4,126
4	Snuff	20,493	19,723	...	770
5	Minor goods	3,868	6,846	2,978	...
	Total.....	22,68,531	23,73,395	1,09,760	4,896
	Net increase.....	...	...	1,04,864	...

(4)—Value of dutiable goods exported.

No.	Goods.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1058	1059		
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Copra	19,97,558	29,30,657	9,33,099	...
2	Cocanut oil	1,67,368	2,86,374	1,19,006	...
3	Coir	17,62,595	19,54,493	1,91,898	...
4	Coir fibre	8,152	11,046	2,894	...
5	Cocoanuts	2,85,154	2,62,637	...	22,547
6	Vettoopauk	3,34,693	5,06,821	1,72,128	...
7	Coffee	3,89,135	2,25,704	...	1,63,431
8	Palmyra jaggery	2,90,645	6,74,034	3,83,439	...
9	Dry ginger	3,13,061	4,61,703	1,48,642	...
10	Salt fish	1,91,936	2,10,262	18,326	...
11	Poonnaka oil	74,314	68,767	...	5,547
12	Tamarind	1,15,974	1,53,373	37,399	...
13	Turmeric	54,492	68,714	14,222	...
14	Timber	2,54,270	3,05,161	50,891	...
15	Pepper	6,09,214	3,91,990	...	2,17,224
16	Lemon grass oil	93,512	34,803	...	58,709
17	Molasses	35,200	61,395	26,195	...
18	Hides	1,00,191	80,272	...	19,919
19	Paddy	4,671	11,926	7,255	...
20	Rice	1,229	1,497	268	...
21	Horse gram	3,104	471	...	2,633
22	Ginger	4,245	5,227	982	...
23	Cutcholum	9,729	10,224	495	...
24	Arrowroot and flour	36,498	57,033	20,535	...
25	Perocampyre	13,061	12,820	...	1,081
26	Minor goods	20,021	1,33,159	1,13,138	...
	Total.....	71,70,892	89,20,603	22,40,802	4,91,091
	Net increase	...	...	17,49,711	...

(5)—Quantity of dutiable goods imported.

No.	Goods.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1058	1059		
1	Tobacco	9,413	10,034	621	...
2	Opium	35	47	12	...
3	Cigars	45	33	...	12
4	Snuff	9,470	9,113	...	357
5	Wines	2,033	3,876	1,843	...
6	Rock salt	50	384	334	...

(6)—Quantity of dutiable goods exported.

No.	Goods.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1058	1059		
1	Copra	2,30,806	3,37,880	1,07,074	...
2	Cocanut oil	11,728	19,993	8,265	...
3	Coir	1,92,335	2,13,236	20,951	...
4	Coir fibre	1,123	1,536	408	...
5	Cocoanuts	93,21,285	85,86,642	...	7,34,643
6	Vettoopauk	2,630	3,932	1,352	...
7	Coffee	19,561	13,708	...	5,853
8	Palmyra jaggery	81,546	1,89,176	1,07,630	...
9	Dry ginger	20,502	30,239	9,737	...
10	Salt fish	62,830	68,821	5,991	...
11	Poonnaka oil	9,113	8,430	...	683
12	Tamarind	45,556	60,242	14,686	...
13	Turmeric	7,602	9,678	2,076	...
14	Pepper	5,985	3,771	...	2,214
15	Lemon grass oil	469	174	...	295
16	Molasses	5,761	10,044	4,283	...
17	Hides	4,504	3,587	...	917
18	Rice	331	436	105	...
19	Paddy	2,285	5,794	3,509	...
20	Horse gram	1,355	136	...	1,219
21	Ginger	417	514	97	...
22	Cutcholum	956	1,014	58	...
23	Arrowroot and flour	4,842	19,539	14,697	...

(7)—Trade routes—goods imported, dutiable.

Goods.	From British India.						From foreign countries.						Total value in Rs.		Increase.	Decrease.
	By land.		By backwater.		By sea.		From Colombo and Jaffna.		From India & Pondicherry		From London and France.		1058	1059		
	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1 Tobacco	4,08,335	4,15,701	3,51,868	4,07,796	...	...	14,12,542	14,39,332	...	...	21,75,745	22,62,329	87,084	...		
2 Opium	...	...	...	...	52,368	71,066	...	...	...	...	52,368	71,066	18,698	...		
3 Cigars	15,040	12,192	557	583	460	156	...	...	...	...	16,057	12,931	...	4,126		
4 Snuff	20,474	19,721	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,493	19,723	...	770		
5 Minor goods	262	986	902	353	2,303	2,996	310	2,268	61,911	162	3,858	6,846	2,978	...		
Total	4,44,111	4,48,606	3,56,346	4,08,734	55,131	73,218	14,12,852	14,41,609	31,911	162	22,68,531	23,73,395	1,09,760	4,896		
Net increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,864	...		

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(8)—Trade routes—goods exported, dutiable.

Goods.	To British India.						To foreign countries.										Total value in rupees.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	By land.		By backwater.		By sea.		To Calcutta and Jaffna.		To Muscat and Pondicherry.		To London and France.		New York.													
	1058	1059	1058	1059	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1 Copra	217	272	13,30,978	14,82,885	6,60,395	13,45,598	...	...	303	...	83,345	...	...	...	19,97,558	20,30,627	9,33,099	...	...	...						
2 Coconut oil	60,063	1,40,938	1,05,220	1,45,014	271	...	...	...	323	...	1,771	...	...	...	1,87,368	2,86,374	1,19,006	...	...	...						
3 Gair fibre	21,208	29,715	17,16,160	13,24,593	4,75,027	4,79,704	612	...	864	2,626	1,901	...	...	...	17,65,938	19,43,438	1,91,898	...	...	...						
4 Cocanauts	181	...	5,377	7,962	756	1,146	...	...	...	...	1,838	...	...	...	8,152	2,63,146	2,894	...	...	...						
5 Cottonpauk	84,022	97,144	1,43,563	1,40,409	47,408	23,709	...	...	...	122	2,315	...	...	...	2,83,184	2,62,827	1,168	...	...	...						
6 Cottonpauk	321,027	4,86,883	12,008	20,963	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,51,692	3,93,704	1,61,708	...	...	...						
7 Pepper	14,051	10,330	1,15,744	1,10,746	68,459	1,21,807	29,025	5,335	1,147	1,715	1,87,738	86,434	...	...	3,89,133	4,31,784	1,48,642	...	...	...						
8 Panyra Jaggery	2,65,899	5,23,507	2,512	1,411	34	5,592	102	...	...	...	1,45,544	...	...	...	2,55,445	2,80,435	1,31,439	...	...	...						
9 Dry ginger	34,613	68,023	87,210	1,29,711	1,80,660	1,64,037	187	2,311	15,124	50,636	...	...	...	...	1,91,300	2,10,827	1,83,256	...	...	...						
10 Salt fish	56,856	1,22,409	21,448	3,231	4,854	7,972	69,286	71,876	252	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,300	2,10,827	1,83,256	...	...	...						
11 Poonnaka oil	52,662	63,432	15,327	3,231	2,087	7,972	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,300	2,10,827	1,83,256	...	...	...						
12 Tamarind	76,183	1,06,893	886	25,372	1,089	8,464	36,965	30,701	887	6,365	...	...	...	...	1,91,300	2,10,827	1,83,256	...	...	...						
13 Tamarind	374	314	23,313	25,372	1,089	8,464	36,965	30,701	887	6,365	...	...	...	...	1,91,300	2,10,827	1,83,256	...	...	...						
14 Pepper	56,517	1,07,327	92,498	1,05,437	13,654	76,315	1,828	1,372	13,131	24,44	...	...	...	...	1,91,300	2,10,827	1,83,256	...	...	...						
15 Pepper	1,00,260	1,32,361	4,03,538	1,33,007	97,139	87,001	10,718	12,026	3,359	17,906	...	...	...	...	6,09,714	3,91,990	80,691	...	...	...						
16 Lemon grass oil	...	...	83,676	29,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,09,714	3,91,990	80,691	...	...	...						
17 Molasses	104	2,573	33,696	53,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,700	34,893	26,193	...	...	...						
18 Molasses	46,986	40,249	63,764	39,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,700	34,893	26,193	...	...	...						
19 Paddy	1,193	2,046	3,473	9,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,191	80,272	7,255	...	...	...						
20 Rice	121	394	1,132	1,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,191	80,272	7,255	...	...	...						
21 Horse gram	...	...	1,628	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,191	80,272	7,255	...	...	...						
22 Ginger	2,947	4,098	1,229	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,191	80,272	7,255	...	...	...						
23 Cutcholam	...	...	4,331	5,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,191	80,272	7,255	...	...	...						
24 Arrowroot & flour	670	500	18,734	5,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,191	80,272	7,255	...	...	...						
25 Peromomyra	13,186	10,476	713	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,191	80,272	7,255	...	...	...						
26 Minor goods	3,231	47,973	12,428	52,327	3,947	21,487	397	2,739	...	...	3,448	...	...	...	20,021	1,33,159	1,13,138	...	...	...						
Total	12,34,163	19,92,199	37,03,446	37,84,821	15,46,053	23,42,866	1,50,699	1,38,699	38,671	1,01,842	1,51,736	3,33,919	1,89,113	2,09,377	71,70,892	89,20,603	25,40,802	4,91,691	...	...						
Net increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,49,711	...	...					

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(9)—Trade routes—goods imported, free.

No.	Goods.	From British India.				From foreign countries.						Total value in rupees.		Increase, Decrease.				
		By land.		By backwater		By sea.		From Colombo and Pondicherry.		From London and France.		From New York.						
		1058.		1059.		1058.		1059.		1058.		1059.			1058.		1059.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Piece goods	261,282	6,92,849	6,561	79,698	2,90,090	3,25,956	1,391	1,715	...	...	...	...	5,52,427	10,99,618	5,47,191		
2	Rice	3,74,897	4,37,189	27,931	1,48,447	2,94,000	1,20,476	...	...	...	102	...	...	6,56,854	7,01,137	64,399		
3	Paddy	1,38,445	8,76,566	19,491	1,29,273	30,420	13,076	...	73	...	...	...	...	1,88,354	5,18,921	3,30,563		
4	Coffee	...	9,449	...	...	...	48	173	31	...	...	...	...	246	9,498	9,282		
5	Thread	2,14,317	2,61,226	8,438	62,781	21,679	8,749	61	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,545	3,32,756	88,211		
6	Cotton	49,653	88,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,653	88,229	38,576		
7	Copper	2,112	2,059	...	...	9,410	19,766	94	...	...	...	...	...	21,924	95,655	3,393		
8	Chillies	1,07,624	26,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,004	26,750	6,711		
9	Cattle	1,38,465	9,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,186	9,210	...		
10	Boxes	...	...	...	...	407	...	387	15	...	...	...	...	774	87	...		
11	Black gram	20,879	34,887	761	2,812	1,295	712	7	...	...	...	...	...	23,643	38,111	15,068		
12	Brass	2,977	15,938	...	...	6,553	3,891	141	...	...	...	...	...	9,381	4,718	...		
13	Wines	3,376	34,322	4,593	...	1,843	1,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,541	19,149	...		
14	Gingelly oil	22,834	43,143	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,423	43,143	20,716		
15	Sugar	3,490	1,564	2,041	3,212	14,550	3,982	5	14	...	...	...	...	20,026	8,759	...		
16	Cumin seed	16,135	2,850	...	...	1,831	1,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,016	7,690	...		
17	Green gram	22,226	1,053	471	21	1,14,536	10,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,403	1,217	...		
18	Jaggery	2,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,693	...	...		
19	Garlic	8,697	2,737	192	...	411	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,630	8,690	...		
20	Coriander	2,196	968	...	...	419	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,701	2,993	...		
21	Lead	246	692	...	...	5,819	230	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,577	1,778	...		
22	Stationery	2,101	5	...	...	555	50,971	156	347	...	1,421	...	...	34,840	1,746	...		
23	Gold coins	...	...	...	...	21,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,373	...	...		
24	Silver coins	...	...	...	...	1,14,956	2,43,059	10,950	9,141	...	...	...	...	1,32,156	2,52,392	1,27,213		
25	Gingelly seed	11,250	12,635	...	...	4,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,087	16,870	1,783		
26	Roubay salt	...	1,77,419	12,476	2,10,074	81,731	1,03,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,731	4,03,683	91,952		
27	Minor goods	...	...	...	...	1,65,731	3,02,895	25,143	16,873	1,374	1,753	11,373	3,35,150	19,940	3,620	7,50,335		
Total		14,06,245	21,94,870	1,32,798	6,54,437	10,21,621	11,44,907	97,961	27,837	1,974	1,759	13,496	3,35,150	19,940	3,620	2,57,690		
Net increase		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,37,046		

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(10)—Trade routes—goods exported, free.

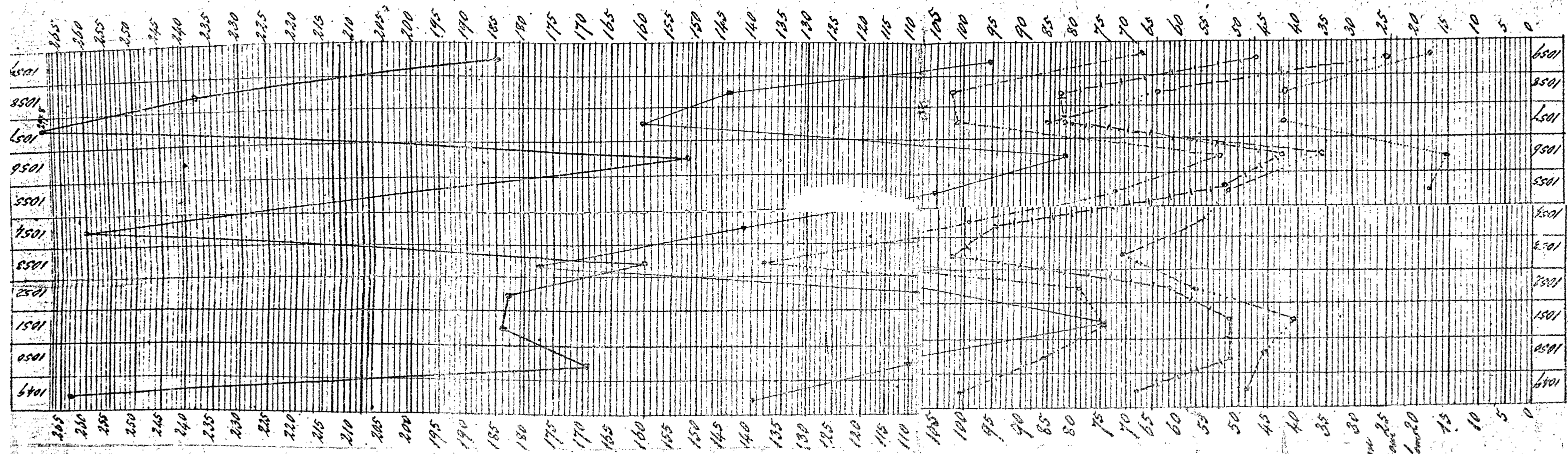
Goods.	To British India.				To foreign countries.								Total value in rupees.		Increase. Decrease.	
	By land.		By backwater.		By sea.		To Colombo and Jaffna.		To Muscat & Pondicherry.		To London & France.		To New York.			
	1057	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059	1058	1059		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1 Cardamom and seeds.....	1,184	350	41,743	1,69,616	1,73,173	...	...	...	...	...	10,815	23,135	1,75,199	2,57,325	77,425	
2 Cardamom seed	1,421	2,036	250	484	5,239	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	485	4,055	11,153	8,801	
3 Pepper	355	1,189	...	11	211	8	...	122	...	...	...	...	1,624	1,624	...	
4 Gingly pomeat	...	...	...	...	...	533	...	12	12	...	...	...	324	1,078	...	
5 Cardam	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	17	17	...	...	...	392	7,197	...	
6 Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
7 Mats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	689	341	
8 Boxes	46	322	513	752	8,013	358	1,149	3	5	890	...	224	1,890	10,382	8,802	
9 Dholl	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10 Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11 Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 Meth	...	40	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,831	2,243	...	
13 Pepper	1,781	2,243	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	2,774	2,051	
14 Cashew nuts	511	3,737	...	38	21	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	3,889	2,786	
15 Beel	24	1,663	...	...	...	...	...	364	102	...	...	...	1,266	11,774	7,408	
16 Shaperago	214	1,632	115	4,153	10,132	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	2,632	4,554	1,602	
17 Ivory and lac	...	...	...	2,332	2,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	2,893	4,554	1,602	
18 Pomegranates	...	...	...	2,253	5,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	5,680	4,377	
19 Silver	...	...	...	2,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,406	...	2,038	
20 Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21 Coffee	11,602	32,172	10,046	57,880	85,276	13,151	15,696	173	8,120	491	17,089	2,39,684	4,17,065	6,87,993	2,46,574	
22 Minor goods	...	...	...	95,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,33,460	...	...	
Total	19,621	73,278	11,320	1,40,166	2,40,758	2,92,643	13,730	15,255	544	8,631	491	29,781	2,46,574	4,46,440	5,32,651	
Net increas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,06,227	4,75,723	2,46,574

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Revenue & Finance

Rainfall Chart.



Denotes 40
 Aleppo 35
 Lule 30
 Derandun 25
 Khamis 20
 Rajahmundry 15

D. P. W. RETURNS.

(11)—Receipts and disbursements of the D. P. W. for the year 1893-94.

TO BALANCES AS PER LAST YEAR'S ACCOUNTS.	Rupees. ch.c.	Rupees. ch.c.	By expenditure as per progress reports ...	Rupees. ch.c.	Rupees. ch.c.
Cash (inclusive of unclaimed wages) ...	28,768 19 ...		„ Establishment (pay and allowances) ...	81,569 3 10	
Outstanding advances ...	12,595 26 11		„ Deposits, sundries &c. ...	98,338 16 15	
Stock ...	81,032 12 1		„ Unclaimed wages paid ...	12,454 27 12	8,11,905 4 5
Tools and plant ...	2,26,109 11 15	3,48,506 13 11	„ Cash in hand (inclusive of deposits & unclaimed wages)	39,693 13 2	
Drafts cashed during the year ...		7,05,333 21 8	„ Outstanding advances ...	10,394 20 3	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	4,331 5 11		„ Stock ...	75,347 9 2	
Unclaimed wages ...	14,216 21 ...		„ Tools and plant ...	2,37,165 8 7	3,62,600 22 14
Deposits, fines, sundries &c. ...	1,02,117 21 5	1,20,665 20 ...			
Total Rupees.....	11,74,505 27 3		Total Rupees.....	11,74,505 27 3	

(12)—Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1893-94.

Roads.	Repairs.	Original Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	Maintenance Closing breaches ...		Do. do. in the Northern Division ...	1,41,116 24			
	Repairs to damages caused by the floods of June 1892 on the roads in the Quilon Division		Do. do. from Moolatpally to Western Frontier ...	2,485 990			
	Repairing the cardamom hill road at Peernade		Do. do. from Cottayam to Perombaloor 1st section (98th to 107th mile) ...	592			
	Special repairs to the road from 42nd mile to the Frontier ...		Do. do. from do. to do. 2nd do. (108th to 117th mile) ...	11,322	1,56,519		
	Constructing road from Canjerapully to Coonoombagon and Maunmaly ...		Do. do. from Perombaloor to Alwaye ...	60			
	Do. do. without masonry works from Carogachell to Coonoombagon in the Canjerapully District ...		Do. do. from Moolatpally to Western Frontier ...	30			
	Do. do. from Cottayam to Perombaloor 1st section (98th to 107th mile) ...		Do. do. from do. to do. 2nd do. (108th to 117th mile) ...	1,639 3			
	Do. do. from Chungom landing place to the Syrian college at Cottayam and a landing place at its terminus ...		Do. do. from the 6th mile of Moondakayem road to the Poothupully village a total length of 2 miles and 2832 ft. ...	160			
	Do. do. without masonry works from the 10th mile Northern road (Yettoomanoor) to Laulen ...		Do. do. from Alwaye to Edappally ...	120			
	Do. do. from Cottayam to Poothienagady ...		Do. do. from Cottayam to Poothienagady ...	410			
			Carried over.....	3,757 1,56,519			

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	3,757	1,56,519	
Constructing road from Cottayam to Karpolay ...	444		
Do. do. from Puthanapuram to Koneyoor.	4,927		
Do. do. along the sea beach at Quilon from the small bridge via the Scottish Indian Coffee Company Store to the custom house ...	322		
Do. certain roads at Alleppey...	1,333		
Do. cross roads in the Quilon bazaar ...	24		
Road from Illicuray to Pallat junction ...	79		
Extending the Palace road at Alleppey one mile to the Southward ...	171		
Improving the village road from Shencottah to Colathoorpolay chowkey ...	987		
Improvements to the cloth merchants street at Kayencolum ...	281		
Constructing road from Thattivelay on the Ashambo road to Aramboly on the Southern road near the Frontier...	2,974		
Do. do. from Neyoor market to Poothocadai via Karingul...	2,580		
Do. do. from Maycode to Colasageram ...	2,274		
Do. a causeway across the Paradayar River at Pannanay in the Colasageram and Sholacode road...	637		
Improving the village road from Eravy Poothocadai on the 27th mile of Southern road to Karingul market...	1,549		
Do. the existing village road from Soosundrum to Marungoor...	1,044		
Do. the gradients of the Southern road from 26th to the 35th mile...	2,399		
Do. the road from Anand to Vitharay ...	4		
Constructing road from Bombayacolum via Nedooovengand to Aranaud...	2,696		
Do. do. from Vithanacoor to Allengode...	200		
Do. do. from Cullanaud on the 10th mile of main central road to Nedooovengand...	249		
Do. do. from Varanunay to Thiroovellum via vellany...	1,864		

Do. a cart road from the 17th mile of Varanunayem road to Attengul...	836		
Do. a retaining wall and widening a road to the South of Vettimcooricha fort gate, Trevandrum...	600		
Improving certain roads in and about the Fort Trevandrum, as well as chalay bazaar and fish bazaar roads...	3,025		
Do. the village road from Kattacaday to Veeranacoor into a 14 feet public road...	1		
Do. the village road from Balaramapuram to Kattacaday...	700		
Do. the do. do. from Noyattinkara to Pooor ...	2,637		
Do. the road from Trevandrum to Cotoor via Kattacaday and Coccoody or Paroothipully...	2,210		
Improvement of the gradients of the main Southern road from 3rd to 19th mile...	4,781		
Do. of the old Quilon road from Pullipurem to Navoy-colum, to complete the direct line of road communication between Trevandrum and Quilon ...	653		
Metalling portions of the Southern road between Karanaray bridge and 19th mile...	32,524		
Lengthening a culvert and extending the masonry road side drains, up to the Sirkar stable at Manacand, Trevandrum...	382		
Widening and improving the 10 feet road from Puttom Bungalow to the jail fort gate...	1,510		
Do. and do. the 6 feet road from Northwestern corner of Brickfield to Residency Surgeon's gate...	492		
Do. the 10 ft road from South gate of Chief Engineer's Bungalow to Pattocoono...	409		
Planter's roads, Quilon District, (Bandy road from Pinnanar to Snidkalay and Cuddoorty road)...	2,613		
Do. do. Trevandrum do. bridle path from bandy road to Bonacord Estate) ...	308		
Do. do. Quilon District (Shendroony road)	3,008		
Do. do. (65½ miles of bridle path) bridle path from little Rosemount to Rajathotum...	213		
Carried over.....	87,621	1,56,519	

98

Do.	Bridge over Madakathodu on the 26th mile of do. to do. ...	62
Do.	a bridge over the Calthode on the village road from Thiroovellah to Karyoor...	1,461
Do.	a do. on the 7th mile of Yettoomanoor to Laulen road...	159
Do.	do. on the 8th mile of do. ...	313
Do.	do. on the 9th mile of do. ...	72
Do.	a double vent culvert 5x10 on the 4th mile of do. to do. ...	6
Do.	a double vent culvert on the 10th mile of Yettoomanoor to Laulen road...	52
Do.	a wooden platform bridge of 2-25ft. span on the Karsapalay Trace in the town of Cottayam...	1,285
Do.	a do. across the Parathodu stream on the 27th mile of Cottayam to Moondakayem road in lieu of the present temporary bridge ...	70
Do.	a do. of 2-15ft. span on the Valur trace near Pootheiangaundy in the town of Cottayam...	1,021
Do.	a wooden girder bridge of 4. 23ft. spans over the Neelaungalum river near Cottayam...	2,240
Do.	an iron girder bridge of 7. 43ft. spans across the river at Cottayam...	524
Do.	bridges and culverts on the Laulen road to make it cartable...	3,295
Do.	a bridge at the 32nd mile. of Cottayam to Moondakayem road...	15
	Replanking the 3 W. G. bridges on the 60th, 61st and 64th miles of the Peermade and Goodalloor road...	700
	Constructing wooden girder upper bridge on mansoury aboutment at the 44th mile Peermade ghaut road...	71
	Making and fitting rollers to Moondakayem bridge	115
	Constructing a bridge across the Karoomaundy canal with approaches...	2,186
	Carried over...	13,772
		1,571 2,48,002

Originals.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	Brought forward.....	...	3,289	6,690
	Constructing a Cutcherry to accommodate Tahsildar, Munsiff, Registrar, Police, and Unjef office at Cottayam...	7,168		2,92,121
	Repairing and removing the tiled roof of the Coonathumand Cutcherry...	400		
	Alteration and addition to the Alengand Cutcherry for Police accommodation...	201		
	Do. and do. to the Moovattupulay do. for do.	169		
	Do. and do. to the Coonathumand do. for do.	185		
	Do. and do. to the Vycome do. for do.	462		
	Constructing a 2nd class Police station at Thiroorellah	1,165		
	Furnishing the Peernade tannah with cots and constructing cookhouse for the same...	652		
	Constructing additions and alterations to the existing cutcherries for Police accommodation at Arpaund...	2,034		
	Do. do. and do. to the do. for do. at Olenganoor...	1,267		
	Do. do. and do. to the do. for do. at Quilon...	9		
	Do. 3rd class Police station at Thovalah...	337		
	Do. and 2nd do. do. at Aramboly...	427		
	Do. a new building for Police accommodation at Vela-vaucode...	1,312		
	Do. do. do. at Eraniel...	1,417		
	Do. a Police station at Challay...	1,965		
	Do. a 3rd class Police station at Vitherny...	875		
	Do. do. at Bavanapuram...	341		
	Do. additions and alterations to the existing Cutcheries for Police accommodation at Neyyattankaray...	204		
	Do. a hall and chambers for High Court Vakeels	202		
	Renewing the decayed joists of the public offices Trevandrum...	81		
	Providing ceiling to the Northern record room of the do.	376		
	Do. wooden partition for the accommodation of Settlement and Survey offices Trevandrum...	1,112		
	Converting the guard room of the Public offices into a Stamp and Stationery rooms and fitting the same...	863		

		2	25,751	29,040
III.—Hospitals.	Certain improvements to the High Court record room Expenditure on 11 works estimates below 500 Rs. each	1,871		
	Annual repairs to the Civil Hospital including renewing the portion of the verandah terrace...	635		
	Expenditure on 20 works estimates below 500 Rs. each	1,677	2,362	
	Constructing a dead house for the Alwaye hospital	15		
	Do. do. for the Cottayam do.	33		
	Do. do. for the Moovattupulay ...	496		
	Retiling the roof of the Shertallay hospital	7		
	Do. do. of the Mavalcaray do. ...	947		
	Constructing a hospital with cookroom, latrines, and dead-house at Shencottah...	878		
	Do. a do. do. at Pulpamabapuram...	4,243		
	Do. dead house for the Thuckalay do. ...	156		
	Do. do. for the Parachaky do. ...	428		
	Expenditure on 5 works estimates below 500 Rs. each	756	7,969	10,321
	Expenditure on 3 works estimates below 500 Rs. each	224	224	
IV.—Jails.	Constructing a new Central Jail at Poojappera Trevandrum	26,063	26,663	26,887
	Repairing the District English School at Quilon	727		
V.—Schools.	Expenditure on 5 works estimates below 500 Rs. each	411	1,138	
	Expenditure on 1 work estimate below 500 Rs.	155	135	1,273
	Expenditure on 31 works estimates below 500 Rs. each	2,369	2,369	2,369
VI.—Public Buildings.	Certain protective works to Ponnooddy Sanitarium bungalow	43		
	Expenditure on 40 works estimates below 500 Rs. each	3,693	3,736	
VII.—Other Buildings.	Carried over.....	...	...	3,75,458

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward.....	13,772	1,571	2,45,002
Constructing a 10 ft bridge across the Kadacaud stream on the village road from Pundulum to Koneyoor.....	445		
Do. bridge across the river at Krishnamuram.....	955		
Do. a foot bridge over the Camp Gorge river for the crossing of Balmoral Coffee Estate.....	76		
Renewing bridges and culverts on the Madathoray to Thainmalay road.....	1,998		
Rebuilding the South abutment of the Kayencolum bridge.....	449		
Reconstructing a damaged culvert on the 49th mile of the main central road in the Colluracurry District.....	731		
Constructing a bridge of 2 vents each 6'x8', to replace a fallen bridge on the 2nd mile of Shorlacode road.....	226		
Do. a 3 vent bridge each 6'x8' to replace a fallen arched bridge on the 10th mile of Thiruvovettur road.....	672		
Do. a 12ft. platform bridge across Notchycanal odai on the 6th mile of Colasagarum road.....	604		
Do. bridge with approaches over the Poygayanur on the new road from Thattivelay to Arambooly.....	2,004		
Do. do. across Pambooroy voy-cad on the road from Coachell to Silt pun and Kainingal.....	3,617		
Reconstructing a 2 vent culvert each 6'x9 on the 9th mile of Thiruvovettur road.....	642		
Do. the Chennithodum bridge on the 1st mile of Thengaputalum road.....	454		
Do. culverts &c. on the Panazooly road.....	673		
Enlarging a culvert 3 vents on the 53rd mile, Southern road.....	466		
Renewing the platform of the bridge on the Shorlacode road.....	383		
Do. a bridge and culvert of 3 vents of 5 feet span each across the Arasayanurcaul opposite the Chenninagachy, Unnen pagoda.....	187		
Constructing a platform bridge across the Olakary river on the great valley coffee estate road.....	58		
Do. do. do. across Erappay, do. on the 3rd mile of the Thadacarcenom do.....	14		

III.— Canals.	Repairs.	Do. do. across the Mamen river Coonthalor Adhigam...	25			
		Do. do. across the stream on the district road from Cullaur to Ponnoody...	343			
		Do. bridge over the canal at Chakay and extending the Chakay road to the sea beach...	79			
		Expenditure on 18 works, estimates below 500 Rs. each	2,393	31,573	33,114	
	Originals.	Maintenance of Wuzkallay barrier canal	2,418			
		Do. of canals and backwaters from Trevandrum to Alleppey...	6,865			
		Deepening A. V. M. canal from Poowar to Tengapottunum	32			
		Maintenance of Thiekmanaray channel	492			
		Expenditure on 4 works estimates below 500 Rs. each	576	10,363		
		Opening canal from Codimatha landing at Cottayam to Venbanaud lake...	5			
II.—Residences.	Repairs.	Preparatory work to wada canal Alleppey	699			
		Expenditure in 1 work estimate below 500 Rs.	8	612	10,975	2,92,121
		BUILDINGS.				
		Expenditure on 6 works estimates below 500 Rs. each		1,600		
	Originals.	Constructing residences for the clerks of the Resident's office at Peernade.	5			
		Do. a new office for the Resident at Trevandrum	4,862			
		Expenditure on 1 work estimate below 500 Rs.	223	5,090	6,690	
		Annual repairs to the Quilon Cutcherry buildings...	674			
	Repairs.	Do. do. to the public office Trevandrum for 1059...	538			
		Do. do. to the do. do. for 1058...	1			
		Expenditure on 22 works estimates below 500 Rs. each	2,076	3,289		
		Carried over	...	3,289	6,690	2,92,121

Improvements to Pulpanabapurem Poothenar	70,207		
Do. to Pandiancaul	20,751		
Restoring and improving the Anendamar Irrigation channel	2,252		
Do. and do. the Nanjinaud Poothenar channel	974		
Do. the Alathorayaur Irrigation channel	2,928		
Do. the Manaseo-alan caul a branch channel leading off from Shorlacode dam across the Palayaur	38		
Do. the Parakay caul	735		
Head works to Pandiancaul and Pulpanabapurem Poothenar	9,888		
Constructing head work and bridge combined for the Anendamar	748		
Do. do. the Nanjinaud Poothenar	279		
Do. do. the Velavady caul	61		
Do. do. and bridge combined for Arasayaur caul	1,289		
Do. do. wing wall and water cushion wall to Poothen dam. bridge across Punivoical on the 5th mile of Rajakamungalam road	723		
Do. do. across do. on the 8th mile of do.	1,010		
Do. do. over Nanjinaud Poothenar channel near Chattopoothoor at 0. mile 600 feet with an under sluice to feed the Thamaracolum	318		
Constructing a cross bar in the Peechathay caul	22		
Do. 9 cross bars in Nanjinaud Poothenar channel to adjust bed level	1,010		
Do. a bar across the Edaparay escape caul in the 13th mile Anendanaur	412		
Do. surplus calingulah for Mauncolum in Mol Pedagay Thovalah taluq	31		
Do. do. and closing breaches at Numbipathoo in Alagiapandiapurem	68		
Do. Shatters for the Nanjinaud Poothenar sluices	243		
	275		
	1,17,480	14,904	3,75,458
Carried over.....			

	RUPEES.	ANUPPOOS.	ANUPPOOS.	ANUPPOOS.
Brought forward.....	1,17,480	14,604	...	3,75,458
Do. revetment to protect the right bank of Palayam at Moolachadupoo...	487			
Repairs to Poothen dam ...	3,905			
Repairing Pallicondan dam in Nadooroo Pedagay Thowalah Taluk...	250			
Rebuilding the wing and repairing the Anendan dam ...	48			
Enlarging calingulah No. 1 to Anendanur ...	1,309			
Stopping the leakages in the south wing of the chintoorpothoor dam...	42			
Raising bank 1st mile of Nanjinaud Pootherai channel ...	516			
Certain improvements to do. do. do. ...	16			
Altering and enlarging the calingulah on the 1st mile of do. ...	184			
Providing additional water way for Edaparay and Caroomany calingulahs in the 13th and 14th miles of Anendanur channel ...	2,721			
Strengthening the east bank of Palayar south of Othenapally in the weak portions of do. near Thair Pathoo in do. Their Pedagay...	454			
Draining the Kariyalah in Velarucode Taluk ...	649			
Cutting a catch drain above the Thamaracolein salt pans ...	676			
Expenditure on 50 works estimates below 500 Rs. each ...	220			
	4,999	1,34,717	1,49,321	1,49,321
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Maintenance of jangars and ferries in the Northern Division...	425			
Repairing damages caused by the floods of 9th May 1883 ...	63,512			
Expenditure on 6 works estimates below 500 Rs. each ...	786	64,723		
Expenses incurred on account of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief's visit to Travancore...	2,692			
Do. do. for Mons. Cornet on account of Artesian well...	3,537			

Sinking 2 wells in the Courtallam Residency ...	97			
Supplying crockery &c. to the travellers' bungalows throughout the country...	411			
Making 50 Abutments for the District Stamp Office and 2 for Huzur Stamp Office...	1,572			
Charges incurred on account of transmission of stores ...	3,014			
Contingencies ...	8,258			
Lighting roads and canals ...	2,663			
Elephant establishment including fodder and medicine ...	2,258			
Public bungalows, Fire Engine Lascars, Dredger, Canal, traffic Registrars, and water Registrars, establishments...	3,210			
Expenditure on 16 works estimates below 500 Rs. each ...	2,475	30,010	94,703	94,703
Total Rupees.....	...	...	...	6,19,542

Repairs.		Rupees.	Rupees.
	Communications	1,68,453	
	Buildings	14,718	
	Irrigation works	14,604	
	Miscellaneous works, public improvements &c.	64,723	2,62,498
Original Works.	Communications	1,23,668	
	Buildings	68,619	
	Irrigation works	1,34,717	
	Miscellaneous works, public improvements &c.	30,040	3,57,044
	Establishment (pay and allowances)		81,560
	Deposits, sundries &c.		98,339
	Unclaimed wages paid		12,455
	Cash in hand (inclusive of unclaimed wages)		39,624
	Outstanding advances		10,303
	Stock		75,347
	Tools and plant		2,37,165
Total Rupees...			11,74,506

E. INSTRUCTION.
COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

(1)—Summary of numbers admitted and left during the year 1059.

	On register Ad 1058.	Admitted during the year.				Left during the year.			On register Ad 1059.
		By promotion.	From District Schools.	Otherwise.	Total.	By promotion.	Otherwise.	Total.	
College	147	32	8	48	88	...	75	75	160
High school	400	58	30	58	146	42	149	191	355
Preparatory school	201	...	6	130	136	53	65	123	214
Total	748	90	44	236	370	100	289	389	729

(2)—Statement showing the average attendance &c. during the year 1059.

	Highest number on Register.	Lowest number on Register.	Average number on Register.	Average attendance during the year.	Highest number present any one day.	Lowest number present any one day.	Highest weekly average.	Lowest weekly average.	Greatest number present any one week.	Lowest number present any one week.	Highest monthly average.	Lowest monthly average.	Percentage.
College	177	132	150.9	140.8	168	116	165	112	173	116	156.137	114.29	93.17
High school	391	325	373.09	325.8	355	286	317.4	289	375	289	337.106	301.09	87.7
Preparatory school	214	146	200.8	175.06	195	141	193	154	206	143	186.9	142.25	87.3
Total	782	633	724.9	641.46	718	546	705.4	555	753	548	680.14	557.7	88.40

(3)—Statement showing the number examined and promoted during the year 1059.

	Examined.		Promoted.		Percentage.	
	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
Fifth Class	131	87	40	60	36.3	68.9
Upper Fourth Class	163	109	58	58	42.86	53.2
Lower Do. Do.	126	83	67	66	59.8	75

(4)—Statement showing the results in the University Examinations during the year 1059.

	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.				Percentage.
			First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	
Matriculation Examination	59	59	2	46	...	48	71.18
First Examination in Arts	48	43	2	30	...	32	66.6
Bachelor of Arts Examination	22	22	6	6	...	12	59.09
Do. Law Do.	6	6	...	1	1	2	33.3

ENGLISH DISTRICT AND AIDED SCHOOLS.

(5)—Summary of numbers admitted and left during the year 1959.

SCHOOLS.	No. on the Register 1st January 1959.	No. admitted during the year.	Total under ins- truction.	Left during the year.	No. remaining 31st April 1959.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average No. on Register.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.
Kottar...	276	109	385	123	262	14	14	273.2	232.2	85.7
Takallay	68	65	133	43	90	22	22	77.3	63.2	81.7
Quilon...	195	122	317	72	245	50	50	214.9	175.8	81.8
Alleppey	181	149	330	137	193	12	12	182.6	155.2	84.9
Kayenkolum	49	26	75	29	46	3	3	44	37.5	85.4
Mavalikaray	110	55	165	50	115	5	5	115	96	83.4
Eraniel	41	26	67	37	30	11	11	34	29	85.2
Shencottah	70	46	116	46	70	...	...	70	50	71.4
Chunganacherry	59	27	86	32	54	5	5	51.3	42.3	82.4
Sherangeel	70	57	127	57	70	...	...	66	49	74
Attungel	52	23	75	49	26	26	26	33	26.4	80
Paravoor	78	64	142	43	99	21	21	90.2	76.9	85.2
Kotarakaray	35	37	72	36	36	1	1	35.6	28.1	78.9
Bhoothapandy	38	11	49	21	28	10	10	31	25	80.3
Thiroovellah	88	59	147	58	89	1	1	98	80.9	82.2
Alwaye	51	16	67	39	28	23	23	36.6	25.4	69.3
Thiroovettar	38	18	56	22	34	4	4	37	28	75.6
Ambalapoolay	46	24	70	18	52	6	6	51.3	45.6	88.5
Aripand	57	22	79	25	54	3	3	50.8	45.6	89.7
Neyattinkaray	...	43	43	7	36	36	36	30	28	93.3
Mavalikaray Special School.	14	1	15	1	14	...	...	14	9.7	69
Total.....	1,607	1,000	2,607	945	1,662	154	99	1,635.8	1,349.3	82.6
AIDED SCHOOLS.										
Fort English School.	220	221	441	201	240	20	...	222.7	204.9	92
Alleppey Girls' School.	48	46	94	55	39	9	9	37	23	62.1
Quilon Convent Girls' School.	48	25	73	9	64	16	...	55	39.8	72.3
Vycome English School.	...	48	48	6	42	42	...	30.9	26.3	85.1
Total...	316	340	656	271	385	78	9	345.6	294	85.06
Grand Total...	1,923	1,340	3,263	1,216	2,047	232	108	1,981.4	1,643.3	82.9

(6)—Time in school of those on Register at the end of the year 1959.

SCHOOLS.	Less than one year.	Less than two years.	Less than three years.	Less than four years.	Less than five years.	Less than six years.	More than six years.	Average No. of months.
Kottar	71	61	60	27	21	10	12	26.3
Takallay	50	15	9	7	6	3	...	18.4
Quilon	100	54	41	34	12	3	1	20.1
Alleppey	55	53	31	17	14	17	6	25.7
Kayenkolum	21	16	8	...	...	1	...	15.6
Mavalikaray	43	37	24	6	4	1	...	18.3
Eraniel	19	1	5	2	3	...	...	24
Shencottah	29	13	5	9	6	4	4	24
Chunganacherry	15	15	8	5	1	1	...	19.2
Sherangeel	38	14	13	...	3	1	1	16
Attungel	13	3	4	...	4	2	...	21
Paravoor	47	40	7	1	1	1	2	14.6
Kotarakaray	23	9	2	1	1	...	...	11.9
Bhoothapandy	7	8	8	5	...	...	...	24.4
Thiroovellah	36	14	19	11	9	...	...	21
Alwaye	11	1	8	7	...	1	...	24.8
Thiroovettar	9	11	8	2	3	1	...	24.1
Ambalapoolay	19	33	...	...	...	...	...	16
Aripand	17	37	...	...	...	...	...	15.8
Neyattinkaray	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mavalikaray special school	1	4	3	2	...	4	...	41.8
Total.....	660	439	263	136	88	44	32	20.4
AIDED SCHOOLS.								
Fort English school	133	51	17	20	10	6	3	16.3
Alleppey Girls' school	29	5	5	...	...	...	...	23.4
Quilon Convent Girls' school	18	15	10	5	8	3	5	20.8
Vycome English school	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6
Total.....	222	71	32	25	18	9	8	18.9
Grand Total.....	882	510	295	161	106	53	40	19.6

(7)—Time in school of those that left during the year 1959.

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 ...	55	37	11	4	4	5	7	20.4	123
Takallay ...	15	16	7	3	1	1	1	19.3	43
Quilon ...	26	16	18	10	1	1	1	21	72
Alleppey ...	55	21	21	20	9	11	...	22.3	137
Kayankolum ...	10	9	7	1	2	...	...	18.9	29
Mavalikaray ...	23	14	6	3	3	...	1	18.8	50
Eraneel ...	24	7	3	3	...	...	...	19	37
Shencottah ...	24	13	2	1	5	...	1	14	46
Chunganacherry ...	23	4	1	1	1	2	1	15.8	32
Sheraingeel ...	37	11	3	6	...	...	...	12	57
Attungel ...	22	11	5	7	1	...	3	17	49
Paravoor ...	27	7	6	...	2	1	...	13.6	43
Kotarakaray ...	18	12	...	3	2	1	...	16.2	36
Bhoothapandy ...	4	8	5	2	2	...	...	17.7	21
Thiroovellah ...	27	9	10	2	7	2	1	19.8	58
Alwaye ...	15	3	7	4	5	...	3	30.9	39
Thiroovettar ...	11	6	1	1	1	...	2	17.8	22
Ambalapoolay ...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	18
Aripaud ...	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	9.7	25
Neyyatincary ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
Mavalikaray Special School...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	1
Total.....	440	231	112	71	45	24	22	16.8	945
AIDED SCHOOLS.									
Fort English School...	136	36	6	6	5	8	4	13.8	201
Alleppey Girls' do. ...	43	12	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	55
Quilon Convent do. ...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	22	9
Vycome English do. ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	6
Total.....	190	48	8	6	7	8	4	14.2	271
Grand Total.....	630	279	120	77	52	32	26	15.5	1,216

(8)—Distribution according to Classes of those in school at the end of the year 1959.

Schools.	I.	II.	III.	IV. Lower.	IV. Upper.	V.	VI.	Total.
Kottar ...	60	54	41	37	28	23	19	262
Takallay ...	33	10	12	13	15	7	...	90
Quilon ...	96	59	43	22	16	9	...	245
Alleppey ...	69	37	38	16	17	16	...	193
Kayankolum ...	12	17	17	...	...	...	...	46
Mavalikaray ...	32	39	17	13	14	...	...	115
Eraneel ...	11	12	7	...	...	...	...	30
Shencottah ...	26	14	14	8	5	3	...	70
Chunganachary ...	21	12	8	4	...	...	...	45
Sheraingeel ...	36	21	8	5	...	...	...	70
Attungel ...	11	8	2	3	2	...	...	26
Paravoor ...	54	22	10	8	5	...	...	99
Kotarakaray ...	17	8	11	...	...	...	...	36
Bhoothapandy ...	12	6	10	...	...	...	...	28
Thiroovellah ...	36	26	18	9	...	...	...	89
Alwaye ...	10	6	7	5	...	...	...	28
Thiroovettar ...	9	7	6	5	7	...	...	34
Ambalapoolay ...	23	17	12	...	...	...	...	52
Aripaud ...	24	12	11	7	...	...	...	54
Neyyatincary ...	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	36
Mavalikaray special school.	3	5	...	2	...	2	2	14
Total.....	619	404	292	157	109	60	21	1,662
AIDED SCHOOLS.								
Fort English School ...	30	31	52	30	41	29	27	240
Alleppey girls' do. ...	2	7	8	8	...	14	...	39
Quilon Convent do. ...	30	18	9	7	...	...	...	64
Vycome English do. ...	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	42
Total.....	85	75	69	45	41	43	27	385
Grand Total.....	704	479	361	202	150	103	48	2,047

(9)—Distribution according to age.

Schools.	Under 6.	Between 6 & 7.	7-8.	8-9.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-13.	13-14.	14-15.	15-16.	Over 16.	Total.
Kotar	1	1	7	16	17	16	33	27	34	25	85		262
Takallay			3	9	7	9	22	10	14	5	11		90
Quilon	4	9	9	20	22	37	33	27	34	22	28		245
Alleppey			2	10	16	19	30	34	27	22	33		193
Kayenkolum		2	1	5	3	4	12	4	7	7	1		46
Mavalikaray	1	1	3	7	4	11	15	23	13	7	30		115
Eraneel		1	2	2	4	3	6	3	6	2	1		30
Shencottah	2	1	2	2	10	4	12	11	11	6	9		70
Chunganachary		3	4	3	5	10	7	6	2	3	2		45
Sheraingeel	1	1	4	6	10	7	12	8	7	7	7		70
Attungel	1	1	2	2	2	2	7	4	2	1	2		26
Paravoor	2	3	7	8	12	17	6	19	13	9	2	1	99
Kotarakaray			1	1	3	5	5	5	8	4	4		36
Bhoothapandy		1	3	5	5	5	4	4	1				28
Thiroovellah				5	5	10	17	22	12	9	9		89
Alwaye	2	1	2	3	1	8	6	5	2	1	2		28
Thiroovettar					3	6	7	10	2	4	2		34
Ambalapoolay			2	6	4	6	5	8	6	6	9		52
Aripaud	1	1	3	5	5	9	9	6	9	5	1		51
Neyyatincaray	1	1	1	2	1	4	5	6	8	7			36
Mavalikaray													
Special school	1		2				2	1	1		2	5	14
Total...	4	18	30	62	120	147	179	268	239	213	140	242	1,662
AIDED SCHOOLS.													
Fort English School	1	5	8	8	20	20	22	39	33	23	61		240
Alleppey girls' School	4	4	4	6	11	4	3	2	1				39
Quilon Convent girls' School	8	2	5	2	4	3	5	7	3	3	10	12	64
Vycome English School	1	1	8	2	3	4	8	4	6	1	3	1	42
Total...	13	8	22	18	26	31	36	35	49	37	36	74	385
Grand Total...	17	26	52	80	146	178	215	303	288	250	176	316	2,047

(10)—Distribution according to caste.

Schools.	Brahmins.	Pandy Sudras.	Malayalee Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Kotar	100	73	26	43	12	8	262
Takallay	28	26	33		1		90
Quilon	31	25	70	10	105	4	245
Alleppey	23	31	50	22	65	2	193
Kayenkolum	4	5	18		19		46
Mavalikaray	15	10	47	2	40	1	115
Eraneel	3	10	11	3	3		30
Shencottah	36	21	1	9	3		70
Chunganachary		3	11		31		45
Sheraingeel		3	31	10	26		70
Attungel	16	2	6	2			26
Paravoor	28	7	56		7	1	99
Kotarakaray	4		21	1	10		36
Bhoothapaundy	9	12		3	4		28
Thiroovellah	2	1	31	4	51		89
Alwaye		1	3	12	11	1	28
Thiroovettar	10	7	16		1		34
Ambalapoolay	18		27	5	2		52
Aripaud	17	2	26		9		54
Neyyatincaray	10	6	15	2	2	1	36
Mavalikaray special school				14			14
Total...	324	245	521	142	382	18	1,662
Percentage in school...	21.2	14.7	31.3	8.5	22.9	1.08	
AIDED SCHOOLS.							
Fort English school	151	14	71	2	1	1	240
Alleppey Girls' "	6	3	6	2	22		39
Quilon Convent "		5			59		64
Vycome English "	9		26		6	1	42
Percentage in school...	43.1	5.7	26.7	1.03	22.8	.5	
Total...	166	22	103	4	88	2	385
Grand Total...	520	267	624	146	470	20	2,047
Grand Percentage...	25.4	13.04	30.4	7.1	2.2	.9	

(11)—Cost &c. of the English District school establishment and the amount of Grant-in-aid.

Schools.	Average No. in the Register.	Salaries.		Contingencies.		Total cost to Government.		Fees realized.		Net cost for Government.		Total cost for each pupil.		Total cost to Government for each pupil.		Percentage paid by Gov.
		Rs.	Ch. C.	Rs.	Ch. C.	Rs.	Ch. C.	Rs.	Ch. C.	Rs.	Ch. C.	Rs.	Ch. C.	Rs.	Ch. C.	
1 Kottar ...	2733	3474	10	18	...	3462	10	1355	23	2133	11	12	21	7	31	603
Takalay ...	773	1087	12	8	...	1075	12	313	17	787	23	14	6	19	5	713
Quilon ...	2149	1758	11	18	...	1746	11	774	15	1011	24	8	10	4	20	563
Alleppey ...	1926	1680	10	8	...	1670	10	683	10	1017	24	8	10	4	18	486
5 Kaverikolam ...	44	685	11	2	...	673	11	199	2	397	9	15	23	13	16	266
Mavalikarai ...	115	801	11	12	...	789	11	265	15	351	2	12	9	4	22	258
Shencolai ...	391	408	...	...	...	420	...	68	20	351	8	12	9	10	9	380
10 Shencolai ...	70	1324	...	...	...	1298	...	149	5	1636	23	12	15	15	15	890
Churugachary ...	513	504	...	...	...	516	...	134	11	411	14	10	1	8	13	737
Attengel ...	66	612	...	...	...	624	...	131	...	483	...	12	11	20	23	805
Paravoor ...	33	745	21	6	...	737	21	71	16	655	5	22	26	5	5	834
Kottarakaray ...	356	372	...	...	...	364	...	75	...	369	...	14	14	12	13	737
Bheethapandy ...	31	432	...	...	...	444	...	63	...	375	...	27	5	5	5	217
15 Throovillak ...	83	735	...	...	...	738	...	5	...	195	...	7	22	11	7	789
Alwaye ...	366	564	...	...	...	576	...	34	...	547	...	15	20	10	13	828
Thiroovettar ...	37	420	...	...	...	432	...	15	6	335	...	11	13	4	9	672
Amalappulay ...	513	320	4	10	...	332	4	109	16	223	16	6	13	4	8	612
20 Arripand ...	508	320	4	10	...	332	4	114	4	158	14	7	15	4	11	435
Neyyatharay ...	30	208	...	...	...	216	...	47	...	599	...	42	18	...	...	783
22 Mavalikarai Special School ...	14	587	14	...	...	599	14	...	...	599	14	...	...	42	18	103
Total ...	1553	11,755	20	4	278	11,604	8	5,462	20	12,374	15	...	...	...	...	...
Head Quarter Establishment and Contingencies						4,024	17	...	...	4,624	17	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...						22,638	25	...	...	16,998	5	13	8	10	6	7706
Aided Schools.																
1 Port English School ...	2227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	13	1
Alleppey Girls School ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	16	6	...
Quilon Convent Girls' School ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	10	3	...
4 Vycome English School ...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	1	26	5
Total ...	3456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	20584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,384	5	...	...	...	...	...

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

(12)—Statement showing the number of pupils &c., for the year 1059.

	Government schools.				Aided schools.						Total.		
					Mission.			Native.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	C. s.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of pupils on the Register at the end of the year	11,886	1,946	13,832		16,151	4,385	20,536	5,285	1,632	6,917	33,322	7,963	41,285
Average No. on Register	...	...	13,575	...	...	...	19,592	...	...	6,623	...	...	39,790
No. daily attendance.	...	...	10,729	...	...	...	14,910	...	...	5,908	...	...	31,547

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(13)—Distribution of Pupils in the Vernacular Schools according to Caste.

CASTE OR CREED.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.			AIDED SCHOOLS.			Total.		
				Mission.			Native.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brahmins	1,016	285	1,301	202	32	234	211	98	309
Malayali Sudras	5,641	1,118	6,759	1,735	600	2,335	3,410	737	4,147
Pandy Sudras	1,035	219	1,254	312	125	437	131	58	189
Other Hindus	1,266	85	1,351	3,128	625	5,763	719	295	1,014
Christians	2,592	239	2,831	8,475	2,991	11,466	750	437	1,187
Mahomedans	336	...	336	229	12	241	34	7	41
Total	11,886	1,946	13,832	16,151	4,885	20,536	5,285	1,692	6,917
									33,322
									7,963
									41,285

(14)—The Standards of Instruction pursued in the Government Schools of the Vernacular Education Department.

Standards of Instruction.	Subjects taught according to the several Standards.
1st Standard.	Reading—Malayalim 1st Book (whole) Arithmetic—Tamil tables, Mental Arithmetic. Dictation—On slate and sand.
2nd Standard.	Reading—Malayalim 2nd Book (whole) Tamil 1st Book (whole) Poetical Anthology Part I. Arithmetic—Mental Arithmetic ability to add, subtract, multiply and divide in Tamil Arithmetic Decimal system of Notation & Numeration. Writing—On paper and Cadjan—Dictation. Geography—Name of the Taluqs and the particular Geography of the Taluq in which the school is situated.
3rd Standard.	Reading—Malayalim 3rd Book (whole) Tamil 2nd Book (whole) Malayalim Grammar $\frac{1}{2}$; Money Matters; Poetical Anthology Part II; Moral and Social duties—S. E. Arithmetic—Up to compound rules and simple proportions. Geography—Travancore Geography (whole) Madras Presidency (whole). Hygiene—The Principles of health (whole). Writing—Dictation, Composition and reading miscellaneous manuscript works (paper and cadjan). Sanskrit—Calcutta 1st Book—Sidharupem.
4th Standard.	Reading—Vignanamanchary (whole) Industrial Status $\frac{1}{2}$ Truthful evidence; Moral and Social duties S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$; Sick nursing; Malayalim Grammar $\frac{1}{2}$; Tamil 3rd Book (whole). Arithmetic—Up to compound proportion. History—Travancore History (whole) Indian History $\frac{1}{2}$. Geography—The general Geography of Asia and Europe and the particular Geography of India. Agriculture—Treatise on Agriculture (by Dr. S. Pulney Aundy) $\frac{1}{2}$. Sanskrit—Calcutta 2nd Book (whole) Streeramothanthlam (whole) Sidharupem up to Verbs. Principles of Sanitation and Composition.
5th Standard.	Reading—Moral and Social duties (whole) Nalacharidom $\frac{1}{2}$; Malayalim Grammar (whole) Treatise on Education &c. Malayalim Industrial Status (whole). Mathematics—Arithmetic (whole) Algebra up to fractions; Geometry: 25 propositions in the I Book. History—Indian History (whole) English History $\frac{1}{2}$. Geography—General Geography of the 4 Continents and the particular Geography of the countries of [Europe]. Sanskrit—Reghuvamsam 4th Sargam $\frac{1}{2}$. Agriculture $\frac{1}{2}$ and Composition.
6th Standard.	Reading—Nalacharidom (whole) Basha Sakuntalam P. P. 40; Law of Evidence; C. P. C. Tenures. Mathematics—Arithmetic (whole) Algebra up to simple Equations; Geometry Book I. History—English History (whole) Brief sketches of Eu- Geography—The 4 Continents. [rope (whole). Agriculture—(whole) "Our Secondary Morals" and com- Sanskrit—Reghuvamsam 4th Sargam (whole). [position

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The question of promoting Elementary Education in Travancore for some time past engaged my attention; and as a result of such consideration as I had been able to give to the subject, I stated in paragraph 349 of the last Administration Report my views as to the direction which our efforts to this end should take. I point out that

"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, etc." I added, "shows how much remains to be done in the matter of the Elementary Education of the general population. Already about 80,000 Rupees 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, though the instruction imparted is useless, if not mischievous, as being calculated to perpetuate the prevailing darkness. 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."

2. There is every reason to hope that if we go on working steadily on the lines above indicated, not only will a great advance be made in a few years in the spread of sound Elementary Education, but that a desire for self-help is likely to be created among the people which will prove of the greatest benefit in the future. But to admit of the existing indigenous schools being brought into our system, it is necessary to make certain changes in the constitu-

tion of the Vernacular Education Department. The schools must be frequently visited, and the teachers must be made acquainted with a better and more intelligent system of teaching than they now adopt, and both teachers and parents should be made to see the necessity of introducing better books and a better method, before the standard of instruction can be assimilated to that in force in the Government Proverthy schools. For this purpose an intelligent Inspector will be required in each Taluq.

3. At present the Inspecting staff consists of

2	men on 100 rupees each
1	" on 40 "
4	" on 35 " each
and 6	" on 30 " each

or 13 in all, costing, with peons and stationery, 585½ Rs. per mensem=7,026 Rs. a year. This staff is expected to look after

188	Proverthy schools
444	Grant-in-aid schools
and 39	District schools.

or 671 schools in all.

The result is that the work of inspection is done in a very perfunctory manner. To look after the Government Proverthy and District schools is as much as the Inspectors can do. The inspection of the large number of aided schools is consequently little more than nominal.

4. What it is now proposed to do is not only to provide for the effective supervision of all such schools, but likewise to bring under systematic inspection all indigenous schools and to make them part of our educational system. The number of these schools is given at 834, but I am sure it will be found to be much larger as we have not complete returns from all Taluqs. One Inspector in each Taluq will be needed to work out the change, and I propose accordingly to increase the inspecting staff and fix its future strength as follows:—

2	Inspectors on 100 Rs. each	200
1	" on 50 "	50
1	" on 40 "	40
4	" on 35 "	140
8	" on 30 "	240
16	" on 25 "	400
32	Peons and stationery	1,070
		35

Total.....1,105

per mensem or $12 \times 1,105 = 13,260$ Rs. a year or Rs. 6,234 in excess of the present cost.

5. It is proposed to assign the duty of inspecting the grant-in-aid schools to the two Inspectors on 100 Rs. The State will be divided into two convenient districts for this purpose and one of them will be allotted to each. The Government desire that the inspection should be thorough and regular and that the grant-in-aid rules should be strictly enforced. The remaining 30 Inspectors will be available at the rate of one* to each Taluq not only for looking after the present District and Proverthy schools, but to take in hand and gradually bring into our system the large number of indigenous schools.

6. Until this arrangement has had a fair trial, I propose to leave the Proverthy schools on their present footing. I do not apprehend there will be any difficulty in converting them into grant-in-aid schools if necessary, but as Government institutions, they are now well attended, are popular and are diffusing a sound Elementary Education. It appears to me therefore advisable not to disturb the existing arrangements, until we have gained some experience of how the indigenous schools work when brought under the grant-in-aid rules.

7. The Vernacular District schools, too, of which we have 39, I would leave on their present basis, but the strength and cost of the teaching staff may be usefully revised, both being unnecessarily high. We have at present 176 teachers on salaries ranging from 5 to 50 Rs.. On a careful review of the wants of the different schools, I find that 158 teachers will be quite ample; and, having regard to the standard of instruction imparted in these schools, and to the fact that the supply of teachers available is much larger now than when the schools were first opened, the salary need not be larger than 20 Rs. in any case. Under this arrangement the cost of the District Vernacular schools will be reduced from £2,728 Rs. to 19,098 Rs. 3,630 Rs. a year will thus be set free which will go in reduction of the increased expenditure entailed by augmenting the strength of the inspecting staff. The teachers who may be discharged will find employment as Inspectors.

8. Even more urgent than efficient inspection is the need of trained teachers. Without them no real progress can be hoped for. I would therefore at once make a beginning to meet this want by establishing for the present 2 Normal schools—one at the Capital and the other at Kottar. At both places, we have good raw material to operate on on the one hand, and good vernacular schools which will afford a training ground on the other, for the Normal pupils. Both places are likewise centres of large fields which are

* Note. There are 31 taluqs, but one Inspector will suffice for the present for the two taluqs of Thodupalay and Meovatupalay which are very backward and have very few schools.

likely to afford ready employment for trained teachers. I estimate the cost of the two schools as follows:—

Trained Master	40 Rs.
1 Assistant	25
25 Pupils at 3½ Rs. each	87½
	152½
	2

3,660 Rs. per annum or say 4,000 Rs. 305 per mensem or

9. The training should be entirely in the vernaculars of the country. Malayalam in the north and Tamil in the south.

10. The number of Normal pupils admissible should be limited for the present to 25.

11. A scholarship of 3½ Rs. to be offered to each candidate.

12. The period of training to be ordinarily one year, but another year's trial to be given if the pupil is not successful at the first examination for Teachers' certificates.

13. The selection of pupils for training to be made by such officer or committee as may be appointed by Government.

14. It must be distinctly understood that the Government does not bind itself in any way to find employment for the trained students.

15. Another want in connection with Primary Education is suitable school books in the Vernacular languages. A Committee formerly existed whose duty it was to prepare such books either by translations or adaptations from other sources, but the Committee was unfortunately abolished a few years ago. In anticipation, however, of the measures above proposed for the extension of Vernacular Education, the Committee has been lately revived under the presidency of an accomplished scholar and will, it is hoped, prove a powerful auxiliary to the diffusion of education and enlightenment among the masses of His Highness' subjects. A thousand Rupees has been set apart as a fund from which to pay honoraria to the members of the Committee. Other incidental expenses are separately defrayed.

16. The additional expenditure entailed by the arrangements sketched will be

Inspecting staff.....Rs. 6,234
2 Normal schools..... „ 4,000

Total..... 10,234
Deduct saving in the cost of }
District Vernacular schools..... } 3,630

6,604

which will have to be provided at once if the measures indicated are to be carried out.

17. The assets at present available for Vernacular Education are as follows :—

1. Allotment made by GovernmentRs. 62,300
2. Cost of repair and maintenance of school }
 buildings..... } „ 3,580
3. Grant for Book Society „ 1,128
 Fees derived from Proverthy schools.... „ 14,343
 Do. Do. District schools..... „ 4,639

Total..... 85,990

Setting aside the fees, Government already pay Rs. 67,000 for Vernacular Education. I would add Rs. 13,000 to this sum and fix the grant for the current year at Rs. 80,000. This with the fees which I would also allow to be spent as at present on the Department, will make a total of about one lac of Rs. for Primary Education which I hope will be found to meet present requirements. 6,600 Rs. will go to meet the additional cost of the Inspectors and the expenditure on Normal schools, and the remainder will be available for grants to such of the indigenous schools as may be brought into our Educational system during this and the next few years.

V. RAMIENGAR.

DEWAN.

Vattaparambu, }
2nd October 1883. }

(15)—Statement of the number of Visitors to the Museum during the year 1059.

Months.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Auvary	4,868	2,211	3,090	10,169
Purattasy	5,937	2,785	3,516	12,238
Arpasy	4,808	2,914	3,736	11,458
Kartigay	2,798	958	1,502	5,258
Margaly	1,117	419	1,141	2,677
Tye ...	1,758	574	1,152	3,484
Mausy	2,177	379	1,018	3,574
Panguny	9,949	5,803	6,694	22,446
Chitray	3,781	2,124	2,692	8,597
Vaikausy	3,209	1,403	2,721	7,333
Auny	4,050	2,789	1,089	7,928
Andy	3,817	1,033	1,650	6,500
Grand Total.....	48,269	23,392	30,001	1,01,662

Dates.	No. and Names of Articles, &c.	Names of Donors.	Remarks
	2 Bamboo mats made by the hill tribes of Malatoot		
	2 Do. Baskets do. do.		
	1 Basket of dammer weighing lbs 29		
	1 Box of rattan-seeds ...		
	1 Do. Dragon's blood		
	1 Do. Nux vomica ...		
	1 Do. Gum extracted from the "Vagau" tree		
	1 Do. Do. "Cotton" tree		
	1 Do. Do. "Oothie"		
	1 Do. Marking muts		
	2 Reeds filled with Indian Guttapercha		
18th Aunv	5 Silver coins ...	Purchased.	
	17 Copper coins ...		
25th Do.	1 Copy Sterndale's "Mammalia of India"		
3rd Aunv	10 Specimens of glass ware ...	Dr. Dhanukoti Raju through the Dewan.	Presented by Dr. Dhanukoti Raju of Madras specimens of the results at the first attempt to manufacture glass in the Madras Presidency.
3rd Do.	7 Specimens of Jeypore marble ware...	His Highness the Maharajah G. C. S. I. ...	Purchased from the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883, &c.
Aunv	The Travancore Gazette for 1059...	Sirkar.	

(17)—List of animals and birds, &c., received for and added to the Zoological Department during M. E. 1059 viz. from 16th August 1883 to 14th August 1884.

No.	Names of animals, &c.	Date of admission in the Department.	From whom or whence received.	Remarks.
1	Jungle Dog	8th Aunv 1059	His Highness the Maharajah G. C. S. I.	
2	Common Conicals	4th Purattasi	Mr. R. Davy.	
1	Turtle	12th Do.	Do.	
1	Five-legged Calf	16th Do.	His Highness the Maharajah G. C. S. I.	
1	Python	19th Do.	Bought.	
1	Water-Lizard	24th Do.	Do.	
1	Python	28th Do.	His Highness the Maharajah G. C. S. I.	
1	Lion-Monkey	4th Arpasy	M. R. Ry. Atcheethen Thumby.	
1	Robbit	10th Do.	Bought.	
1	Jungle cat	12th Kartigay	His Highness the Maharajah, G. C. S. I.	
1	Common Tree-cat	28th Do.	Do.	
1	Young Wild Boar	14th Do.	J. A. Wyllie Esqre.	
2	Indian Lorikeets	27th Do.	Bought.	
1	Slender Loris	1st Margally	Captain Howlett.	
3	Screech Owls	14th Do.	T. Mackinlay Esqre.	
1	Gazelle	21st Do.	His Highness the Maharajah, G. C. S. I.	
1	Jungle Dog	22th Do.	Bought.	
1	Crested Hawk Eagle	5th Tre		Born in the Gardens.
1	Spotted-Deer Fawn	8th Do.		
1	Do. Do.	6th Do.		
1	Malabar Civet-Cat	10th Do.	Bought.	
1	Kite	19th Do.		
1	Water-Rail	23rd Do.	T. Mackinlay Esqre.	
1	Turtle	13th Do.		
1	Other	14th Maury	Bought.	
1	Pair Mongoose	15th Do.		
3	Owlets	26th Do.		
1	Civet-cat	3rd Pangany		Born in the Gardens.
1	Lamb	6th Do.	His Highness the Maharajah, G. C. S. I.	
1	Jungle Dog	8th Do.		
1	Young Mouse-Deer	6th Do.	Bought.	Born in the Gardens.
1	White-breasted Kingfisher	21st Do.	Do.	
1	Cheetah	22nd Do.	T. F. Bourdillon Esqre.	
1	Rose-headed Parakeets			
1	Tortoises			
2	Rose-headed Parakeets			
2	Hill Squirrels			
1	Black Eagle			
2	Young Kites			
3	Jungle Grey Hornbills			
1	Forest Eagle-Owl			
1	Brown Hawk-Owl	30th Do.	Bought at the Exhibition buildings from the Kankars of Arianaud.	
1	Mongoose			
1	Crow Pheasant			
1	Dov			
2	Water-Lizards			
2	Malabar Owlets			
1	Green Birds			
1	Hive of Bees	12th Chitray	Bought.	
1	Young Spotted Cat	27th Do.	Mr. G. Bain	
1	Jungle Sow	1st Vaikasy	P. A. Wynn Esqre.	
2	Tree Cats	3rd Do.	T. F. Bourdillon Esqre.	
1	Pair Carrier Pigeons	7th Do.	Bought.	
1	King-Fishers	9th & 22nd Do.	Do.	
1	Magpie Robin	24th Do.	Mr. R. Davy.	
1	Bulbuls	21st Do.		
2	Golden-backed Woodpeckers	20th Do.	Mr. G. Alveyn.	
1	Minab	30th Do.	Mr. G. Bourdillon.	
1	Brown Fish-Owl	35th Do.	Mr. R. Davy.	
1	Pair Guinea Pigs	36th Do.	Bought.	
1	Diver	36th Do.		
1	Pair Woodpeckers	3rd Aunv		
1	Civet-cat	4th Do.		
1	Land Rail	12th Do.	Mr. R. Davy.	
1	Owl	12th Do.		
1	Camdeon	8th Do.	His Highness the 3rd Prince.	
1	Green Parrot	16th Do.	Bought.	
1	Weaver-bird	22nd Do.	A. H. Jacob Esqre.	
2	Tortoises			

(16)—Contributions to the Museum during M. E. 1059 viz. from
16th August 1883 to 14th August 1884.

Dates.	No. and Names of Articles, &c.	Names of Donors.	Remarks
9th Auvany ...	1 Hadleys' Quadrant ...	Purchased.	
15th Do. ...	1 Catalogue of minerals ...	W. D. Mildecott Esq. Supt. Geological Survey of India.	
29th Do. ...	1 Bunch of cashew apples ...	His Highness the Maha Rajah, G. C. S. I.	
25th Purattasy.	1 Game fowls' egg ...	Mr. J. R. Morris.	
28th Do. ...	Part of the jaw of a whale ... A rib of a whale ... Larva of a moth (preserved in spirits...	Sirkar.	
2nd Arpasy ...	1 Dutch tumbler ...	Purchased.	
29th Tye ...	1 Lourie ... 1 Parrot ... 2 Screech owls ... 1 Slender Loris...	Zoological Depart- ment Trevandrum.	
20th Panguny...	2 Glazed table cases from the Quilon Museum...	Sirkar.	
22nd Do. ...	1 Copy "The vertebrate zoo- logy of sind" ...	His Highness the Maha Rajah G. C. S. I.	
31st Do. ...	2 Plates with oil paintings on them executed by the Palace Artist...	Purchased.	
31st Do. ...	1 Copy "The Smithsonian report" for 1881...	Secy. Smithsonian Institution.	
8th Chittray...	1 Egg with a horse-shoe nail- ed on it ...	Mr. R. Davey.	
12th Do. ...	1 Cane puzzle ... 1 Parrah (measure) ... 1 Edungaly ... 6 Iron spades ... 2 Axes ... 1 Bill-hook ... 1 Small wooden plough ... 2 Sets of draining ploughs ... 1 Wooden spade ... 11 Bamboo baskets of sorts used by Kanikars	Purchased at the Tra- vancore Agricultural Exhibition, 1884.	
13th Do. ...	1 Iron plough ... 1 Model of a boat with 'mo- dels of human figures in it 1 Water-wheel (model) 2 Breakers (Agricultural Im- plements 2 Bamboo-mats... 2 Bamboo-baskets ... 2 Yokes ... 1 Plough ... 2 Grass petticoats used by hill people ...	Do. Do.	

Dates.	No. and Names of Articles &c.	Names of Donors.	Remarks
13th Chittray...	3 Baskets used for carrying palmyra toddy 1 Palmyra toddy tapper 1 Fish-trap ... 1 Pot of "Panichi" gum 1 Box of "pea-sand" ... Plumbago in lumps ... Dammer ... 48 Sorts of fibres 2 Skins shed by snakes.	Purchased at the Tra- vancore Agricultural Exhibition, 1884.	
13th Do. ...	SPECIMENS OF WOODS, &c. viz. 1 Teak—tectona grandis 2 Kole-teak do. 3 Blackwood-Dalbergia latifolia. 4 Ebony—Diospyros melan- oxylon 5 Karinthakara—Albizia odoratissima 6 Jacktree—Artocarpus inti- grifolia 7 Tembavoo—Terminalia corearea 8 Anjelee—Artocarpus pirsutus. 9 Tembagam—Shorea tum- bugaia 10 Red cedar—Sethia Indica 11 Ventek—Lagerstromia microcarpa 12 Poomarda—Lagerstree- mia regina 13 Vengay—Perocarpus marsupina. 14 Padri marum—Bignonia chelanoidea 15 Carinigala—Pontedera va- ginalis 16 Aglaymarum—Chickras- sia tabularis. 17 Mango—Mangifera Indica 18 Poolie—Tamarindus Indica. 19 Manja cadamba—Nomi- clea cordifolia 20 Marda—Terminalia paul- culata 21 Kadamarum... 22 Kanakaitha ... 2 Blocks of bees' wax bleach- ed and unbleached	The Sirkar through C. R. Vernede Esqr. Conservator of For- ests.	These arti- cles were Exhibited by the Con- tributor at the Travan- core Agri- cultural Ex- hibition, 1884.

(19)—Statement showing Receipts & Disbursements, &c., connected with the Public Gardens, Zoological Department and Museum during the year 1899.

No.	Names.	Date of admission.	When died.	Remarks.
2	Chestnut Bitterns...	9th Aug 1958.	1st and 3rd Aug 1959.	
1	Mongoose ...	23rd Chittiray 1958.	4th do.	
1	Mouse-deer ...	29th do.	15th do.	
2	Madras Monkeys ...	17th Tye and 26th Panguny 1958.	4th & 12th Parattasy.	
1	Madras Monkey ...	12th Aug 1958.	...	Rescued by order of the Government on 12th Parattasy 1959
1	Cheetah ...	10th Arpasy 1958.	22nd Parattasy.	
1	Chestnut Bittern ...	24th Aug 1958.	24th do.	
1	Lion Monkey ...	11th Aug 1958.	12th Arpasy.	
1	Dove ...	22nd Chittiray 1958.	14th Arpasy.	
1	Python ...	19th Parattasy 1958.	13th do.	
1	Slender Loris ...	24th Chittiray 1958.	21st do.	
1	Five-horned Ram ...	20th Aug 1958.	1st Kartigay.	
1	Rose-ringed Parakeet ...	6th Maasy 1958.	2nd do.	
1	Indian Lorikeet ...	14th Kartigay 1958.	22nd do.	
1	Owl ...	1st Margaly 1959.	8th Margaly.	
3	Partridges ...	11th Maasy 1958.	14th & 25th do.	
1	Python ...	10th Tye 1958.	14th do.	
1	Green Parrot ...	21st Chittiray 1958.	...	
1	Slender Loris ...	11th Arpasy 1958.	22nd do.	
1	Mongoose ...	30th Panguny 1958.	...	
1	Owl ...	1st Margaly 1959.	14th Tye.	
1	Water-Rail ...	19th Tye 1959.	16th Maasy.	
2	Owlets ...	15th Maasy 1959.	24th, 25th & 28th do.	
1	Civet-Cat ...	26th do. do.	8th Panguny.	
1	Cow Buffalo ...	1st Maasy 1958.	14th do.	
1	Owl ...	1st Margaly 1959.	25th do.	
1	Civet-Cat ...	11th Tye 1958.	22nd Chittiray.	
5	Kites ...	30th Panguny 1958.	25th do.	
1	Black-Bird ...	27th Chittiray 1958.	25th do.	
1	Grey Quail ...	6th Maasy 1958.	20th do.	
1	Tree-Cat ...	2nd Vaikasy 1958.	11th Vaikasy.	
1	Hill Squirrel ...	30th Panguny 1959.	14th do.	
1	Owl ...	1st Margaly 1959.	19th do.	
1	Water Lizard ...	24th Parattasy 1958.	21st do.	
2	Lorikeets ...	14th Kartigay 1958.	24th do.	
8	Rose-headed Parakeets ...	22nd & 26th Panguny 1959.	25th & 29th do.	
1	White-Rat ...	20th Aug 1957.	9th Aug.	
2	Kites ...	10th Kartigay and	14th & 32nd do.	
1	Mongoose ...	14th Maasy 1959.	18th do.	
1	Diver ...	26th Aug 1959.	27th do.	
1	Roller ...	...	25th do.	
1	Mouse-Deer ...	1st Kartigay 1958.	31st do.	
2	Wood-peckers ...	21st Vaikasy 1958.	1st & 2nd Aug.	
1	Kite ...	10th Tye 1959.	10th do.	
1	Sarna-Crane ...	11th Panguny 1957.	21st do.	
1	Mouse-Deer ...	8th Panguny 1959.	23th do.	
1	Civet-Cat ...	3rd Aug 1958.	23th do.	

Di:

Dr.

[illegible]

38 Chronic rheumatism	14	1,399	1,613	1,461	136	1	15
42 Chronic osteo arthritis	...	4	4	...	4	...	1
43 a. Primary syphilis hard chancre	...	40	41	38	2	...	1
Do. Indurated bubo	...	123	124	124	...	...	10
Do. Soft chancre	...	608	617	605	2	...	10
Suppurating bubo	...	117	118	115	...	...	3
b. Secondary syphilis	...	1,097	1,101	929	144	1	27
c. Hereditary syphilis	...	41	41	40	1	...	1
41 Cancer	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
4 Eye	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
10 Nose	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
24 Lips	...	25	26	9	17	...	1
26 Cheek	...	40	41	7	32	...	1
27 Jaws	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
28 Mouth	...	3	3	1	3	...	1
29 Tongue	...	17	17	...	1	...	1
35 Stomach	...	12	12	6	6	...	1
45 Penis	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
56 Female breast	...	4	4	2	2	...	1
58 Bone	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
66 Skin	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
a. Hard cancer	...	6	6	1	5	...	1
b. Medullary cancer	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
c. Epithelial cancer	...	4	4	...	...	...	1
Tumour	...	53	53	42	10	...	1
46 Lipus	...	7	7	6	1	...	1
47 Rodent ulcer	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
48 True leprosy	...	43	110	153	...	7	42
49 Scrofula	...	1	120	121	85	34	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	...	4	97	101	22	65	4
Hæmoptysis	...	1	12	12	8	3	1
Tubercles	...	1	65	66	47	19	1
Tabes mesenterica	...	1	4	4	1	2	...
50 Rickets	...	1	89	90	26	38	2
52 Diabetes	...	4	4	...	...	...	4
54 Scurvy	...	73	6,197	6,140	58	1	71
55 Anæmia	...	34	28	27	60	...	37
56 Chlorosis	...	34	490	494	...	...	1
57 General dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Diseases of the brain and its membranes	65Apoplexy	1	1
Disease of the spinal cord and its membranes	70White softening	1	1
	72Ossous tumour	1	1
	75 <i>b.</i> Myelitis	34	34
	84Paralysis	21	24
	85 <i>a.</i> Hemiplegia	9	9
	86 <i>b.</i> Paraplegia	1	1
	87 <i>a.</i> Locomotor ataxy	8	8
	88 <i>b.</i> Infantile paralysis	10	10
	89 <i>c.</i> Local paralysis	17	18
Diseases of the nerves	90Tetanus	7	7
	91Hydrophobia	1	1
Functional diseases of the Nervous system	92Infantile convulsions	12	12
	93Epilepsy	18	19
	<i>a.</i> Epileptic vertigo	6	6
	94Convulsions	53	54
	95Spasm of muscle	2	2
Functional diseases of the nervous system	99Hysteria	768	769
	101Neuralgia	1,000	1,000
	<i>a.</i> Facial	4	5
	<i>b.</i> Brow ache	58	60
	<i>c.</i> Sciatica	100	101
	<i>d.</i> Pleurodynia	100	100
	103Anesthesia	9	9
	105 <i>a.</i> Acute mania	53	73
	<i>b.</i> Chronic mania	10	37
	<i>c.</i> Epileptic mania	4	4
	<i>d.</i> Supposed mania	3	3
Disorders of the intellect	106Melancholia	14	20
	107Dementia	14	27
	108Paralysis of the insane	13	3
	109Idiotcy	2	2
	111Conjunctivitis	9	9
Diseases of the conjunctiva	112Catarrhal ophthalmia	1,925	1,924
	113Pustular ophthalmia	601	601

[illegible]

Diseases of the digestive system.

472 Hemorrhage...	...	1	12	12	5,950	5,950	1	1	1
473 Melena	...	12	12	12	2	2	2	2	2
475 Tympanites	...	15	15	14	3	3	3	3	3
476 Obstruction	...	3	3	14	2	2	2	2	2
478 Intussusception	...	18	18	1	7	7	7	7	7
480 Hernia <i>a.</i> Reducible	...	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
482 Hernia <i>c.</i> Strangulated	...	1	1						
483 Parasitic dis. 1. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> ...	...	5,950	5,950						
10 <i>Oxyuris vermicularis</i>	...	2	2						
13 <i>Taenia solium</i> (tape worm)	...	6	6						
484 Diarrhea	...	52	5,200	5,252	5,098	30	83	41	1
486 Colic	...	3	918	921	889	21	1	10	
487 Constipation	...	1	9,653	9,654	9,648	6			
488 Ulceration	...	2	2	2	1	1			
489 Abscess	...	2	2	2	2	2			
490 Fistula in ano	...	1	14	15	5	9			
491 Hemorrhoids <i>a.</i> internal	...	3	79	82	37	24			
491 Hemorrhoids <i>b.</i> External	...	3	59	59	45	14			
492 Hemorrhage from the rectum	...	1	2	2	2	2			
493 Fissure of the anus	...	39	39	37	37	2			
494 Prolapsus	...	1	1	2	2	2			
496 Condyloma of the anus	...	2	177	179	164	4			
500 Pruritus ani	...	2	2	2	2	2			
501 Hepatitis	...	23	23	23	16	7			
502 Abscess	...	23	23	23	201	6			
504 Simple enlargement	...	6	267	213	201	6			
513 Jaundice	...	24	24	24	11	13			
524 Splentitis	...	3	166	169	163	4			
526 Congestion	...	3	5	5	1	73			
531 Peritonitis	...	4	110	114	29	2			
532 Ascites	...	1	1	1	1	1			
538 1. Acute Bright's disease	...	14	14	14	14	2			
533 Hematuria renalis	...	2	2	2	2	2			
534 Suppression of urine	...	1	1	1	1	1			
536 Diuresis	...	1	1	1	1	1			

Dis. of the cellular tissue.	Dis. of the cutaneous system.	5	798	803	793
818 Inflammation...	819 A abscess	14	1,315	1,329	1,316
821 Slough	824 Fibrous tumour	1	6	6	6
825 Parasitic disease	827 Erythema	...	8	8	...
830 Urticaria	834 Prurigo	...	28	28	26
835 l. Lichen simplex	837 Psoriasis	...	18	18	16
838 Psoriasis b. guttata	841 Herpes b. circinatus	...	5	5	5
842 Pemphigus	843 a. Eczema simplex	...	206	210	206
844 Impetigo	846 Ecthyma	...	286	288	270
845 Rupia	847 Acne	...	18	21	20
848 Syphilis	850 Ichthyosis	...	596	602	601
852 Leucoderma	855 Melasma	...	5	5	5
859 Ulcer	860 Fissures	...	189	189	188
861 Boil	862 Carbuncle	...	3	3	3
863 Onychia	864 Onychia maligna	...	3	3	3
865 Whitlow	866 Gangrene	...	30	30	28
866 Throat abscess		...	13	13	5
		...	16	18	16
		...	5	5	...
		...	2	2	...
		...	5,559	5,671	5,502
		...	170	170	189
		...	741	746	739
		...	37	37	28
		...	3	3	3
		...	90	90	90
		...	89	89	89
		...	1	1	1
		...	1	1	1

Local Injuries.		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																								
Sprain elbow...		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	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
1094	Wound	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	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
1095	man-bite	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	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
1096	cat-bite...	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	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
1097	rat-bite	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22																																																																														

[illegible]

H. MISCELLANEOUS. PRESS RETURNS.

1) — Value of work done for Departments during the year 1959.

Offices &c.	Rules and Regulations.			Annual Reports and Publications.			Book work.			Job work.			Total.		
	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.
English Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,860	1	10
Educational do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	...	...	1,014	...	...	1,014	...	...
Census do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	10	...
Judicial do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	...	...
Revenue Settlement do.	140	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	1,800	...	...	1,941	...	...
Agricultural Exhibition do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...
Peravagay Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	...	...
Jamabundy do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	7	...
Anchal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	7	...
Forest do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	14	...
Nair Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	797	4	...
Medical Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	14	...
Marant do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	21	...
Huzur Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...
Elephant Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Palace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	14	...
Salt Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...
Stamp do.	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	...	...
Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	7	...
Gazette and Supplements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,931	21	...
Letter casting &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	15	...
Non-Sircar work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	13	...
Private advertisements in the Gazette.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18	...
Total													20,226	27	3

(2) — Detailed list of printing work turned out in the Government Press with its value during the year 1959.

Offices &c.	Pages reduced to Foolscap.		Total	Copies.	Impressions.	Value.	
	Plain.	Tab.				Rs.	ch. ca.
Addresses to and replies of His Highness the Maha Rajah	13	...	13	250	750	17	...
Administration Report	68	73	141	450	16,210	569	...
Agricultural Exhibition Dept.	614	309	923	31,762	29,367	221	...
Census Report	116	411	527	500	21,500	434	...
Classification Rules English and Malayalam	24	2	26	1,300	4,300	63	14
Commercial Department	2	...	2	615	615	8	...
Demarcation Rules English and Malayalam	27	...	24	1,500	6,500	77	...
English Almanac for 1934	72	35	107	600	16,200	462	...
Do. Diary do.	...	521	521	650	9,100	124	14
Do. Desk do.	...	1	1	800	800	13	...
Educational Department	13	11	24	16,373	19,145	127	14
Elephant Do.	...	3	3	8,000	1,100	20	...
English Do.	2584	661	3245	35,790	38,470	674	...
Forest Do.	60	...	60	50	360	133	14
Gazette and Supplements	1,1284	6781	1,807	35,944	3,62,252	7,931	21
Government Press	31	4	74	10	10	10	14
Huzur Police	4	1	5	15,000	6,000	28	...
Judicial Department	251	21	461	2,65,980	94,660	328	...
Jamabundy Do.	131	561	70	1,35,072	94,352	507	7
Law Report English	25	...	25	100	700	53	14
Do. Malayalam	414	...	414	150	1,780	92	14
Malayalam Almanac for 1960	41	201	614	750	22,000	225	14
Do. Sheet do.	...	4	4	2,700	2,700	52	...
Do. Vijnanamamary	44	...	44	5,000	10,000	21	21
Do. Travancore Geography	12	...	12	5,000	15,000	44	...
Maramut Department	1	231	231	10,390	13,890	162	21
Medical Do.	1	25	26	9,356	7,062	199	...
Nair Brigade	71	1081	1164	17,762	20,133	738	...
Palace	14	124	138	3,852	4,217	88	...
Peravagay Department	21	55	76	2,61,580	1,07,930	561	...
Revenue Settlement	57	451	1021	7,17,393	12,93,065	1,636	...
Rayasom Department	...	...	...	72	72	2	...
Revenue Survey do.	...	21	21	10,000	10,000	28	14
Salt Department	201	7	271	10,984	13,124	130	...
Stamp Do.	53	6	59	19,350	24,590	205	...
Do. Regulation	34	28	62	31,009	34,000	104	...
Anchal Department	8	431	511	1,93,534	1,20,438	481	...
Vaccination do.	1	2	3	1,728	1,728	18	...
Total	2,216	1,461	3,677	...	24,23,520	16,587	...
Non-Sircar work	...	...	...	...	...	95	19
Private advertisements inserted in the Gazette	...	...	...	...	...	23	18 4
Total rupees						16,706	9 4

(3)—Detailed list of work done in the Bindery with its value during the year 1959.

Value.	Value.			Rs.	ch.	c.
	Rs.	ch.	c.			
Offices &c.						
Census Department...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gazette and Supplements	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Press ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Department	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamabundy do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nair Brigade...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palace ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchal Department...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccination do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	45,370	11,037	864	10	1	124
Non-Sircar work	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cover.	437	63	...	...	...	...
Stiff cover.	2,878	199	...	...	...	...
Half bound	...	...	...	...	...	...
Full do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Half do. calf.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Full do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. morocco.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Full do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. silk.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutting cards.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasting on colored paper.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Making a jewel box.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rupees...	1,836	19	4	13	14	...

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(4)—Detailed list of work done in the Lithographic Department with its value during the year 1959.

Offices.	Pages.	Copies.	Impressions.	Value.		
				Rs.	Ch.	Ca.
Book Depot	1	30	30	...	...	...
English Department	56	1,960	2,360	87	...	...
Educational do.	483	20,318	23,085	777	...	...
Huzur Police	13	330	360	39	...	...
Maranmut Department	2	60	60	6	...	...
Police Force	22	944	984	33	...	...
Revenue Settlement	36	5,282	5,532	103	14	...
Anchal Department	...	460	580	14	...	...
Total.....	620	...	32,991	1,967	14	...
Non-Sircar work	...	...	...	6	3	...
Total Rupees	...	...	...	1,973	17	...

(5)—Detailed list of work done in the Letter-casting Department with its value during the year 1959.

Description.	No. of Punches.	No. of Matrices.	Weight.		Value.			
			lbs.	oz.	Rs.	Ch.	Ca.	
TYPE CASTING.								
Small Pica and Long Primer Malayalam and English assorted letters &c. &c.	...	...	321	15½	206	1	3	
Pica do. do.	...	...	105	9½	77	1	5	
Shaded Pica do. do.	...	...	161	...	80	15	...	
Englishbody do. do.	...	...	58	1½	22	11	9	
PUNCHES.								
For Long Primer	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	
„ Shaded Pica	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	
„ Pica,	37	...	...	...	78	...	...	
MATRICES.								
For Long Primer	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	
„ Shaded Pica	...	87	...	...	87	...	...	
„ Pica	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Making 2 cheques for the Jail and one type mould	...	...	...	...	16	14	...	
Total.....	45	112	616	...	610	15	1	

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