

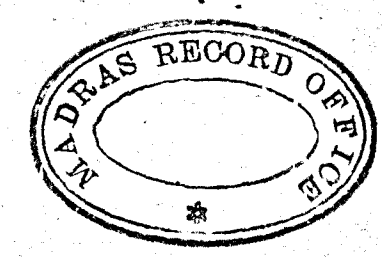
REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE
AND REVIEW.
—
1896-97.

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FOR THE MALABAR YEARS 1072 AND 1073

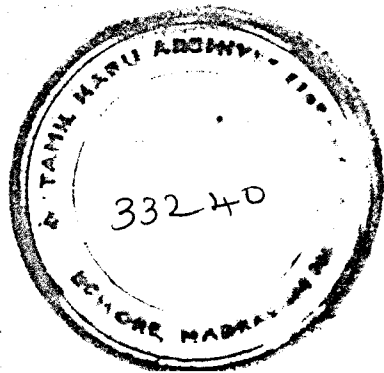
AND

REVIEW OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT THEREON.

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1898.



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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The chief event of the year was the celebration, throughout the State, of the sixtieth anniversary of the glorious reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. General and Political.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The total demand for the year was Rs. 25,13,008 and deducting the remissions the actual demand was Rs. 23,77,502. Of this Rs. 22,71,018 were collected, leaving a balance of 4·5 per cent of the net demand for recovery at the close of the year. Adding to the year's collections under current revenue the amount realized under old arrears, the total land revenue collections amounted to Rs. 23,28,335. Deducting the expenditure Rs. 3,49,446, the net revenue was Rs. 19,78,889 against Rs. 19,07,689 in 1071. Processes for recovery of arrears were issued in the first instance in respect of Rs. 3,29,742, while property for recovery of Rs. 20,808 was attached. But actual sale of property had to be resorted to only in respect of Rs. 1,294. The number of revenue cases disposed of by the Revenue Department was 5,991 against 7,194 in the year previous. The disposal of cases of registry of waste lands also showed a slight fall in the taluks of the Kottayam Division but the results in the settled taluks were better. The receipts from the disposal of revenue cases were Rs. 64,843. 15,497 cases of transfer of registry were disposed of in all the divisions. Under the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes, 626 cases were disposed of, the amount of compensation adjudged being Rs. 71,882. For the benefit of those who had to pay up *Chumathala Chilavoomicham*, a low commutation rate was fixed for payment of the grain demand. A similar concession was granted in regard to arrears on waste lands in the Nedumangad taluk. Interest was remitted on arrears of tax paid up before the close of the year in the Trivandrum and the Southern Divisions and in the Shencottah taluk, and all services in connection with the cess called 'Muthalalpu' abolished. Land Revenue

Survey operations were carried on in Changanachery, Kottayam, Shertallay, Vaikam and Ettumanur. 341·89 square miles of cadastral survey and 309·52 of boundary survey were completed. Fair areas to the extent of 358·69 square miles were held ready for settlement. Maps of 5 taluks embracing an area of 779·99 square miles were lithographed besides other maps. Duplication of measurement sketches of 1,48,870 survey fields was finished. The expenditure on the department was Rs. 90,468 as compared with Rs. 82,798 in 1071. The miscellaneous survey cost Rs. 5,985 against Rs. 3,666. The year's work was the highest on record, being 358·69 square miles against 329·53 in the preceding year. The survey of the Periyar water-spread as also of the coffee estates in Peermade and Periyar was accomplished. Surveys.

The Southern, Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions, except the finally settled taluks in them, as also the taluk of Changanacherry in the Northern Division were under Settlement operations. The Quilon taluk was the most advanced, the rates for revision submitted to Government having received sanction in respect of the portion of the taluk which remained to be dealt with. In Karunagapally the assessing operations were conducted in 10 out of the 12 villages. The taluks of Revenue Settlement.

Neyyattinkaray, Kalcolam, Vilavancode and Eraniel were nearly ready for the assessing process. In Kottarakara, Ampalapuzha and Tiruvallah registration was the main item of work attended to. Classification and registration were conducted in Mavalikara, Chenganoor, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram and Shencottah. The taluk of Changanachery having been entered upon by the Settlement Department during the third quarter of the year, the work was confined to classification. The revenue from the disposal of revenue cases amounted to Rs. 19,344, while the cost of the department was Rs. 1,66,013 against Rs. 1,61,201 in 1071. The Viruthi Settlement was extended to Nedumangad. The receipts from the revision of the Viruthi service came to Rs. 1,52,371.

SECTION III—PROTECTION.

Legislation. Three meetings were held in 1072. Three Regulations were passed during the year. The first of these provided for the better prevention of the out-break or spread of dangerous epidemic diseases. The second was the General Clauses Regulation and the last provided for the construction, repair and maintenance of irrigation works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of irrigation. Three bills to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Abkary and Stamp Regulations were introduced in the year. Nine bills were under consideration when the year closed.

Police. The actual strength of the Police was 1,632 or 49 less than in 1071, the ratio to population and area rising from 1 to 1,525 persons and 4.01 square miles to 1 to 1,571 persons and 4.13 square miles. The cost on account of the Police was Rs. 2,00,105—chs. 18 or a decrease of Rs. 7,724 as compared with 1071. Each policeman cost on an average Rs. 122—chs. 17—c. 3 or chs. 2—c. 3 per head of population. The figures for 1071 were slightly higher. There were only 89 foreigners including 2 pensioners of the Madras Army. The number of men departmentally punished rose from 924 to 1,353. Those criminally prosecuted were 82, of whom only 16 were convicted. The processes for execution again exhibited an increase especially in petty cases. There were more deaths from violent and unnatural causes—695 against 614. 206 fires occurred involving a loss of Rs. 37,267. The percentages of detection and conviction of arrested persons were 70.2 and 54.8 under the Penal Code and 89.8 and 81.7 under Special and Local laws respectively. The percentage of property recovered was considerably higher, 76 against 57.7. The duration of investigation in cases charged and referred slightly increased while that of detention in police custody showed an improvement. 23 murders were reported of which 20 were charged resulting in 8 convictions—40 against 61.9 per cent. 79 cases of dacoity, 370 of robbery and 350 of house-breaking and theft were reported. Of these, 12, 45 and 131 were charged of which 16.6, 55.5 and 60.3 per cent were convicted. The results under dacoity were alone worse as compared with the previous year. 883 cases were referred by the Magistrates to the Police of which 610 were returned as false and 540 struck off. 79.8 per cent of the cases referred by the Police for the orders of the Magistracy were directed to be struck off against 82.8 per cent in 1071. Of 5,182 cases of all kinds investigated, 1.4 per cent only were handled by Assistant Superintendents, 49.1 by Inspectors and 49.5 by Head Constables. The inspection work was satisfactory. In view of the rising importance of Devicolam as a centre of planting activity, a station was established at that place. An Anthropometrical Bureau was opened and several police officers underwent training. The necessary appliances for the Bureau at headquarters and for the Assistant Superintendents were supplied at a cost of Rs. 731—chs. 23—c. 13.

Factories. As in 1071, there were six factories at work in which 1,899 hands were employed per day on the aggregate, including 391 females. The average daily wages ranged from 3 to 14 chs. per head. Only a few accidents of a more or less trifling nature were returned.

92 permits as against 81 in 1071 were issued for importing guns, gunpowder, revolvers, cartridges, percussion caps, sulphur &c. and 12 permits for exporting guns and revolvers carried for self-defence. Besides these 66 licenses for the sale and manufacture of arms, ammunition &c. were issued, of which 65 were for sale and only one for manufacture.

Arms and
Ammunition.

The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction continued the same *viz* 57, excluding the High Court and the Sessions Courts. There were also 3 courts of the Special Magistrates and that of the Special Appellate Judge. The number of cases for disposal by the criminal courts was 18,316 of which 86.82 per cent were for offences under the Penal Code and the rest under Special and Local laws. The ratio of offences to population was 1 to 140. Almost all classes of offences affecting the human body and offences against public justices how a falling off. 28.80 per cent of the persons tried were convicted against 29.48 in 1071. The ratio of conviction in grave offences against life fell from 56.30 to 48.15. 291 public servants were charged and the ratio of conviction was 14.4. One out of 55 persons of the population was involved in criminal proceedings against one out of 57. 482 juveniles including 52 females were charged. 60 were convicted. Out of 18,751 cases for disposal by the Magistracy, 18,590 were disposed of leaving an arrear of 161 cases; 13.9 per cent of the persons brought to trial were convicted as compared with 14.5. The duration of preliminary enquiries before the superior Magistracy was a decided improvement over 1071, being 27 days against, 39. That of trials was stationary—22 days. In the Subordinate Magistrates' courts it averaged 25 and 12 days against 22 and 10 in 1071. The number of appeals before the District Magistrates fell from 787 to 781 and all but 24 were disposed of. Their duration averaged 22 against 29. The ratio of confirmation rose to 54.85 from 53.32 in 1071. There were 142 cases and 155 appeals before the Sessions Courts of which all but 7 and 3 respectively were disposed of during the year. The duration of trials and appeals was 13 and 14 days against 9 and 13 in 1071. The finding and sentence appealed against were confirmed only in the case of 46.42 per cent of the appellants against 58.53. The percentage of reversal was however less, being 21.18 against 27.09 while that of modification showed a marked rise from 12.71 to 31.15 per cent. 9 cases affecting 10 persons were submitted to the High Court for confirmation of sentences of death and life imprisonment. Only 2 persons were sentenced to death against 7 in 1071. 64 appeals were preferred to the High Court against 88. Only 2 of them were carried over to the next year. The duration of trials and appeals averaged 39 and 32 days. The percentage of confirmation of appeals was 72.84 as compared with 54.31—an improvement over last year. Besides disposing of 314 revision cases, the High Court pointed out irregularities of law or procedure in 28 cases and called for and revised 2,467 calendars or appeal statements.

Criminal
Justice.

The total jail population was 2,144 against 2,428. The daily strength averaged 592. Steps are being taken to extend the provisions of the Prisons' Regulation to the District Jails. 458 convicts were admitted into the Central Prison made up of 322 Hindus, 65 Mahomedans and 71 Christians. 412 were under rigorous imprisonment, 2 of whom were females. Juvenile convicts numbered 14. The number of persons under trial by the Sessions Courts was 67 including a female. There were 63 judgment debtors admitted in the year. 136 convicts were punished during the year for Jail offences, 9 of whom suffered corporal punishment. To signalise the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen—Empress, 45 convicts were released including 7 females. The admissions into the hospital rose from 123 to 208 and the total mortality increased by 1—14 against 13. 3 more deaths occurred among the insane convicts in the Lunatic Asylum. The cost on account of the Central Jail amounted to Rs. 37,975—chs. 8—c. 13 and the average cost per head to Rs. 84 chs. 12—c. 6 against Rs. 74—chs. 5—c. 6 in the year before. Deducting the sale proceeds of convict labour, the average cost was Rs. 41—8 chs.—4 c. per convict. 415 convicts in the Quilon District Jail and 366 in Alleppey were admitted of whom 109 and 48 remained at the end of the year. The cost on account of the District Jails was Rs. 74,88—chs. 6—3 c.

Jails.

As in 1071, 5 District and 20 Munsifs' Courts exercised original civil jurisdiction. The litigation of the year was in excess of its predecessors, the aggregate number filed in all the courts being 36,033 or an increase of 19.74 per cent over the average file for the past five years. The ratio of small causes fell from 42.40 to 39.75 per cent in 1071. The aggregate disposals continued the highest on record, 35,287 suits or 84.06 of the file were disposed of against 33,827 or 87.02 per cent in the previous year. The value of a suit averaged Rs. 101.47 as compared with Rs. 96.49. Real property suits formed 37.19 per cent of the regular file. Consequent on the increase in the file the number of litigants also rose from 90,241 to 95,888 in all. 1 out of every 27 persons was concerned in civil proceedings against 1 out of 28. The ratio of suits to population rose from 1 to 75 persons to 1 to 71. The institutions in the Munsifs' Courts advanced from 32,970 to 34,963 suits comprising 20,652 ordinary suits and 14,311 small causes. On an average, a Munsif disposed of 1,712 suits—988 ordinary and 724 small cause suits. 27.54 per cent of the appealable decrees were actually appealed against. The percentage of confirmation increased by 2 per cent while that of modification decreased correspondingly. The ratio of reversal remained the same during the past two years. The improvement noticed in the pendency of suits was sustained in the year under review—one month and 28 days against 2 months in 1071. 6,245 suits were in arrear when the year closed. Applications for execution numbered 34,897 in 6,865 of which full satisfaction was obtained. The pendency of an application averaged 28 days in ordinary suits and 17 days in small causes against 25 and 18 respectively in 1071. The aggregate amounts realised in execution of decrees fell from Rs. 4,54,160 to Rs. 4,08,891. 7 courts against 10 exercised penal powers under sections 165 and 169 of the Civil Procedure Code. In the District Courts original suits aggregated 1,070 against 956. There was only one suit by Government but 39 against them—as sole defendant in 22 and as co-defendant in 17 suits. Of the disposals 8 were decreed for Government and 17 against them. The disposals of the District Courts both under suits and appeals were 1,036 and 1,835 against 950 and 2,125 in 1071. The average duration of suits improved and of appeals slightly deteriorated. The percentage of confirmation both in regard to first and second appeals increased—62.05 and 73.15 against 55.76 and 69 respectively in the year before. The application for execution of decrees disposed of was 1,787 and in 267 of these full satisfaction was obtained. The average duration of an application was 53 days or 4 days in excess of the year before. The realisations in execution of decrees considerably decreased. There were 3,774 petitions in connection with the execution of decrees. The sittings of the High Court fell by 9—320 against 329. The institutions exhibited a falling off, being 701 against 826—302 first and 399 second appeals. 36 first appeals were preferred in which Government was concerned as party, 18 being in their favour. The total number for disposal by the High Court was 920 against 1095—409 first and 511 second appeals. The disposals too were lower, 324 first and 450 second appeals against 408 and 477 in 1071. The ratio of total disposal was 80.00 as compared with 84.13 in the previous year. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 188 first and 316 second appeals against 208 and 316. 43 regular appeals of Rs. 2,500 in value and upwards were heard and determined against 61. The arrears amounted to 146—85 first and 61 second—against 213. 3 first and 2 second appeals were of more than a year's standing. There were 33 applications for review of judgments of Division Benches and all but 3 were disposed of. Only in 3 cases was the application granted. 35 civil miscellaneous appeals, 617 civil miscellaneous petitions, 25 applications for transfer of cases and 3 stamp references were disposed of. 10 Civil Courts were inspected by the Judges of the High Court. The number of foreign decrees received for execution and those transferred from Travancore courts for execution in British India were 65 and 45 against 56 and 16. The judicial receipts and charges showed a surplus of Rs. 2,12,946 under 'Civil Justice' and a deficit of Rs. 1,34,519 under 'Criminal Justice.'

There were 45 offices at work. The average area to every office was 150 square miles and the population 56,839 persons. The total number of documents registered was 1,30,097 showing an increase of 6.5 per cent as compared with 1071. The proportion of documents in Book I to the total transactions continued the same, 98 per cent. The aggregate value of transactions amounted to Rs. 2,69,85,143. 36 per cent of the registered deeds were 50 Rs. and below in value, 24 per cent between 50 and 100 Rs. and 38 between 100 and Rs. 1,000. Only 2 per cent exceeded a thousand Rupees. 84.3 per cent of the documents were registered on the day of presentation and in only .5 per cent was registration delayed over a week. 71 wills were registered. In 389 cases registration was refused. The number pending registration at the close of the year was 120 or nearly 3 per office. There was no prosecution under the Regulation during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,08,748 and the disbursements Rs. 99,059 leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,09,689. The cost of registering an instrument to the State rose from 11 as.—8 p. to as. 12—p. 2 and to the individual fell from Rs. 1—9—5 to Rs. 1—8—11.

One company was registered under the Regulation.

Joint stock Company.

The Commandant proceeded on short leave to Europe when Lieutenant J. J. P. Quinn officiated. 13 men of the Brigade were transferred to the pension list. The usual supply of sashes was procured at a cost of Rs. 239—4—0. One of the guns was replaced by an S. B. 3 pounder at a cost of Rs. 408—13—10. New great-coat slings were also purchased. Mr. W. S. Buckel, graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, was appointed Veterinary Surgeon in the Body Guard.

Military.

522 vessels called at the ports, more than half the number being at Alleppey. Port dues collections amounted to Rs. 7,971 against Rs. 9,656 in 1071. The expenditure on the Alleppey Light-house was Rs. 2,541 against Rs. 2,621. The collections under pier toll and tramway hire were Rs. 7,059 and Rs. 3,756 against Rs. 7,685 and Rs. 4,228, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,654 and Rs. 1,960 respectively.

Marine.

17 tigers and 66 cheetahs were killed. A sum of Rs. 1,278 was disbursed as rewards. 6 permits were issued to shoot elephants.

Destruction of wild animals.

SECTION IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The season was generally favourable for agriculture. In Trivandrum the rainfall was not properly distributed and in the two northern divisions the supply was copious. The prices of food grains ruled higher especially towards the close of the year. The number of gauging stations was raised to 50. Of the 39 stations at which observations were made, 32 showed an excess of rainfall above the normal. 2 had nearly the normal amount while 5 showed a deficiency. The total rainfall was 3,256 inches.

Season and Rainfall.

Mr. Sealy acted as Conservator during portions of the year. The Forest establishment was re-organised on the lines of the British Forest Department. The chief feature was a substantial increase in the number and improvement in the position of the higher grade officers. Special qualifications are insisted on in the case of upper subordinates. The Cardamom Hills consisting of 336 square miles and another tract in Koni of about 280 square miles were reserved. An area of 70 acres under teak in Malayattur and 35.5 acres in Aryankavu were surveyed. Arrangements were made for preserving boundary lines in settled reserves. 164 cases of forest offences were reported. 52 were taken to the courts of which 44.2 per cent were acquitted. By far the largest number of offences were of unauthorised felling or misappropriation of timbers. It is clear that there are more cases of forest offences committed than are brought to light. The year has been free from fires. Cattle grazing fees amounted to Rs. 133. The year was exceedingly favourable for the development of natural reproduction owing to the frequent showers during the dry weather. 105½ acres of land were planted with

Forests.

teak at a cost of Rs. 34.8 per acre. The total area planted with teak was 1,273.4 acres costing on the aggregate Rs. 1,73,886. A sum of Rs. 7,455 was sanctioned for marahmat works of which Rs. 6,300 were spent. No progress worth notice was made in the collection of botanical specimens for the herbarium and specimens of timber for the forest museum. The total yield from the forests was represented by 74,702 candies or 958 in excess of 1071. The receipts from the department were Rs. 4,37,127 or Rs. 61,402 less than in the previous year. Deducting the expenditure the net forest revenue was Rs. 2,05,358. 12 elephants, of which 8 were cows, were captured.

Cardamom
and other
goods.

Mr. Vernede was in temporary charge of the department for a portion of the year. As already stated in the previous report, the change of the monopoly system was given effect to from the beginning of 1072. Of the total area under assessment 9,067.95 acres were leased out and a sum of Rs. 56,551 was recovered by way of tax, the outstanding balance being Rs. 1,136 or only 2 per cent of the demand. In view to encourage the extended cultivation of cardamoms, favourable terms for grant of lands suited for the purpose have been held out and already applications have been received for lands to the extent of 4,366 acres. They are now being regularly surveyed. The establishment was, as a result of the change of system, reduced, resulting in a saving of Rs. 11,583 per annum. The office of the Assistant Superintendent was abolished and the head-quarters of the department removed to Devicolam. The receipts from sale of Kanniyelom gardens which continued under the old system came to Rs. 80,374 and of other goods to Rs. 11,441. The total revenue was thus Rs. 91,815 and deducting the expenditure, the surplus in favour of Government was Rs. 27,472. The detachment of the Nayar Brigade hitherto sent on guarding duty was discontinued under the altered conditions. 8 elephants were captured of which 3 survived.

Trade.

The value of the external trade of the country was Rs. 2,47,98,100 against Rs. 2,43,17,586 in 1071. Of this Rs. 1,46,93,752 represents the value of exports and Rs. 1,01,04,348 that of imports. 34 per cent of the entire trade was by sea, 48 by back-water and 18 by land. There was an increase in the trade in coir, coconuts, coffee, tamarind and tea, while that in copra, cocoanut oil, fibre, arecanuts, dry ginger, jaggery, salt-fish, timber, pepper, hides and cardamoms exhibited a decline. The bulk of the entire trade *viz.* 86.9 per cent was with British India, and the balance *viz.* 13.1 per cent with foreign countries including Ceylon.

The Public
Works
Department.

Under this head, there was an outlay of Rs. 21,27,737 *viz.* Rs. 16,56,640 by the Chief Engineer's and Rs. 4,71,097 by the Marahmat Departments. It is the highest on record. The expenditure incurred by the P. W. Department is made up of (1) Rs. 13,63,244 on works, (2) Rs. 1,98,394 on establishment including contingencies and (3) Rs. 95,002 on tools and plant. The first item, which is far in excess of the corresponding figure in any previous year, is the result of the re-organization of the establishment and consists of Rs. 6,99,670 on communications, Rs. 3,41,177 on buildings, Rs. 2,70,353 on irrigation works and Rs. 52,044 on miscellaneous items. The Kotayar project works consumed Rs. 1,52,614 during the year. Two fresh projects were under investigation. One of these was a scheme for the supply of fresh water to the Trivandrum Town from the Karamanay river, and the other the construction of a cart road to connect the High Range with the road system in the low country to the west. In the Marahmat Department the expenditure is made up of Rs. 4,43,123 on works and Rs. 27,974 on establishment. The former figure comprising Rs. 39,606 on communications, Rs. 2,89,203 on buildings, Rs. 45,550 on irrigation works and Rs. 68,764 on miscellaneous works.

Anchal or
Post Office.

During the year, 10 pillar-letter boxes and 1 letter-box were added, thus bringing the total at the end of the year to 86 offices and 126 letter-boxes. 13,10,115 private covers were carried during the year against 11,77,800 in 1071. There was an increase of 14,837 in the number of official covers. The total earnings of the department in the year were Rs. 2,53,356 against Rs. 2,66,590 in 1071 and the expenditure Rs. 75,355 against Rs. 71,650 in 1071. The total length of mail communication was 840½ miles inclusive of the net increase of 6½ miles added during

the year. 34,672 covers were received and disposed of at the Dead Letter Office. The income from the boat transit service was Rs. 12,408 and the expenditure Rs. 12,738.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The total revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 78,878 against Rupees 64,323 in the previous year. There was an increase in the receipts from all sources except items 2 and 5 notably the latter, which (sale proceeds of articles not credited under any other major head of revenue) yielded but Rs. 3,350 or Rs. 7,701 less than in 1071. Miscellaneous
Revenue.

The out-turn of the salt pans was 1,03,300 maunds or a decrease of 1,28,447½ Salt. maunds as compared with 1071. 28,719½ maunds of Bombay salt were imported during the year against 3,43,052 in the year previous. The quantity sold was 6,20,087 maunds against 6,20,790 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 703 maunds. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 18,99,618 and the charges to Rs. 3,43,612, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 15,56,006 or Rs. 15,486 less than in 1071.

The number of stamp papers and adhesive labels printed during the year Stamps. was 4,42,999 and 1,80,000 against 4,88,484 and 60,000 respectively in the previous year. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 3,56,213-1 a. 9-p. against Rs. 3,46,644 a. 1- and p. 8 or Rs. 9,569-0-1 more than in 1071. The expenditure was Rs. 16,548-8-4 against Rs. 24,229-14-11 in 1071. The decrease is due to the absence of the charges for the purchase of paper for cards, adhesive labels &c. The net revenue was Rs. 3,39,664-9-5 against Rs. 3,22,414-2-9 or Rs. 17,250-6-8 more than in 1071. Three stamp references were made to the High Court under section 42. Anchal labels, cards and embossed envelopes to the value of Rs. 40,136-7 ch.-8 c. were sold during the year showing an increase of Rs. 1,116-13 ch.-8 c. in value over the previous year.

The gross revenue derived from tobacco was Rs. 9,75,216 against Rs. 10,49,059 Excise. in the preceding year. Deducting the charges *viz.* Rs. 44,183, the net revenue was Rs. 9,31,033 against Rs. 10,03,788 in 1071. The total revenue realized from Abkari, Opium and Bhang was Rs. 6,35,398 or Rs. 10,897 less than the year previous.

The gross receipts from Customs were Rs. 6,24,233 against Rs. 6,42,319 in Customs. 1071, showing a decrease of Rs. 18,086. The bulk of the income was as usual from exports, being 96 per cent of the aggregate customs revenue. The cost of collection was Rs. 27,990 and the net revenue Rs. 5,96,243 showing a decrease of Rs. 18,244 as compared with the previous year. The export duty on all kinds of palmyra fibre was temporarily abolished during the year.

The total revenue of the year including the receipts under debt heads Financial. amounted to Rs. 88,55,556 or Rs. 1,03,435 less than the preceding year. The most important among the sources which contributed to the increase are "Land Revenue" and "Miscellaneous" while those mainly responsible for the fall, which aggregated nearly two lacs are "Salt," "Customs," "Tobacco" and "Forest," the fall being due in a great measure to abnormal causes such as depression of trade, agricultural distress &c. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 89,16,723 or Rs. 7,66,540 more than in 1071 and exceeded the income of the year by Rs. 61,167 which subtracted from the opening balance reduced the closing balance to Rs. 97,02,154 composed of Rs. 26,13,930 in cash, Rs. 65,98,870 in promissory notes, Rs. 3,60,617 in goods, and Rs. 1,28,737 in investments in fixed deposit with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and the Cochin Branch of the Madras Bank. The year's total expenditure was not only the highest on record but outstripped the income and is due to operation of the various measures of improvement initiated in 1071:

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS, VACCINATION AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

General.

The four sanitary Districts of the State were re-constituted into five and placed under the charge of separate Sanitary Officers. An additional Sanitary Officer was sanctioned for Shencottah. The system of collection and registration of vital statistics continued the same both in the rural and urban areas. The total number of births registered was 46,975 against 56,739. The ratio of male births to female births was 105.53 to 100 in urban and 108.47 to 100 in rural areas. The number of deaths was 38,180 against 49,640 or 15.01 per mille of the population against 19.53 in 1971. The ratio of male to female deaths was as 100:133.81 against 100:126.19. 1,873 cases of infantile deaths occurred in the year. There were 4,528 deaths from cholera, 80 from small-pox, 9,463 from fevers, 3,887 from dysentery and diarrhoea, 1,748 from anaemia, 653 from accidents and 17,821 from unspecified causes as compared with 7,055, 137, 12,540, 6,156, 1,530, 639 and 21,583 respectively in the preceding year.

Vaccination.

The number of vaccinations performed was 155,611 of which 1,47,882 were primary and 7,729 re-vaccinations. The percentages of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations were 87.80 and 49.46 respectively. Of the persons vaccinated 5,641 were infants under one year of age; 34,343 over one year and below six years. The number of operations performed on Brahmins and Mahomedans increased considerably. 1,45,443 cases were by male and 10,168 by female vaccinators. The average number of operations performed by a vaccinator was 2047, by a male vaccinator 2,220 and by a female vaccinator 1,271. The number performed by Medical Officers was 4,239, of which 75.2 were successful. Of the total number, 43,438 or 27.91 per cent were verified. Arm to arm vaccinations was completely abolished during the year and the use of glycerine paste extended throughout the State. The Sanitary Commissioner was out on circuit for 106 days and inspected all the taluks except four. The District Sanitary Officers spent on an average 226 days in camp.

General Sanitation and Conservancy. Rural area.

The Sanitary Commissioner was in charge of general sanitation and conservancy throughout the State except in the principal towns administered by the Towns Improvement Committees. The total number of rural towns and villages conserved remained the same—39. A special conservancy station was established at Kulasegarom in connection with the Kodayar project works and the establishment placed under the orders of the Executive Engineer in charge. A special conservancy establishment was sanctioned for a portion of the year for the fishing villages along the sea coast from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin. Special staffs were also provided for maintaining sanitation during the principal fairs and festivals. In view of the outbreak of the bubonic plague at Bombay, special precautionary measures were taken to prevent a possible importation of the disease. The cost of the department was Rs. 42,030. Five towns continued to be administered by the committees appointed under Regulation II of 1969. The establishments at Trivandrum and Quilon were slightly strengthened. The Trivandrum Committee held the largest number of meetings. As in the mofussil, special precautions were taken to prevent the importation of the plague. A Contagious Diseases Hospital was sanctioned for Trivandrum, sites for slaughter houses were selected and nightsoil carts provided for the capital. The receipts consisting of collections from the stalls in the Connemara Market amounted to Rs. 1,204-14-8 and the net earnings minus establishment and lighting charges to Rs. 498-14-0. A system of private scavenging was introduced in Alleppey as a temporary measure. Provisions of the law relating to tiling of houses were extended to certain parts of Kottayam, additional lights and dust bins were provided for Quilon and Nagercoil, 2 public wells were sunk and bathing ghauts constructed in Kottayam and other improvements of a like character made in all these towns. There were 323 cases of prosecutions under the Regulation of which 220 ended in conviction. The total expenditure on account of all the five towns was Rs. 57,396 against Rs. 44,758 or an increase of Rs. 12,638.

Towns.

Medical relief

There were 2 casualties during the year. One first class and another second class Assistant Apothecary died. Five graduates in medicine of the Madras University and 15 Hospital Assistants were entertained newly. In spite of the addition of new hands it was found difficult to carry on the working of the department and towards the close of the year Government sanctioned the entertainment of 4 additional Assistant Apothecaries. The Lady Doctor referred to in the report for last year joined duty in the year under review as also the 3rd female Apothecary who was permitted to go through her post-collegiate course at Madras. The new Leper Asylum was completed and opened during the year. The Women and Children's Hospital, which for want of accommodation for in-patients was started as a dispensary, was also completed about the close of the year. 2 dispensaries were newly opened, one at Pallode the other at Pachipara, the latter being for the special benefit of D. P. W. coolies on the Kotayar Project Works. Four dispensaries were converted into hospitals and one weekly dispensary changed into a bi-weekly one. 2 other weekly dispensaries and one bi-weekly dispensary were also sanctioned. The abolition of the old Tycaud Hospital was sanctioned. It has, however, been kept open till the incurables in the institution could be accommodated elsewhere. Including the Durbar Physician, the staff at the end of the year consisted of 59 medical men, 1 Lady Doctor, and 3 female Assistant Apothecaries, besides 36 compounders, 2 matrons, 23 licensed midwives and 7 sick nurses. There was one medical man for every 106 sq. miles and 40,598 of population against 122 and 46,504 respectively in the previous year. Excluding the special institutions such as the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, the Central Jail and the Maternity Hospitals at head-quarters and Quilon, and including the grant-in-aid Institutions both European and Native, there were on the whole 77 institutions. There was thus one institution for every 87.40 sq. miles and for every 33,217 of population. The total number of sick treated during the year was 3,33,199 against 2,81,403 in the year previous, besides 10,325 persons relieved by the Sanitary Officers. 649 major and 12,727 minor operations were performed during the year against 625 and 8,860 respectively in 1971. The charge to Government for each patient treated was 19 chs. against 20 chs. in the previous year. Under the charge of Assistant Surgeon E. Poonen M. D. the General Hospital continued to give satisfaction. In the Women and Children's Hospital 6,343 cases were treated, almost all in the dispensary. The Maternity Hospital also continued to be very useful. In the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon, the fourth batch of pupil midwives passed their final examination at the beginning of the year and were entertained in the department. A new class was opened and the usual scholarships were given to the pupils. 23 of the midwives attended 432 cases against 354 in 1971. There were 134 inmates in the Lunatic Asylum. Of these, 25 were cured and 3 discharged. 94 of the patients were males and 40 females. 9 were criminal lunatics. During the year under review, several industries such as weaving, coir-making &c. were introduced in the Lunatic Asylum. The Leper Asylum which was opened during the year contained in the beginning 77 patients. With new admissions the strength soon rose to 168. 63 patients were discharged during the year, 32 of them showing marked improvement in general condition and health. 141 of the patients were males and 27 females. 292 *post mortem* examinations were held during the year against 290 in 1971. 285 were for medico-legal and 7 for pathological purposes. The fourth batch of compounders having passed out were entertained in the department, except one private student who went elsewhere. A new class was formed and is undergoing instruction. During the year, the Durbar Physician inspected all the institutions of the State except Shencottah, some he visited twice. Besides, he inspected several grant-in-aid institutions. A new set of rules for the distribution of grants to medical institutions was framed during the year. The aggregate expenditure during the year on hospital buildings both in repairs and in original works amounted to Rs. 60,304 against Rs. 19,808 in 1971. The cost of the Medical Department was Rs. 2,26,924 against Rs. 1,85,951. The average cost of medicine per patient was 1 ch. 4 c. against 1 ch. 7 c. in

1071. Rs. 9,314-0-9 was contributed by way of grants to private medical institutions—English and Native. The total number of patients treated in aided institutions was 97,632 of whom 871 were in-patients 96,761 out-patients. Grants were given to 28 Vydians.

Veterinary
Hospital.

The total number of cases treated during the year was 232 against 310 in the previous year. The falling off in the number is attributable to the abolition of gratuitous treatment. 208 cases were cured, 4 relieved, 3 were discharged as incurable, 9 died and 3 were destroyed, leaving 5 cases under treatment at the end of the year. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 85½ against Rs. 63¼ in the previous year.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Number of
schools and
scholars.

The number of educational institutions fell by 61, from 3,335 to 3,274. The decrease was wholly among those private Vernacular Schools of the lowest grade which have as yet conformed to no departmental standard. The number of pupils rose from 1,56,530 to 1,60,368. During the past quinquennium, schools have increased by 31·5 per cent, and scholars by 40·7 per cent. During the year, Government schools increased in number by 20 and in strength by 3,258; aided schools decreased in number by 793 and in strength by 32,784; while the number of private unaided schools rose by 712, and their strength increased by 33,364. The decrease in aided schools was due to the withdrawal of all grants given under the rules in force previous to the publication of the Grant-in-aid Code of 1070.

Towards the end of the year, serious floods in the northern districts affected the attendance at schools. Owing to these causes, 14 taluks shew a decrease in the number of scholars. There is evidence that owing to the gradual extinction of petty schools, there has been a strengthening of the more stable and better conducted schools.

The number of boys at school increased by 2,246, and that of girls increased by 1,592. Of the total population 6·3 per cent were under instruction. 40 per cent of the male, and 12·4 per cent of the female, population of school-going age were at school. 60 per cent of those at school were protected against small-pox.

During the year, the Grant-in-aid Code of 1070 came into full operation, and 411 schools received aid in accordance with its provisions. 6 schools also received special grants for buildings or furniture.

The scale of salaries to employees of the Educational Department was revised during the year. Standard plans for the erection and extension of Government school buildings were prepared. Four graduates were sent to the Teacher's College, Saidapet, in order to undergo training for the L. T. degree. A scheme for the establishment of Educational Boards in various localities charged with certain duties in connection with the representation of the interests of the public in matters pertaining to education, was instituted. Before the close of the year, 4 boards were established. The members are all non-officials.

The numbers in attendance at His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, decreased slightly. The percentage of attendance was better. Rao Bahadur P. Sundram Pillai, Professor of Philosophy, died during the year. The examination results were very good.

The Law College increased in strength by 17 during the year. The examination results were slightly better than those of the previous year. A Lectureship in Medical Jurisprudence was instituted.

English High Schools under Government management increased in number by 1 and in strength by 123. 113 pupils appeared for the Matriculation examination and 29 passed. The number of aided English High Schools fell from

6 to 3 and the strength also fell from 1,743 to 858. Of 26 candidates for Matriculation 7 passed. Private unaided English High Schools rose in number by 4 and in strength from 868 to 2,151. These schools presented 206 candidates for Matriculation, of whom 53 were successful.

The number of English Middle Schools remained stationary, but the strength increased by 443. Primary Schools decreased in number by 1; the total strength also decreased.

The total number of Vernacular Schools of all grades at the end of the year was 3,170 as compared with 3,201 at the end of 1071: the decrease being chiefly due to the extinction of ill-managed Primary Schools of the lowest grade. The total strength increased from 1,45,600 to 1,48,876. Government Schools increased by 18; aided schools decreased by owing to the withdrawal of grants under the former rules; while private unaided schools increased by 13.

The number of training institutions remained the same as at the end of the previous year. From the English Normal School Trivandrum, 34 candidates appeared for the Teacher's Normal Certificate Examinations, and 23 passed.

In accordance with the scheme of re-organisation referred to in the last year's Report, 15 apprentices were employed at the Industrial School of Arts, Trivandrum. The results of the public examinations were satisfactory. The value of the articles sold showed a considerable increase.

The strength of the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum, increased from 188 to 208. The usual examinations in Sanskrit were held.

The Vernacular Elementary Examination was held twice during the year. 2,103 candidates were examined, and 534 passed. For the Magistrate's Examination, 772 candidates appeared and 229 passed. For the Vernacular Higher Examination, which was instituted during the year, 43 candidates appeared, but only 4 were successful.

14 books were registered for copyright against 11 in the previous year. Of these 5 were in English, 8 in Malayalam and 1 in Malayalam and Tamil.

At the Agricultural Demonstration Farm, the area under cultivation was extended by 6 acres. The crops again suffered from floods, but the out-turn was fairly satisfactory. The sugar-cane crop was particularly good. A number of students were trained at the Farm with a view to their being afterwards engaged as teachers in Primary Agricultural Schools.

The number of juvenile offenders in the Reformatory increased from 13 to 15.

Under the auspices of the Public Lecture Committee, 14 lectures were delivered on a variety of scientific and literary subjects.

The Superintendent Mr. Ingleby's second term of engagement having expired at the close of the year, Government permitted him to retire. It is proposed to appoint a trained native Head Gardener. The net cost to Government was Rs. 27,557-19-6 against Rs. 27,365-26-9 in the previous year. Several improvements and additions were made to the gardens. One emu, one pair of gray kangaroos, three wallabies, one wallaroo, a pair of hare kangaroo and a pair of African dwarf goats were obtained in exchange for some surplus animals from the gardens and added to the Zoological Department. Three lion cubs were born in the gardens. Five skeletons of animals were set up and specimens of Syrian embroidery were added to the collection of indigenous manufactures.

The electrical time-gun-firing apparatus was nearing completion towards the close of the year. The mid-day gun was fired correctly on 11 occasions against 26 in the previous year. The average error of the remaining days was 14·3 seconds. The usual meteorological observations were made and weather telegrams and statements sent to the Meteorological Department of the Government of India.

Industrial
school of Arts.

Sanskrit
College.

Service
examinations.

Registration
of Books.

Agricultural
Demonstration
Farm.

Reformatory
School.

Lecture
Committee.

Museum and
Public
Gardens.

Observatory.

(12)

Rainfall statements were also furnished to the Huzur and other offices. During the year the number of stations at which rainfall was recorded rose from 39 to 50.

Government
Book Depot.

The profit to Government was Rs. 1,660-16-6 during the year.

Book
Committee.

The Book Committee continued its work on the new series of Vernacular Reading Books and was also engaged in the revision of works by private authors.

Archæological
Survey.

The work in connection with the Archæological Survey of the State was, after the death of the Government Archæologist, continued by the Field Assistant.

Vernacular
Press.

8 Vernacular newspapers and magazines were published during the year. The "Malayala Manorama" had the largest circulation.

SECTION VIII.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Mint.

During the year, copper cash, silver chuckrums and fanam pieces and gold coins named Anantharamen fanams were coined in the Sirkar Mint worth Rs. 4,700 chs. 25, Rs. 13,071 chs. 12, Rs. 13,394 chs. 24 and Rs. 5,276 chs. 22 respectively. The gold coin is not a legal tender. The Mint was worked at a profit of Rs. 6,977 chs. 10 c. 2 or Rs. 5,265-4-8 more than that of the preceding year.

Elephant
Department.

There were at the beginning of the year 120 elephants to which 18 were added by capture. Of these 16 died and 2 were sold in auction, leaving 120 at the close of the year. The expenditure exceeds the receipts by Rs. 20,075-0-11. The savings of the elephants working in the P. W. and other Departments were not credited.

Government
Press.

The value of work turned out in the Press was Rs. 31,292-11-11 leaving an increase of Rs. 2,661-1-15 over the previous year. The total cost to Government was Rs. 12,208.

Government
Gazette.

There were 535 subscribers in the year, being 3 less than in 1071. There was an increase of 8 in the number of copies officially circulated and an increase of 10 in the number of copies struck off.

Stationery.

The value of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 28,704-4-6 and that of purchases inclusive of transmission charges Rs. 62,512-11-10. The value of the articles issued was Rs. 62,421-13-1 and the value of the stock remaining at the close of the year Rs. 28,795-3-3. The stationery required for the year was mostly purchased from a Bombay firm.

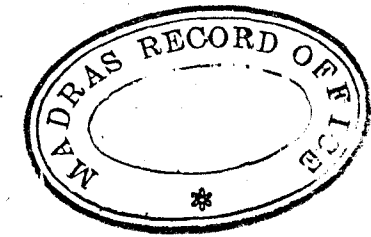
Chemical
Examiner's
Department.

36 cases involving the examination of 100 articles were attended to, of which 21 cases related to human poisoning and 13 to suspected blood stains. Poison was detected in 8 of the former; and in 12 of the latter the presence of mammalian blood was found. There was one case of water analysis and another of an earthy looking substance supposed to contain common salt.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.



GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(M. E. 1072—15TH AUGUST 1896 TO 14TH AUGUST 1897.)

1. The chief event of the year was the celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the glorious reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

2. The auspicious and unique event was hailed with joy by His Highness the Maha Rajah and his subjects and was celebrated with loyal rejoicings throughout the State. The following extracts from the Gazette Extraordinary published in this connection contain a detailed account:—

“Under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the Dewan issued the following notification regarding the celebration in Travancore of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the glorious reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India:—

NOTIFICATION.

‘It is the desire of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the completion of the sixtieth year of the glorious reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, should be celebrated throughout Travancore in a manner befitting the important and auspicious event.

‘His Highness notices with satisfaction the movement already set on foot for offering the united homage of the country to Her Majesty on the occasion, and feels confident that, in the public rejoicings and demonstrations in all parts of the State, the unprompted impulses of the people will show themselves equal to the feelings and sentiments which the unrivalled goodness, greatness and lustre of Her Majesty’s reign must ever command.

‘The District Officers will arrange to notify the event to the public at large that its significance might be properly understood and suitable arrangements made for local celebration.’

“An official programme of the celebration by the State was also drawn up, and the District officers were asked to arrange for suitable local celebration.

“The 21st and 22nd June were observed as public holidays throughout the State.

“At sunrise on the 22nd June a salute of 60 guns was fired by the Artillery of the Nayar Brigade from the Infantry Parade ground.

“From early morning the whole town was astir, and put on a holiday appearance. The roads, the public buildings and private houses were gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and inscriptions and mottoes expressive of good wishes to the Queen were seen on all sides.

“At 4–30 p. m. His Highness the Maha Rajah held a public Durbar in the new Durbar Hall to receive from the British Resident a Kharita addressed to His Highness by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

“One battalion of infantry and one troop of cavalry with the Nayar Brigade band were drawn up before the Durbar Hall, the artillery being posted on the *maidan* behind. The Resident’s Escort took up their position to the left. The State elephants fully caparisoned were also on the ground in rear of the troops.

"His Highness the Maha Rajah escorted by the Body Guard arrived shortly before the hour appointed and was received with the usual Royal salute from the artillery and the troops.

"Mr. Nicholson, the Acting British Resident, accompanied by Mrs. Nicholson, came at the appointed time under an escort of His Highness' Body Guard, the artillery and troops saluting as usual on arrival at the Durbar Hall. Mr. Nicholson was received by the Dewan on alighting and was met at the top of the steps by His Highness the Eliah Rajah who conducted him to the centre of the Hall, where His Highness the Maha Rajah, after the usual greetings, offered his arm and led him to his seat on the right of the throne.

"The company being assembled, the Viceroy's Kharita was delivered on a silver salver to His Highness the Maha Rajah who handed it to the Dewan to be read.

"It ran as follows:—

'To,

HIS HIGHNESS

SRI PADMANABHA DASA VANJI SIR BALA RAMA VARMA KULASHEKHARA
KIRITA PATI MANI SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMA RAJA BAHADUR
SHAMSHER JANG G. C. S. I. OF TRAVANCORE.

'My Honored and Valued Friend,

'In this memorable year the subjects of our beloved Sovereign are uniting in every part of the world in a celebration of unique and special interest. That Her Majesty's reign has now exceeded in its duration the reign of any of Her predecessors on the British throne, is an historical event of the highest importance. Much might be written of the benefits which this reign has secured to Her Majesty's subjects. During this period, the power of the Empire having been increased and consolidated and the blessings of peace and security having been thereby attained, the efforts of Government have, under the benign rule of Her Majesty, been constantly directed to the encouragement of every movement that could tend to the well-being of the inhabitants of Her vast dominions. The progress of knowledge, both as to the conditions under which human life exists and the means by which those conditions can be improved, has been unexampled, and great discoveries, such as those of the use of steam and electricity for which an age of peace and prosperity has afforded the opportunity, have been utilised in the work of civilisation; so that the products of the soil are gathered into the markets of the world to the mutual advantage of the cultivators in the remote district and of the crowded population in the great city, while the fruits of the knowledge and experience of the scholar and the man of affairs, are made available to those who dwell in the distant regions of the earth. I will not detain Your Highness by dilating on these things. Your Highness will be the first to recognise that in them India has had her full share.

'I feel convinced however that the thought which at this time will fill the mind of Your Highness, and of every one who owes allegiance to Her Majesty, is one of affection and devotion to Her Majesty's person. It will be specially gratifying to me to report to Her Majesty the manner in which Your Highness and the other Chiefs and Princes of India have testified their loyalty on an occasion so full of significance to Herself as the Sixtieth Anniversary of Her accession to the throne. I have reason to know that it was Her Majesty's wish and intention to assemble around her, at the ceremonies of this day, the representatives of Her Indian Empire. Her Majesty abandoned that intention, because in this year of famine and pestilence She was resolved to issue no command or even invitation that could result in drawing away any single individual from the primary duty of carrying relief to the suffering and distressed. Your Highness will, I am sure, find in that decision one more instance of the thoughtful care and tenderness for Her people, and for none more than for Her Indian subjects, which has been one of the guiding characteristics of our Sovereign's life.

'I write this letter to assure Your Highness how entirely I shall sympathise with you in the celebration with which you purpose to mark this day of rejoicing. If we cannot personally present our homage on bended knee, it can be as lovingly felt and as loyally expressed, and I rejoice to know that from every part of India our united message of devotion will flash across the sea to Her Majesty in Her distant home.

'I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself

SIMLA,
5th June 1897. }

Your Highness' sincere friend,
(Signed) ELGIN,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.'

"After the reading, a royal salute of 31 guns was fired, with a *feu de joie* from the troops after each instalment of the guns, the band playing the National Anthem.

"His Highness the Maha Rajah then addressed the assembly through the Dewan:—

'Mr. Nicholson, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy, which I have just had the honor of receiving, affords me infinite gratification and delight, and I respond to it with my most cordial thanks.

'The vivid picture drawn by His Excellency of Her Majesty's glorious reign and the sentiments expressed must readily come home to us all. This day's celebration recalls the memorable event of 1887—Her Majesty's Golden Jubilee—when it was my proud privilege to do my utmost to commemorate it in a befitting manner. Ten years have since rolled away, and I sincerely rejoice that it has been given to me to commemorate a more interesting and auspicious epoch of Her Majesty's beneficent rule.

'The first prompting of my heart is to ask you to join me in a fervent thanksgiving to the King of Kings for having spared Her in health and happiness and prolonged Her illustrious reign beyond that of any of Her predecessors.

'Vast indeed is the advance made in the Victorian era in all that comes within the widest conception of civilization. Even a cursory retrospect cannot fail to strike one with the marvellous impetus given to the various elements of material and moral progress during a long period of unbroken peace and of an evenly wise and sympathetic rule. Art, science, philosophy, law, literature, commerce, manufactures, inventions, and discoveries, liberty—political, social and religious—liberty of the press, medicine and sanitation, economic organizations, philanthropic movements, academic education to women—these and numerous other features stand out conspicuous—each a potent factor by itself. One loses oneself in contemplating the boundless field of enlightened activity which forms the genius of this remarkable era.

'India holds a prominent position in her share of the benefits of Her Majesty's genial sway. History can hardly furnish a parallel to the splendid results achieved in the cause of good government by the influence of British rule in this ancient country, so diversified by peculiarities of race, creed and social institutions. And India's career of progress and prosperity has been unrivalled since the assumption of Her Majesty's direct supremacy—a supremacy resting not on mere prowess or power, but on the confidence and affections of the people engendered by a policy of even justice and judicious toleration and benevolence. Nothing so strikingly illustrates Her Majesty's solicitude for the well-being of Her Indian subjects as the noble declaration contained in the Proclamation of 1858—"In their prosperity will be Our strength, in their contentment Our security, and in their gratitude Our best reward." It is impossible to conceive a loftier motto for a Ruler or a more solemn assurance to the ruled; and in the unswerving adherence to this principle, which has pre-eminently characterised the policy of Her Majesty's Government lies the key to India's regeneration.

'Protected by the strong arm of the Suzerain Power and stimulated by the example of its administration and aided and encouraged by its advice, the Native States of India have been able to devote sustained attention to the improvement of their own administrations, and to secure the material and moral advancement of the people. Travancore has not been behind any other State in her endeavours to follow in the wake of the Paramount Power and she has freely shared the blessings of peace and prosperity of the Victorian Age.

'Deep as is our loyalty to the great Queen and profound our thankfulness for the blessings of Her rule, still deeper and more profound is our affection and our reverence for Her person. As true to womanhood as to queenhood, Her Majesty has set an example alike to the mightiest ruler and the humblest cottager. Her spotless purity, Her noble charity, Her unbounded sympathy and benevolence, deeply touch our hearts, inspire us with the profoundest esteem and love for Her and exhort us to invoke the blessings of the Almighty on Her on this auspicious occasion.

'Impressed with these sentiments, I hail the auspicious event which, it gives me the greatest pleasure to say, is being celebrated to-day throughout my State with popular rejoicings and demonstrations worthy of its unique importance. The feeding of the poor and treats to school-children in all parts of the State, sports and illuminations, mark the day's programme. I have also directed the release of selected convicts from the Jails in commemoration of the event. More tangible and enduring memorials too have been resolved on. An Orphanage styled "The Victoria Orphanage" under State control and management will be established at the Capital for the protection of helpless orphans of all classes: and a well-stocked and furnished Reading and Reference Library for the public called the "Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library" will be opened here at Government cost in a suitable building to be erected for the purpose.

'It now remains for me to request my friend, the British Representative here, to convey these sentiments to His Excellency the Viceroy with my warmest acknowledgments for his kind expressions of good-will and sympathy.'

"At the conclusion of the address, 12 selected convicts were brought up and released. The total number of prisoners released on the day from the State Jails was 51, and one man had his sentence remitted. Of those liberated, 8 were women and 2 juvenile offenders.

"At the termination of the Durbar, attar and pan were presented to the Resident, Mrs. Nicholson, and to the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade by His Highness the Maha Rajah, and to the other European guests by Their Highnesses the Elaya Rajah and the First Prince. His Highness the Maha Rajah and the Resident then left the Hall under the usual salutes from the artillery and the troops.

"In pursuance of the programme, there was a general illumination of the town on the night of the 22nd by the State and the public. The main roads and streets in the town, the Public Buildings, the Palaces and the Residency were lit up and the illuminations proved a success on the whole in spite of the rainy weather.

"At 8 P. M. the same evening, His Highness the Maha Rajah gave a State Dinner in the Dining Hall (Public office Buildings) at which the British Resident, Mrs. Nicholson, Their Highnesses the Elaya Rajah and the First Prince, and all the European ladies and gentlemen of the station with a large number of visitors from outside were present. The usual guard of honor was drawn up on the grounds and the band of the Nayar Brigade played a programme of music specially selected for the occasion. Both the Dining Room and the Durbar Hall, which was fitted up as a drawing room, were brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated.

"Her Majesty's health was proposed by His Highness as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

'I have the honor to propose the toast of the evening—the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress—a toast which ever commanding the most enthusiastic acclamation is peculiarly welcome and interesting on this memorable and auspicious occasion. This day, perhaps at this very moment, it is being honored and blessed in every part of Her Majesty's vast dominions, if not throughout the world. Her Majesty's reign has proved an immense gain to civilization. The name 'Victoria' finds a happy and glorious significance in all that is connected with Her life and Her rule. Victory of Virtue—Victory of peace—in short Victory of all that is good and great. In paying homage to Her and honouring Her name, we obey the loftiest dictates of duty and respond to, the highest instincts of humanity—Ladies and Gentlemen—Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

"The toast was received with enthusiastic cheers, the guests standing up and singing the National Anthem while the band played.

"After dinner there was a display of fire-works on the *maidan* behind the Public Offices, which, though somewhat marred by the rain, was effective. Large crowds assembled on the *maidan* to witness the show.

"The poor were fed at the capital on the 22nd Instant at four different centres. Special arrangements were made to maintain order. Arrangements had also been made with the District Officers for the poor being fed at Parur, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon, Padmanabhapuram, and Nagercoil. Treats were provided for the inmates of the Leper and Lunatic Asylums at the capital and the incurables in the Taikad Hospital. Donations were also given to the Leper Asylums at Neyoor and Alleppey and the Hospital at Magnamy. The poor of the Friend-in-need Society, the Women's Workshop, and the St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Trivandrum, were also given money doles through their respective managers.

"Arrangements were made for providing treats for school-children throughout the State, and the duty was delegated to the Inspectors of schools and heads of private educational institutions in the country. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was allotted for this purpose.

"The arrangements regarding the treat to school-children at Trivandrum were made by the Principal of the College acting along with the Headmasters of

twenty-five or one principal schools in the Town. At 3 P. M. on the 22nd June, the pupils of these schools assembled in the College compound and were marshalled into a procession which was headed by the students of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College and attended by the Headmasters and teachers of the various schools. At 4 P. M. the procession left the College ground and marched to the Residency where they formed up in lines round the flagstaff. On the arrival of the British Resident from the Durbar, the pupils gave three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Resident thanked them for their demonstration of loyalty. The procession then passed on to the Fort, and presenting themselves at the Palace gave three cheers for His Highness the Maha Rajah who came out to see them. The pupils dispersed at the Fort to their respective schools, where they were provided with refreshments. At dusk a huge bonfire was lit in front of the College and burned brilliantly for an hour. Throughout the whole march of the procession, which was about four thousand strong, good order was preserved.

"A treat was also given to the girls of His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College for Girls under the supervision of the Lady Principal, Miss Williams M. A. A magic lantern entertainment was provided for them in the Jubilee Town Hall.

"Treats were also given to the pupils of the Convent of the Holy Angels, Trivandrum, the Zenana Mission School under Miss Blandford and the London Mission Schools under the management of Messrs. Wills and Bach.

"A telegram of congratulation to Her Majesty was despatched by His Highness the Maha Rajah to reach on the 22nd June.

"His Highness also granted a donation of £100 to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund in London in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee.

"At 3 P. M. on the 23rd June sports were held on the Cavalry Parade ground. His Highness the Maha Rajah, the British Resident and Mrs. Nicholson, His Highness the First Prince and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. There was a great crowd of spectators. Tight-rope dancers, acrobats and jugglers performed in different parts of the ground, and all seemed to enjoy the proceedings, the weather continuing fine throughout. The band of the Nayar Brigade was in attendance.

"On the 25th June Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson gave a dinner and a dance at the Residency in honor of the Jubilee. The Resident proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress:—

Maharajah, Princes, Ladies and Gentlemen,

'The pleasing duty falls upon me this evening of asking you to join me in a toast to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. My duty to-night is as easy as it is pleasant, for it is not concerned with matters of debate or argument or criticism; it is simply the happy task of voicing on behalf of you all, the feelings of affection, of loyalty and of reverence which at all times fill our hearts, but now especially at this memorable season, for a sovereign so justly honored, so truly revered as Her Most Gracious Majesty, in whom "a thousand claims to reverence close, as Mother, Wife and Queen." Hers has been a reign so glorious, so pure, so personally full not only of high intention and purpose but of noble performance, that it excites in us not merely the general feelings of loyalty to Her as Head of the Empire but personal and heartfelt devotion for an honored Mistress.

'Sharing as we all do in these feelings I am happy to be your mouthpiece in proposing this toast, and I invite you, *Sir*, as an affectionate and loyal ally, and you, *Ladies and Gentlemen*, as the devoted subjects of a revered and royal Mistress, to join with me in the expression of our prayers and wishes for the long life, health and happiness of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

'The Queen-Empress, God bless Her.'

"This was responded to with hearty cheers, the company singing "God save the Queen."

"He next proposed His Highness' health as follows:—

'Princes, Ladies and Gentlemen,

'We have just joined in drinking the health of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

'India, Ladies and Gentlemen, is not a mere geographical expression as some affirm; it does indeed comprise a congeries of States of diverse character and constitution, but there is one great fact which, in viewing India, we must not neglect, and that is the common and indissoluble tie of loyalty to the Sovereign Paramount which binds these diverse States into one magnificent Indian Empire. Here, in Travancore, we live in one of those States; an ancient Hindu State which, coming down from remote times in happy independence of aggression, has thrown in its lot with the British Empire, and with the friendship and under the ægis of that Empire has developed in such wise that it has earned—and long may it continue to deserve, and more and more deserve—the title of the Model State of India. His Highness, the Ruler of that State, who is present with us to-night, has taken the occasion of this season to express once again by State ceremonial, by public beneficence and by permanent memorials of a valuable character, his affection and loyalty for Her Majesty and for the Empire over which She reigns; his State has joined him in these expressions of loyalty, and it is a pleasure to know that these are the genuine expressions of confidence in the strength, the wisdom and the friendship of the British power as centred in Her Most Gracious Majesty.

'I now invite you all to join with me in wishing long life, health and happiness to our honored guest, His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, and prosperity and happiness to the State over which he rules.'

"It was received with cheers and His Highness made an appropriate acknowledgment.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE PEOPLE.

"Special thanksgiving services were held on the 20th June in the Anglican Church at Trivandrum, the Roman Catholic Church and the London Mission Chapel, as also in Churches and Chapels throughout the country.

"The people of Trivandrum, as already stated, very cheerfully responded to the invitation to decorate their gates and have a general illumination on the 22nd June.

"A public meeting called by M. R. Ry. Shungrasoobyer Avergal, C. I. E., was held at the Victoria Jubilee Hall, Trivandrum, on the 18th May 1897 at 4–30 P. M. in connection with the celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

"Proceedings of the meeting.

'M. R. Ry. Shungrasoobyer Avergal presiding.

'Proposed by M. R. Ry. Rama Varma Raja Avergal, Raja of Parapanad.

'Seconded by Mr. R. Ramanatha Rao.

'I. That this meeting considers it desirable that a loyal address of congratulation representing all sections of the community be sent on completion of the 60th year of the glorious reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, enclosed in a suitable casket.

'Carried unanimously.

'Proposed by Mr. Vedadrisadasa Mudaliar.

'Seconded by M. R. Ry. Sri Narayanan Tampi.

'II. That a telegram of congratulation be despatched so as to reach Her Majesty on June 22nd.

'Carried unanimously.

'Proposed by the Rev. Father John.

'Seconded by Mr. Davood Sait.

'III. That the 22nd of June be observed as a day of public rejoicing throughout the State.

'Carried unanimously.

'Proposed by Mr. C. J. Kurian.

'Seconded by Mr. V. Subramany Iyer.

'IV. That a public subscription be raised to meet all expenses connected with the celebration.

* * * *

'Proposed by Mr. Madhavan Tampi.

'Seconded by Mr. K. G. Sesha Iyer.

'V. That a General Committee with power to add to their number and appoint Sub-committees be formed to carry out the above resolutions and that the following gentlemen be invited to sit on the Committee.

* * * *

"A telegram of congratulation was sent to Her Majesty as resolved. It ran thus:—

'We tender our loyal congratulations on the completion of the sixtieth year of Your Majesty's illustrious reign.'

The following address to Her Majesty will also be forwarded:—

'May it please Your Majesty,

'We the undersigned, representing every race and creed throughout this historic kingdom of Travancore beg leave to approach Your Majesty with our loyal congratulations on this auspicious occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of Your Majesty's reign. We desire to give reiterated expression to the sentiments of loyalty and devotion which found such enthusiastic utterance on the occasion of Your Majesty's Jubilee in 1887 and which the ten years that have since passed have served only to strengthen and deepen. The blessings of Your Majesty's long and glorious reign have been exemplified in all quarters of the globe, but nowhere more strikingly than in Your Majesty's Indian Empire, and we in this ancient Native State, which for a century past has been in happy alliance with the Government of that Empire, have under the wise and benevolent rule of our Native Sovereigns largely shared in the national peace and progress which have pre-eminently signalized Your Majesty's benign reign.

'In conclusion we earnestly pray for the continuance of Your Majesty's beneficent reign and for the welfare of Your Majesty and the Royal Family.'

* * * *

3. Similar demonstrations were held in almost every town and village in the State.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

LAND REVENUE.

(M. E. 1072—15TH AUGUST 1896 TO 14TH AUGUST 1897.)

Current
Land
Revenue.

4. The total demand of the year was Rs. 25,13,008 against Rs. 25,15,235 in 1071. Deducting remissions—Rs. 1,35,506—the actual demand was Rs. 23,77,502 against Rs. 22,95,585 distributed as below:—

Divisions.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.		Percentage of collection to demand.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Padmanabhapuram ...	4,47,731	4,60,654	4,18,857	4,39,663	28,874	20,991	93.50	95.50
Trivandrum ...	3,55,366	4,29,833	3,44,644	4,02,255	10,722	27,578	97.00	93.50
Quilon ...	7,61,450	7,91,813	7,41,554	7,63,323	19,896	28,490	97.50	96.25
Kottayam ...	7,31,038	6,95,202	7,06,342	6,65,777	24,696	29,425	96.75	95.75
Total.....	22,95,585	23,77,502	22,11,397	22,71,018	84,188	1,06,484	96.25	95.50

In the demand for the Trivandrum Division the receipts from the Viruthy Settlement—Rs. 1,52,371—are included, though their collection was in charge of a special Officer quite unconnected with the division—Rs. 39,805 sale proceeds of the forest land, and Rs. 40,714 paid by the British Government under the lease of the Periyar project tract are likewise independent items included in the demand for Kottayam. These amounts were directly received into the Huzur Treasury. Leaving them out, the demands and collections in the two Divisions stand as follows:—

Divisions.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection to demand.
Trivandrum ...	Rs. 2,77,462	Rs. 2,49,894	Rs. 27,578	90
Kottayam ...	6,14,683	5,85,258	29,425	95

Thus the actual rates of collection so far as division administration is concerned were 95.93, 96 and 95 for the four divisions respectively. Quilon stands first, Trivandrum is considerably below the rest and Padmanabhapuram shows a decided improvement over the previous year. In fairness to Kottayam it should be stated that, so far as the items of revenue go which belong to the Devaswom lands in Cochin territory, the local authorities could not resort to any compulsory process, and they were not wholly to blame for the unrecovered balance which amounts to Rs. 13,421. In the matter of recovery in this respect the Cochin Dewan has kindly promised assistance, and the Division Peishcar is expected to communicate with him in cases of difficulty.

5. In the following 5 taluks the collections were effected with but a nominal balance at the close of the year:—Tiruvalla, Shertalay, Thodupuzha, Moovattupuzha, Kunnatnad. In 6 others—Quilon, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Kunnattur, Chengannur and Vycome—the arrears ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

6. The remissions—Rs. 1,35,506—are composed of two items (1) representing taxes permanently reduced from time to time and (2) those remitted on the year's perished crops and fallows. Item (1) is entered year after year as a mere matter of form and properly speaking should not be borne in the current accounts. In respect of the settled taluks this item does not appear. Item (2) alone concerns the year's transactions. The latter amount was Rs. 78,235, being less than the previous year's by Rs. 30,304—the result of a more favorable season. The remissions (2) bear on wet land alone and stand thus distributed:—

	Rs.	Percentage of net demand.
Padmanabhapuram ...	33,466	6
Trivandrum ...	43	
Quilon ...	22,456	2
Kottayam ...	22,570	3

In the case of the Padmanabhapuram Division remissions are allowed on perished crops and in certain parts of Tovalay and Agastisvarom on fallow lands. In the Trivandrum Division remissions are limited to perished crops and only for two taluks, Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara. In the Quilon Division the taluk of Shencottah is treated more or less on the same footing as Tovalay and Agastisvarom. In the rest of Quilon and throughout the Kottayam Division the system of remission applies exclusively to *Pachanlam* areas biennially and in some cases triennially.

It is noteworthy that the remissions in the Trivandrum Division were almost nil, being only Rs. 43.

7. Under wet there was an addition of 5,320 acres assessed to the public revenue in the year. This raises the total wet acreage under registry to 5,85,798. Calculated on the aggregate of net demand *plus* the year's remissions—total Rs. 19,44,755, the incidence of tax comes to Rs. 3—chs. 8—c. 15 per acre. This rate, however, cannot be taken as strictly representing the average burden, for the reason that the aggregate figures entered contain not only actual land tax but sundry items of receipts such as prices realised from lands publicly sold, acreage rates on Puthuvals registered, back arrears due on such registry, &c.

8. Deducting the amount of Rs. 34,263 written off in the year as irrecoverable, the demand under old arrears amounted to Rs. 3,59,702 against Rs. 3,62,551 or Rs. 2,849 less than in the year preceding. Of this amount, Rs. 57,317 were collected against Rs. 52,774 in 1071, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,02,385 at the close of the year as compared with Rs. 309,777 or Rs. 7,392 less than at the close of the year previous.

9. The subjoined statement compares the two years' results:—

Divisions.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.		Percentage of collection to demand.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Padmanabhapuram ...	1,07,517	1,08,083	18,481	24,395	89,036	83,688	17.25	22.50
Trivandrum ...	29,457	25,065	12,246	7,120	17,211	17,945	41.62	28.50
Quilon ...	64,689	49,652	15,544	16,125	49,145	33,527	25.62	32.50
Kottayam ...	1,60,888	1,76,902	6,503	9,677	1,54,385	1,67,225	4.25	5.50
Total.....	3,62,551	3,59,702	52,774	57,317	3,09,777	3,02,385	14.75	16

The collections were better in all the divisions except Trivandrum. The percentage of collection was the highest in Quilon and the lowest in Kottayam. But the

bulk of the arrears against Kottayam—Rs. 1,48,082 out of 1,67,225—as noticed in the previous report, belongs to the Devaswom lands in Cochin territory.

10. The arrears date from 1056 and are shown below :—

	Years to which arrears belong.	Arrears at the close of 1071.	Arrears at the close of 1072.
	1056	11,093	9,254
	1057	9,770	8,992
	1058	9,594	8,101
	1059	16,027	14,304
	1060	15,993	15,311
	1061	15,287	14,636
	1062	16,328	14,923
	1063	15,301	14,295
	1064	16,420	15,219
	1065	19,983	17,782
	1066	28,639	24,631
	1067	21,336	19,725
	1068	24,166	23,109
	1069	25,931	23,044
	1070	63,909	43,006
	1071	...	36,053
	Total.....	3,09,777	3,02,385

Steady efforts are being made to bring about a complete clearing. In the current year the arrears up to 1065 will be wiped off so far as they relate to the Southern Division, where alone they are heavy and involve mostly disputed items with no satisfactory data for enquiry. For a similar reason, the arrears against the Trivandrum taluk prior to 1064, the year preceding the introduction of the new settlement rates, will be struck off. Measures were adopted for this purpose and the sanction accorded belongs to the present year.

Receipts.

11. The aggregate amount of land revenue is compared below :—

Items.	1071.	1072.	Increase.
Ayaut or settled revenue...	16,10,125	16,45,929	35,804
Miscellaneous or fluctuating revenue	6,01,272	6,25,089	23,817
Arrears recovered	52,774	57,317	4,543
Total.....	22,64,171	23,28,335	64,164

Expenditure.

12. The expenditure under "Land Revenue" was Rs. 3,49,446 against Rs. 3,56,482 or Rs. 7036 less than in 1071.

Net Revenue.

13. The net revenue after deducting the expenditure from the receipts amounted to Rs. 19,78,889 against Rs. 19,07,689 in 1071. The ratio of expenditure to receipts formed 15 per cent against 15.75 in the previous year.

14. The following statement shows the extent to which compulsory process had to be resorted to in the recovery of land tax :—

Working of
Regulation
I of 1068.

Value of property sold.	Movable.	Amount due in Rs.		No. of defaulters.	
		1071	1072	1071	1072
Immovable.	Amount due in Rs.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
	No. of defaulters.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
Amount paid.	Amount due in Rs.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
	No. of defaulters.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
Notice issued under sections 7 and 24.	Amount due in Rs.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
	No. of defaulters.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
Amount in Rs.	Amount due in Rs.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
	No. of defaulters.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
No. of persons who paid the arrears in obedience to notice.	Amount due in Rs.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
	No. of defaulters.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
Amount due in Rs.	Amount due in Rs.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
	No. of defaulters.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
No. of defaulters served with demand notices under section 6.	Amount due in Rs.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
	No. of defaulters.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
Divisions.	Amount due in Rs.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
	No. of defaulters.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
Total.....	Amount due in Rs.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2
	No. of defaulters.	1071	1072	1071	1072
		591	732	10	2

The total number of processes of all kinds issued was 88,609 against 97,030 in 1071. Though the number of persons to whom demand notices were issued was less by 8607, the amount covered by the notices rose from Rs. 2,66,588 to Rs. 3,29,742 or 23.5 per cent. In Quilon there was a marked decrease in the number of demand notices issued, while there was an increase in the amount to be recovered by

coercive process. Of those served with demand notices, 54,224 persons or 63·8 per cent paid up their dues at once as compared with 71·7 per cent. in the previous year, and the amount so paid formed 54·2 per cent of the demand against 61·6 in 1071.

The number of persons whose property was attached was slightly in excess of the year before, though the amount in respect of which such proceedings had to be taken was less by Rs. 4162. In Quilon the number of defaulters whose property had to be attached rose from 197 in 1071 to 1356; of whom, however, 909 paid their tax before the property attached was brought to sale. The number of persons whose property was actually sold was 60 against 121 in 1071; the amount for which sale had to be effected was much the same in both years. Immovable property was sold in 37 cases against 90 in the previous year. Particulars of the extent of land attached and sold, the amount for the recovery of which it was attached, its estimated value and the actual sum realised by sale have not been furnished by the Peishcars, who will be called upon to supply this omission in future reports.

The percentage of property attached and sold was 6·3 and 4 against 9·3 and 5 respectively in 1071. The percentage of defaulters whose property was sold was only 0·7 against 1·2 in 1071. In regard to the compulsory process it has to be observed that the ryots generally speaking have yet to get habituated to the rule of punctual payment, having been long accustomed to rather a lax system. As the Regulation comes to be applied more and more strictly, the tax-payers will more generally become reconciled to the idea of voluntary payment within the prescribed time as a matter of course.

15. The process service fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 11,933 against 14,842 in the preceding year. The receipts in the several divisions are shown in the margin.

163 persons were employed for service of process in addition to the ordinary revenue agency and they cost Rs. 7,434 as compared with 137 persons and Rs. 4,588 in the previous year.

16. 22 appeals were admitted under section 50 of Regulation I of 1068 against 47. Inclusive of arrears there were 36 cases for disposal of which all but 6 were disposed of—12 confirmations, 13 modifications and 5 reversals.

17. The revenue cases in the Kottayam Division and in the settled taluks of Trivandrum and Chirayinkil were alone as in last year attended to by the Revenue Department, the rest of the cases being with the Settlement Department. The following statement gives particulars of the disposal of revenue cases in the Kottayam Division :—

Cases.	1071				1072				Pending at the close of the year.
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	
Registry of waste lands	14,743	4,726	19,469	6,398	13,071	10,827	6,540	17,367	12,796
Escheat	485	352	837	177	660	660	219	879	681
Nirthal	495	81	576	112	464	464	56	520	406
Transfer of registry of Inam lands	2,914	387	3,301	324	2,977	2,977	355	3,332	2,620
Assessment on Jenmom lands alienated	1,748	201	1,949	183	1,766	1,766	328	2,094	1,698
Total	20,385	5,747	26,132	7,194	18,938	16,604	7,498	24,102	18,201

Excluding 2,244 cases which were transferred to the Settlement Department from the Changanachery taluk, there were for disposal during the year 24,192 cases of which 5,991 or 24 per cent were disposed of against 26,132 and 7,194 or 27 per cent respectively in the previous year. Though the disposals under Puthuvals were less, being 4,571 cases, there was noticeable improvement in all other items, especially under 'escheat' which, case for case, absorbs more time and energy than Puthuvals. In respect of Inam land transactions the out-turn is almost double that of the previous year—712 against 324. Considering this and the various unfavourable causes which were peculiar to the year—abnormal floods in the North, the scare of famine, the consequent prevalence of agricultural depression, epidemics &c., the activity shewn by the local officials with a very few exceptions may be regarded on the whole as a promising advance. This advance has shewn itself markedly during the past months of the current year.

In regard to the work of the Division Cutcherry, it is satisfactory to note that the file of Puthuval cases was cleared without any balance at the end of the year.

18. The cases dealt with by the Revenue Department in the settled taluks of Trivandrum and Chirayinkil are exhibited below :—

Taluks.	Puthuval.						Escheat.					
	1071			1072			1071			1072		
	No. for disposal including the previous balance.	Disposed of.	Pending.	No. for disposal including the previous balance.	Disposed of.	Pending.	No. for disposal including the previous balance.	Disposed of.	Pending.	No. for disposal including the previous balance.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Trivandrum	798	778	20	533	527	6	8	1	7	11	9	2
Chirayinkil	1,722	742	980	1,550	1,126	424	3	...	3	5	5	...

The number of cases of registry of waste lands disposed of was 1,653 as compared with 1,520 and of escheat 14 against 1 in the year previous. The disposals compare favourably with the previous year. In Chirayinkil the balance of Puthuvals—though much less than in 1071—is considerable and the Peishcar's attention has been drawn to it.

19. With 23 cases brought over from 1071 there were 121 appeals to the Huzur from the decisions of the Peishcars in revenue cases. Of this number, 107 were disposed of—46 confirmed, 29 modified and 32 reversed. Last year the number of appeals received was 105 and disposals 82.

20. The extent of wet land and the number of gardens registered during the year outside the regular settlement operations were 5,320 acres and 2,789 against 1,051 acres and 4,923 showing an increase of 4,269 acres and decrease of 2,134 gardens.

21. The following statement compares the revenue derived from the disposal of revenue cases during 1071 and 1072 :—

Divisions.	1071				1072				Difference.
	Assessment.	Arrears of tax due.	Value of land sold.	Total.	Assessment.	Arrears of tax due.	Value of land sold.	Total.	
Registry of waste lands ...	Rs. 4,382	Rs. 18,273	Rs. 26,266	Rs. 48,921	Rs. 2,940	Rs. 14,413	Rs. 18,047	Rs. 35,400	Rs. -13,521
Escheat ...	676	1,154	15,010	16,840	467	954	13,180	14,601	-2,239
Niruthal ...	679	1,139	2,820	4,638	466	362	3,546	4,374	-264
Conversion of tenures ...	205	1,842	...	2,047	270	2,620	...	2,890	-843
Assessment on Jenmom lands alienated ...	70	830	...	900	163	2,204	...	2,367	-1,467
Miscellaneous ...	147	1,425	2,133	3,705	221	1,900	3,090	5,211	+1,506
Total.....	6,159	24,663	46,229	77,051	4,527	22,453	37,863	64,843	-12,208

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 64,843 against Rs. 77,051 or Rs. 12,208 less as compared with the previous year.

Poramboke cases.

22. The provisions of the Land Conservancy Regulation (II of 1067) were extended to the taluks of Pattanapuram, Tiruvallah, Chengannur, Kunnattur and Kottarakara.

Together with 70 cases of unauthorized occupation of Government lands, there were 373 cases for disposal. 318* of these were disposed of, leaving a balance of 55—32 in Trivandrum, 21 in Quilon, and 2 in Padmanabhapuram. Considering the small number of cases for disposal, the balance in the Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions calls for remark.

23. The amount of fines imposed under the Regulation was Rs. 1350 $\frac{3}{4}$ and, inclusive of the outstanding balance of the previous year, the amount for recovery was Rs. 1,465 $\frac{3}{4}$ of which Rs. 1,131 $\frac{1}{4}$ were recovered and Rs. 8 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of 326 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the close of the year. The greater portion of the arrears was in Kottayam (Rs. 196) and Trivandrum (Rs. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$)

Fines.

Pokkuvaravoo cases.

24. The subjoined table shows particulars of the disposal of cases of transfer of registry :—

	1071				1072				REMARKS.
	No. for disposal including previous balance.	No. disposed of.	No. pending.	Percentage of disposal.	No. for disposal including previous balance.	No. disposed of.	No. pending.	Percentage of disposal.	
Padmanabhapuram ...	...	...	...	...	4,259	1,328	2,931	31	* 1,379 cases out of the balance of 1071 were transferred to the Settlement Department.
Trivandrum ...	2,436	2,005	431	82.3	2,986	2,221	765	74	
Quilon ...	2,115	636	* 1,479	30.07	1,760	1,265	495	71	
Kottayam ...	16,847	10,750	6,097	63.8	17,196	10,683	6,513	62	
Total.....	21,398	13,391	8,007	62.5	26,201	15,497	10,704	59	

Out of 26,201 cases 15,497 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10,704 cases or 41.8 per cent of the number for disposal. Trivandrum shows as in 1071 the highest percentage of disposals and Padmanabhapuram the lowest. In regard to the latter division it has to be noted that the transfer cases belong to Tovala and Agastisvaram only. The Settlement records of these two taluks were made over in the year to the Revenue Department and the local officers could not be expected to

apply themselves at once to fresh cases of transfer of Puttahs. Details had to be studied and the conduct of business arranged under the new system for which time was needed. It is hoped that the Peishcar will see to the speedy clearing of the file, as every facility is afforded by the Settlement in this direction.

In Kottayam 6 appeals were preferred to the Peishcar against the decisions of the subordinate officers and with the 2 which remained at the close of 1071 there were 8 appeals of which 3 were disposed of.

25. There were no appeals in the other Divisions, the taluks being mostly under the Settlement Department in the matter of Puttah transfers. Three appeals were preferred to the Huzur from the decisions of the Kottayam Peishcar of which two were confirmed and one reversed.

26. Particulars of the inspection work of the Peishcars are shown below :—

Inspection work of the Peishcars.

Divisions.	Number of days on circuit.	Number of Taluk Cutcheries inspected.	Number of Treasuries examined.	Number of Proverty granaries examined.	Number of Tobacco Bankshalls examined.	Number of Salt Bankshalls examined.	Number of Chowkeys examined.	Number of Magisterial Courts examined.	Number of Police stations visited.
Padmanabhapuram...	227	5	3	...	...	3	3	9	7
Trivandrum ...	92	4	4	34	1	3	10	6	7
Quilon ...	83	8	5	17	1	4	12	9	14
Kottayam ...	138	11	5	1	12	6	5	15	12

As usual the circuit work of the Quilon Peishcar compares unfavourably with that of his colleagues. The Peishcar of Padmanabhapuram, though he was in camp 227 days, did not inspect the only Tobacco Bankshall in the division or a single Proverty Granary.

27. The following statement gives particulars of cases of acquisition of land for public purposes :—

Land acquisition.

Divisions.	Pending at the beginning of the year.			Disposed of.										No. appealed to the High Court.				Amount of compensation paid in Rs.
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Under Section 3.	Under Section 8.	Ex parte decisions.	Cases dismissed under Section 9.	Under Section 13 by mutual agreement.	Struck off the file as the land was not wanted subsequently.	Dismissed as the land was found to be Government property.	Total.	No. pending.	No. pending at the close of 1071 and that filed during 1072.	No. disposed of.	No. pending.			
Padmanabhapuram...	216	112	328	...	24	12	6	133	14	31	220	108	...	...	...	3,071		
Trivandrum ...	102	176	278	...	5	129	71	8	5	5	223	55	...	...	...	60,207		
Quilon ...	152	188	340	...	14	46	17	39	13	7	136	204	...	...	...	6,539		
Kottayam ...	27	32	59	...	...	1	11	22	11	2	47	12	...	...	...	2,065		
Total.....	497	508	1,005	...	43	188	105	202	43	45	626	379	4	2	2	71,882		

The percentage of disposal was 62.2 against 68.5 in 1071. The Trivandrum Peishcar disposed of the largest number of cases and his work represents the highest percentage of disposal. In Trivandrum as in Padmanabhapuram last year, the number of *ex parte* decisions showed an increase. The arrears were the heaviest in Quilon and the percentage of work turned out was also small. Two appeals were disposed of by the High Court and two were left for disposal when the year closed. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 71,882 against 37,158 in 1071. Rs. 60,207 were for lands in the Trivandrum Division.

28. No loans appear to have been granted during the year. Two old cases of application for loans were pending with the Tahsildar of Agastisvaram and the delay is very unsatisfactory.

Agricultural loans.

Measures
adopted.

29. The following are some of the measures adopted during the year bearing on Land Revenue:—

(1) For the benefit of those who had to pay up *Chomathala Chilavu Michom* (liabilities and out-standings) a low rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fanams per parah of paddy was fixed for purposes of commuting the grain demand in the case of payments made before the close of the year. A similar concession was extended in regard to arrears on Puthuvals or waste lands registered in the settled taluk of Nedumangad.

(2) Interest on arrears of tax due in the Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions and in the taluk of Shencottah was remitted on payments made before the close of the year.

(3) As adverted to in para 35 of the last report, all arrears under the head of "Muthalepu" and all services in that connection were abolished.

SURVEYS (1896-97.)

30. The operations of the department during the year were of a multifarious character and embraced all the divisions of the State.

Operations of
the Revenue
Survey
Department.

31. The regular or ordinary Cadastral Survey was in progress in 5 taluks—Changanachery, Kottayam, Shertallay, Vaikam and Ettumanur. The first two were completed and the last taken up during the year.

Cadastral
Survey.
(a) Ordinary.

Survey of scattered patches of cultivation continued in all the taluks of the Southern Division and also in Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara—Trivandrum Division. This is a finishing process for purposes of Settlement, as explained in para 38 of the last year's report. There were 3 taluks—Kalkulam, Vilavancod and Nedumangad—where individual holdings comprised in village sites and other minor circuits had to be separately surveyed as coming under Puttals.

(b) Special
and
miscellaneous.

Other items of a miscellaneous character that engaged the field party were:—

(1) Revision of survey of the areas covered by the Kodayar project works in progress.

(2) Separate measurement of individual irrigation tanks in surveyed taluks.

(3) Revision of survey of 156 fields in the taluks of Trivandrum, Nedumangad, Chirayinkil, Tovala and Karunagapalli, referred by the Settlement Department.

(4) Rectification of village boundaries in the taluks of Shencottah and Karticapalli.

The area measured in all was 341.89 square miles against 335.59 in 1071.

Requisitions made by the Settlement Department for aid of the survey party in certain miscellaneous items gave rise to correspondence between the two departments, and rulings were passed by Government defining the procedure to be followed.

32. Boundary survey, ordinary, was carried on in the taluks of Changanachery, Shertallay and Vaikom. There was also miscellaneous survey in six taluks in the south. The total out-turn in this item of work was 309.52 against 306.95 square miles in the preceding year.

Boundary
survey.

33. Fair areas to the extent of 358.69 square miles comprising the taluks of Changanachery and Kottayam and some scattered areas belonging to 6 of the southern taluks were held ready for settlement. The corresponding figure for 1071 was 329.53 square miles. Including the out-turn of the year under report the aggregate area surveyed and made over to the Settlement Department is 3,415.32 square miles covering 22 taluks. There remain 9 taluks to be worked out by the Survey Department.

Area for
settlement.

34. The work done in mapping was:—

(a) *Village maps*.—446.69 square miles under Cadastral Survey—ordinary, special and miscellaneous—in 8 taluks.

(b) *Republication of village maps*.—69.56 square miles in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram and Trivandrum.

(c) *Topographical taluk maps*.—779.79 square miles embracing the 4 taluks of the Trivandrum Division and the Quilon taluk.

(d) *Special maps*.—Police reference map of Travancore, No. 1.

(e) *Charts and diagrams* 8.

Lithographic
maps.

It is observed that out of 22 taluks of which the revenue survey has been finished, the topography of 16 has been verified and maps of 10 taluks have been published. The progress made is so far satisfactory, and, if steadily kept up, it is hoped that simultaneously with the completion of the Cadastral Survey of the State, taluk and village maps will be made available. The taluk maps are excellent and their usefulness cannot be overrated.

Duplication
of field
measurement
sketches.

35. Field measurement sketches of the Kannagapalli taluk comprising 1,48,870 survey fields were duplicated during the year.

Out-turn.

36. Subjoined is a statement comparing the progress of work under all items with that of the previous year.

Items of work.	Out-turn in square miles.	
	1071	1072
1. Boundary demarcated ...	306.95	309.52
2. Fields demarcated ...	335.59	341.89
3. Boundary surveyed ...	303.95	309.52
4. Fields surveyed ...	335.59	341.89
5. Traverse worked ...	317.49	330.77
6. Area computed ...	329.53	358.69
7. Boundary plotted ...	331.28	330.77
8. Mapped ...	332.10	358.58
9. Finished ...	329.53	358.69
10. Duplication of field measurement sketches No. of fields...	...	148870
11. Revision of survey in completed taluks for settlement purposes, No. of holdings...	228	156
12. Preparation of Police reference Map of Travancore...	...	1
13. Village maps published ...	350.11	446.69
14. Village maps re-published ...	...	69.56
15. Topographical taluk maps ...	...	779.79
16. Special maps No. ...	...	1
17. Charts and Diagrams No. ...	...	8

The out-turn in almost every item shows an improvement over the previous year. The result would have been more marked but for the employment of a third of the establishment during the whole year in surveys of a miscellaneous nature in the completed taluks of South Travancore which of course could not be helped.

Azimuth
observations.

37. 128 observations for azimuth were taken and worked out during the year. The variation of the magnetic needle was 30'—50" east, and the average number of angles between observations, 52.

Progress.

38. The progress made in the survey of the State until the end of the year under report is shewn below :—

Nature of work.	Out-turn in square miles.
Boundary demarcation ...	3534.96
Field demarcation ...	3376.52
Boundary survey ...	3963.96
Field survey ...	3805.52
Mapping ...	3776.92
Settlement areas ...	3415.32
Topographical detailing ...	3415.32
Lithographed maps ...	3415.32

Establishment

39. A statement of the strength of the establishment as it stood at the beginning and end of the year will be found in the Appendix. Excepting a small increase in the temporary staff of the field establishment no tangible change has been made in the department.

Cost.

40. The cost of the department for the year was Rs. 90,468 against Rs. 82,798 in the year preceding. The increase was due to the slightly higher average field establishment maintained during the year, to increased special allowances on account of surveyors in the Periyar tracts, excessive line clearing in surveying Periyar water-spread and decreased stoppages for short out-turn.

41. The cost of survey to the State up to the end of 1072 amounts to Rs. 14,53,848—chs. 15—c. 7 and the average rate per square mile for the taluks of Changanachery and Kottayam completed in the year was Rs. 133—22—11 and Rs. 190—25—8, respectively, which testifies to the judicious economy exercised by the Survey Superintendent in regulating the progress of work.

Cost of survey
and rate per
square mile.

42. Mr. Tomlinson recurs to the comparative results of survey measurements over ayacut areas. But, as remarked in para 49 of the last year's report, the comparison is of no practical value for want of a common basis. So far as fresh areas of cultivation go, he gives 16,189 acres as being brought to book in the case of the 3 surveyed taluks of Pattanapuram, Shencottah and Kottayam.

Comparison of
survey with
revenue areas.

43. There were in the year six convictions for default under the Boundary Regulation (III of 1058).

Working of
the Boundary
Regulation.

44. There were 1,482 complaints preferred by ryots against demarcation and registry. Of these 994 were disposed of with the result that 745 were thrown out for failure to prosecute or as frivolous, and 249 disposed of on the merits. In 156 cases or 16 per cent, rectification of original demarcation or registration was rendered necessary against 10 per cent in the previous year.

Complaints
against
demarcation
and registry.

45. An important item of work accomplished in the year under report was the survey of the Periyar water-spread. Mr. Tomlinson observes, 'The extremely tortuous configuration of the Reservoir formed of numerous creeks and the bordering tangled mass of bamboo jungle taxed the powers of surveyors to the utmost.' The Periyar lake as defined and surveyed with the appurtenances has been found to comprise 8,686.68 acres against 8,100 acres estimated in the lease deed.

Survey of
Periyar water-
spread and
Coffee and Tea
Estates.

The coffee and tea estates in Peermade and Periyar tracts were also surveyed during the year disclosing cases of unauthorised interference with the boundaries of original grants. The general survey of the whole tract has been a decided advantage in every way.

46. It is gratifying to note that the out-turn for the year, viz. 358.69 square miles has exceeded the forecast and that it is the highest on record. If the progress of work in the year under report and in the previous years be steadily maintained in the future, the completion of the survey operations throughout the State may well be expected within four years. Even then there may be items of a miscellaneous character as in the past for which a margin will have to be allowed.

Out-turn for
the year, the
highest on
record.

47. The usual statement of taluks completed and remaining to be surveyed and a diagram showing the progress of work up to the end of the year under report will be found in the Appendix.

48. The Superintendent was out on circuit 104 days and travelled 1,426 miles visiting 25 villages in the taluks of Shertallay, Vaikam, Ettumanur and Changanachery where alone regular survey operations were in progress.

Miscellaneous Survey.

49. In the year under report, twenty applications for waste lands for coffee and tea cultivation in the Peermade, Devicolum and Shencottah ranges aggregating an area of 6,000 acres were received, inspected and reported upon by the Assistant in charge of the Department. Of these, 2,500 acres of land were sold by public auction. The Assistant had also to investigate and report on a dispute by the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society regarding a plot of land advertised for sale.

Applications
dealt with.

50. The out-turn of field work was 4,296 acres and 97 cents. It might have been better, but for the fact that the Assistant and one of the surveyors were laid up during a good part of the working season. 91 maps were also prepared by the department.

Out-turn.

51. The additional hands sanctioned at the close of 1071 were entertained during the year, so that there are at present 2 surveyors, 2 draftsmen, 2 computers and 1 clerk.

Establish-
ment.

52. The cost of the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 5,985—ch. 8—c. 4, as against Rs. 3,666—chs. 19—c. 14, in the year preceding. This increase is due to the addition to the strength of the department. The cost of regular survey was Re. 1—4 pies and that of rough survey 4 as., per acre.

Cost.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT (1896-97.)

Establishment.

53. The strength of the field party was increased during the year under report as particularised below:—

No.	Grade.	On the 1st Avani 1072	On the 31st Adi 1072.
1	Supervisors	11	11
2	Deputy Supervisors	31	34
3	Supervisor's Gumastahs	48	53
4	Deputy Supervisor's Gumastahs	31	34
5	Classifiers	359	358
6	Extra Gumastahs	68	70
7	Checking Accountants	25	25
8	Field Peons	416	424
	Total.....	989	1,009

Besides the accession to the field party, a staff of 25 hands was provided during the year for preparation of the ayacut for settled taluks from field records.

Taluks under operation.

54. One taluk, Changanachery, was brought under settlement operation during the year. The number of villages made over by the Survey Department was 16 out of 21.

Thus there were 19 taluks under the charge of the Settlement as against 18 in the previous year.

Progress of operation.

55. In 4 taluks, Tovala, Agastisvaram, Nedumangad and Kartikapalli, the work had been closed in the previous year so far as to admit of the settlement rates of assessment being introduced at the beginning of 1072. There were, however, minor items of work which still remained behind and which did not finally close with the year. The Settlement Peishcar's attention was drawn to the pending appeal cases in all these places and to the uncleared file of Puthuval applications in Nedumangad.

Leaving out these 4 taluks there were 15 at various stages of progress.

1. Quilon—at the closing stage.
2. Karunagapalli—next in advance.
3. Neyyattinkara—under assessment operations.
4. Vilavankod, Kalkulam and Eraniel—under preparation for assessment.
5. Kottarakara, Ampalapuzha, and Tiruvalla—where registration formed the main process.
6. Mavelikara, Chengannur, Kunnattur, Pattanapuram and Shencottah—under classification and registration.
7. Changanachery—where work was started in the year.

56. It may be of interest to notice the main results of settlement in the recently settled taluks. The figures for Nedumangad are not ready.

Tovala and Agastisvaram.

57. The area of these two taluks as per survey is

- (1) Tovala—32,522·31 acres.
- (2) Agastisvaram—56,988·13 acres.

These areas are thus distributed:—

Taluks.	Cultivated and occupied.		Uncultivable and unoccupiable.			
			Waste lands.		Porambores.	
	Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.
1 Tovala	21,471	70	261	13	10,789	48
2 Agastisvaram	43,702	38	229	31	13,056	44

Waste lands form 55 per cent and Porambores 26·65 per cent of the total area.

58. Out of areas 'cultivated and occupied' the wet area in the two taluks taken together is 23,594 acres or 36·20 per cent.

59. The occupied area for the first time brought to account at the present settlement was 352 acres or 54 per cent of the aggregate extent of cultivation.

60. The scale of rates of assessment adopted for these taluks was as below:—

Assessment Class.	Wet.						Garden.		Dry.		
	Single crop.			Double crop.			Rate per cocoanut tree.		Rate per acre.		
	C.	M.	P.	C.	M.	P.	Ch.	C.	Fns.	Ch.	C.
I.	7	...	...	10	10	4	...	...	15	...	...
II.	6	10	4	9	15	6	...	...	...	...	...
III.	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.	5	10	4	8	5	2	2	8	10	...	...
V.	5	...	...	7	10	4	2	4	8	2	...
VI.	4	10	4	6	15	6	2	...	7	...	...
VII.	4	...	...	6	...	...	1	8	5	...	...
VIII.	3	10	4	5	5	2	1	...	4	...	...
IX.	3	...	...	4	10	4	...	...	...	...	...
X.	2	10	4	3	15	6	...	...	3	...	...
XI.	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
XII.	1	10	4	2	5	2	...	...	1	2	...
XIII.	1	...	...	1	10	4	...	...	1	...	...
XIV.	...	10	4	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	...

The rates in the first column bear on the first crop. On double crop land half rate is added for the second crop. Thus, if 7 cottas be fixed as the assessment on an acre for the first crop, the rate for the second crop would be 3½ cottas. So the total assessment on an acre would be 10½ cottas. A deduction of 10 per cent is allowable for unprofitable areas measured into the fields. Thus the net assessment on land falling under grade I is 9½ cottas. The former ayacut rate stood at 10 cottas. The assessment is payable half in grain and half in money at a commutation rate of 2 Rs. a cotta. The latter was fixed many years back and is very low compared with the ruling market prices in recent years. Still in the interests of the ryots the commutation rate was left undisturbed.

61. In respect of garden or planted areas the assessment is a combination of tree and dry rates. Unlike other parts the following trees are subject to tax in South Travancore in addition to the cocoanut, jack and arecanut:—

	Rate.
1. Palmyra	8 cash.
2. Tamarind	2 chs.
3. Mango	12 cash.
4. Punnai	12 cash.

The tax applies only to bearing trees.

62. The dry rates per acre are of 13 grades from 15 fanams to 1 fanam, and the rates applied in the two taluks were fanams 15-10-8½-7-6-5-4-3-2-1½ and 1.

63. Owing to various tenures on which permanent remissions are allowable as a matter of long established right, the full assessment does not represent the Government revenue. In Tovala 70 per cent and in Agastisvaram 73 per cent of the full assessment form respectively the proportions of revenue actually payable to Government as shown below. The percentages 63 and 66 given in the Settlement Peishcar's report are calculated without the 10 per cent discount on the full assessment.

Taluks.	Full assessment.		Total.	Payable to Government.	Percentage.
	Wet.	Garden and dry.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Tovala	1,48,000	5,733	1,53,733	1,08,011	70
Agastisvaram	1,80,000	27,926	2,07,926	1,51,653	73

The demand of revenue as per former accounts aggregates Rs. 2,69,767. Deducting the settlement figure of net demand Rs. 2,59,664, the difference is Rs. 10,103 against the present revision. As the settlement accounts were not closed and as there were still some puttahs to be issued, the settlement revenue must exhibit a higher figure and consequently the difference must be lower than Rs. 10,103.

64. In the Peishcar's report the loss of revenue is stated to be Rs. 34,000 which is clearly an error. The ayacut revenue has been wrongly entered as Rs. 2,93,796.

65. The fall of Rs. 10,103 is 3·7 per cent of the ayacut total and bears entirely on wet cultivation. The garden and dry areas have yielded an increase of Rs. 4,039 over the ayacut. Having regard to the exceptionally heavy burden on wet lands in the two taluks, the relief now afforded is not too liberal.

66. The following table compares the rates per acre of full assessment and net demand on wet and dry land:—

Taluks.	Wet.						Garden and dry.					
	Assessment.			Net demand.			Assessment.			Net demand.		
	Rs.	chs.	c.	Rs.	chs.	c.	Rs.	chs.	c.	Rs.	chs.	c.
Tovala	15	17	4	9	23	9	...	16	8	...	11	11
Agastisvaram	15	11	1	10	...	7	...	26	10	...	20	3

There are tenures which enjoy total exemption from tax. What proportion they bear to the tax-paying area is not stated.

67. The trees assessed at the settlement were as below:—

Taluks.	Cocoanut.	Areca.	Jack.	Tamarind.	Palmyra.	Mango.	Pinnai.	Total.
Tovala	5,807	1,496	80	1,118	94,463	442	1,029	1,04,435
Agastisvaram	85,274	94	1,360	3,948	4,16,361	8,764	94,149	6,09,950
Total.....	91,081	1,590	1,440	5,066	5,10,824	9,206	95,178	7,14,385

68. The subjoined table gives the increase or decrease in the number of trees of the several descriptions compared with those recorded at the previous settlement of 1012—60 years back:—

	Cocoanut.	Areca.	Jack.	Palmyra.	Pinnai.	Tamarind.	Mango.
Tovala	+ 3,835	+ 1,412	— 69	— 4,172	+ 544	— 128	— 1,057
Agastisvaram	+ 29,071	+ 52	— 22	— 80,573	+ 5,874	— 1,610	+ 1,363
Total.....	+ 32,906	+ 1,464	— 91	— 90,745	+ 6,418	— 1,738	+ 306

As regards this comparison it has to be noted that there is no exact common basis as the trees subjected to taxation at the former settlement included, in the case of the palmyra and others, young trees not come to bearing.

69. The cocoanut tree has varying block rates; the average rates per tree stand at 2¼ chs. for Tovala and 2½ chs. for Agastisvaram.

70. The total area covered by tree tax is 3,966 acres, yielding an aggregate assessment of Rs. 19,491. The average incidence is nearly Rs. 5 an acre.

71. The extent of dry area is 34,990 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 14,168, which gives an average rate of 11 chs.—5 cash per acre.

72. The wet area is 23,594 acres with a total assessment of Rs. 3,28,000. The average per acre is Rs. 14.

73. The average rates of assessment above given do not represent the actual burden of tax. The following figures compare the full assessment, the proportion of net revenue and the average burden on 'wet' and 'garden and dry' areas:—

	Acres.	Full assessment.	Net demand.	Percentage of net demand.	Average of net per acre.		
					Rs.	Ch.	C.
Wet	23,594	Rs. 3,28,000	Rs. 2,18,449	66	9	7	...
Garden and dry	38,957	33,659	25,185	75	...	18	...

From this it will be seen that the favourable tenures predominate more largely under wet land.

74. The average wet tax of Rs. 9½ an acre relates to the whole area under irrigated and rain-fed. The incidence on rain-fed cultivation must be lower though no data are furnished as to what that rate is.

75. The number of survey fields aggregates 26,563 in Tovala and 53,898 in Agastisvaram. The average size of a field is thus 1.21 acres in the former and 1.06 in the latter.

76. The number of survey fields coming under puttahs is 32,295 covering 20,253 acres in Tovala and 71,128 covering 42,298 acres in Agastisvaram. So the average size of a puttah survey field is .62 in the former and .59 in the latter taluk.

77. The cases for registration or puttah enquiry was 27,817 in Tovala and 52,769 in Agastisvaram, each case in the former having on an average 1.1 survey fields and in the latter 1.3.

78. The number of puttahs issued was in

	Single.	Joint.	Total.
Tovala ...	7,021	1,796	8,817
Agastisvaram ...	16,009	67,70	22,779

79. The average number of survey fields for every puttah was 3¼ and 3½ respectively in the two taluks. The maximum number of survey fields contained in a puttah was 132 in Tovala and 149 in Agastisvaram.

80. The amount of tax payable under a single puttah is in

	Maximum.			Minimum.			Average.
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.
Tovala ...	880	4	"	"	"	1	12 & 13
Agastisvaram ...	510	15	13	"	"	1	6½ & 7

81. The cases of transfer of puttahs fall under the following heads:—

(1) Cases where puttahs were granted on claim of lineal succession—Tovala 10,541 or 37.89 per cent, Agastisvaram 26,490 or 50.20.

(2) Cases where puttahs were granted on deeds of sale, partition, gift &c.—Tovala 12,600 or 45.30 per cent, Agastisvaram 20,376 or 38.61.

82. The other cases relate to Puthuvals or fresh areas of cultivation.

83. The appeals from original decisions in registration cases in the two taluks together were 661 or less than 1 per cent.

84. These appeals do not represent the work of the year under report. In that year there were only 375 cases to be dealt with including the previous year's balance of 127 cases. The Peishcar's statement is misleading. While his figures for Tovala are correct as to the disposals—200 cases, and balance 9 cases—those for Agastisvaram—disposals 646 and balance 22 making in all 668—are in excess of his total 452 cases entered for that taluk. Again he speaks of these disposals and balances as if they related to 1072, while, as observed above, there were only 375 appeals which should have been worked off as fast as they were filed, the taluks having been made over for collection of the settlement revenue. There were, as he admits, 94 appeals still left at the close of the year. His attention will again be drawn to this point on which he offers no explanation in the report.

85. The total number of objection petitions on rough puttahs in both the taluks together was 5,446 or about 17 per cent of the aggregate number of puttahs. Of this, the petitions for reduction of rates were not more than 7 per cent, the rest being of a miscellaneous nature. The comparatively low percentage of objections to rates of assessment speaks to the moderation and fairness of the revision effected generally.

86. The settlement of the two taluks has not only afforded palpable relief of the exceptionally heavy burden on land but has resulted in the removal of many inequalities and anomalies which characterised the former system.

I. The rates were laid on only bearing trees, those below bearing being totally exempted as in other parts of the State.

II. Numerous petty cases which complicated the accounts and which pressed hard on certain tenures were abolished.

III. The water rate which was uneven in its incidence and partial in its application was revised on a uniform principle with reference to the sources of water supply and the irrigation works maintained at public cost.

IV. The system of allowing fallow remissions on wet areas which was fraught with anomalies was corrected and placed on a satisfactory footing with regard to actual conditions of cultivation.

V. The practice of periodical inspection of dry crops raised on wet areas and taxing them at varying rates afforded large scope for irregularity and abuse on the part of the petty local officials. In the interests of the ryots concerned the system was simplified and a uniform proportion of the wet assessment was fixed in money as the rate leviable on dry crops of whatever kind raised on wet land. This change has been acceptable to the ryots and appreciated by them.

VI. Another important change effected was as regards the large tract of dry land measuring upwards of 3,000 acres on the Tovala frontier. It was for the first time brought under permanent assessment in accordance with the general scheme of settlement. Formerly no tax was laid on the land. The revenue was dependent on the crops raised. The tenure was of the nature of an assignment and the state of things was anything but satisfactory. This was noticed under para 66 of the Administration Report for 1068. Now the individual holdings comprised in the tract have all been settled with the occupants who have thus acquired permanent rights of property. The assignee's interest has been severed from the tract and he has been compensated by a fixed annual money grant.

87. The area of the taluk as per present survey is acres 44,374.36 or a little more than 69 square miles. It is thus distributed:—

- (1) Cultivated and occupied area 37,913.43 acres.
- (2) Uncultivated and unoccupiable area 6,460.93 acres.

The first includes the area covered by Government buildings, Government gardens &c. measuring 103.38 acres; the rest 37,810.05 represents the aggregate of private holdings of which the area under Government puttahs is 36,376.41 acres and the remainder 1,433.64 consists of free-hold properties totally exempt from Government tax.

The second division viz. uncultivated and unoccupiable area comprises the cultivable waste—94.95 acres and Porambokes 6,365.98.

88. The puttah area includes 1,545.61 acres of fresh cultivation for the first time assessed to the public revenue.

Wet	acres	404.52.
Garden	"	234.43.
Dry	"	906.66.

89. The average size of a survey field is

Wet	.42	acres.
Garden	.45	"
Dry	.29	"

90. As in other parts the parah-unit applying to wet area has been fixed at 14 cents. Formerly it varied with each revenue field. Judged by this fixed standard of 14 cents, the extent of wet lands—23,792 acres as per survey—is equivalent to 1,69,647 parahs. But the ayacut figure is 1,89,014 parahs. The difference—19,367 parahs—represents the decrease by survey. In other words the ayacut parah averages only 12 cents, being less by 2 cents than the fixed standard.

91. The following table gives the block rates of assessment applied to wet, garden and dry land. The garden rates are for cocoanut trees, the other taxable trees jack and areca being each subject to a uniform rate.

Class.	Wet.				Garden.			Dry.		
	Single crop.		Double crop.		Cocoanut.			Per acre.		
	P.	E.	P.	E.	Fs.	Ch.	C.	Fs.	Ch.	C.
I.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
II.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
III.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.	5	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...
V.	4	5	6	7½	...	2	4	...	...	...
VI.	4	...	6	...	...	2	...	7	...	...
VII.	3	5	5	2½	...	1	8	...	...	...
VIII.	3	...	4	5	...	1	...	5	...	...
IX.	2	5	3	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
XI.	1	5	2	2½	...	...	...	2	...	...
XII.	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	2	...
XIII.	...	5	...	7½	...	...	...	1	...	...

92. The full assessment as per settlement is Rs. 1,21,415 of which the net revenue to Government is Rs. 1,06,486 or 82 per cent. The settlement net revenue thus compares with the ayacut :—

	Revenue as per Ayacut.	Revenue as per Settlement.	Increase.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wet ...	59,720	60,835	1,115	1.9
Garden and Dry ...	22,462	44,785	22,323	Nearly cent per cent.

The extra cesses are not included in the ayacut figure above entered. These cesses under the ayacut amounted to Rs. 5,989 and were abolished to the extent of Rs. 5,125 under the settlement proclamation. The few items retained amounted to Rs. 864.

93. The total revenue on wet land has not been sensibly affected by the settlement, though according to the Settlement Peishcar's report there was a fall of Rs. 6,314. The extra cesses above noticed were wrongly included and the change of the *Pazhanilam* system referred to in para 75 of the last Administration Report was lost sight of. In the place of a biennial tax an annual rate has been permanently fixed on the backwater cultivation and the settlement figure must necessarily be lower than the biennial revenue under the old ayacut, though this meant no actual fall of revenue taken year for year.

94. The increase bears in the bulk on garden and dry areas being cent per cent of the ayacut figure. This is due mainly to increased plantations as will be seen by the following comparison of assessed trees :—

Trees.	As per Ayacut.	As per Settlement.	Increase.	
			Number.	Percentage.
Cocoanut ...	2,70,570	5,07,269	2,36,699	87
Areca ...	92,131	2,56,728	1,64,597	178
Jack ...	10,841	18,970	8,129	74

The increase under all the 3 classes of trees is marked and has contributed to the high proportion of additional revenue.

95. The rates on cocoanut trees give an average of 2 chs. 5 c., which is moderate and not higher than the ayacut average. As regards the other two classes the rates are uniform; so the increased revenue was not due in any degree to increased burden in the way of assessment rates.

96. The following figures compare the average settlement rates of assessment per acre on all descriptions of land :—

	Rs.	chs.	c.
Wet ...	3	7	..
Garden ...	7	17	..
Dry ...	...	11	9

The rates per acre of net revenue are for

	Rs.	chs.	c.
Wet ...	2	23	10
Garden and Dry ...	3	7	10

While in the Nanjanad taluqs—Tovala and Agastisvaram—the wet rate is the highest, in Kartikapalli it was not even half of the garden rate. The latter taluk is rich in plantations.

97. The number of fair puttahs issued was 12,804 of which 8,064 or 63 per cent were single and 4,740 or 37 per cent joint puttahs.

98. The maximum number of survey fields in one puttah was 382, the minimum 1 and the average 6.

99. The maximum revenue demand under a puttah is Rs. 828—the minimum 1 cash and the average Re. 1 chs. 8 c. 13.

100. The number of objection petitions on rough puttahs was 3,620 as per returns received, while the number entered in the Peishcar's report is 3,663. The latter figure is 28 per cent of the total number of puttahs. This is higher than in Tovala and Agastisvaram. The report is silent as to the number relating to rates of assessment and the actual disposals. In regard to the latter the returns show that 23 petitions were pending at the close of the year under report. The settlement rates were introduced at the beginning of the year.

101. The cases for registration enquiry were 29,028.

- (1) Cases in which puttahs were granted on claims of lineal succession 17,628,
- (2) On deeds of sale, partition, gifts &c., 7,998,
- (3) On Puthuvals or fresh areas of occupation not registered before, 1,632.

The remaining 1,770 cases involved the adjustment of Government rights.

102. Each case involved a little over 2 survey fields and each puttadar had two cases for registration on an average.

103. The appeals from original decisions were 613 or 2 per cent of the total number of registration cases and those from the appeal decision of assistants were 219. There was a balance of 85 appeals pending at the close of the year and they do not appear to have been disposed of even now. The Peishcar's attention has been repeatedly drawn to the matter and it is hoped that the file would be completely cleared without further delay.

104. One important measure carried out in connection with the settlement of this taluk is the abolition of the much abused *Pazhanilam* system already referred to; as observed in para 75 of the previous Administration Report 'the change has been welcomed by the ryots. The tax is now laid on the lands at a permanent annual rate and the scare of the Village Officials' periodical visit so obnoxious to the ryots has been removed.'

105. The Settlement Peishcar has furnished a statement of cost of settlement of the settled taluks and those in progress up to 1072. This statement forms appendix No. 7.

106. The total outlay incurred since the scheme was started exclusive of the cost of the Central Office establishment and the salaries of the controlling staff, amounts to Rs. 9,57,657 as against the total cost of survey Rs. 14,53,848.

107. Turning to Kartikapalli taluk under notice the cost of settlement up to 1072 was Rs. 64,400 : add Rs. 3,000 for what remains to be done,

Total.....Rs. 67,400

Cost of survey Rs. Rs. 52,544

Total 1,19,944

It may be taken at Rs. 1,20,000 in round numbers. The cash receipts to Government from a thorough clearing of registration cases in the taluk were Rs. 8,531. This deducted, the net cost comes to Rs. 1,11,469.

108. The increased revenue by settlement is Rs. 16,009. A small increment may be expected from the puttahs remaining to be issued. This, however, may be left out. The annual addition of Rs. 16,009 calculated with reference to the net cost of Rs. 1,11,469 gives a little over 14 per cent interest.

109. The two Nanjanad taluks entailed a loss of revenue. But this is an exception. In most taluks the settlement must prove a financial gain and the case of Kartikapalli strikingly illustrates what was observed in regard to Trivandrum and Chirayinkil in the Administration Report for 1068.

"The permanent increase to State revenue (for Chirayinkil) is Rs. 12,582 a year, which means an interest of 13 per cent on the net outlay.

"While the money was all spent in the country the rate of interest it yields is "much higher than from any investment outside the State.

"In the Trivandrum taluk the settlement resulted in a permanent addition "to the annual revenue at the rate of 8 per cent on the aggregate cost—Rs. 1,13,000.

"It is not, however, the direct cash gain alone that stands to the credit of "the settlement. The accounts bearing on the land revenue administration of the "two taluks, till lately a mass of hopeless disorder and confusion, have been restored "to thorough order and soundness. The rent roll, which was a record of the by- "gone state of things and full of questionable entries, is now an accurate repre- "sentation of the existing proprietors primarily responsible for the payment of tax. "Each ryot now knows the tenures which compose his holding, the exact area and "the Government demand on each number. He is no longer at the mercy of the "village accountant or ordinarily liable to be duped by him. The punctual re- "covery of the land revenue can now be effectually controlled and checked by the "higher authorities and the annual Jemabunthy settlement has a smooth and even "course free from conflicts and complications. The everyday work of the local "revenue officials has been rendered compact and manageable by the clearing effect- "ed at the settlement of the accumulated arrears of escheat cases and other revenue "questions which sorely tried their energies, presenting impediments and difficulties "at every turn. In short, the interests both of Government and the ryots have "been placed on a secure and satisfactory basis. These administrative benefits are "of a solid and enduring character and must in themselves far outweigh the cost "incurred.

"What the settlement has done for Trivandrum or Chirayinkil may be "expected in the case of other taluks generally, so that there is every promise of the "work proving on the whole highly reproductive in spite of all that may be said of "its costly and tardy character."

110. This taluk was finally settled by the end of 1071 and the settlement rates Nedumangad. were introduced at the beginning of the year under report.

111. The Settlement Peishcar gives no analysis of the results, the figures not being fully ready.

112. There were more arrears left here than in the other settled taluks at the year's close—about 600 registration cases, 1,000 survey fields to be brought under chittah, rough puttahs to be got ready, 82 petitions on rough puttahs, 76 fair puttahs due on rough puttahs already issued and 123 appeals. These are not reported to have been cleared yet.

113. Of the taluks in progress, Quilon is the most advanced. Here the Quilon. assessing process was over in 1071, and in the year under report the rates for revision were submitted to Government and received sanction in respect of all the villages except 3, the latter having been dealt with in the previous year.

114. The field party was mainly engaged during the year in

1. Registration.
2. Disposal of revenue cases.
3. Divide work.
4. Abstract statements.
5. Chittahs and
6. Rough puttahs.

Under registration the cases filed in the year were 532 and those investigated were 1,094. The disposals were 2,341 against 904 in 1071.

115. The revenue cases, including the previous year's balance were 1,059 of which 197 were investigated, leaving a balance of 862 cases at the close of the year. The Settlement Peishcar's own file was cleared of 281 cases.

116. The number of survey fields subdivided for puttahs was 816. This is an item of work which devolves on classifiers in connection with registration enquiry.

117. The tabulation of the rates of assessment for 10 villages which remained to be worked was completed in the year, and preliminaries to the preparation of chittahs were commenced. In 11 villages, some progress was made in preparing rough puttahs, 4,830 being ready by the close of the year.

118. One village, Kilikollur, was tried by the Settlement Peishcar in view to its final settlement at the shortest term possible. He put on 15 hands in that village who, he reports, have brought the village to a completion in 3½ months. But there are arrears still left under various items—chittahs, rough puttahs, petitions, fair puttahs, registration cases and appeals. It is the completion of a taluk that is a proper test. The supervising staff and the higher grade officers, if they concentrate their attention on a village, as they must in the matter of such experiment, the progress of other villages cannot but suffer to that extent. The Peishcar is for increasing the establishment at the rate of 15 men he used for his experiment. As regards the question of raising the field establishment, Government have dealt with it fully and have sanctioned a revised scale as liberal as could be, consistently with the interests of general administration. It will be noticed in detail later on. This scale should strictly guide the department hereafter.

119. During the year the assessing operation was conducted in the Karunaga- Karunagapal- palli taluk. This is the most important process and devolves solely on the Settlement Peishcar and his higher grade subordinates. The 12 villages composing the taluk were distributed for this work as follows:—2 villages to the Peishcar, 3 to his local Assistant and the remaining 7 to four Supervisors. The Assistant and the Supervisors have done their respective villages. The Peishcar does not seem to have yet taken up any of the villages assigned to him, nor does it appear that he was personally controlling the process, an essential condition of the present

scheme of settlement. His attention has been specially drawn to this and the necessity of his inspecting every village of the taluk so as to be sufficiently acquainted with the varying conditions of soil and of cultivation.

120. In regard to registration and other items of work attended to in this and the other taluks where field work is over the following statement gives particulars:—

Number.	Taluks.	Registration cases.				Disposal.				
		Filed.		Investigated.		Under section XIX.		Under section X.		Number of properties divided.
		Cases.	Survey Nos.	Cases.	Survey Nos.	Cases.	Survey Nos.	Cases.	Survey Nos.	
1	Kalkulam	2,589	3,534	6,357	8,071	6,852	8,077	971	1,142	157
2	Eraniei	5,945	8,284	10,610	14,958	15,866	23,290	284	401	2,698
3	Vilavankod	1,023	1,462	2,828	5,647	4,445	7,319	529	719	3,46,21
4	Neyyattinkara	3,951	4,997	4,813	6,475	3,700	4,793	448	448	1,855
5	Karunagapalli	1,215	1,260	1,539	2,362	3,865	6,538	433	529	7,496
6	Ampalapuzha	5,658	10,477	5,300	8,660	3,731	5,734	93	119	408
7	Kottarakara	9,369	17,144	7,042	11,300	4,364	5,931	13	14	5
8	Kunnattur	8,434	19,073	4,628	7,669	4,139	6,543	...	...	1,225
9	Pattanamuram	6,067	11,339	4,082	7,144	2,295	3,051	...	...	1,297
10	Chengannur	15,192	27,078	12,470	20,080	8,151	12,129	29	40	857
11	Mavelikara	20,410	49,495	14,021	25,928	11,013	16,166	281	369	715
12	Tiruvalla	11,394	21,745	8,612	15,117	6,879	9,450	3	3	10
13	Shencottah	6,756	13,487	4,780	9,795	3,181	5,943	...	...	4,244

The taluks of Neyyattinkara, Vilavankod and Kalkulam were nearly ready for the assessing process and the classifiers were devoted chiefly to the preparation of Vattavari statements. This has affected the progress of registration work.

121. This taluk was entered upon in the third quarter of the year under report. Only 14 out of 21 villages were made over by the Survey Department early in the year and two more villages in the last quarter.

122. The work was confined to classification and the number of fields gone over was 17,055.

123. The work turned out by the Supervisors under escheat and other revenue cases is shewn below:—

Number.	Taluks.	Escheat.					Other revenue cases.					Total.				
		Pending at the close of 1971.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending at the close of 1971.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending at the close of 1971.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Eraniei	721	287	1,008	268	740	71	8	79	31	48	792	295	1,087	299	788
2	Kalkulam	2,700	783	3,483	933	2,550	101	65	166	40	126	3,801	848	3,649	973	2,676
3	Vilavankod	1,274	253	1,527	495	1,032	93	60	153	85	68	1,367	313	1,680	580	1,100
4	Neyyattinkara	134	192	326	192	134	16	256	272	256	16	150	448	598	448	150
5	Quilon	355	681	1,036	197	839	10	13	23	...	23	365	694	1,059	197	862
6	Karunagapalli	87	534	621	493	128	58	2	60	2	58	145	536	681	495	186
7	Kottarakara	364	4	368	36	332	...	...	...	...	...	364	4	368	36	332
8	Kunnattur	90	10	100	23	77	...	...	...	...	...	90	10	100	23	77
9	Pattanamuram	...	150	150	21	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	21	129
10	Chengannur	233	30	263	57	206	...	...	...	...	...	233	30	263	57	206
11	Mavelikara	129	232	361	226	135	...	...	...	...	...	129	232	361	226	135
12	Tiruvalla	502	10	512	3	509	...	153	153	...	153	502	163	665	3	662
13	Ampalapuzha	16	80	96	61	35	85	46	131	53	78	101	126	227	114	113
Total.....		6,605	3,246	9,851	3,005	6,846	434	603	1,037	407	570	7,039	3,849	10,888	3,472	7,416

124. The supervisors disposed of during the year 3,472 revenue cases out of a total for disposal of 10,888 cases, against 4,052 and 11,091 respectively in the previous year. The arrears at the close of the year were 7,416. Of the disposals during the year 3,005 were cases of escheat.

125. These cases it has to be noted involve the adjustment of Government rights and arise from registration. There are also cases of the kind transferred from the revenue department. They are attended to by the settlement agency, as preparatory to the general settlement.

126. The number of revenue cases received in the Central Office during the year was 3,768 of which 3,236 were disposed of and the rest 532 were remanded. Of the total number for disposal, 2,464 were escheat cases, 541 main cases and 1,923 cases for individual settlement.

127. The sum realised from the disposal of revenue cases, in the shape of arrears of tax, sale proceeds of lands &c. amounted to Rs. 19,344-23 chs.-11 cash. The permanent revenue derived from this source came to Rs. 916-3 chs.-10 cash.

128. The number of cases of disobedience of summons dealt with in the year was 2,052 against 3,324 in the previous year.

129. The amount for recovery of fines including the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 3,634-chs. 25 of which Rs. 2154-26 chs. were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,408-27 chs. at the close of the year.

130. Including the previous year's balance there were 1,489 appeals for disposal by the Settlement Peishcar. The number disposed of was 809 leaving a balance of 680 at the close of the year.

131. The Settlement Peishcar was out on circuit 126 days against 151 days in the previous year. If he had remained 126 days at head quarters and on circuit the remaining days of the year, even then his circuit movements could not be regarded as satisfactory. At head quarters there is not work requiring his presence and he should be at the scene of operation for three-fourths of the year. His attention is drawn to the remark made in para 93 of the previous report.

Cost.

132. The cost of the department was Rs. 1,66,013 against 1,61,201 in the previous year.

133. A diagram showing the progress of settlement work will be found in the appendix.

134. In accordance with the view in the last part of para 61 of the previous Administration Report and the suggestion of the British Resident endorsed by the Madras Government, vide para 4 of G. O. on the report, the scale of field establishment for the Settlement Department has been revised. Though the measure was sanctioned in the current year it may not be out of place to mention it here.

135. The staff of classifiers is fixed at a maximum of 400 and corresponding changes are made in other respects. The budget allotment for the current year is 2 lacs of rupees for the Settlement Department. The sanctioned revised scale brings the cost to more or less the same figure, the utmost that could be allowed. The nature of the work is such that while it expands on one side it narrows on the other. This year and in the next few years some of the earlier commenced taluks must be finally settled or be very near the point of completion, so that a judicious redistribution of hands from time to time according to the stages of progress and absolute requirements must afford full facility for extended operation. It is not the mere multiplicity of hands that can tell, but it is their distribution and vigilant checking of their work. The field subordinates are prone to fudging and excuses for short out-turn may be too readily advanced. At every turn they require to be watched and kept at an even and steady pace.

Vrithi Settlement.

136. This work has been in steady progress under the supervision of the Settlement Deputy Peishcar.

137. The operations were extended to Nedumangad under Government sanction in the second quarter of the year under report. The puttah on Vrithi tenures in the Trivandrum taluk having been completely issued in 1071, work of 1072 was confined to Chirayinkil and Nedumangad.

138. The receipts from the Settlement for the year were

	Rs.
Trivandrum	1,532
Chirayinkil	1,11,604
Nedumangad	39,235

Total.....1,52,371

Of this amount Rs. 47,186 or 31 per cent represent sale proceeds and Rs. 1,05,185 or 69 per cent were under Vilayartham or payments at a certain fixed rate of valuation of the enfranchised grants permanently settled on the Vrithi holders.

139. One important measure carried out during the year in connection with the Vrithi system was the abolition of the *Moodalepu* referred to under paras 35 and 100 of the previous report. This is a great relief to the Vrithi ryots and calculated to facilitate the prosecution of the important scheme of revision. The measure affects the Vrithi system throughout the State and the total value of the grants or loans struck off the accounts is Rs. 1,30,613. The obligatory services on this account have in consequence been discontinued.

140. The area of Vrithi tenures covered by sale proceeds (Rs. 47,186) was 178 acres and the average price 266 Rs. an acre. The area under Vilayartham (Rs. 1,05,185) was 691 acres and the average price 152 Rs. an acre. The Vilayartham rate is 57 per cent of the sale rate.

141. The cost of establishment including all charges was Rs. 13,740-7 chs.-10 c. against Rs. 10,452-6 chs. in the previous year. The percentage of cost to the year's receipts (Rs. 1,52,371) was 9.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION (1896-97.)

142. There was no change in the *personnel* of the Council during the year under report. Personnel of the Council.

143. Three meetings of the Council were held in 1072. Several of the Bills under consideration involved questions on which further discussion became necessary before they could be brought up in the Council. Meetings.

The attendance averaged 8-5 officials and 3 non-officials—out of a possible 9.

144. Three Regulations were passed during the year including the one passed as an emergent measure under section 10 of the Legislative Council Regulation (II of 1063):— Regulations passed.

Regulation I of 1072. A Regulation to provide for the better prevention of the out-break or spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease—received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 24th February 1897.

In view of the grave danger threatened by the rapid progress of the plague in British India, a special law of the kind was deemed urgently called for in the interests of public health and was accordingly passed in exercise of the special power under section 10. Regulations so passed have force only for 6 months; a subsequent Regulation has therefore been since passed through the Council making it a permanent enactment.

Regulation II of 1072. A Regulation to shorten the language used in Regulations passed in Travancore and to make certain provisions relating thereto—passed by the Council on the 29th May 1897, received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 13th June 1897. This is a close adaptation of the Madras Act I of 1891.

Regulation III of 1072. A Regulation to provide for the construction, repair and maintenance of Irrigation works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of irrigation—passed by the Council on the 29th May 1897, received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 19th June 1897.

This important measure adopted after much deliberation and discussion brings the interests of agriculture throughout the State under a regulated system of even treatment in respect of irrigation with due regard to special local conditions. The scope and effect of its operations are calculated to be of far-reaching benefit to the ryots.

145. The following Bills were introduced during the year—

- (1) A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1037).
- (2) A Bill to amend the Abkari Regulation (I of 1054).
- (3) A Bill to amend the Stamp Regulation (I of 1059).

Bills introduced during the year.

146. The Appendix contains the usual details about pending Bills. There were 11 Bills for consideration including the 3 introduced in the year. Two Bills became law as Regulations II and III of 1072. The Departmental Enquiries Bill, the Penal Code Bill and the Game Preservation Bill continued at the final reading stage. With regard to the first named, it has since been withdrawn and a simpler Bill introduced in its place. And the last has been passed into law. Bills pending at the end of the year.

The Select Committee's Report *re* Marumakkathayam Marriage Bill was received during the year. The local revenue authorities have been directed to obtain and submit opinions of leading private individuals on the Bill and its consideration has consequently been deferred. The Abkari Regulation Amendment Bill, the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill and the Stamp Regulation Amendment Bill were referred to Select Committees. The reports on all these have since been received.

Bill for the introduction of which leave was granted.

147. Leave was granted for the introduction of a Bill to define and consolidate the Law of Evidence.

Compilation of Regulations.

148. As stated in para 114 of the previous report, this compilation was issued during the year and made available to the public.

POLICE (1896-97.)

Strength of the Force.

149. The actual strength of the Force on the last day of the year was 1,632 *i.e.* short of the sanctioned number by 67—and of the corresponding figure for 1071 by 49. Exclusive of the Superintendent and the three Assistant Superintendents, there were

Inspectors	40
Head Constables	156
Constables	1,432
Total	1,628

Mr. Bensley explains this deficiency by the fact that, during the year under report, the joint charge of two taluks by one Inspector was continued in certain cases and vacancies were kept open in view of the contemplated withdrawal of the pretty large Police guard attached to the Central Prison. An accession of 34 men was sanctioned in the year "to be added where the Force is weak," especially to provide one more in all the sub-stations having only two Policemen.

Distribution of the Force.

150. The regular effective Police stood at 1,321 against 1,325 in the previous year. The rest included 148 (28 less than in 1071) in the Reserve, 116 on jail duty and 43 representing the office establishments.

The distribution of the regular Force is shown below. The proportion assigned to each Division continued nearly the same as in 1071.

Divisions.	Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	
				1071.	1072.
Trivandrum	7	21	253	280	281
Padmanabhapuram	5	19	214	241	238
Quilon	12	37	374	423	423
Kottayam	12	35	332	373	379
Total.....	36	112	1,173	1,325	1,321

Proportion of Police to population (2,557,736) and area (6,730.75)

151. Varying with the fall in the aggregate strength, the ratio of Police to population and area was 1 to 1,571 persons and 1 to 4.13 square miles against 1 to

1,525 persons and 4.01 square miles in 1071. Taking effective strength alone (1,321), it stood at 1 to 1,936 persons and 1 to 5.09 square miles compared with 1 to 1,930 persons and 1 to 5.08 square miles in the year before, and 1 to 1,669 persons and 1 to 6.3 square miles in the Madras Presidency (1895). In regard to towns and rural parts, the proportion was 1 to 363.1 persons and 1 to 2,144 persons respectively, the corresponding Madras figures being 1 to 672 persons in the former and 1 to 2,091 persons in the latter.

152. The subjoined table shows the composition of the Force with reference to race, caste and creed :—

Nationality of the members of the Force.

Race and Caste.	Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	
					1071.	1072.
European and East Indians	2	10	5	9	24	26
Brahmins	11	5	11	26	45	43
Malayali Sudras	1	16	92	1,031	1,204	1,160
Pandy Sudras	1	6	75	83	83	82
Syrians and other Native Christians	3	15	33	107	111	111
Mahomedans	3	16	110	131	139	139
Men of other castes	3	3	11	68	87	82
Total.....	4	40	156	1,432	1,631	1,632

There were 89 foreigners including 2 pensioners of the Madras Army. The proportion of natives was thus 94.3 per cent.

153. The cost of the Department for the past two years is compared below :—

Cost of the Department.

Items.	1071.			1072.		
	Rupees.	Chs.	C.	Rupees.	Chs.	C.
Salaries	1,65,410	13	13	1,64,531	27	11
Batta and mileage to Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents	3,869	20	2	3,640	5	7
Batta to Inspectors	5,625	7	11	3,669	11	2
Horse-allowance to Inspectors	6,657	15	...	5,984	9	6
Lighting charges	1,933	1	7	2,035	9	15
Rent for station buildings and patrol boats	465	23	...	284	3	...
Rewards	100	5	...	355	...	...
Contingencies	2,044	1	13	1,594	8	15
Furniture	2,840	24	12	1,209	16	6
Clothing (and arms in 1072)	18,879	12	5	16,500	24	...
Pensionary contribution to the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Sweeney	...	...	...	240	14	2
Total.....	2,07,829	12	15	2,00,105	18	...

The aggregate cost shows a marked decrease (—7724). The fall in most of the items is mainly traceable to the lower actual strength of the Force in 1072. The outlay for 'rewards' has more than trebled.

The total cost (Rs. 2,00,105—chs. 18) gives an average of Rs. 122—chs. 17—c. 3 for a policeman or chs. 2—c. 3 per head of population against Rs. 123—chs. 17—c. 12 and 2 chs. 4 c. respectively in the previous year and Rs. 188—as. 2—p. 5 and 1 a. 9½ p. in the Madras Presidency (1895).

154. The departmental punishments inflicted upon the members of the Force are particularised in the following table :—

Grades of officers.	1071.						1072.					
	No. dismissed, discharged and deserted.	No. fined.	No. degraded.	No. suspended.	No. awarded black marks.	Total.	No. dismissed, discharged and deserted.	No. fined.	No. degraded.	No. suspended.	No. awarded black marks.	Total.
Inspectors ...	...	9	2	3	3	17	1	12	2	...	5	20
Head Constables ...	2	13	9	8	13	45	3	43	5	2	19	72
Constables ...	29	511	5	32	285	862	41	537	20	28	635	1,261
Total.....	31	533	16	43	301	924	45	592	27	30	659	1,353

The total number of punishments rose to 1,353 from 924 in the previous year—an excess of 429. The advance is found common to all the grades and in respect of the several kinds of punishments excepting “suspension.” The largest increase is in the award of black marks to Constables. With regard to Inspectors, no one was suspended during the year, but there was one case of dismissal against none in 1071, 12 were fined, 2 degraded, and 5 awarded black marks; while in 1071, with 3 cases of suspension there were only 9 of fining, 2 of degrading and 3 of black marks. Among the Head Constables, dismissals rose from 2 to 3 fines from 13 to 43, black marks from 13 to 19, while there was a falling off under degradation and suspension. The noteworthy increase in punishments, while it doubtless indicates a closer vigilance and control on the part of the higher officers, is an unsatisfactory feature. Particulars of the offences which might disclose the real causes of the variation, would be useful information.

Policemen
criminally
prosecuted.

155. There was also an advance, though but slight, in the number criminally prosecuted—82 as against 80—14 Head Constables and 68 Constables. No Inspector was prosecuted. Of the 82 cases only 14 were prosecuted through the Police, besides 3 referred by Magistrates for investigation. The remaining 68 were on the motion of private complainants, with the result that 12 were convicted, 49 discharged, 5 compromised, leaving 2 pending. Of the 14 cases prosecuted through the Police, all but 4 were disposed of—4 convicted and 6 discharged. The percentage of total conviction was still lower than in 1071, 21 against 23, though in cases prosecuted through the Police it came to 49 per cent. It is not clear how, in the face of the standing order which requires a preliminary or departmental investigation ordinarily by a superior officer of Police in respect of all complaints against Policemen as such, 68 out of 82 cases were handled by the Magistracy apparently without such investigation. The Superintendent has not furnished any clear data nor attempted any explanation with reference to the remarks made in the previous report. His attention is again drawn to those remarks and he will submit a special report on the matter.

Details of the prosecutions are annexed:—

Offences.	Section of the Penal Code.	Nature of disposal.									Total number of men prosecuted.	
		Imprisoned.			Fined.			Discharged.				Total.
		Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.		
Escape from custody	223	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Legal gratification	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assault	352	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	10	...	15	17
Robbery	392	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Larceny	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3
Theft	379	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	5	5
Extortion	384	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	12	...	13	19
Criminal trespass	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Wrongful restraint and confinement	341 & 312	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	3	4
Hurt	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	4
Wrongful confinement to extort confession.	331 & 318	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	3
Riot, Mischief, Assault	147, 426, 352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Criminal breach of trust	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2
Extorting confession	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2
Riot with deadly weapon	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2
Receiving stolen property	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Voluntarily causing hurt	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Hurt to deter Public Servant from doing duty	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2
Destruction of documents	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Issuing false certificates	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Lurking house-trespass and theft in dwelling houses	457 & 380	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lurking house-trespass and grievous hurt	454 & 323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Murder	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Police Regulation IV of 1057	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total		...	1	4	...	11	...	13	47	...	62	82

Unlike in the previous year, there were cases (5 in all) under sections 330 and 331 (extorting confession) of the Penal Code; but all the five ended in discharge. One Policeman was convicted of robbery and 2 of theft, while in 1071 there was no conviction under these offences.

156. During the year only 67 Police Officers were rewarded for meritorious conduct against 169 in 1071—7 by money awards and 60 by advancement in grade. The number included 9 Inspectors—2 under the former class and 7 under the latter. The aggregate amount of the money rewards, however, was much higher than in the year before. Rewards.

157. In the Appendix will be found the usual details regarding enlistment and casualties—18 were retired (11 on pension and 7 on gratuity), 25 resigned, 31 were dismissed, 14 were discharged otherwise, 14 deserted and 27 died. Five more desertions are returned, but resignations were correspondingly fewer. Casualties.

158. There was a slight rise in the percentage of illiterates in the Force—2·7 from 1·8 per cent—all among the privates. 790 or 48·6 per cent were “passed men,” having passed some examinations either general or departmental,—one graduate, 13 undergraduates, 197 who passed the British Indian Special Tests or the local Tests. Education.

159. The convicts guarded by the Police in the jails, numbered in all 221,341 or an average of 606·4 per day against 624·3 in the previous year. They had also to guard, besides, 1,569 short-term prisoners in the several Sub-Jails and lock-ups. Jail guards.

160. There was a further satisfactory decline in escapes. Only 5 escaped from custody against 14 in 1071 and all were recaptured in the year. The escapes were not from jails or lock-ups but exclusively while on transit or “from other custody.” Escapes and recaptures.

161. The work done by the Police in the execution of processes is shown below in comparison with the previous year :—

Years.	Processes in grave cases.				Processes in petty cases.				Miscellaneous processes.	Search Warrants.	Grand Total.
	Warrants originally issued.	Warrants issued on disobedience of summons.	Summons.	Total.	Warrants originally issued.	Warrants issued on disobedience of summons.	Summons.	Total.			
1071	2,527	2,143	10,986	15,656	4,715	8,366	42,674	55,908	11,442	1,305	84,311
1072	2,147	1,893	9,724	13,764	5,660	9,028	48,290	62,978	8,839	1,245	86,826

The table exhibits an increase of 2,515 processes. The increase in petty cases was 7,070 of which 5,616 were under 'summons.' This is unsatisfactory and points to want of sufficient attention on the part of the Subordinate Magistracy to the provisions of Section 221 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which, if judiciously used, must lead to a wholesome curtailment of processes in petty cases. The District Magistrates should bear this in mind when they inspect the Subordinate Courts. The figure for 'grave cases,' show a noticeable reduction, which speaks to better attention on the part of the superior Magistracy.

162. Of violent and unnatural deaths a larger number was returned than in 1071—695 against 614 :—

Causes.	1071.			1072.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder ...	12	9	21	18	7	25*
Culpable and justifiable homicide ...	26	4	30	14	3	17
Suicide ...	44	20	64	52	20	72
Accidental deaths ...	327	143	470	348	174	522
Deaths from drinking ...	3	...	3	1	...	1
Do. neglect or want ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. exposure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. other causes ...	18	2	20	10	1	11
Found dead (causes unknown) ...	4	2	6	35	12	47
Total.....	434	180	614	478	217	695

*2 arrears.

The increase is mainly under accidental deaths and those with causes unknown. Suicides too were more frequent. Murders rose from 21 to 23, while culpable and justifiable homicides show a marked decline. As in 1071, there was no case of death from "neglect or want." The accidental deaths include 174 females and 202 children. Out of the 72 suicides 20 were females; 10 killed themselves by drowning, 52 by hanging and 6 by poison. The following gives particulars of the accidental deaths. Of the 522 such deaths, 341 (including 175 children) were from drowning and 99 were caused by fall from trees :—

Causes.	Years.	
	1071.	1072.
By drowning ...	287	341
" wild beasts ...	10	6
" snake-bites ...	8	5
" fall from trees ...	86	99
" lightning ...	11	1
" other causes ...	68	70
Total.....	470	522

163. The number of these occurrences went up from 151 to 206. The number of houses destroyed and the value of property lost, however, fell from 374 to 216 and Rs. 1,20,229 to Rs. 37,267 respectively. Fires were most frequent (83) in the Trivandrum Division, though the heaviest damage (Rs. 25,110) sustained was, as in 1071, in Quilon. "There was," says Mr. Bensley, "a wave of mischievous incendiarism during the hot weather in Trivandrum but the actual loss from these 206 fires is extraordinarily small. In the preceding year, the loss by fires was Rs. 1,20,229 while, with a numerically greater number of fires, the damage done during the year under report was less than one-third." It was evidently wanton mischief suggested perhaps by a real accident with no other object than to keep up a scare. Had better detective resources been brought to bear on the matter the mischief would possibly not have gone even the length it did. In some cases the burning was confined to cadjans in the thatching over mud walls and the like.

164. The Superintendent succeeded in introducing a better system of registers of "Known Depredators" during the year and they are reported to have been completed in most Taluks with accurate entries. 838 persons were brought on the register as Habitual thieves and House-breakers. 131 of these were convicted and a goodly number are already in the jails. Details are subjoined :—

Divisions.	Number of known depredators, offenders and suspected persons.			Total.	Number of suspected persons convicted.	Number of known depredators convicted.	Number of receivers convicted.	Number of gambling houses.
	Known thieves and depredators.	Receivers of stolen property.	Suspected persons.					
Trivandrum ...	86	5	156	247	81	21	1	12
Padmanabhapuram ...	111	22	107	240	28	10	...	5
Quilon ...	376	60	392	828	66	57	5	20
Kottayam ...	265	70	420	755	208	43	8	37
Total.....	838	157	1,075	2,070	383	131	14	74

From the number of gambling houses returned there appears to be considerable scope for the operation of the Gambling Regulation recently passed.

165. The following compares the amount of grave crimes during the past three years :—

Crimes.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Murder ...	14	21	23
Dacoities ...	17	19	12
Robberies ...	74	53	45
House-breaking and theft by day and night ...	163	140	131
Cattle-thefts ...	134	97	107
Ordinary thefts ...	951	751	956

There was a notable falling off in the graver kinds of offences against property, though accompanied by a noticeable rise under "cattle-thefts" and "ordinary thefts." Mr. Bensley remarks :— "Last year's returns under the last three heads were abnormally low. The distress that has prevailed throughout the year would have led one to expect very high figures in connection with offences against property, but such is not the case." The increase under the last two heads is perhaps due to the enforcement of more complete registration of cases referred to in the last report.

Detection.

166. The following table exhibits the general detective results for the past two years:—

Cases.	1071.	1072.
No. of offences for which for the first time information was given, complaints made, cognizance taken by the Police under Chapters IV, V, XIII, XIV, XXXVII and XVI of the Criminal Procedure Code (Regulation V of 1067) ...	4,041	4,434
No. pending investigation at the beginning of the year excluding accidentals ...	52	58
Total.....	4,093	4,492
Of which there were referred as false under sections 139 and 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Regulation V of 1067)...	1,365	1,724
Cases transferred to the list of undetected cases and other files ...	17	50
Cases pending investigation at the end of the year ...	58	91
Total.....	1,440	1,865
Balance ...	2,653	2,627
No. pending trial at the beginning of the year ...	99	89
Total.....	2,752	2,716
Convicted ...	2,159	2,106
Percentage ...	78.4	77.5
Persons arrested including those in referred cases ...	4,724	4,699
Convicted ...	2,920	2,917
Percentage ...	61.8	62.07
Property lost ...	Rs. 27,368	27,455
Do. recovered ...	Rs. 15,972	20,929
Percentage ...	58.4	76.2

There was an advance in the number of cases to be dealt with—4,492 against 4,093—though the number placed before the courts for trial was almost the same in the two years. Cases referred as false rose from 1,365 to 1,724—the increase almost covering the difference in the aggregate file. Cases transferred to the “undetected list” also rose from 17 to 50. Particulars of this list—how cases are relegated to it and what becomes of them afterwards—are not furnished. Mr. Bensley will supply the omission in his next report. The ratio of conviction in respect of cases and persons arrested shows no material variation from the previous year's results. The amount of lost property to be recovered was much the same in both years, but in the year under report the percentage of recovery was a decided improvement.

Results classified.

167. The above results are shown below viewed separately under the Penal Code, Local and Special Laws, and Nuisances:—

Description of offences.	1071.			1072.		
	Percentage of cases detected.	Percentage of arrested persons convicted.	Percentage of property recovered.	Percentage of cases detected.	Percentage of arrested persons convicted.	Percentage of property recovered.
Offences under the Penal Code ...	69.9	53.05	57.7	70.2	54.8	76
Do. against Local and Special Laws ...	90.3	82.3	...	89.8	81.7	...
Nuisances ...	93.9	93.4	...	94.2	93.4	...

As the cases under the Penal Code constitute the real test of Police efficiency, the year's results were on the whole favourable. With regard to Nuisance cases the Police had considerable relief during the year. Mr. Bensley observes:—“Cases have been chiefly taken direct by the Magistracy thus saving us from this vain labor.” Only 78 cases from the Conservancy department passed through the Police.

Detective results for each Division.

168. The detective results in each Division are shown below:—

Divisions.	Percentage of cases convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.		Percentage of property recovered.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
Trivandrum ...	78.5	78.05	59.7	57.5	46.9	83.7
Padmanabhapuram ...	74.5	73.4	50.07	55.7	42.1	89.02
Quilon ...	80.9	77.6	66.5	64.9	59.2	69.9
Kottayam ...	76.9	78.4	62.9	63.8	66.6	74.5
Average.....	78.4	77.5	61.8	62.07	58.4	76.2

In Quilon and Trivandrum a falling off is observed under all heads except recovery of property in which they prominently share the general improvement already noticed. Padmanabhapuram which ranked last in 1071 shews better results standing foremost in the matter of recovery of property—89.02 per cent. Kottayam shews improvement under all heads.

169. The duration of investigation in cases charged varied from 1.1 to 69.6 (Todupuzha) against 1.7 to 25.5; and in those referred as false from 8.6 to 42.07 against 4.2 to 51.6 respectively in 1071. In the same order, the period of detention in Police custody ranged from less than a day to 2.6 days and 8.5 days. In 1071 it varied from less than a day to 8.6 days and 15 days respectively.

Duration of investigation.

The next table compares the results of the two years:—

Period.	No. of stations in cases charged.		No. of stations in cases referred.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072
Between 1 & 10 days. ...	29	27	4	6
Do. 10 & 20 do. ...	7	11	18	25
Above 20 days ...	3	2	16	8

The number of witnesses examined by the Police were 16,504, averaging nearly 4 per case dealt with.

170. 96 cases—or 37 more than in 1071—were pending disposal when the year closed. Of these, in 34 the pendency was under one month, in 25 between 1 and 2; in 14 between 2 and 3; and in 23 above 3 months. As in the previous year, Quilon had the heaviest arrears (43)—13 being more than 3 months old. Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram contributed 8 each, but in Padmanabhapuram all the cases were under three months. Kottayam had 37 cases pending 7 of which were of more than 3 months' standing.

Arrears.

171. Under this head the volume of crime to be dealt with differed little from the previous year but the results attained were far from creditable—23 murders or 2 more than in 1071 were reported during the year—20 cases were charged with the result that conviction was secured only in 8 or 40 per cent against 13 or 61.9 per cent. The percentage of conviction of the arrested also went down so low as 28.2 from 45. These results are left unexplained. The largest number i. e. 50 per cent of the cases charged was, as usual, from the Kottayam Division, of which four were brought to conviction. In Quilon, Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram, the number charged was 5, 2, and 3 respectively and the number convicted

Graver crimes. Murder.

was 2 each in the first two and none in Padmanabhapuram. The results in regard to culpable homicide were much better. There were in all 17 cases 10 of which terminated in conviction.

Dacoity.

172. The number of dacoities reported during the year exceeded the previous year's figure by 9—44 in Kottayam, 21 in Quilon, 9 in Trivandrum and 5 in Padmanabhapuram. The bulk of the increase was in Kottayam. In Quilon and Padmanabhapuram there was a fall. Of these, 12 cases were charged and 66 were referred as false. With regard to percentage of conviction, the improvement noticed in the last Report was not only not maintained but it went down exceedingly low, being 16.6 against 36.8—almost a return to the poor results of 1070. The aggregate value of the property lost was only Rs. 44, which shows that the cases, though technically grave, were not really of a serious nature. The whole of the property lost was recovered.

Robbery.

173. The total number reported rose from 311 to 370. Of these 325 or 87.8 per cent were referred as false and 45 charged. The cases reported comprised 14 on the highways and 51 in dwelling-houses. The percentage of conviction both as regards cases and persons shows considerable improvement, being 55.5 and 40.2 respectively against 33.9 and 23.1 in 1071. On the other hand, the proportion of recovery of property was extremely unsatisfactory, being only 7.8 as against 81.7 in 1071 and 78.8 in 1070. This is not explained in the Superintendent's report.

House-breaking and theft.

174. 350 cases of house-breaking were reported against 343 in 1071 and 131 were charged. There was conviction in 79 or 60.3 per cent of the cases and in respect of 46.03 of the persons arrested, against 67.8 and 45.8 respectively. Under recovery of property the results were much more satisfactory. Out of Rs. 12,590 lost, Rs. 9,418 or 74.8 per cent was recovered against 46.4 in the preceding year.

Cattle thefts.

175. 192 cases were reported in the year as against 176. 107 were charged and in 78 or 72.8 per cent, conviction was obtained against 76.2 in 1071. The ratio of recovery of property, however, rose from the very low figure of 1071, viz., 34.05 to 91.06.

Ordinary thefts.

176. The number reported was 1,574—an excess of 425 over the previous year. 956 of these were charged. 779 or 81.4 per cent were convicted against 83 per cent in 1071. The percentage of conviction to persons arrested shows a slight increase while the ratio of recovered property declined, being 67.8 and 78.3 against 65.8 and 79.7 respectively in 1071. The largest number (577) of thefts was in the Quilon Division.

Cases referred by Magistrates.

177. The improvement noted in the last report under this head was barely maintained during the year under report. The number of cases referred by Magistrates was 883 against 884 in 1071. Kottayam contributed the largest number (347) as in the two preceding years. 610 were referred back as false and 540 were struck off.

Cases referred by Police.

178. The number of cases referred by the Police shows an increase, being 1,114 as compared with 859 in 1071. 890 or 79.8 per cent of these were directed to be struck off against 82.8 per cent. It is not stated whether the remaining cases were pending the orders of Magistrates or were taken on their files and tried, and if the latter, with what result. This information which would indicate the care bestowed by the Police in investigating cases referred as false should be furnished by the Superintendent in his future reports.

Work done by different grades of Officers.

179. Inclusive of arrears, accidentals &c., there were 5,182 cases for investigation. Of these only 73 or 1.4 per cent were handled by the Assistant Superintendents, 2,547 or 49.1 per cent by Inspectors and 2,562 or 49.5 per cent by Head Constables. The corresponding proportions for 1071 were 1.8, 46.9 and 51.18. No details are given showing the work done by the Assistant Superintendents individually, nor, in reference to the remarks in the previous year's report, has any explanation been offered for the apparently less personal part taken by these officers in the investi-

gation of cases. The Inspectors did slightly better work, but considerably more pronounced improvement was looked for in this direction. Once more, the Superintendent's attention is called to the matter.

180. The Superintendent was on circuit for 135 days during the year inspecting 94 Stations in all. He visited 73 Stations once, 13 twice and 8 more than twice. All the Head Stations except two were at least once visited by the Superintendent. The Assistant Superintendents of Quilon and the Southern Division were in camp for 157 days and 135 days respectively and inspected all the Stations in their range. The Kottayam Assistant Superintendent's tour extended over 200 days and he inspected all the Stations in his charge but 3. Manimalay in the Kottayam Division was the only Station which was not inspected either by the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent. Inspection.

181. The expenditure incurred on Police buildings—in original works and repairs—amounted to Rs. 15,197. Including the standard buildings which were under construction in the previous year. 3 first class (Peermade, Todupuzha and Tiruvattar) and 22 third class Station Houses were newly erected. Buildings.

182. In view of the rising importance of the place, now attracting a large number of European settlers, a first class Police Station was opened at Devicolam during the year with a strong Police staff—1 Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 15 Constables. Hutting accommodation has been provided for the men. Police for Devicolam.

183. Mr. Bensley refers in his report to the experimental measure of working two Taluks under one Inspector and expresses himself not quite satisfied with the result. In the absence of detailed data all that can be observed is that the system has yet to be given a fair trial. It has also to be noted that it has never been contemplated to effect the amalgamation throughout. It will be confined to those taluks where from their outlying character and other considerations it may be adopted with palpable advantage. A Tinnevely Police Inspector has more than twice the area which is assigned to an Inspector here. Doubling of Taluks.

184. The value of the work turned out by the artisans in the Reserve amounted approximately to Rs. 2,335. Their wages are estimated at Rs. 2,793 in all. Out-turn of work in the Reserve.

185. As stated in the last Report (para 151) an Anthropometrical Bureau was opened by the Superintendent during the year and several Police Officers underwent training. Measurements of over 250 convicts in the Central Jail were taken and their cards filed. The necessary appliances for the Central Bureau and for the Assistant Superintendents were supplied at an aggregate cost of Rs. 731-23 chs 13 c. An interesting case of identification made in the year has already been noticed in the report for 1071. Anthropometry.

FACTORIES (1896-97.)

186. As in 1071 there were six factories at work during 1072 viz. 4 in Quilon and 2 in Alleppey. The usual particulars are given in statement No. 16 of the Appendix. Steam labour was exclusively used only in one of these—Darragh's Spinning Mill at Quilon—while in others both steam and manual labour was employed. The total number of hands employed was 1,899 per day including 391 females. The wages show an increase ranging between 3 to 14 chs. per head per day against 2½ to 10 chs. in 1071. The higher prices of food grains which ruled during the year probably account for the increase. The working hours were generally from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. with rest for one hour at midday. The building accommodation and sanitary arrangements continued satisfactory. Only a few accidents have been returned—all more or less of a trifling nature.

ARMS, AMMUNITION &c. (1896-97.)

187. 92 permits as against 81 in 1071, were issued during the year for importing guns, gun-powder, revolvers, cartridges, percussion caps, sulphur, &c. A detailed statement shewing the several stores, for the import of which permits were issued, and those actually imported will, as usual, be found in the appendix. There was an increase under all items except empty cartridges and sulphur. The increased import of rifles, guns and revolvers was by privileged persons who passed through the country.

188. Twelve export permits, mostly for exporting guns and revolvers carried for self defence, were issued against fourteen in the year previous.

189. 66 licenses were issued for the sale and manufacture of arms, ammunition &c., being one less than in 1071. Of these 65 as against 64 were for sale and only one for manufacture.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1896-97.)

Tribunals.

Number and
nomenclature
of Courts.

190. The number of Courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction in 1072 was the same as in 1071, viz. 63, as specified below:—

The High Court.	
5 Sessions Courts.	
6 District Magistrates' Courts.	
7 First Class do.	
32 Second do. do.	
12 Third do. do.	

This is exclusive of the 3 Courts of the Special Magistrates appointed for the trial of European British subjects and that of the Special Appellate Judge.

The state of Crime.

Offences
reported.

191. The total number of cases filed in the criminal Courts during the year was 18,316 against 17,966 in the preceding year. Of these, 15,902 or 86·82 per cent were for offences under the Penal Code and 2,414 or 13·18 per cent for offences under Special and Local laws as compared with 15,415 or 85·80 per cent under the former and 2,551 or 14·20 per cent under the latter in 1071. There was thus an increase of 350 cases, being the result of an increase of 487 under the Penal Code and a falling off of 137 under Special and Local laws. The ratio of offences reported to population was 1 to 140 against 1 to 142 in 1071. Offences under the Penal Code stood in the ratio of 1 to every 161 persons and those under Special and Local laws, 1 to every 1,060 persons against 1 to 166 and 1 to 1,003 respectively in the previous year.

Number of
offences
rejected and
returned as
true.

192. 641 of the cases reported were dismissed under section 181 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 1,099 were struck off as false, frivolous or vexatious against 676 and 490 respectively in the year before. The large increase under the latter class—609—is noteworthy. Deducting these, the number of cases returned as true was 16,576 or 90·50 per cent of the number reported against 16,800 or 93·51 per cent in 1071. Of the cases returned as true, 14,285 or 89·83 per cent were under the Penal Code and 2,291 or 94·90 per cent under Special and Local laws, against 14,376 or 93·26 per cent and 2,424 or 95·02 respectively in the previous year.

Fluctuations
under various
heads of crime.

193. Although the total number of cases reported shows an increase of 350 from the preceding year, there was a falling off in the number returned as true over 16,800 to 16,576. The decrease, viz. 224—was made up of 91 cases under the

Penal Code and 133 under Special and Local laws. Almost all classes of offences affecting human body and offences against public justice shew a falling off both in the number of cases reported and those returned as true. Among offences relating to property there was a decline in cases of criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property and mischief. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of cases reported and those returned as true as regards theft (+ 379), extortion (+ 20), criminal misappropriation (+ 18). The abnormal increase under theft is attributed by the High Court to the scarcity that prevailed during the year in several parts of the State. There was also a rise in offences against public tranquillity (+ 28), contempts of the lawful authority of public servants (+ 38), offences relating to public health (+ 19) and offences relating to coin and stamps (+ 11). Among offences affecting human body there was a slight increase (+ 5) in rape.

194. Of offences affecting life 68 cases were reported during the year against 77 in the previous year, of which 28 were of murder, abetment of murder and attempt at murder, 18 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 3 of causing death by rash or negligent acts and 19 of attempt at or abetment of suicide, the corresponding figures for 1071 being 35, 22, 5, and 15 respectively. The first three classes shew a clear falling off while the last shows a slight increase. The falling off has occurred in all the Districts except Padmanabhapuram and Quilon, the Alleppey District being quite free from cases of this class. Padmanabhapuram shews an increase of 2 cases of murder over the preceding year and 1 case each of causing death by rash or negligent act and attempt at suicide, but had no cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder while there were 3 such cases in 1071. In Quilon, though there was a falling off in the number of murder cases from 12 to 6, culpable homicide not amounting to murder rose from 6 to 10, causing death by rash or negligent act from 1 to 2 and attempt at suicide from 7 to 11.

Offences
affecting life.

195. In cases of grievous hurt there was a perceptible decline in all the Districts except Trivandrum where the number rose from 5 to 19. The decrease in cases of kidnapping is likewise shared by all the Districts except Trivandrum (+ 3), while the falling off in cases of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement is contributed by all the Districts except Quilon (+ 20). The increase in cases of rape was mainly in Quilon which had 7 cases against 3 in 1071. Kottayam had 5 such cases against 4 in the year previous.

196. The number of theft cases reported during the year was 2,434 against 2,055 in 1071 or an increase of 379, while cases of robbery fell from 440 to 430 and those of dacoity from 169 to 151. The distribution of these offences among the several Districts is shown in the following tabular statement:—

Offences
against pro-
perty.

Magisterial Districts.				Theft.				Robbery.				Dacoity.			
				1071		1072		1071		1072		1071		1072	
				Reported.	Returned as true.	Reported.	Returned as true.	Reported.	Returned as true.	Reported.	Returned as true.	Reported.	Returned as true.	Reported.	Returned as true.
Padmanabhapuram	...	...	272	270	276	274	49	49	60	60	13	13	20	19	
Trivandrum	...	...	370	345	361	334	31	16	34	11	16	12	9	6	
Quilon	...	...	734	685	916	831	144	83	131	80	37	27	41	30	
Kottayam	...	...	566	513	766	731	210	22	196	83	96	72	78	63	
Alleppey	...	...	90	82	107	99	5	4	6	6	5	4	2	2	
Cardamom Hills	...	...	23	23	8	5	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	
Total.....			2,055	1,918	2,434	2,274	440	175	430	242	169	130	151	121	

The large increase in cases of theft was contributed mainly by the Districts of Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey where agricultural distress prevailed during the year. The variations in Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum were slight, while the Cardamom Hills District showed a falling off from 23 to 8. Cases reported as robbery showed a slight decrease but the number returned as true rose from 175 to 242, the increase being mainly contributed by Padmanabhapuram and Kottayam. In cases of dacoity there was a slight increase in Padmanabhapuram and Quilon, while all the other Districts showed a decrease.

Theft.

197. The total increase in cases of theft (379) over the previous year was the result of an increase of 360 in thefts from gardens or paddy lands and 50 in thefts from dwelling houses with a decrease of 31 in thefts in highways. The large increase under the first two heads coupled with the fact that out of the total increase of 379 cases so many as 302 and 65 were petty thefts in which the value of property lost was below one Rupee and five Rupees respectively seems to confirm the view of the High Court that the increase was the result of the scarcity that prevailed in the Northern Districts. 64.75 per cent of the theft cases were reported from gardens or paddy lands, 29.70 per cent from dwelling houses and 5.55 per cent from highways, the corresponding percentages in 1071 being 59.17, 32.75, and 8.08 respectively. 60.15 per cent of the thefts reported were petty cases in which the value of property stolen did not exceed Rs. 5, against 53.38 per cent in 1071. Cases in which the value ranged between Rs. 5 and Rs. 50 formed 31.02 per cent and those in which the value exceeded Rs. 50, 8.71 per cent against 36.50 and 9.25 per cent in the previous year. Cases in which the value of property lost was not ascertained formed only .12 per cent against .87 in 1071. But cases in which the value of property lost exceeded Rs. 1,000 rose from 3 to 14—3 from gardens or paddy lands, 6 from dwelling houses and 5 from highways.

Robbery.

198. Robberies reported from gardens or paddy lands rose from 143 to 164, and those from dwelling houses from 86 to 117, while highway robberies shewed a satisfactory decline from 211 to 149. The percentage of each class to the total number reported was 38.14, 27.21 and 34.65 against 32.50, 19.55 and 47.95 respectively in 1071. The percentage of cases in which the value of the stolen property was Rs. 5 and under, rose from 50.00 to 72.56 while the ratio of cases in which the value ranged between Rs. 5 and Rs. 100 fell from 34.32 to 26.05 per cent. There was no case in which the value of property lost exceeded Rs. 500, while there was 1 case in 1071 in which the value exceeded Rs. 1,000.

Dacoity.

199. Cases of dacoity showed a falling off under all classes, those in highways by 9, those in gardens or paddy lands by 8 and those in dwelling houses by 1. The number of cases in which the value of property lost ranged between Rs. 5 and Rs. 25 fell from 60 to 48; while those in which it was between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 rose from 17 to 26. There were 3 cases in which the value ranged between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 against 2 in 1071, but no case in which it exceeded Rs. 1,000 while there were 2 such cases in the year preceding.

Other grave offences.

200. Of other offences relating to property cases of extortion rose from 28 to 48, criminal misappropriation from 65 to 83 and house-breaking from 116 to 162, while criminal breach of trust and mischief by fire showed a decline from 118 to 106 and from 54 to 39 respectively. The increase in cases of extortion was shared by all the Districts except Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum, the increase in the Cardamom Hills from 1 to 11 being particularly noticeable and, as observed by the High Court, "exceptionally large for its area and population." The rise in criminal misappropriation was contributed by all the Districts except Quilon. The large increase in lurking house-trespass and house-breaking was mainly in Quilon and Trivandrum and is accounted for by the fact that in the majority of cases this crime is mingled with theft which shewed a notable increase in the year under report owing to causes already noticed. The falling off in criminal breach of trust was exclusively contributed by Padmanabhapuram and Quilon, while the decline in mischief by fire is shared by Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Kottayam.

Offences against public justice fell from 130 to 75 the decrease being noticeable in all the Districts except the Cardamom Hills which shows a slight increase. There was also a falling off in offences relating to religion from 11 to 4, mainly in Quilon and Padmanabhapuram. Offences against coin and Government stamps exhibit an unusual rise from 4 to 15, due to the detection and arrest in Travancore of several batches of false coiners from foreign parts who had migrated into this country to pursue their operations. There was a small increase in offences relating to documents, while offences relating to marriage rose from 13 to 27, the increase being contributed mainly by Padmanabhapuram which had 15 such cases again in 1 in the preceding year.

201. Cases reported under Special and Local laws aggregated 2,414 against 2,551 in 1071, thus showing a decrease of 137. The decline is noticeable mainly in offences under the Police (-209), Abkari (-116), Cattle Trespass (-50) and Breach of Contract (-23) Regulations. Cases under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement, Tobacco, Forest and Boundary Regulations increased by 108, 68, 25 and 24 respectively over the corresponding figures for the previous year. There was also a slight increase in cases under the Stamp, Opium and Bang, Revenue Recovery, Gambling and Arms Regulations, while those under the Salt and Anchal Regulations shewed a slight falling off. To the total litigation under Special and Local laws, offences under the Police Regulation contributed 31.2 per cent, those under the Abkari and Towns Improvement and Tobacco Regulations, 16.0, 13.6 and 13.7 per cent respectively against 37.7, 19.7, 8.6 and 9.8 in 1071.

Offences under Special and Local laws.

falling off in cases under the Police Regulation was mainly contributed by Trivandrum which had only 280 such cases during the year against 523 in 1071. There was also a slight decline in Quilon and Kottayam, while Padmanabhapuram and Alleppey showed an increase. The decrease in Abkari cases occurred in all the Districts except the Cardamom Hills. Cases under the Towns Improvement and Conservancy Regulation show an increase in all the Districts except Padmanabhapuram.

202. The total number of cases for disposal during the year amounted to 18,756 consisting of 18,316 cases filed during the year and 440 cases brought forward from the previous year and those ordered to be retried, the corresponding figures for 1071 being 18,390, 17,966 and 424 respectively. Out of the total of 18,756 cases, involving 47,078 persons, 9,044 cases involving 23,576 persons were disposed of under sections 181, 224, 225, 236, and 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code against 8,339 cases involving 22,452 persons in 1071. Deducting these, the number actually brought to trial was 9,712 cases involving 23,502 persons against 10,051 cases involving 22,444 persons in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 705 cases and 1,124 persons in the number disposed of without trial, while those brought to trial showed a falling off of 339 cases with, however, an increase of 1,058 persons. 9,544 cases against 22,923 persons were disposed of during the year leaving 168 cases involving 579 persons pending at the close of the year against 9,937 cases affecting 22,127 persons and 114 cases affecting 317 persons respectively in 1071. Of the persons tried 28.80 per cent were convicted against 29.48 per cent in 1071. The percentages of conviction under the Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws were 22.56 and 76.71 per cent respectively against 22.54 and 77.05 per cent in the previous year. The fall in the percentage of convictions under Special and Local laws is suggestive of want of sufficient care in starting prosecutions.

General result of disposals.

203. The ratio of conviction in grave offences against life fell from 56.30 to 48.15 per cent, the decline being specially noticeable under causing death by rash or negligent acts, murder and attempt at suicide. In culpable homicide the percentage rose from 37.21 to 48.65. In offences against public health, theft and criminal misappropriation the ratio of conviction shows an increase, while a falling off is noticeable in house-breaking, robbery, dacoity, receiving stolen property, and offences relating to coin and Government stamps. Turning to compoundable offences, there is a rise in the percentage of convictions in hurt, wrongful restraint

Ratio of conviction in particular offence.

and wrongful confinement and defamation, and a decline in cases of mischief. The ratio of conviction secured under Special and Local laws shows an increase in offences under the Salt, Stamp, Gambling, Anchal, Criminal Breach of Contract, Boundary and Cattle Trespass Regulations, and a decline in those under the Police, Tobacco, Revenue Recovery, Opium and Bang and Forest Regulations.

Public servants.

204. The total number of public servants charged as such was 291 against 271 and the ratio of convictions 14.4 against 15.1 per cent in 1971. The marginal table gives details. The further fall in the ratio of conviction which in the last year was commented upon as unsatisfactory calls for notice. The High Court observe:— "From the fact that of the public servants charged in 1971 and 1972 as many as 177 and 156 respectively are grouped together as having been charged with offences other than those enumerated in the table and from the smallness of the ratio of conviction secured, a suspicion arises that crimes other than those committed by them in their *official capacity* are also included in the statements of at least some of the Courts. We intend to call for detailed statistics from the current year forward which will enable us to deal with the subject more fully."

The increase in the number of public servants charged and convicted was contributed exclusively by the servants drawing Rs. 10 and under, while those drawing between Rs. 10 and 25 showed a decline. As in 1971, no person drawing Rs. 25 or above was convicted during the year under report.

Creed and sex of offenders.

205. One out of every 55 persons according to the census population was involved in criminal proceedings during the year against 1 out of 57 persons in 1971. The ratio in the case of males was 1 to 29 and in the case of females 1 to 481 against 1 to 31 and 1 to 471 in the year previous. The several creeds occupied the same position in both years, the Mahomedans taking the lead with a ratio of 1 to 28 against 1 to 30 in 1971. Christians and Hindus follow in order, their ratios being 1 to 45 and 1 to 63 respectively against 1 to 47 and 1 to 66 in the previous year. The contribution by Hindus, Christians and Mahomedans to the total number of persons involved was 62.90, 25.02 and 12.08 per cent respectively against 63.07, 25.12 and 11.81 per cent in 1971. Classified according to sex, 94.37 per cent were males and 5.63 per cent females against 94 and 6 per cent in the year before. The ratio of females charged to males was 1 to 17 against 1 to 15 in 1971. The ratio of persons convicted to the total population was much the same in both years, being 1 to 404 against 1 to 405. The ratio in the case of males was 1 to 209 against 1 to 212 while in the case of females it was only 1 to 7,872 against 1 to 5,867.

Juvenile offenders.

206. The number of juveniles charged was 482—430 males and 52 females against 785 or 718 males and 67 females in 1971. The striking decrease in the number, 303—288 males and 15 females—is satisfactory. Out of 482 juveniles charged, only 290 were brought to trial, the cases against the remaining 192 being dismissed, rejected as false or vexatious, withdrawn or compromised. Of the number charged, 60 or 20.69 per cent were convicted against 48 or 6.11 per cent in 1971. This is doubtless an improvement, but the percentage is still too low and points to the necessity for a better sifting of the complaints at the outset of the proceedings. The larger proportion of the convictions was for thefts as in the previous year. Out of 60 juveniles convicted during the year 54 were males and 6 females against 47 and 1 respectively in 1971. Only 5 of the convicted juveniles were sent to the Reformatory against 9 in the previous year. No satisfactory explanation has been offered for the very limited use of which the Reformatory has been made by the Criminal Courts. Their attention will again be called to the matter.

207. The subjoined statement gives particulars of the preventive and miscellaneous proceedings taken under the Criminal Procedure Code during the years 1971 and 1972:—

Preventive and miscellaneous proceedings.

Nature of proceedings.	1971							1972						
	Cases.			Persons.				Cases.			Persons.			
	Number for disposal.	Disposed of.		Number for disposal.	Disposed of.			Number for disposal.	Disposed of.		Number for disposal.	Disposed of.		
		Discharged.	Remaining.		Discharged.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.		Discharged.	Remaining.		Discharged.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.
Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C. and Section 363...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	...
Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace Sections 89, 90, 91, 95, 102 and 106...	5	5	...	42	30	4	8	42	6	6	...	7	2	2
Proceedings under Chapter VIII security for good behaviour Sections 92, 93, 95, 102 and 106...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	5	5	...
Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	3	...
Possession, Chapter XII	4	3	1	4	1	...	2	3	12	12	...	51	2	49
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with, Chapter XX Section 227...	85	85	...	120	7	113	...	83	83	...	97	4	82	11
Maintenance, Chapter XXXV	33	32	1	33	11	9	9	32	21	24	...	24	1	5
Forfeiture of bail or recognizance bonds, Chapter XL...	52	51	1	59	13	45	...	58	1	60	58	2	77	10

There was a notable rise in possession cases from 4 to 12 while maintenance cases showed a decline from 33 to 24. The number of persons involved in proceedings under Chapter VIII (prevention of breach of the peace) fell from 42 to 7 of whom 2 only were required to furnish security. In proceedings for security for good behaviour, though 5 persons were involved against 2 in the previous year, all were discharged. The number of frivolous or vexatious complaints showed a slight decline from 85 to 83, the number of persons required to pay compensation falling off from 113 to 82. 2 of these suffered imprisonment for default against six in the previous year. The aggregate amount of bail and recognizance bonds forfeited amounted to Rs. 783 against Rs. 625, the actual amount levied being Rs. 583 against Rs. 372 in 1971.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Original Jurisdiction.

208. Including the arrears of the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was 18,751 against 18,382 in 1971, showing an increase of 369. In preliminary enquiries there was a falling off from 493 to 455 while trials rose from 17,889 to 18,296. Out of 18,751 cases for disposal, 18,590 were disposed of against 18,273 in 1971, showing an increase of 317 cases. The arrears at the close of the year were 161 cases against 109, the increase occurring exclusively in trials. The disposals however were in excess of the institutions by 272 cases. The average disposal by a Magistrate was 326 cases against 321 in the previous year.

209. The following table shows the distribution of the file among the several grades of Magistrates:—

File.

Courts.	Preliminary enquiries.		Trials.		Both taken together.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
District Magistrates' Courts ...	16	10	101	134	117	144
First class Do. ...	83	77	1,619	1,574	1,702	1,651
Second and third Do. ...	39†	368	16,169	16,588	16,563	16,956
Total.....	493	455	17,889	18,296	18,382	18,751

The District Magistrates took up 27 cases more than in the previous year, their file being 144 cases against 117, while the file of the First Class Magistrates fell from 1702 to 1651, showing a decrease of 51 cases. The increased work of the year chiefly devolved on the Second and Third class Magistrates.

Persons committed and convicted.

210. In the cases disposed of by the Magistracy during the year, the number of persons involved was 46,516—2,033 in preliminary enquiries and 44,483 in trials, against 44,566, 2,076 and 42,490 respectively in 1071. Of persons involved in preliminary enquiries the percentage of committals to the Sessions Courts was much the same in both years, being 14.6 against 14.7. Of the persons tried by the Magistrates, 6,202 or 13.9 per cent were convicted as against 6,136 or 14.5 per cent in the previous year.

Punishments.

211. Out of 6,202 persons convicted during the year, 3,892 or 62.8 per cent were let off with fine against 3,965 or 64.6 per cent in 1071. There was an increase in the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 1,586 or 25.6 per cent against 1,394 or 22.7 per cent in the previous year. 69 persons against 50 were whipped in lieu of other punishments, while the number sentenced to fine and imprisonment fell from 350 to 293. 15 persons against 4 in the preceding year were imprisoned and whipped. The number of persons ordered to work off advances in breach of contract cases also rose from 32 to 46. No person was sentenced to imprisonment, fine and whipping while there were 10 such in 1071. The rise in the number of persons whipped and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and the fall in the number let off with fine are signs of improvement. Of the fines inflicted 99.1 per cent were below Rs. 50 against 99.05 in 1071. Only one person was fined more than Rs. 200 against 4 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment showed an increase of 106, simple imprisonment showing a falling off of 46 and rigorous imprisonment—an increase of 152. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months and above was 108 against 99. Solitary confinement was awarded as part of imprisonment in 1 case at Alleppey while there was no such case in the previous year.

Cases referred to the Police and warrants for arrest.

212. 591 cases against 552 in 1071 were referred by the Magistracy to the Police for investigation, all of which were returned investigated during the year. The number of persons arrested by the Police under warrants issued by the Magistracy also showed a large increase, being 14,335 against 11,324 in 1071. The average duration of cases for investigation and of pendency of warrants for arrest was 21 and 7 days respectively against 18 and 6 in the year preceding. The rise is attributable to the increase in the number of cases referred for investigation and of warrants issued. It is hoped that the Magistracy are fully alive to the importance of so using their power of referring cases to the Police for investigation as not to materially interfere with the legitimate and by far the more important duties of the Police in reference to cognizable offences.

Duration.

213. The duration of preliminary enquiries and trials before the Magistracy is shown in the annexed statement:—

Grades of Courts.	Inclusive of the period during which cases were pending the arrest or apprehension of accused persons or investigation by the Police of cases referred to them.				Exclusive of such delays.			
	Number of days.				Number of days.			
	Preliminary enquiries.		Trials.		Preliminary enquiries.		Trials.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
District and 1st class Magistrate ...	30	27	22	22	25	21	14	15
2nd and 3rd class... Do. ...	22	25	10	12	15	18	7	8
All taken together ...	25	25	12	13	17	18	7	8

The duration of preliminary enquiries before the superior Magistracy shewed a decided improvement over the previous year, being 27 days against 39, while that of trials remained stationary—22 days. Excluding the period taken up by the Police for returning cases referred to them for investigation and for arresting persons, the average duration of preliminary enquiries and trials before the superior Magistracy was 21 and 15 days respectively against 25 and 14 in 1071. In the subordinate Magistrates' Courts the duration of preliminary enquiries and trials was 25 and 12 days respectively against 22 and 10 in the year previous. Excluding the time taken up by the Police, the figures stood at 18 and 8 respectively against 15 and 7 in 1071. This is due in part to the increased work which devolved on the subordinate Magistracy, but nevertheless the result must be viewed as unsatisfactory.

214. 161 cases were pending when the year closed—46 before the superior Magistracy and 115 before the subordinate Magistrates, the corresponding figures for 1071 being 109, 61 and 48 respectively. 17 of these were preliminary enquiries and 144 trials against 17 and 92 in the preceding year. 24 of the cases pending were of more than 3 months' standing against 5 in 1071—18 before the superior and 6 before the subordinate Magistrates. The increase was chiefly in the Cardamom Hills where 12 cases were pending arrest of the accused. The increase in the total arrears before the subordinate Magistracy is attributed to the heaviness of their files during the year.

Arrears.

215. The total number of witnesses examined by the Magistracy rose from 33,289 to 34,229, showing an increase of 940. The number of witnesses examined by the District Magistrates increased by 78 and those by the subordinate Magistracy by 972 while in the First Class Magistrates' Courts there was a decrease of 110. The average number examined by a District Magistrate was 50, by a First Class Magistrate 823 and by a subordinate Magistrate 640, against 37, 839 and 618 respectively in 1071. Only 1.7 per cent of the witnesses were detained for more than 3 days against 2.0 per cent in the preceding year.

Detention of witnesses.

216. The District Magistrates took up 144 cases, 10 preliminary enquiries and 134 trials against 117—16 preliminary enquiries and 101 trials in the preceding year. Of the 10 cases for preliminary enquiry, 5 were in Quilon, 1 in Alleppey and 4 in the Cardamom Hills. Out of 5 cases at Quilon 4 were transferred to other Courts as also the single case at Alleppey. The remaining case at Quilon was rejected under section 181 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills alone disposed of 3 preliminary enquiries, having one case pending at the close of the year. The other District Magistrates held no preliminary enquiries at all. In trials, the District Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills disposed of 55 cases. Quilon, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Padmanabhapuram and Kottayam follow in order, their disposal being 13, 7, 7, 4 and 2 respectively.

Work of individual Magistrates.

District Magistrates.

But 12 out of the 13 in Quilon, 4 out of 7 in Trivandrum, all the 4 cases in Padmanabhapuram and 1 case each in Kottayam and Alleppey were cases referred for enhanced punishment. Leaving out the District Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills who disposed of 50 original cases against 39 in 1071, the disposals by the other District Magistrates after deducting the cases for enhanced punishments and those dismissed *in limine*, amounted only to 11 cases against 21 in 1071. Government must again repeat the remark made in para 182 of the last year's Report and insist upon District Magistrates taking up more original work.

First class Magistrates.

217. The First Class Magistrate of Padmanabhapuram disposed of the largest number of preliminary enquiries, *viz.*—23, the disposals by the Trivandrum, Kottayam and Quilon Magistrates being 17, 13 and 8 respectively. Alleppey had 6 and Arukutti 2 of such cases while Devicolam had but 1 case. Under the head of trials, the Kottayam Magistrate had the largest number of disposals—428, while Quilon, Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum had 312, 274 and 201 cases respectively. Arukutti, Alleppey and Devicolam follow in order with 181, 81 and 20 cases respectively.

Second and Third class Magistrates.

218. Among the subordinate Magistrates, the Third Class Magistrate of Kottayam disposed of the largest number of preliminary enquiries (21) and the Second Class Magistrate of Tovala the smallest (1). In trials the Town Second Class Magistrate of Trivandrum had, as usual, the largest number of disposals (1,200). The Second Class Magistrate of Alleppey comes next (929). Among the Tahsildar Magistrates, the Karunagapalli Magistrate showed the largest number of disposals, *viz.*—721, those at Kunnatnad, Shertallay, Mavelikara, Changanachery, Quilon, Minachel and Kartikapalli following in order with disposals over 500 cases.

Appellate jurisdiction.

219. The number of appeals preferred to the District Magistrates from the decisions of the subordinate Magistracy showed a slight falling off from 787 to 781. In Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum, there was an increase of 12 and 28 cases respectively while Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey showed a decrease of 4, 37 and 5 cases respectively.

The total number of appeals for disposal, including arrears, was 802 affecting 1,558 persons against 804 appeals affecting 1,495 persons in 1071. The disposals during the year were 778 appeals affecting 1,497 persons against 785 appeals affecting 1,461 persons in the preceding year. The arrears at the close of the year were 24 appeals against 19 in 1071. None of these was of more than a month's standing, while in the previous year there were 8 such appeals.

Disposals.

220. The general result of the disposals in 1071 and 1072 is shown in the following statement:—

Nature of disposal.		1071		1072	
		Persons.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.
In cases rejected on perusal of appeal petitions and copies of judgment	In cases in which after perusal of records.	1	07	23	154
	Modified.	778	5325	798	5331
	Reversed.	23	157	72	481
	Conviction altered but sentence confirmed	116	999	83	554
	Conviction upheld but sentence reduced	37	253	12	80
	Conviction and sentence were modified	459	3142	498	3326
	Conviction and sentence set aside and acquittal ordered	10	69	1	07
Conviction and sentence set aside and re-trial ordered		7	48	10	67
Otherwise disposed of such as by transfer, death, escape from custody &c.		7	48	10	67
Total.....		1,461	10000	1,497	10000

The ratio of persons in whose cases the finding and sentence of the original Courts were confirmed shews a slight improvement being 54.85 against 53.32 per cent, while the percentage of persons acquitted in reversal of convictions entered rose from 31.42 to 33.26. Modification of finding or sentence or both occurred in respect of 11.15 per cent of the appellants against 14.09 per cent in the previous year. It is observed that the appeals of 23 persons were rejected by the District Magistrate of Kottayam on perusal of appeal petitions and copies of judgments. This was irregular as under the Criminal Procedure Code no appeal can be disposed of before perusal of the original records and hearing the appellants. The High Court, it is noted, have drawn the Magistrate's attention to the irregularity.

221. The average duration of appeals rose from 22 to 29 days. The marginal table shows the delay in the several Courts. It will be seen that there was an increase in duration in all the Courts except Alleppey. The rise in Kottayam from 36 to 51 days, and in Trivandrum from 6 to 25 days is extraordinary and is not explained. In view of the nominal original work taken up by the District Magistrates the above result is extremely unsatisfactory.

Courts.	1071	1072
Padmanabhapuram...	6	7
Trivandrum...	6	25
Quilon...	20	21
Kottayam...	36	51
Alleppey...	51	29

Duration of appeals.

222. The number of applications for revision received by the District Magistrates showed a falling off from 133 to 105, but the actual number for disposal inclusive of arrears was much the same as in the previous year, being 138 against 137. The disposals were 113 against 104 in 1071, leaving as arrears 25 against 33. All the 25 applications pending were in Kottayam. The average duration of the pending of these applications rose from 41 to 62 days, the increase being contributed by all the Districts except Kottayam, which however showed the longest duration, *viz.*, 89 days. The shortest duration (11 days) was in Padmanabhapuram.

Revision.

The number of calendars, proceedings and extracts from the Register of Preliminary Enquiries revised by the District Magistrates during the year aggregated 17,244 against 16,535 in 1071.

223. The fines imposed by the Magistracy amounted to Rs. 30,975 against Rs. 32,929 in 1071, the amount for realization inclusive of the unrecovered balance of previous years being Rs. 77,771 against Rs. 96,479. The amount recovered and remitted on appeal or revision was Rs. 24,980 and Rs. 2,453 against Rs. 27,116 and Rs. 2,227 in the previous year, while the amount struck off as irrecoverable was Rs. 22,227 against Rs. 20,340. Deducting these, the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 28,111 against Rs. 46,796 in the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 18,685. This is satisfactory, but, as observed by the High Court, better results could have been secured if the Magistrates had paid due attention to the Government circular of 1895. The heaviest portion of the unrecovered balance (Rs. 18,692) was in the Kottayam District. With reference to the remarks made by the British Resident in para 22 of his review of the Report for 1071, a new statement is added in the Appendix showing the years to which the unrecovered balance relates. Out of the fines recovered Rs. 4,143 and Rs. 615 respectively were refunded and awarded as compensation against Rs. 4,041 and Rs. 379 in 1071, leaving a net revenue to Government from Magisterial fines of Rs. 20,222 against Rs. 22,696 in the year previous. The amount awarded as compensation formed 2.46 per cent of the fines realized against 1.39 per cent in 1071. Distributing the fines imposed among the total number of persons sentenced to that punishment, the average per head was Rs. 7.40 against Rs. 7.61 in the preceding year.

Fines.

In the shape of fees in criminal vakalaths, criminal appeals, complaints of trespass and defamation &c., the amount levied fell from Rs. 5,719 to Rs. 5,543, while the sale proceeds of instruments used in the commission of offences rose from Rs. 1,655 to Rs. 3,080 making a total of Rs. 8,623 against Rs. 7,374 in 1071.

224. The expenditure incurred by Government by way of batta and mileage to witnesses amounted to Rs. 1,117 against Rs. 916 in 1071.

Batta and mileage to witnesses.

Sessions Courts.

Original jurisdiction.

225. The number of cases filed in the Session Courts during the year showed a slight falling off from 146 to 142. Alleppey, Parur and Nagercoil exhibited a decrease of 8, 4 and 2 cases respectively; while Trivandrum and Quilon showed an increase of 5 cases each. The heaviest file (46) was in Trivandrum and the lightest (12) in Parur. Alleppey, Quilon and Nagercoil had 35, 33 and 16 cases respectively.

Disposals.

226. The total number of cases for disposal inclusive of the 5 cases pending at the close of the previous year and 1 case received by transfer was 148 involving 334 persons against 154 cases affecting 332 persons in 1071. Of these 141 cases affecting 311 persons were disposed of during the year against 149 cases affecting 326 persons in the preceding year, the arrears at the end of the year being 7 cases affecting 23 persons against 5 cases affecting 6 persons in 1071. 4 out of the 7 cases were in Trivandrum, 2 in Parur and 1 in Nagercoil, all of less than a month's duration and awaiting trial at the opening sessions of the current year. Of the 311 persons tried, 130 or 41.80 per cent were convicted against 174 or 53.37 per cent in 1071. The comparison is unfavorable to the year under report. As in 1071 the highest percentage of conviction was in Trivandrum (51.11) and the lowest in Parur (32.14.)

Punishments.

227. Of the persons convicted 2 were sentenced to death and 8 to life imprisonment against 9 and 7 respectively in the previous year. The number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment fell from 152 to 114, while those sentenced to simple imprisonment were 13 against 11. The number of persons sentenced to whipping and those let off with fine showed a decline being 2 and 1 respectively against 5 and 2 in 1071. As in 1071 there was no case of solitary confinement.

Nature of offences tried.

228. 3 cases under Local and Special laws, (2 under the Registration Regulation and 1 under the Forest Regulation) were tried by the Sessions Courts during the year, while there was no such case in the previous year. There was a marked decline in the graver offences, murder and attempt at or abetment of murder (-10) culpable homicide not amounting to murder (-4), dacoity (-4) robbery (-2) and kidnapping (-3). Offences relating to coin and Government stamps and those relating to documents, forgery, grievous hurt, mischief by fire and false evidence showed an increase. Among the persons convicted, there were 5 females and 1 juvenile against 3 and 2 respectively in 1071. The conviction against the single juvenile (male) was for abetting the forgery of a document, but it was quashed in appeal by the High Court.

Duration.

229. The average duration of a sessions trial was 13 days against 9 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to a recent circular of the High Court requiring all cases to be filed as soon as the records are received from the Magistracy instead of deferring the filing of cases to the actual commencement of the sessions as was formerly the practice in some courts. Leaving out the interval between the receipt of records and the commencement of the sessions for which the courts are not responsible, the average duration was but little over 6 days. Parur and Nagercoil show the shortest duration (3 days) and Alleppey the longest (8 days). Trivandrum and Quilon intervene with 7 and 5 days respectively.

Appeals.

230. The number of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year showed a decrease of 19 from the previous year being 155 cases affecting 313 persons against 174 cases affecting 286 persons in 1071. The decrease was shared by Nagercoil, Quilon and Alleppey, the falling off at Nagercoil from 30 to 14 cases being notable. Parur and Trivandrum had an increase of 1 and 8 cases respectively. Inclusive of arrears and those remanded and received by transfer, the total number of appeals for disposal was 163 affecting 324 persons against 183 affecting 302 persons in 1071. The disposals amounted to 160 cases involving 321 persons against 180 cases involving 299 persons in the preceding year, the number remaining undisposed of at the close of the year being the same in both years viz. 3.

Results of disposal.

231. The finding and sentence appealed against were confirmed only in the case of 46.42 per cent of the appellants as against 58.53 in the previous year. The percentage of reversal was however less than in 1071, being 21.18 against 27.09 while that of modification showed a marked rise from 12.71 to 31.15 per cent.

Duration.

232. The average duration of an appeal during the year was 14 days against 13 in 1071. Nagercoil, Alleppey and Parur showed a rise, while in Trivandrum and Quilon there was a falling off. The longest duration (30 days) was in Parur.

Revision.

233. The number of revision petitions received by the Sessions Courts during the year was 42 against 38 in 1071. Inclusive of one such application brought forward from the previous year, the number for disposal was 43 of which 42 were disposed of against 37 in the preceding year, leaving but one pending in the Parur Sessions Court. Of the 42 applications disposed of, 30 were rejected, 9 reported to the High Court and in the remaining 3 irregularities of law or procedure were pointed out without interfering with the sentence or order. The average duration of these applications was 27 days against 18 in 1071, the increase being mainly contributed by Alleppey and Nagercoil. In Quilon there was a marked falling off from 10 to 3 days. The number of miscellaneous petitions, calendars and appeal statements &c. disposed of by the Sessions Courts were 471, 15,580 respectively against 464, 16,200 in the year before.

Fines.

234. The amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 2,908 against Rs. 2,422 or an increase of Rs. 486. Including the previous year's arrears the total amount for recovery was Rs. 15,850, against Rs. 37,145 in 1071 of which Rs. 300 were remitted in appeal or revision, Rs. 85 struck off as irrecoverable and Rs. 420 realised, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 100, Rs. 23,606 and Rs. 497 respectively. The abnormal disproportion between the sums written off in the two years is due to the fact that the Government circular on the subject was issued in 1071, in which year a large proportion of the arrears was struck off. The balance for recovery at the end of the year was Rs. 15,405 against Rs. 12,942 in 1071. The increase is unsatisfactory and it is hoped that with the greater attention insisted upon by the High Court on the part of the Judges to the provisions of the Government circular above referred to, better results will be attained in the current year.

235. The amount of batta and mileage paid to witnesses by the Sessions Courts was Rs. 793 against Rs. 712 in 1071, showing an expenditure of Rs. 5.62 per case against Rs. 5 in the preceding year.

Batta and mileage to witnesses.

236. *High Court.* The number of cases referred to the High Court for confirmation of sentences of death and life imprisonment was 9 affecting 10 persons against 13 affecting 16 persons in the preceding year. Including 2 cases involving 3 persons brought forward from the previous year, the number for disposal was 11 cases affecting 13 persons against 13 cases affecting 16 persons in 1071. Of these, 10 cases affecting 12 persons were disposed of during the year against 11 affecting 13 persons in the year before. There was but one case involving one person remaining at the close of the year against 2 cases affecting 3 persons in the year before, and the single case pending had been partly heard in the last month of the year but had to be adjourned to the first month of the current year for reception of fresh evidence. Of the 12 persons involved in the cases disposed of, the conviction against 6 was confirmed, 3 had their convictions wholly quashed and in the case of the remaining 3 the convictions were altered into those of less heinous offences. Only two persons were sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law against 7 in 1071 and the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life fell from 6 to 4. 8 of the prisoners involved in referred trials were defended at the cost of Government against 5 in the year previous.

Reference.

237. The average duration of a referred trial during the year was 39 days against 31 in 1071. The increase is attributed partly to the pendency of a case for 115 days on remand and to its standing over to be taken up with a connected

Duration.

case: Exclusive of this delay and the period for preferring appeals, arrival of prisoners and *thondi* articles, &c, the average duration was 14 days against 13 in the year preceding.

Appeals.

238. Excluding appeals from sentences of death and life imprisonment which are usually heard with referred cases, 64 appeals involving 83 persons were received during the year against 88 involving 152 persons in 1071. Including 2 appeals pending at the close of the previous year, the number for disposal was 66 against 89. Of these, 64 cases were disposed of leaving 2 cases at the end of the year. The number of appeals preferred by Government against acquittals was the same as in 1071, *viz.*, 10.

Result of appeals.

239. The number of persons involved in the appeals disposed of was 81 against 151 in 1071. Of these, the percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were 72.84, 2.47 and 24.69 respectively against 54.31, 27.15 and 18.54 in the preceding year. This is doubtless indicative of an improvement in the quality of work turned out by the Subordinate courts. Of the appeals preferred by Government all of which were disposed of 8 were successful against 7 in 1071.

Duration.

240. The average duration of an appeal was 32 days against 23 in the preceding year. Excluding the delays for arrival of prisoners and *thondi* articles, for reception of additional evidence, annual recess and other causes not attributable to the Court, the average duration was only 12 days, the same as in the previous year.

Revision.

241. The number of revision cases disposed of by the High Court was 314 against 313. In 92 of the disposals the sentence or order was quashed, in 17 cases modified, in 28 cases irregularities of law or procedure were pointed out and in the remaining 177 cases interference was declined, the corresponding figures for 1071 being 63, 31, 69 and 150 respectively. The number of calendars and appeal statements revised by the High Court during the year was 2,467 against 2,971 in the previous year, the number of cases in which irregularities of law or procedure were pointed out being 133 against 147.

Inspection.

242. 15 of the Criminal Courts were inspected by Judges of the High Court against 17 in 1071.

243. From the reports received, the Circular order of Government requiring quarterly inspection by the District Magistrates of the Courts subordinate to them, does not appear to have received sufficient attention. This has often been pointed out and once more the attention of the District Magistrates is drawn to the instructions in the Circular.

General.

244. The following are the salient features in the administration of Criminal Justice during the year under review:—

1. An increase in the number of offences reported under the Penal Code and a decrease in those under Special and Local laws.
2. A falling off under both heads in cases returned as true and in those rejected, *in limine*, but an increase in those rejected as false or frivolous.
3. A satisfactory falling off in almost all classes of offences affecting the human body, those against public justice, mischief by fire and other heads of grave crime—both reported and returned as true—excepting robbery, dacoity and offences relating to coin and stamps.
4. A decrease in the number of cases actually brought to trial with an increase in the number of persons involved.
5. A decrease in the number of juveniles charged with an increase in the number convicted.
6. A slight increase in the ratio of conviction in offences under the Penal Code with corresponding decrease as regards offences under the Special and Local laws.
7. A great falling off in the ratio of conviction in almost all heads of crime under the Penal Code except culpable homicide and certain offences against property.

8. A slight falling off in the work of the First Class Magistrates and an increase in the work of the Subordinate Magistrates.

9. A decrease in persons let off with fine or simple imprisonment and a corresponding increase in those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

10. A noticeable increase in the average duration of the pendency of trials both before the Magistracy and Sessions Courts but a decided improvement in detention of witnesses.

11. A slight improvement in the quality of decisions of the Magistracy and Sessions Courts as tested by the results in appeals.

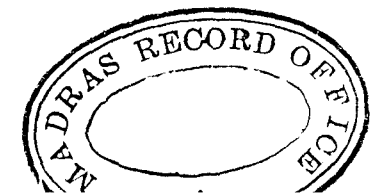
12. A decrease in the number of cases—mostly heinous crimes—committed to the Sessions Courts.

13. A large reduction in the arrears of fines pending recovery before the Magistracy.

14. A falling off in the ratio of conviction of persons committed for trial.

15. An increase in the duration of the pendency of appeals in both the District Magistrates' and Sessions Courts.

16. A falling off in referred trials and criminal appeals received in the High Court.



JAILS (1896-97.)

Number of
Jails.

245. The number of jails continued the same *viz.*, 3—the Central Prison at the Capital, and the two District Jails at Alleppey and Quilon.

Number and
disposal of
prisoners.

246. The total Jail population of the year aggregated 2,144 as compared with 2,428 in the preceding year :—

Class of prisoners.	1071	1072
Convicted	1,843	1,870
Under-trial	257	153
Civil	328	121
Total.....	2,428	2,144

It will be seen that there was an increase in the number of convicted prisoners, the decrease in the total number incarcerated being due to the decline in under-trial prisoners and civil debtors.

The average daily strength of convicts was 592 against 600 in 1071 and 627 in 1070.

The disposal of the convicted prisoners is shown below :—

	1071	1072
Total.....	1,843	1,870
Released	1,190	1,273
Died	15	20
Hanged	5	"
Escaped	2	"
Total.....	1,212	1,293
Remaining at the end of the year.....	631	577

System of
management.

247. As mentioned in para 213 of the previous Report the Prisons Regulation was in operation throughout the year. But the working of the Central Prison alone was brought into line with its provisions, the District Jails still continuing under the old system of management. Details are being arranged for extending the Regulation to the latter. They are accordingly dealt with separately in regard to statistics.

Central Prison.
Personnel.

248. Mr. Duthie, Superintendent, returned from his deputation to Madras and Velore early in the year and continued in charge throughout. He has since been confirmed in the appointment, his term of probation having expired about the beginning of the current year.

Number and
disposal of
prisoners.

249. The subjoined table gives the number of prisoners confined in the Central Prison during the year :—

Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1072.			Received during the year 1072.			Total.			Discharged during the year 1072.			Remained at the end of the year 1072.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted	469	8	477	448	10	458	917	18	935	501	14	515	416	4	420
Under-trial	7	...	7	66	1	67	73	1	74	63	1	64	10	...	10
Civil	13	...	13	63	...	63	76	...	76	67	...	67	9	...	9
Total.....	489	8	497	577	11	588	1,066	19	1,085	631	15	646	435	4	439

The daily strength averaged 463.72 against 479.98 in 1071. Convicts numbered 935, of whom only 458 were received in the year against 498. 487 males and 14 females were released, and 14 died, leaving in confinement at the end of the year 420.

250. Arranged according to religion the 458 convicts admitted stood thus :—

Religion of
convicts.

Convicts	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	315	7	322
Mahomedans	64	1	65
Christians	69	2	71
Total.....	448	10	458

251. The ratio of contribution to the total free population of the respective classes (taking also the convicts in the two other jails) was .069 under Hindus, .15 under Mahomedans and .059 under Christians.

444 or 96.94 per cent were natives of Travancore. Of the 14 foreigners, 5 were from Ajmere, 1 from Hyderabad and 3 from Ganjam.

252. The convicts admitted in the year are classified below with reference to terms of imprisonment :—

Sentences
passed.

Convicts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
For life	8	...	8
From 15 to 20 years	3	...	3
" 10 to 15 "	4	...	4
" 5 to 10 "	6	...	6
" 2 to 5 "	30	...	30
" 1 to 2 "	26	...	26
Below one year	371	10	389
Total.....	448	10	458

412 (including 2 females) or 89.9 per cent were under rigorous imprisonment.

253. The age of these convicts is shown hereunder :—

Age of
convicts.

Convicts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Below 16 years	14	...	14
From 16 to 20 years	59	3	62
" 20 to 30 "	206	6	212
" 30 to 40 "	92	1	93
" 40 to 50 "	49	...	49
Above 50 "	28	...	28
Total.....	448	10	458

Those between 20 and 40 constituted the majority as usual.

254. Among the convicts there were 14 juveniles—below 16 years of age.

Juvenile
convicts.

255. The previous occupation of the convicts (458) is particularised below :—

Previous
occupation.

Convicts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cooly work	202	9	211
Government Servants	20	...	20
Professionals	35	...	35
Agriculturists	136	...	136
Merchants	55	1	56
Total.....	448	10	458

Coolies as usual contributed the largest number.

Under-trial
prisoners.

256. There were in the Central Prison 67 under-trial prisoners admitted in the year, one of whom was a female. 24 were released, 32 were convicted and 1 died, leaving 10 in custody at the end of the year.

Civil prisoners

257. There were 13 judgment debtors at the beginning of the year. The number admitted was 63 and the number discharged 67. The usual particulars regarding civil and under-trial prisoners confined in Court Jails will be found in the Appendix.

Punishments.

258. The offences committed by the convicts and the punishments awarded are particularised below :—

		1071			1072		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Offences.	Offences relating to work	1	...	1	7	...	7
	Do. do. prohibited articles	6	...	6	24	...	24
	Quarrelling and assaults	9	...	9	44	...	44
	Breaches of Jail rules	23	...	23	61	...	61
	Total.....	39	...	39	136	...	136
Punishments.	Penal diet	1	...	1	2	...	2
	Separate cellular and solitary confinement	8	...	8	27	...	27
	Penal diet with solitary confinement	...	...	...	41	...	41
	Other punishments	9	...	9	13	...	13
	Warnings	2	...	2	44	...	44
	Corporal punishment	19	...	19	9	...	9
	Total.....	39	...	39	136	...	136

The ratio of punishments to average strength rose from 8.36 to 32.22, though the proportion of corporal punishment declined from 1.99 to .96. The Superintendent observes :—

“The large number of offences recorded is due in some measure to a more regular reporting of such occurrences on the part of the Jail subordinates.

Corporal punishment is now, in accordance with the British Jail system, awarded only in cases of serious misbehaviour and after other modes of punishment have been inflicted and have failed to have a deterrent effect.”

Remission of
sentence.

259. To signalise the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, 45 convicts were released from the Central Prison of whom 7 were females. These comprised 18 lifers (4 females). From the District Jails too 4 convicts (1 female) were set free—two from each—and the sentence of one in the Quilon Jail was partially remitted.

Health of
prisoners in
the Central
Prison.

260. Though there was a noticeable falling off in the average daily strength, the admissions to the hospital rose from 123 to 208, raising the percentage of sick to 2.22 from 1.79 in the year before. The total mortality, however, increased only by one—14 against 13. No special cause is assigned by the Durbar Physician for the increase in admissions.

The causes of death were :—

Dysentery	2
Diarrhoea	2
Pneumonia	4
Bronchitis acute	1
Old age	2
Cancer	1
Fever	2

Total...14

Besides these 14, three deaths occurred among insane convicts in the Lunatic Asylum. There were only 2 deaths from dysentery against 7 in the year before.

261. The total cost on account of the Central Prison is compared below for Expenditure 1071 and 1072 :—

	1071						1072					
	Total.			Average per head.			Total.			Average per head.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Establishment	6,063	10	10	13	...	2	8,305	6	13	18	12	12
Dieting charges	18,771	23	...	40	7	7	18,184	6	5	40	11	7
Hospital charges	780	...	...	1	17	4	839	9	14	1	23	...
Clothing and bedding	753	10	3	1	17	6	942	20	9	2	2	10
Guarding	7,185	10	10	15	11	9	6,714	20	12	14	26	12
Miscellaneous charges	1,059	19	14	2	7	10	3,019	...	8	6	19	13
Total.....	34,613	18	5	74	5	6	37,975	8	13	84	12	6

There is a fall under ‘dieting’ due to the introduction of the altered dietary under the new rules. The Superintendent anticipates further economies. The higher pay of the new Superintendent (+ 150) chiefly accounts for the larger figure under ‘establishment.’

The average cost per convict came to Rs. 84-ch. 12-c. 6 against Rs. 74-ch. 5-c. 6 in 1071.

262. The expenditure in connection with the manufactures is detailed below :— Employment of prisoners.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
To purchase of raw materials including previous year's balance	1,751	21	12	...	...	...
By goods manufactured during the year including printing charges reckoned	...	...	...	5,909	4	11
Raw materials in store at the end of 1072	...	...	...	192	12	3
Net profit for the year	4,349	23	2	...	...	...
Total.....	6,101	16	14	6,101	16	14
To sales effected during the year	6,161	19	14	...	...	...
By balance of manufactured goods in store at the end of 1072	898	24	13	...	...	...
Goods in store at the end of 1071	...	...	...	1,141	12	1
Goods manufactured during the year 1072	...	...	...	5,909	4	11
Total.....	7,050	16	12	7,050	16	12

Taking the extramural gangs employed throughout the year, the number of men so employed is put down at 95,038. Valuing at 3½ chs. per head, the total earnings came to Rs. 11,879-chs. 21 which together with Rs. 4,349-chs. 23-c. 2, the net proceeds of extramural labor amounting to Rs. 16,229-chs. 16-c. 2 to be set off against the year's outlay of Rs. 35,054-chs. 22-c. 4. The net cost thus comes to Rs. 18,825-chs. 6-c. 2 or Rs. 41-chs. 8-c. 4 per convict.

263. The ratio of the number employed as Convict Officers to the average strength was 7.7 per cent against 6.90 in 1071. Convict officers.

264. In addition to the work under this head carried on by the Police (Vide para 185) arrangements were made for measurements of all newly admitted prisoners being taken by the Jail Medical Officer. A special set of instruments was provided for the purpose. Anthropometry.

265. These rules embodying the recommendations of a Special Committee appointed to consider the question of improved jail management are being gradually introduced, some changes being deferred pending the construction of the necessary buildings involving no small outlay. Some of the more important ones adopted in 1072 were New prison rules.

1. The introduction of convicts' tickets.
2. The introduction of fortnightly weighments.
3. The introduction of night guarding inside the sleeping wards.

4. The commencement of gardening operations in the jail premises.
5. The introduction of several new Jail Registers.
6. The adoption of steps for the recognition of habitual offenders.
7. The introduction of the dietary prescribed in the new Prison Rules.

District Jails.

266. The following table summarises the returns of the District Jails:—

	Quilon.	Terms of Imprisonment.																								No. at the end of 1071.	Admitted in 1072.	No. released.	No. escaped.	No. died.	No. hanged.	No. at the close of 1072.	Daily average total strength.
		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.		Total.	Life imprisonment.		From 15 to 22 years.		From 10 to 15 years.		From 5 to 10 years.		From 1 to 5 years.		Below 1 year.														
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.													
	Convicts...	397	3	66	12	35	...	498	5	1	...	...	...	6	...	78	1	413	4	87	415	392	...	2	...	109	92						
	Under-trial ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Alleppey.	Convicts	210	...	60	3	157	2	427	5	...	...	2	...	4	...	12	...	399	7	66	366	380	...	4	...	48	50						
	Under-trial	41	...	9	...	25	1	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Civil ...	23	...	6	...	13	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	...					

267. The subjoined is an abstract of the health returns of the two Jails:—

		Total number treated.	Total deaths.	Average daily strength.	Percentage of sick to average strength.	Percentage of mortality to average strength.
District Jail at Quilon	...	162	1	93.5	6.12	.002
Do. Alleppey	...	103	3	61.06	.58	.013

268. The cost under the two jails aggregated Rs. 7,488—chs. 6—c. 3 thus:—

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Dieting and Clothing	5,813	4	15
Guarding &c.	1,610	20	1
Miscellaneous	64	9	3
Total.....	7,488	6	3

CIVIL JUSTICE (1896-97.)

269. The number of Civil Courts which exercised original jurisdiction continued the same as in the previous year—25,—5 District Courts and 20 Munsifs' Courts, including the Itinerant Munsif's and the two *ex-officio* Courts at Devikolum and Shencottah.

Number of Civil Courts. Original jurisdiction.

270. The progressive tendency in original litigation particularly noticed in the previous year's Report became even more pronounced during the year under review. The number in all the Courts together aggregated 36,033—an increase of 2,107 suits or 6.21 per cent on the figure for 1071—and of 5,942 suits or 19.74 per cent over the average file for the past five years. "A rise or fall in litigation" the High Court observe "is due to such a variety of causes that it is, indeed, difficult to arrive at definite conclusions regarding the causes of fluctuations; but generally speaking it may be said that the increase in the institutions of 1071 and 1072 was due to the extension of credit transactions, to the rise in the prices of agricultural produce and to the operation of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation and of the Settlement Proceedings." The analysis which the High Court have given of the classes of suits in which the advance has been marked seem to support the above conclusion. The general causes at work, however, operate in combination and it is hardly possible to determine the quantum or influence of each.

Number of suits instituted.

271. Notwithstanding the abnormal advance relative contributions by the District and Munsifs' Courts continued undisturbed, being 2.97 per cent and 97.03 respectively against 2.82 and 97.18 in the year before. And so the proportion of suits according to their value, except in respect of those of lower value covered by the small cause jurisdiction: suits under Rs. 500 formed 97.23 per cent, those between 500 and 1,000, 1.94 per cent, while .83 per cent consisted of suits above Rs. 1,000; the corresponding proportions in 1071 being 97.36, 1.73, and .91. The ratio of small causes, however, fell from 42.40 to 39.75 per cent despite the small accession (13 suits) under the *new* original small cause jurisdiction exercised by the District Courts by virtue of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (V of 1071) which came into force during the year. The decline is entirely in suits below Rs. 10 and "is probably due to the high prices for food grains that prevailed during a part of the year"

Original litigation before Munsifs and Judges.

272. The value of the claims involved in the original suits rose with the file—Rs. 34,76,889 against Rs. 34,42,536 in 1071. The average value, however, fell from Rs. 101.47 to Rs. 96.49 due to the large decrease (—41) in suits between Rs. 2,500 and 5,000.

Value of suits.

273. The aggregate disposals continued the highest on record. There were for disposal in all (including arrears, remands &c.) 41,976 suits against 38,874 out of which 35,287 were disposed of against 33,827 in the year before—an increase of 1,460 or 4.32 per cent. Nevertheless on account of the much heavier file the out-turn fell short of the year's institutions by 746 and formed only 84.06 per cent of the number for disposal, compared with 87.02 in 1071. The ratio of contested suits also declined—27.59 against 28.26.

Disposals.

274. The arrears at the close of the year were, in consequence, larger than at the beginning. The number pending rose from 5,047 to 6,689.

Arrears at the close of the year.

275. The contribution to the original litigation by the several District Courts stood thus:—

Contribution to the original litigation by the several Courts.

District Courts.	Ratio of contribution.	
	1071	1072
Quilon	25.35	26.72
Trivandrum	28.93	25.60
Alleppey	21.14	24.23
Nagercoil	17.04	13.81
Parur	7.54	9.64
Total.....	100.00	100.00

In Nagercoil and Trivandrum a falling-off is observed while in the rest there is a perceptible rise more than making up this difference.

276. The ratio of suits affecting real property to the regular file shows an advance—37.19 per cent against 35.43—shared in by all the Districts except Quilon and Parur. The increase in Trivandrum is noticeable (+6.36 per cent). The ratio of small causes to the entire file, however, has, as already noted, correspondingly declined—39.75 against 42.40 in 1071. The decrease is likewise exhibited by all the Courts without exception—the largest being in Alleppey—2.64 per cent.

277. Taking the several Districts the number of suits, of higher value (Rs. 500 and upwards) ranged from 359 (Alleppey) to 109 (Parur). The bulk (9) of the suits of above Rs. 5,000 likewise came from the District of Alleppey. The average value of suits shows a falling off in all the Districts except Quilon, ranging from Rs. 125.31 (Alleppey) to Rs. 82.46 (Trivandrum) against Rs. 144.13 (Alleppey) to Rs. 84.64 (Quilon) in the preceding year. The decline in Alleppey is marked, being from Rs. 144.13 to Rs. 125.31.

278. The original litigation of the past two years is compared below with reference to subject matter:—

Nature of claims.		Suits of 1071.	Suits of 1072.
Suits for money or personal property.	On contracts in writing	17,112	17,745
	On contracts not in writing	3, 68	3,640
	On accounts stated	3,807	3,352
	For goods sold	509	526
	For wages	115	171
	For rent and renewal fees &c. by Royal Proclamation Jemmes against Tenants	320	453
	For other rents	550	869
	For movable property or value thereof	528	529
	For injuries to person	2	1
	For injuries to property	58	54
	For defamation	12	12
	For other damages	93	112
	Other suits for money	629	495
	Total.....	27,003	27,959
Suits relating to real property.	For redemption, enforcement or fore-closure of mortgages... ..	2,859	3,433
	For ejectment	1,403	1,340
	For partition of immovable property	89	80
	Between Royal Proclamation Jemmes and Tenants for renewal of kanon, for re-adjustment of Michavarom &c.	414	840
	To declare or establish rights to immovable property... ..	799	1,247
	Other suits in respect of real property not included in the above... ..	1,359	1,131
Total		6,923	8,074
Grand Total.....		33,926	36,033

The above table shows an increase of 1,151 or 54.63 per cent of the total increase under suits relating to real property and 956 or 45.38 per cent under personality suits. With regard to the variations in the former category the High Court

observe.—“The gradual but steady increase since 1068 in suits on mortgages, the increase in suits between Jemmes and Kudiyan for renewals and re-adjustment of rent, characteristic of the litigation of 1071 and 1072—particularly of the latter year in which the number filed was more than double the number filed in 1071 and almost treble that in the preceding 3 years—and the sudden increase in suits to declare or establish rights to immovable property, are, of course, the effect of the Jemmi and Kudiyan Regulation (V of 1071), the whole of which, except para 2 of section 5 and para 1 of section 44, came into force on the 1st Makarom 1072.”

In the latter category, a further advance is noticed under suits on contracts and under those for rent, renewal fees &c, by Proclamation Jemmes, the last having risen from 320 to 453.

279. Following the increase in the file the number of litigants also rose from 90,241 to 95,888 in all—41,315 concerned as plaintiffs and 54,573 as defendants against 39,264 and 50,977 in the year before:—

Creed and sex of the litigants

Creed.	Sex.	Population of the State according to the census of 1901.	1071						1072					
			Total number of persons concerned.			Ratio of persons concerned to population.			Total number of persons concerned.			Ratio of persons concerned to population.		
			As Plaintiffs.	As Defendants.	Both taken together.	As Plaintiffs.	As Defendants.	Both taken together.	As Plaintiffs.	As Defendants.	Total.	As Plaintiffs.	As Defendants.	Both taken together.
Hindus	Males	9,41,995	26,388	33,319	59,707	1 to 36	1 to 28	1 to 16	28,098	35,256	63,354	1 to 31	1 to 27	1 to 15
	Females	9,29,860	3,629	4,524	8,053	1 to 261	1 to 206	1 to 115	2,932	4,188	7,090	1 to 317	1 to 221	1 to 131
	Total	18,71,854	29,917	37,842	67,758	1 to 63	1 to 45	1 to 28	31,030	39,444	70,464	1 to 60	1 to 47	1 to 27
Mahomedans	Males	81,375	3,972	4,56	8,532	1 to 20	1 to 18	1 to 10	4,140	5,907	9,341	1 to 20	1 to 16	1 to 8
	Females	77,418	475	71	1,196	1 to 162	1 to 103	1 to 65	318	748	1,066	1 to 233	1 to 101	1 to 71
	Total	1,58,793	4,447	5,281	9,728	1 to 30	1 to 31	1 to 1	4,458	5,919	10,437	1 to 35	1 to 27	1 to 15
Christians	Males	2,66,969	4,532	7,076	11,608	1 to 58	1 to 38	1 to 23	5,120	8,453	13,771	1 to 49	1 to 32	1 to 19
	Females	2,50,942	315	715	1,028	1 to 830	1 to 331	1 to 253	295	763	1,058	1 to 881	1 to 311	1 to 216
	Total	5,17,911	4,847	7,791	12,638	1 to 109	1 to 68	1 to 42	5,715	9,114	14,829	1 to 82	1 to 58	1 to 36
Others (Jews, Jains, Parsees &c.)	Males	76	52	63	115	...	...	...	80	76	156	...	...	...
	Females	62	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Total	138	53	63	116	...	...	...	82	76	158	...	...	...
Total	Males	12,90,415	31,911	45,021	76,932	1 to 37	1 to 21	1 to 16	37,737	48,911	86,648	1 to 30	1 to 26	1 to 15
	Females	12,67,321	4,320	5,056	9,376	1 to 293	1 to 21	1 to 123	3,377	5,650	9,236	1 to 351	1 to 221	1 to 137
Total		25,57,736	36,231	50,077	86,308	1 to 65	1 to 50	1 to 28	41,315	54,573	95,888	1 to 61	1 to 47	1 to 27

All the creeds, it will be observed, have contributed to the increase; but the aggregate advance was exclusively under males, the female litigants having fallen off by 1040. The ratio to population rose still higher—1 to every 27 against 1 to every 28 in 1071 and 1 to 31 in 1070. The contribution by males and females was 1 to 15 and 1 to 137 respectively as against 1 to 16 and 1 to 123 in the preceding year.

Of the litigants, Hindus contributed 73.49 per cent, Mahomedans 10.88, and Christians 15.47 per cent, the corresponding proportions for 1071 being 75.09, 10.78 and 14.00.

Among the Hindus again, 28.45 per cent were those governed by the Mitakshara law and the rest were followers of the Marumakkathayam system. 90.37 per cent of the litigants were males and 9.63 were females against 88.61 per cent and 11.39 in the year before. The decrease in the latter class was exclusively under Hindus and Mahomedans.

280. The ratio of suits to population rose from 1 to 75 persons to 1 to 71. The Quilon, Alleppey, and Parur Districts where there was famine during the year appear to have exclusively contributed to this result.

State of litigation in the several Districts.

Personnel. 281. *Munsifs' Courts.* The personnel of the Munsifs continued unchanged during the year.

Average number of working days. 282. The average number of working days in the Munsifs' Courts was 208 against 219 in 1971. The decrease appears general.

Institution of suits. 283. The institutions in all the Munsifs' Courts together rose from 32,970 to 34,963 suits—comprising 20,652 ordinary suits and 14,311 small causes.

Nature of suits. 284. Suits affecting real property exhibit an increase both in the aggregate number and ratio to the total file of ordinary suits—being 7,389 and 35.78 per cent compared with 6,316 or 33.98 per cent in the year before. Of the 14,311 small causes including 28 under part C of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation, in 28.03 per cent the value did not exceed Rs. 10, in 39.90 per cent it ranged between Rs. 10 and 20 and in the remaining 32.07 per cent between 20 and Rs. 30 against 29.43, 39.57 and 31.00 per cent respectively in 1971.

Value of suits. 285. The value of the claims involved in the original litigation before the Munsifs amounted to Rs. 23,27,494—Rs. 21,21,868 under regular suits and Rs. 2,05,626 on the small cause side—against Rs. 22,23,292 (20,20,221 + 2,03,071). The value of an ordinary suit averaged Rs. 102.74 and of a small cause Rs. 14.37 against Rs. 108.70 and Rs. 14.12 respectively in the preceding year. Taking both classes together there was no material variation in the average value being Rs. 66.57 against Rs. 67.43.

Disposals. 286. Including arrears, transfers &c., the number of suits for disposal aggregated 40,499, made up of 25,453 ordinary and 15,046 small cause suits against 37,548 (22,666 + 14,882) in 1971—an increase of 2,951 or 7.86 per cent. 34,251 of these were disposed of during the year against 32,877 in the year before. The disposals though much in advance of the previous year fell short of the year's institutions by 712 and formed only 84.57 per cent of the total for disposal against 87.56 per cent. The ratio of disposals after contest, however, shows only a very slight fall—26.70 against 27.40. *Ex parte* decisions still increased—from 12,263 to 12,768.

Disposal by a Munsif. 287. Viewing all the Munsifs' Courts the disposal by a Munsif averaged 988 ordinary suits and 724 small causes or a total of 1,712 suits against 923 and 721 respectively or a total of 1,644 suits in all in the year preceding. Dropping the two *ex-officio* Courts (with 449)—the average stands at 1,878 suits in all, compared with 1,796 in 1971. Confining again to the full time Courts a Munsif's disposal of contested cases was on an average 502 (346 ordinary and 156 small causes) against 493 (343 + 150) and in respect of real property suits, 368 against 339 in the previous year.

Work done by the several Courts. 288. The work turned out in the several Courts is shown in the following table:—

Courts.	Regular suits.						Small causes.					
	For disposal.	Disposed of.			Percentage of suits disposed of to the number for disposal.	Percentage of contested suits to the total disposal.	For disposal.	Disposed of.			Percentage of suits disposed of to the number for disposal.	Percentage of contested suits to the total disposal.
		On the merits.	Otherwise.	Total.				On the merits.	Otherwise.	Total.		
Nagercoil	1,613	496	823	1,319	81.77	37.00	1,216	236	962	1,225	98.56	19.22
Padmanabhapuram	1,879	500	1,006	1,506	80.04	36.97	1,128	261	865	1,066	97.16	23.81
Neyyattinkara	1,779	439	775	1,214	71.04	36.16	722	132	590	898	91.77	18.91
Trivandram Principal	1,428	376	690	1,066	74.65	35.27	1,099	92	826	1,025	93.51	19.05
Do. Additional	1,564	439	788	1,227	78.90	36.98	1,261	296	965	1,255	97.15	23.35
Cherayinkil	1,417	469	710	1,179	78.97	36.55	1,280	316	964	1,210	94.53	20.12
Quilon	2,010	320	1,172	1,492	74.23	32.00	1,936	298	1,638	1,611	98.41	18.61
Kottarakara	1,385	313	665	978	70.61	32.00	755	150	605	705	93.38	22.55
Haripal	1,149	310	563	873	75.98	35.51	580	125	455	571	98.45	21.99
Shencottah	316	76	204	280	88.64	27.21	161	36	125	160	90.33	22.50
Krisnanapuram	1,555	240	884	1,124	72.32	31.35	923	118	805	944	91.44	13.98
Tiruvalla	1,860	496	997	1,493	80.27	33.12	704	110	594	606	91.07	17.12
Alleppey	1,435	283	941	1,224	85.30	33.12	562	56	506	437	86.21	11.36
Shertalla	1,75	306	604	910	77.15	33.03	515	109	406	511	98.22	20.04
Vaikam	1,046	286	492	778	74.33	36.76	242	67	175	240	99.29	23.93
Kottaram	1,559	311	850	1,161	74.60	26.91	581	63	518	562	96.73	12.28
Muvattupuzha	1,029	297	493	790	76.77	37.59	480	132	348	446	93.92	20.60
Parur	1,289	303	869	1,172	90.62	23.85	839	125	693	815	98.08	15.38
Devikolam	25	2	6	8	32.00	25.00	3	1	2	3	66.67	50.00
Total	25,453	6,300	13,406	19,706	77.06	31.87	15,046	2,844	11,641	14,485	96.27	19.63

Both on the regular and on the small cause side the heaviest file was in Quilon (2,010 and 1,936); and in the matter of disposals too it stood foremost, surpassed in ordinary suits alone by two Courts—Padmanabhapuram and Tiruvalla where the out-turn includes also the work of the Itinerant Munsif who worked during the year. More than 1,000 ordinary suits were disposed of by 12 Courts against 10 in the previous year. In regard to contested cases the highest disposal was in Padmanabhapuram under ordinary suits while under small causes it was, as in 1971, in Chirayinkil.

Taking disposals in the two classes—regular suits and small causes—separately the ratio to the file in the former fell from 81.46 to 77.66, while in the latter the proportion continued much the same. Parur exhibits the largest ratio of disposal of regular suits (90.92) and Devikolam the smallest (32.00). As regards small causes, in all the Courts except Devikolam (66.67), the ratio was above 90.

289. The out-turn of the Munsifs is exhibited below *individually*:—

Names.	No. of working days.	Regular suits.				Small causes.			Regular suits and small causes together.			Applications for execution.	Civil miscellaneous petitions.	
		Uncontested.	Contested.			Grand Total.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Uncontested.	Contested.			Total.
			Real.	Personal.	Total.									
Mr. A. Krishna Iyengar B. A.	216	801	176	329	504	1,365	1,093	233	1,326	1,951	737	2,691	3,917	
" K. Kunjuni Menon B. A. & B. L.	230	822	190	254	444	1,266	893	233	1,186	1,755	737	2,492	3,561	
" M. Hoogewerf	221	770	257	151	408	1,178	55	127	635	1,328	535	1,863	3,581	
" N. Ramakrishna Pillai	221	690	150	226	376	1,066	826	202	1,028	1,516	578	2,094	3,615	
" M. Krishna Pillai B. A.	221	748	143	236	439	1,187	239	295	1,225	1,817	725	2,542	3,781	
" K. Sankara Pillai	220	609	123	184	307	916	590	199	789	1,199	506	1,705	3,548	
" H. Rama Soobier B. A.	174	851	71	154	225	1,076	1,157	253	1,410	2,007	478	2,486	3,635	
" S. Sitarana Iyer B. A.	217	825	132	170	311	1,136	470	95	565	1,295	406	1,701	3,612	
" S. Sankarankumara Pillai B. A. & B. L.	206	468	83	94	177	645	268	56	324	730	233	963	3,050	
" P. Subramony Iyer B. A. & B. L.	209	881	103	137	240	1,124	72	118	841	1,610	358	1,968	4,168	
" K. Narayanan Tampi	214	605	145	168	313	918	511	138	649	1,116	451	1,567	4,086	
" M. Varkey	201	946	133	225	353	1,304	471	100	577	1,423	358	1,881	3,795	
" K. C. Joseph B. A.	226	604	155	151	306	910	435	109	544	1,039	415	1,454	3,397	
" P. Mathew B. A.	223	516	190	211	410	926	375	131	506	921	541	1,462	3,394	
" N. Ananda Row B. A.	218	850	100	153	313	1,163	493	69	562	1,313	382	1,725	3,591	
" P. Cherian B. A. & B. L.	223	788	137	225	362	1,150	642	142	784	1,430	501	1,931	3,921	
" S. Ramaswami Iyer B. A. & B. L.	225	674	89	149	238	912	305	115	420	939	353	1,292	3,289	
" T. Pulpoo Pillai B. A. & B. L.	212	474	198	180	378	892	270	84	354	1,266	143	1,409	3,560	
" K. Anantanarayana Iyer B. A. & B. L.	144	293	34	42	76	279	124	36	160	327	112	439	1,379	
" A. W. L. Vermede	63	6	2	2	2	8	1	1	2	7	3	10	12	
" S. Kallanarayana Iyer (Ag.)	49	216	25	47	73	288	232	38	290	468	110	578	820	
" N. Ramachandra Iyer B. A. & B. L. (Ag.)	23	126	23	18	41	167	176	19	195	302	60	362	491	
Total.....	4,161	13,406	2,726	3,574	6,300	19,706	11,641	2,844	14,485	25,107	9,141	34,251	70,291	

Work of the Munsifs individually.

The High Court remark :—"The difference in the files of the Courts the several Munsifs were respectively in charge of, as also in the number of days devoted by them to work mainly accounts for the disparity in the out-turn of work by the individual Munsifs as shown in the fore-going table."

Quality of decisions.

290. The number of decrees ordinarily appealable, *i. e.* excluding *ex parte* decrees, aggregated 6,300 against 6,274 in the year preceding. Only 1,735 or 27·54 per cent of these were actually appealed against compared with 30·86 per cent in the previous year.

The following compares results of the appeals disposed of *on the merits* by the District Courts in 1071 and 1072 :—

	1071		1072	
	No. of Appeals.	Percentage.	No. of Appeals.	Percentage.
Confirmed ...	1,196	59·59	1,042	61·04
Modified ...	298	14·85	221	12·95
Reversed ...	513	25·56	444	26·01
Total.....	2,007	100·00	1,707	100·00

The ratio of confirmation shows an increase of nearly 2 per cent accompanied by a corresponding decrease under modifications, while as regards reversals it remained much the same in both years. Of the decisions modified or reversed by the District Courts 50 were restored by the High Court on Second Appeal. The ratio of confirmation is thus raised to 63·97 per cent against 62·28 in the preceding year. 92 appeals were remanded by the District Courts under sections 537 and 540 C. P. C. for findings on fresh issues and reception of additional evidence. The High Court's testimony that the quality of the decisions has not suffered in spite of the large increase in disposals is noted with satisfaction.

Duration of suits.

291. Regular suits disposed of within a month formed only 44·20 per cent (5·41 contested) against 45·67 per cent (5·52 contested) in the year preceding, while the proportions of suits disposed of after 3 but within 12 months and of those on the file over a year was practically the same—21·38 against 21·57 and 5·37 against 5·67 respectively.

The proportion of small causes disposed of within 15 days formed 38·70 per cent against 36·48 per cent, while the ratios under other heads of pendency show no great variations excepting suits kept on for more than 6 months which were more than double the number in the previous year. The only two small cause cases remaining on the file for over a year were in Devikolam.

The marginal statement of average pendency shows that the noticeable improvement referred to in the last Report was sustained during the year under review.

Nature of suits.		1071		1072	
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Regular suits.	Contested ...	5	11	5	3
	Uncontested ...	1	15	1	14
	Both taken together...	2	25	2	19
Small causes.	Contested ...	1	2	1	4
	Uncontested ...	...	23	...	21
	Both taken together...	...	24	...	24
Both together.	Contested ...	4	4	3	27
	Uncontested ...	1	4	1	4
	Both taken together...	2	...	1	28

of the heavy work which devolved on the Munsif is very satisfactory.

Taking all classes of suits together the duration of the pendency of a case averaged only one month and 28 days against 2 months in the year preceding, the average in individual Courts ranging from one month and one day (Parur) to 3 months and 3 days (Vaikom, excluding Devikolam where it stood at 6 months and 7 days, while in 1071 the shortest duration was 1 month and 9 days (Chirayinkil) and the longest 3 months (Kottayam). This in view

292. With all the increased activity on the part of the Courts, the abnormal excess in the institutions resulted in larger arrears at the close of the year, being 6,248 suits, (5,687 ordinary suits and 561 small causes) compared with 4,671 (4,203 ordinary suits and 468 small causes) at its opening. All the Courts except Nagercoil, Padmanabhapuram and Tiruvella have contributed to the increase. Kottarakara exhibits the heaviest arrears (457), though the bulk (348) were suits instituted in the last quarter. The increase, as in the previous year, was under all heads suits between 3 and 6 months increased by 307, those between 6 and 12 months by 750, those over 12 months but under 2 years by 129, being 237 (21 more than double as in 1071) against 108. There was one suit of more than 2 but less than 3 years' standing at Haripad, "due to the non-disposal of an appeal in a cognate suit in the Quilon District Court."

Arrears.

Of the arrears, the number pending final hearing and delivery of judgment aggregated 107 and 51 against 84 and 24 respectively in 1071. As the High Court rightly observe, the increase in the number of cases pending at these stages is to be wholly deprecated. It is noted the attention of the Courts concerned will be drawn to the point.

293. The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal by the Munsifs aggregated (with arrears) 34,897 against 34,113 in the previous year. 31,693 (21,319 regular suits and 10,374 small causes) were disposed of with the result that full satisfaction was obtained in 6,865 and partial in 1,777, while 21,948 proved wholly infructuous, the corresponding figures for 1071 being 7,548, 1,537 and 20,837. 3,204 applications were left undisposed of at the close of the year against 3,082—79 pending over six months. The fully successful applications form but 21·66 per cent while those that were utterly futile amount to 69·22 per cent. This is noteworthy and it would be interesting to know how such a large proportion of failures occurred.

Execution decrees.

The applications received during the year included 22 (+ 6)—13 against person and 9 against movables—for immediate execution under section 252 C. P. C. 13 applications were granted, though immediate satisfaction was secured only in 3 cases against 5 in 1071.

294. The duration of the pendency of the applications in ordinary suits averaged 28 days and in small causes 17 days against 25 and 18 respectively in the year preceding.

Average duration of execution of decrees.

295. The aggregate amounts realised in execution of decrees fell from Rs. 4,54,160 to Rs. 4,08,891 being Rs. 3,71,659 in regular suits and Rs. 37,232 in small causes, against Rs. 4,30,396 and Rs. 23,764 respectively in 1071—a net decrease of Rs. 45,269. Rs. 2,85,476 were realised by issue of processes and Rs. 1,23,415 without them, compared with Rs. 3,25,778 and Rs. 1,28,382 respectively. The average amount realised by a Court by issue of processes was Rs. 15,025 and that without the same Rs. 6,495 or Rs. 21,520, the corresponding figures for 1071 being Rs. 17,146, 6,757 and 23,903 respectively.

Amount realised.

296. The number for disposal of miscellaneous petitions connected with execution of decrees amounted with arrears (281) to 31,015 against 39,095 in the year preceding. All but 320 or 30,695 of these petitions were disposed of against 38,814. Those received in the year comprised 80 to set aside sales of immovable property on the ground of irregularity under sections 308 and 310 C. P. C. There were also 166 for discharge on the ground of insolvency (section 337) of which 90 were granted and the rest refused.

Miscellaneous petitions connected with execution of decrees.

297. Besides these, there were 39,854 (with arrears) other petitions to be dealt with against 41,841. 39,596 of these were disposed of during the year. Among the petitions received 2 were for appointment of receivers (section 482), 156 for review of judgments and 13 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* against 2,143 and 24 respectively in 1071.

Other miscellaneous petitions.

298. The exercise of penal powers by the Munsifs during the year is particularised below :—

Exercise of penal powers.

Courts.	Number of witnesses fined under											No. of witnesses from whom security was taken under Section 169.			
	Section 165.							Section 169.							
	Rs. 5 and below.	Between 5 and 10 Rs.	Rs. 10 and 25	Rs. 25 and 50	Rs. 50 and 100	Rs. 100 and 200	Total.	Rs. 5 and less.	Between 5 and 10 Rs.	Rs. 10 and 25	Rs. 25 and 50		Rs. 50 and 100	Rs. 100 and 200	Total.
Nagercoil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Padmanabhapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Neyyattinkara	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirayinkil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
Kottarakara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muvattupuzha	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	4	17	...

Only 7 Courts exercised the penal powers under sections 165 and 169 C. P. C. against 10 in 1071. The total number of witnesses fined was 10—6 under section 165 and 4 under section 169. The largest number fined (4) was again in the Muvattupuzha Court. As in the previous year in no case did the fine exceed Rs. 50. Security for appearance was taken only from 17 witnesses against 33 in the year before. All the orders of the Munsifs fining witnesses were examined by the High Court and none of them had to be interfered with.

Personnel. 299. *District Courts.* No permanent changes occurred during the year in the personnel of the Zillah Judges. Mr. Muthunayagom Pillai B. A. & B. L., District Judge, *sub-protem*, was confirmed in the year.

Sittings. 300. As in the case of the Munsifs, the average Civil sittings show a falling-off from 167 to 165. The largest number (203) was in Nagercoil and the smallest (114) was in Trivandrum. The difference in the number of Sessions sittings (101 in Trivandrum against 19 in Nagercoil) accounts for the variation.

Institutions. 301. As already mentioned the upward tendency has characterised the original litigation before the District Courts as well—the institutions during the year being 1070 (including 13 small causes) against 956 in 1071. Almost a corresponding decrease is noticed in the appeals preferred during the year—1,823 against 2,018 or 195 or 9·66 per cent less than in the year previous. Excluding order-decrees, there were 1,735 appeals from regular decrees against 1,936.

As in the past two years no appeals were preferred from the decisions of Forest Settlement officers under the Forest Regulation (II of 1068) or of Peishcars under the Land Acquisition Regulation (III of 1067).

Small causes under Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation. 302. The original suits above mentioned comprised 13 small causes under the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (V of 1071)—4 in Nagercoil, 7 in Trivandrum and 2 in Parur. In 6 of these the *Michavarom* or other dues claimed ranged between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 and in the other 7 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

Suits by and against Government. 303. There was one suit instituted by Government during the year against none in 1071 while the number of suits filed against Government was only 39 against 46—as sole defendant in 22 and as co-defendant in 17 against 15 and 31 respectively.

There were in all 78 such suits for disposal inclusive of the previous year's balance (35) against 83 in 1071. Of these 31 were disposed of leaving 47 pending: 25 were decided on the merits—8 in favour of and 17 against Government, compared with 17 and 19 respectively in the year before.

Value of claims. 304. Notwithstanding the increase in the original litigation before the District Courts the aggregate and average values of suits show further decrease—from Rs. 1,219,244 to Rs. 1,148,639 and Rs. 1,278·03 to Rs. 1,086·70 respectively. The

decline is due to the falling-off in suits between Rs. 2,500 and 5,000. In appeals the aggregate value has declined with the institutions from Rs. 318,696 to Rs. 295,363, while the average value shows an advance—Rs. 170·24 against Rs. 164·62.

305. With the increased work on the original side a higher out-turn is observed; while on the appellate side the reduced work was accompanied by a lower out-turn than in the previous year. There were for disposal including arrears &c., 1,477 suits (13 small causes) and 2,229 appeals against 1,326 and 2,514 in 1071. Of these 1,036 (5 small causes)—70·42 per cent of the former and 1,835 (82·32) of the latter were disposed of against 950 (71·64) and 2,125 (84·53) in the year before. On both sides the ratio of contested cases shows a further falling-off by a little over one per cent.

The work of the District Courts on both sides, original and appellate, is summarised below:—

Courts.	Originals.						Appeals.					
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Disposal of contested suits.	Disposal of real property suits.	Percentage of work got through.	Percentage of contested suits.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Disposal of after contest.	Appeals relating to real property disposed of.	Percentage of work got through.	Percentage of contested appeals.
Nagercoil	156	134	73	89	87·90	51·48	301	285	231	91	94·68	81·05
Trivandrum	336	210	111	104	62·50	52·86	577	440	411	170	76·26	93·41
Quilon	332	219	110	164	65·96	50·23	718	493	353	188	71·60	94·62
Alleppey	494	359	219	260	72·67	61·00	724	653	571	282	87·44	95·80
Parur	146	109	75	86	74·66	68·81	205	186	181	98	90·73	97·31
Total.....	1,464	1,031	588	703	70·42	57·03	2,229	1,835	1,704	829	82·32	92·86

Alleppey, with the heaviest work for disposal, once more maintains the foremost position, alike in respect of suits and appeals, both in regard to total out-turn as well as disposals under the main classes—real property cases and contested cases. Comparing the *ratios* of aggregate out-turn Nagercoil again ranks first on both sides, Parur coming next.

306. In regard to duration the year compares unfavourably with its predecessor. The ratio of cases disposed of within a month fell from 20·11 (6·74 contested) to 15·91 (3·01 per cent) and the proportion of those disposed of within three months also fell from 54·01 per cent (24·01 contested) to 50·73 (18·05). There was, on the other hand, an increase in the ratio of suits which remained on the files for more than 6 months but less than a year and in that of those which were kept on over a year, being 21·05 (17·07 contested) and 8·63 respectively against 15·79 (11·79 contested) and 7·47. These results, as the High Court observe, cannot indeed be considered satisfactory.

The results on the appellate side are not far better. Appeals disposed of within a month and within 3 months declined from 19·39 and 68·19 to 17·50 and 66·05 per cent respectively. Disposals after 6 months but under a year and those delayed more than a year have risen by nearly 1 per cent.

307. The average duration was not seriously disturbed, it having improved in the case of suits, and deteriorated in the case of appeals, barely by a day. The following compares the results in the several Courts for the past two years:—

Courts.	Originals.						Appeals.					
	1071			1072			1071			1072		
	Contested.	Uncontested.		Contested.	Uncontested.		Contested.	Uncontested.		Contested.	Uncontested.	
		Months.	Days.		Months.	Days.		Months.	Days.		Months.	Days.
Nagercoil ...	3	22	1	14	2	14	3	16	1	6	2	14
Trivandrum ...	8	11	2	12	5	17	7	18	3	10	3	20
Quilon ...	8	4	9	6	9	12	3	22	6	18	3	23
Alleppey ...	8	2	3	19	4	9	2	1	3	12	2	16
Parur ...	6	2	3	27	6	3	2	7	4	27	2	19
All the Courts taken together...	6	10	2	14	4	17	6	7	2	10	4	16

The average duration of a suit was 4 months and 16 days against 4 months and 17 days in the year before—in contested cases 6 months and 7 days, and in those uncontested 2 months and 10 days, compared with 6 months and 10 days, and 2 months and 14 days—an improvement under all heads.

Turning to the average pendency in the several Courts, Nagercoil again takes the lead for the shortest duration taking contested and uncontested suits separately or both together. The longest duration in all these several respects was in Quilon.

On the appellate side too, Quilon exhibits the longest duration under all heads, while Parur has the shortest except in contested cases in which it stands behind Nagercoil by 2 days.

Arrears.

308. The fall in disposals left a larger number of suits and appeals pending at the close of the year. 441 suits (8 small causes) and 394 appeals remained undisposed of against 376 and 389 respectively at the beginning. The ordinary suits stood thus distributed:—

Courts.	Originals.						Appeals.					
	1071			1072			1071			1072		
	Below one year.	Below two years.		Below one year.	Below two years.		Below one year.	Below two years.		Below one year.	Below two years.	
		Below three years.	Total.		Below three years.	Total.		Below three years.	Total.		Below three years.	Total.
Nagercoil ...	30	...	30	22	...	22	20	...	20	16	...	16
Trivandrum ...	95	...	115	114	...	126	110	...	110	137	...	137
Quilon ...	97	...	102	109	...	113	125	...	125	140	...	140
Alleppey ...	98	...	101	123	...	135	102	...	102	82	...	82
Parur ...	28	...	28	34	...	37	32	...	32	19	...	19
Total.....	348	28	376	402	30	433	389	...	389	394	...	394

Suits of more than 1 year's standing increased by 3, including (unlike in the past two years) a single one of over two years' (Alleppey.)

The increase in appeals was exclusively under cases below 1 year. As in 1071 there were no appeals at all of longer pendency.

309. Objections filed under section 532 of the Civil Procedure Code numbered only 124 against 145 in the year before, which with the arrears made up 141 against 173 for disposal. All but 19 or 122 of these were disposed of in the year—97·54 per cent on the merits against 98·08 per cent in 1071. The duration of the pendency of these objections averaged 2 months and 27 days against 2 months and 3 days.

Cross-objection.

310. The number of miscellaneous appeals (under section 557 of C. P. C.) which came up for disposal during the year continued, with rather curious coincidence, the same as in 1071 and 1070, viz, 117. All these with the exception of 17 were disposed of, 95 being on the merits against 89. In 40 per cent of those disposed of on the merits the orders of the lower Courts were interfered with against 50·56 per cent in the year before. The duration of these appeals averaged 2 months and 12 days against 1 month and 27 days.

Appeals from orders.

311. There were no such appeals during the year under report, the new Registration Regulation (I of 1070) which came into force in Vrichigom 1071 having done away with them. The new law makes the orders of Sub-Registrars refusing registration appealable to District Registrars and provides no further appeal except the institution of a regular *suit* in respect of the document in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction.

Registration appeals.

312. The work of the District Judges individually is shown below:—

Disposal by each Judge.

Judges.	Number of cases disposed of.			Number of First Appeals preferred including those pending from previous year.	Percentage of appeals preferred to suits disposed of on the merits.	In the disposal of First appeals on the merits.			Number of Second appeals preferred including those pending from previous year.	Percentage of Second appeals preferred to regular appeals disposed of on the merits.	In the disposal of Second appeals on the merits.		
	Original suits.	Regular appeals.	Total.			Percentage of confirmation.	Percentage of modification.	Percentage of reversals.			Percentage of confirmation.	Percentage of modification.	Percentage of reversals.
Mr. C. S. Ramalingier, B. A. & B. L....	134	285	419	31	35·62	62·50	16·67	20·83	42	12·55	75·68	10·81	13·51
" M. C. Neelacunda Pillay A. M. Muthunayagom Pillay, B. A. & B. L....	69	196	265	15	43·75	50·00	35·71	14·29	53	25·14	70·74	14·63	14·63
" A. M. Muthunayagom Pillay, B. A. & B. L....	153	215	368	14	18·06	61·54	30·77	7·09	37	16·67	65·38	11·54	23·08
" M. K. Ramachandra Row, B. A. & B. L....	137	203	340	89	63·53	57·58	16·67	25·75	68	27·27	70·69	15·52	13·79
" Joseph Eapen, B. A. & B. L....	109	186	295	55	52·00	66·67	12·82	20·51	65	28·18	78·19	5·45	16·36
" V. Harihara Iyer K. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L....	207	382	589	81	48·67	75·00	21·16	3·85	124	28·45	69·16	11·2	19·62
" K. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L....	222	368	590	102	50·00	58·03	30·86	11·11	118	23·78	79·61	8·74	11·65
Acting incumbents	...	...	...	14	...	57·14	21·43	21·43	6	...	40·00	40·00	20·00
Total.....	1,031	1,835	2,866	401	46·26	62·05	22·14	15·51	511	23·42	73·15	11·11	15·74

In respect of original suits Mr. Muthunayagom Pillay had the largest total disposal (153) followed by Mr. Ramachandra Row (137) who, however, stood first in regard to contested and real property cases taken separately.

Mr. Ramalingier shows the largest disposal of appeals in the aggregate and of contested ones viewed independently. Mr. Eapen disposed of the largest number of appeals affecting realty.

Taking the disposals of the two second judges—Messrs. Narayana Menon and Harihara Iyer—the former stands higher on the original side under all the main heads—total disposal of contested and real property suits separately taken; while in the matter of appeals the order is found just reversed. Mr. Harihara Iyer also did some criminal work (4 Sessions cases and 3 Criminal appeals) during the short

time he acted as Sessions Judge; but Mr. Narayana Menon disposed of an important Devasom case "after a protracted trial extending over several months and involving the examination of a very large number of witnesses and documents."

The number of regular appealable decrees—both in original suits and appeals—aggregated 588 and 1,528 respectively or 2,116 in all. In 301 or 46·26 per cent of the former class and 402 or 23·42 per cent of the latter, appeals were actually preferred against 325 or 58·66 and 476 or 26·53 in 1071. The ratio of appeals from the decrees of individual judges ranged under originals from 63·53 (Mr. Ramachandra Row's) to 18·06 (Mr. Muthunayagom Pillay's), while in the matter of appeal decrees it varied from 28·18 per cent (Mr. Eapen's) to 12·55 (Mr. Ramalingier's). The proportions in regard to the work of Messrs. Harihara Iyer and Narayana Menon stood at 48·87 and 50 per cent respectively in original decrees and 28·45 and 23·78 under decrees in appeals.

313. The quality of decisions as tested by the results of appeals in 1071 and 1072 is compared in the annexed table:—

Cases in which the decrees of District Judges were	First appeals.				Second appeals.			
	1071		1072		1071		1072	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Confirmed ...	208	55·76	188	62·05	316	69·00	316	73·15
Modified ...	86	23·06	68	22·44	57	12·44	48	11·11
Reversed ...	79	21·18	47	15·51	85	18·56	68	15·74
Total... ..	373	100·00	303	100·00	458	100·00	432	100·00

The results show decided improvement under both heads. The ratio of confirmation in First and Second Appeals rose from 55·76 to 62·05, and from 69·00 to 73·15 respectively, accompanied by a noticeable falling-off under modification and reversal.

Of the reversals only 12 First and 7 Second appeals were remanded for re-trial under section 533 C. P. C., against 20 and 12 in 1071.

The largest percentage of confirmation of original decrees was of those passed by Mr. Harihara Iyer (75·00) while in respect of decrees from appeals Mr. Narayana Menon stands first (79·61) Mr. Eapen coming next in both (66·67 and 78·19). Mr. Neelacunda Pillay had the smallest ratio (50) under original decrees and Mr. Muthunayagom Pillay (65·38) under decrees in appeals. The ratio of reversals was the least (3·85) in Mr. Harihara Iyer's original decrees, while in appeal decrees it was in Mr. Eapen's. Mr. Ramachandra Row appears to have the largest ratio of reversals in both respects. Under sections 537 and 540 of the Civil Procedure Code 16 First Appeals and 40 Second Appeals had to be remitted for fresh findings or evidence. The corresponding number for 1071 was 22 and 29. No First appeal and only one Second appeal from the decrees of Mr. Muthunayagom Pillay were so remanded during the year.

Execution of decrees.

314. The number of applications made to District Courts for execution of decrees aggregated 1,766 against 1,933 in 1071—the decrease being 167. Including the previous year's balance, the number for disposal amounted to 2,108 against 2,182. 1,787 were disposed of against 1,840 leaving 321 pending when the year closed.

In 267 or 14·94 per cent full satisfaction was obtained, and only partial in 446 or 24·95 per cent against 344 and 356 respectively. There was a further fall in wholly infructuous applications—1027 against 1068. Among the pending ones there were 27 of more than 6 months' standing—4 less than in 1071. In regard to District Courts too the fully successful applications and the totally infructuous ones shew a marked disparity being 14·94 and 51·87 per cent respectively.

315. The average pendency of these applications came to 53 days against 49 in the previous year. Duration.

316. The amount realized in execution of decrees by the District Courts aggregated Rs. 1,37,174 by issue of processes, and Rs. 1,05,308 without processes, or a total of Rs. 2,42,482 against Rs. 1,59,435 and 1,37,482 respectively or Rs. 2,96,917 in all in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 54,435—Rs. 22,261 under the former head and Rs. 32,174 under the latter. Each court realised on an average Rs. 48,496 against Rs. 59,383 in the year preceding. Amount realized.

317. The number of miscellaneous petitions received during the year amounted to 12,558 comprising 3,774 connected with execution of decrees. 12,531 were disposed of in the year. There were 10 applications for discharge on the ground of insolvency under section 337, of which 9 were disposed of, granting 4 and refusing the rest. There were, besides, among those received in the year, 33 to sue or appeal in *forma pauperis* under sections 388 and 561, 2 for the appointment of receivers and 37 for review of judgments. Miscellaneous petitions.

318. None of the District Courts exercised the penal powers under sections 165 and 169 C. P. C., excepting the Alleppey Court where a single witness was fined in the sum of Rs. 2 under section 169. Exercise of penal powers.

319. The salient features in the working of the District Courts during 1072 may be thus summarised:— Summary.

1. An increase in the institution of original suits, especially in suits affecting real property, and a falling-off in appeals.

2. A large falling-off in the average value of original suits instituted and an increase in the value of appeals.

3. An increase in the arrears of original suits.

4. A very slight improvement in the average duration of original suits and a small increase in that of appeals.

5. A falling-off in the number of applications for execution received and disposed of as also in applications in which full satisfaction was obtained.

6. An increase in cases of partial satisfaction of decrees as also in those in which the provisions of section 302 of the Code of Civil Procedure were availed of.

7. A decided improvement in the quality of the original and appellate work of the judges as tested by the ratio of First and Second appeals preferred to the High Court and the final results of such appeals.

320. *High Court.* The High Court had the full complement of judges throughout the year without any permanent changes in the *personnel*. Personnel.

321. The number of working days fell by 4—194 against 198—and the sittings by 9—320 against 329 in 1071. Sittings.

322. The institutions in the High Court exhibit a further falling-off by 15·13 per cent—being 302 First and 399 Second appeals or 701 in all, against 350 and 476 or a total of 826—due presumably to "the decrease in the file and disposal of appeals in the District Courts and the improvement in the quality of their decisions" in the year. Excluding the 4 First appeals from the decisions of Dewan Peishcars under the Land Acquisition Regulation and the 49 order appeals, First and Second, the number from regular decrees aggregated only 648 against 789 in 1071. Institutions.

323. The First appeals of the year comprised 36 against 30 in 1071 in which Government was concerned as party—as appellant in 18 and respondent (sole and joint) in 18. 9 such appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of the 45 for disposal 36 were disposed of—34 on the merits—with the result that Government was successful in 18 against 13. Appeals in suits by or against Government.

Contribution
to the High
Court's file.

324. The several Courts contributed to the file as follows:—

COURTS.	First appeals.						Second appeals.					
	1071			1072			1071			1072		
	Appeals from regular decrees.	Appeals from orders which are decrees.	Total.	Appeals from regular decrees.	Appeals from orders which are decrees.	Total.	Appeals from regular decrees.	Appeals from orders which are decrees.	Total.	Appeals from regular decrees.	Appeals from orders which are decrees.	Total.
Nagercoil ...	15	3	18	26	1	27	36	2	38	28	1	29
Trivandrum ...	48	5	53	72	6	78	95	2	97	137	10	147
Quilon ...	48	19	67	50	13	63	113	2	115	32	3	35
Alleppey ...	164	7	171	123	11	133	160	5	165	131	6	137
Parur ...	50	3	53	39	6	45	60	1	61	48	3	51
Total.....	325	20	345	272	26	298	464	12	476	376	23	399

Quilon, Alleppey and Parur have exclusively contributed to the falling-off in First appeals—the largest decrease being in appeals from Alleppey, though the bulk of the year's file both under First and Second appeals came still from the same Court.

In regard to Second appeals, the decrease was contributed by all the Courts except Trivandrum, Quilon's share being the largest.

Nature of
appeals.

325. In cases affecting real property there is a perceptible decline under both heads of appeals—forming only 66·89 per cent and 63·66 per cent respectively of the entire file against 69·71 and 68·91 per cent in the year preceding. Taking both classes together the proportion stands at 65·05 against 69·25 per cent in 1071. There is also a decrease under almost all grades of value, it being particularly noticeable in First Appeals of between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.

Value of
claims.

326. With the fall in the file a decline is observed in the aggregate and average values. The former fell from Rs. 4,61,856 to Rs. 3,19,178 under Regular appeals and from Rs. 1,18,684 to Rs. 92,141 in Second appeals. The average value of a First appeal was Rs. 1,156·44 and of a Second appeal Rs. 245·06 against Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 255·75 in 1071.

Disposals.

327. Including arrears and re-admissions, 409 First and 511 Second appeals or 920 in all represented the work for disposal against a total of 1,098 appeals in the year before—a decrease of 178 or 16·21 per cent. The disposals too were lower, aggregating only 774 appeals—324 (79·22 per cent) First and 450 (88·06 per cent) Second, against 885–408 (79·69 per cent) First and 477 (81·40 per cent) Second appeals. The ratio of total out-turn as well as of disposal on the merits, however, rose from 80·60 to 84·13 per cent and from 94·01 to 95·87 respectively.

General result
of disposal.

328. The general result of disposal of the two classes of appeals is compared below for the past two years:—

Results.				1071		1072	
				First appeals.	Second appeals.	First appeals.	Second appeals.
Disposed of on the merits.	The decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed ...			208	316	183	316
	Do. Do. modified ...			87	67	71	48
	Do. Do. reversed ...			59	73	35	61
	Do. Do. reversed and the case remanded for re-trial...			20	12	16	7
	Otherwise disposed of ...			34	19	14	18
Total.....				408	477	324	450

The original decrees of Munsifs were restored in 50 of the Second appeals in which the decisions of the District Courts had to be modified or reversed.

The Second appeals disposed of in the year included 193 (8 less than in 1071) preferred on facts under section 553 C. P. C.

329. The number of this class of appeals shows a noteworthy decrease. 43 such appeals were heard and determined against 61 in the preceding year. 4 of these were only cross-appeals so that the actual number of original decrees impugned was 39 against 49. Of these, 2 ended in compromise, 15 were confirmed, 14 modified and 8 reversed.

Regular
appeals of
Rs. 2,500 and
above.

Inclusive of the one pending in 1071 there were 4 applications for review of judgments in these Full Bench cases, all of which were disposed of. 1 was dismissed after hearing the counter-petitioners and the rest at first hearing.

330. The following table compares the average pendency of appeals in the High Court during 1071 and 1072:—

In cases disposed of	From the date of institution till final disposal.								Excluding the delay in the submission of findings by the lower Courts in cases remanded.							
	First appeals.				Second appeals.				First appeals.				Second appeals.			
	1071		1072		1071		1072		1071		1072		1071		1072	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
On the merits	5	3	4	...	4	8	3	8	4	26	3	24	3	29	3	1
Otherwise	4	11	7	7	3	24	4	...	4	3	7	7	3	19	4	...
Both taken together	5	1	4	4	4	8	3	9	4	24	3	29	3	29	3	2

A decided improvement is seen except in respect of cases disposed of otherwise than on the merits which, as already noticed, formed but a small portion of the disposals. The duration in both classes of appeals—First and Second—whether viewed separately under disposals on the merits, or, as a whole has fallen off by about a month even including the delay in the submission of findings in remanded cases.

331. The arrears at the close of the year amounted to 146 cases in all—85 First and 61 Second appeals against 213 at the beginning—less by 67. There was in 1071 only one First appeal pending more than a year. But among the arrears of 1072 there were 3 First appeals and 2 Second appeals of such standing.

Arrears.

332. Applications for review of judgments of Division Benches for disposal numbered 33—2 less than in the year before. Of these 30 were disposed of within the year. 3 were granted and 27 dismissed—4 after notice and 23 at first hearing.

Applications
for review.

333. There were for disposal 38 appeals under section 557 C. P. C. against 25 in the preceding year. 35 of these were disposed of.

Civil
miscellaneous
appeals.

334. The number of Civil miscellaneous petitions (with arrears—13) to be dealt with was 631 against 709 in the year before. All but 14 *i. e.* 617 were disposed of. Among these there were 63 (against 69) for revision of small cause decrees.

Civil
miscellaneous
petitions.

335. The High Court disposed of 25 applications for transfer of cases from one Court to another against 40 in the preceding year.

Applications
for transfer of
cases.

336. One case of reference under section 563 C. P. C. was received and disposed of in the year. There was no such reference in 1071.

References
under section
563 C. P. C.

337. The number of references under the Stamp Law received and disposed of was exactly the same in both years—3.

Stamp
references.

338. During the year 10 Civil Courts were inspected by the Judges of the High Court against 5 in 1071.

Inspection.

339. The High Court issued 13 general circulars for the guidance of the Subordinate Civil Courts.

Circulars.

Decrees transferred for execution and foreign decrees received.

340. 65 foreign decrees in all were received for execution, 25 from the British Indian Courts and 40 from the Cochin Courts. The corresponding figures for 1071 were 14 and 36 respectively 31 Travancore decrees were similarly transferred to the British Indian Courts and 14 to the Cochin Courts against 56 and 16 in 1071.

Receipts and expenditure under Law and Justice.

341. The following table exhibits the receipts and charges under Civil and Criminal Justice during 1071 and 1072 :—

Civil Justice.

Receipts.			Charges.			Surplus.	
Items.	1071	1072	Items.	1071	1072	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Institution fees ...	2,33,209	2,39,931	Salaries of Munsiffs and 2nd Judges of District Courts...	49,497	51,050		
Petition and Vakalath fees, (Civil only)...	1,31,762	1,35,160	$\frac{4}{5}$ of the salaries of District and Sessions Judges...	24,522	24,000		
Process fees ...	1,24,096	1,29,130	$\frac{4}{5}$ of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court ...	35,615	33,166		
Fines levied by Civil Courts ...	82	141	$\frac{1}{5}$ of the salaries of the regular establishments of the High Court and District Courts excluding the cost of Zillah Jails ...	30,219	38,620		
Lapsed deposits and forfeitures under the Code of Civil Procedure ...	9,115	3,451	Cost of the regular establishments of the Munsiffs' Courts...	35,657	40,581		
Miscellaneous ...	611	247	Refunds of institution fees ...	72,224	73,319		
			Cost of inspection of Civil Courts ...	17,925	20,161		
			Refunds of Process fees including postal charges for service of Processes in British India ...	966	1,010		
			Salary of the High Court Pundit ...	1,300	...		
			Contingent expenses including the cost of printing, petty repairs &c. in all the Civil and Sessions Courts ...	5,454	3,992		
Total.....	4,98,875	4,99,060	Total.....	2,79,809	2,86,114	2,10,066	2,12,946

Criminal Justice.

Receipts.			Charges.			Deficit.	
Items.	1071	1072	Items.	1071	1072	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Criminal fines levied by the High Court and the Sessions Courts ...	714	400	$\frac{1}{5}$ of the salaries of District and Sessions Judges ...	6,130	6,000		
Petition and Vakalath fees (Criminal only), levied by the High Court and Sessions Courts ...	322	336	$\frac{1}{5}$ of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court ...	8,904	8,201		
Value realised by the Sessions Courts by the sale of instruments with which offences were committed and other unclaimed articles ...	226	71	$\frac{1}{5}$ of the salaries of the regular establishment of the High Court and Sessions Courts ...	9,062	9,655		
			Cost of the Zillah Jails at Nagercoil, Quilon and Parur ...	1,710	2,022		
			Fines refunded by the Sessions Courts ...	...	...		
			Compensation awarded by the Sessions Courts ...	...	...		
			Batta and travelling allowances paid by the Sessions Courts to under-trial prisoners in Sessions cases and by the High Court to a few witnesses in Criminal Appeals ...	939	984		
			Cost of execution of capital sentences by the Sessions Courts ...	31	46		
			Cost of defence of prisoners in murder cases ...	195	120		
			Cost of inspection of Criminal Courts ...	271	322		
Petition and Vakalath fees levied by the Magistracy ...	5,719	5,513	Total.....	27,245	27,410		
Fines levied by the Magistracy ...	25,715	24,596	$\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{5}$ of the salaries of ex-officio Magistrates ...	82,726	82,124		
Forfeiture of bails, recognizance bonds and value realised by the Magistracy by the sale of instruments with which offences were committed and other unclaimed articles ...	1,655	3,080	$\frac{1}{5}$ & $\frac{1}{5}$ of the contingent charges of such officers including fines refunded and compensation awarded ...	4,999	4,227		
			Salaries of sole Magistrates ...	16,396	16,696		
			Contingent expenses of such Magistrates including fines refunded and compensation awarded ...	14,017	13,330		
			Batta and travelling allowances paid to complainants and witnesses by the Magistracy ...	916	1,117		
			Cost of Sirkar Vakils and their establishments ...	13,030	15,950		
			Contingent expenses of Sirkar Vakils including fees &c. paid by them into Court on behalf of Government ...	6,178	7,661		
Total.....	33,089	33,219	Total.....	1,38,264	1,41,105		
Grand Total.....	34,351	34,026	Grand Total.....	1,65,509	1,68,545	1,31,158	1,34,519

The receipts under the head of Civil Justice exhibit a slight increase (+ Rs. 185) over the previous year, being Rs. 4,99,060 against Rs. 4,98,875. Institution fees, however, have fallen off by Rs. 2,278 notwithstanding the increased litigation of the year—due evidently to the decline already noticed in suits of higher value. Taking all kinds of cases—suits and appeals—and all grades of courts the average cost per suit comes to only Rs. 12.97 against Rs. 13.57 in the preceding year. On the side of expenditure too there was an advance—Rs. 2,86,114 against Rs. 2,79,809.

The receipts under Criminal Justice aggregated Rs. 34,026 against Rs. 34,351 in 1071; and the charges Rs. 1,68,545 against Rs. 1,65,509. The net cost under this head thus came to Rs. 1,34,519.

REGISTRATION (1896-97)

342. The operations of the department during the year were throughout under the new Regulation (I of 1070). Two additional Sub-Registry offices were opened at Parassala and Navaikulam. There were thus 45 offices at the year's close against 43 at the beginning.

Number of offices.

343. The average area served by a Registration office was 150 square miles and the average population, 56,839; compared with 157 and 59,482 in the preceding year, and 291 and 81,948 in the Madras Presidency (1895-96.)

Offices to area and population.

344. The subjoined table shows the number of instruments presented for registration during the past three years—1070, 1071, 1072 :—

Instruments presented for Registration.

Years.	Book I—Instruments relating to immovable property.	Book III—Instruments relating to movable property and other transactions.	Book VI Wills.	Total.	Difference.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1070	1,20,359	2,750	...	1,23,109	— 6,928	— 5
1071	1,19,077	3,009	37	1,22,123	— 986	— 8
1072	1,26,813	3,212	72	1,30,097	+ 7,974	+ 6.5

There was an increase of 7,974 documents or 6.5 per cent over the previous year. The Director attributes it to the opening of new offices and to the unfavorable seasons in North Travancore. The new offices contributed only 3,407 cases, and, looking to the registrations in the several offices, it is observed that the increase was general and not confined to particular localities or districts. The explanation offered is not conclusive. Anyhow the advance is noteworthy, contrasted with the fluctuations in the past three years.

The proportion of documents under Book I (*i. e.* concerning immovable property) still continued exactly the same—98 per cent.

345. A detailed statement of the registrations in the several offices individually is given in the Appendix—No. 42.

Registration in the several offices.

A rise is noted in 35 offices and a falling-off in 9. The increase varied from 1,310 (Shertallay) to 16 (Devicolum). The decline was marked in Kartikapalli (—1,642) and Neyyattinkara (—960)—evidently due, as suggested by the Director, to the diversion to the new offices established at Kayangulam and Parassala. Total registrations ranged from 6,263 (Shertallay) to 33 (Devicolum)—in 1 (Shertallay) more than 6,000, in 7 between 4,000 and 6,000 and only in 3 the number was less than 1,000.

The largest number of instruments under Book I was registered in Shertallay (6,186), while the highest figure in respect of movables (Book II) was in Minchara (239).

346. The following table compares the nature and value of the different classes of instruments registered in 1071 and 1072 :—

Nature and value of instruments registered.

Nature of instruments.	Number of Instruments.		Total actual value.		Average value.		Instruments (value not stated.)	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
Book I.								
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Instruments of gift...	877	988	2,59,057	3,25,416	295	329	...	3
Do. of sale...	18,897	18,814	45,65,179	45,44,134	242	242	9	...
Mortgages with possession...	41,931	44,033	78,43,335	78,32,604	187	178	3	4
Mortgages without possession...	29,042	32,034	62,30,956	64,47,478	215	201	3	...
Leases not exceeding one year...	861	958	44,306	42,579	51	44	...	...
Leases exceeding one year...	9,495	11,045	12,00,897	15,13,182	126	137	10	11
Wills...	7	...	6,627	...	947	...	4	...
Other documents...	17,605	18,550	56,59,338	56,26,219	321	303	147	203
Total.....	1,18,715	1,26,422	2,58,09,695	2,63,31,612	217	208	176	221
Book III.								
Instruments of sale of movable property...	199	221	50,473	43,191	254	195	...	1
Bonds...	1,282	1,368	2,10,475	1,87,086	164	137	1	...
Wills...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other documents...	1,369	1,447	2,50,897	4,00,559	183	277	152	173
Total.....	2,850	3,036	5,11,845	6,30,836	180	208	153	174
Book VI.								
Wills...	15	40	34,931	22,695	2,329	567	21	31
Grand Total.....	1,21,580	1,29,498	2,63,56,471	2,69,85,143	217	208	350	426

The number of documents admitted shows an advance under all the heads, except in respect of sales of immovables which slightly declined. But no corresponding variations have occurred in the total and average values.

The relative proportions of sales and mortgages under Book I, specially noticed in the last Report, were again maintained during the year. These two formed 75 per cent against 76—sales 15 per cent, mortgages with and without possession 35 and 25 per cent respectively; the corresponding figures for 1071 being 16, 35 and 25. In 426 documents value was not stated.

Aggregate value of transactions.

347. With the increase in the total registrations, there was a perceptible advance in the aggregate value of the transactions involved, being Rs. 2,69,85,143 against Rs. 2,63,56,471 in the year before. The average value, however, fell from Rs. 217 to Rs. 208.

With reference to Mr. Nicholson's remark in para 40 of his review of the last Administration Report, the Director has furnished a classified statement of documents above and below Rs. 100 in value. These numbered 59,762 and 66,660 respectively with an aggregate value of Rs. 2,31,61,004 and Rs. 3,170,608. In explanation, the Director observes:—"Such a statement has not hitherto been furnished, for the reason that in Travancore the registration of all documents relating to immovable property, irrespective of their values, is compulsory, whereas in the Madras Presidency, the registration of such documents below Rs. 100 is optional. A comparison of the average values of such documents with the figures of the Madras Presidency will not therefore be of much use."

Instruments affecting immovable property according to assessed value.

348. The instruments relating to immovable property are classified below according to their assessed value:—

Value.	No. of documents presented for registration.	
	1071	1072
Not exceeding Rs. 50...	42,319	45,899
Above 50 Rs. and not exceeding 1,00...	27,404	29,608
" 100 " " 1,000...	46,476	48,409
" 1,000 " " 5,000...	2,703	2,740
" 5,000 " " 10,000...	135	116
" 10,000 " " 20,000...	28	32
" 20,000 " " 30,000...	1	4
" 30,000 " " 40,000...	3	1
" 40,000 " " 50,000...	2	1
" 50,000 " " 60,000...	3	...
" 60,000 " " 70,000...	...	1
" 70,000 " " 80,000...	1	...
" 1,40,000 " " 1,50,000...	...	1
" 1,44,000 " " 1,45,000...	1	...
" 2,03,000 " " 2,04,000...	1	...
" 2,60,000 " " 2,70,000...	...	1
Total.....	1,19,077	1,26,813

A marked advance is observed in registrations of the lower value up to Rs. 1,000, the highest percentage of increase being under the first head *viz.* 'not exceeding Rs. 50.' 36 per cent of the total number consisted of documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, 24 per cent were between Rs. 50 and 100, those above Rs. 100 but under Rs. 1,000 formed 38 per cent, and those above Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent; the corresponding figures for 1071 being practically the same—36, 23, 39 and 2. The highest value of a registered document was Rs. 2,64,643. The document was a sale-deed executed by some European planters and was registered in the Sub-Registry office at the Capital.

349. There was a further advance in the number of wills registered. It rose from 48 to 71. The largest contribution (36) came, as in the past, from the Syrian Christian community. 28 *i. e.* 24 more than in 1071 were executed by Hindus—a striking increase. The remaining 7 were by Mahomedans. The highest value of a will was Rs. 2,965 and the lowest Rs. 49. In the case of 31 wills no value was stated.

There was one case of deposit in sealed cover under section 35. It was deposited by a European in the Trivandrum Registration office.

350. A very satisfactory improvement is noticed in the time taken for registration—the result doubtless of the facilities for despatch provided by the new law. A statement showing the results in each office is given in the Appendix, No. 44.

Duration of registration.

Against 1,02,805 documents or 84.3 per cent in 1071, 1,24,377 or 95.7 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, and 2.3 per cent on the second day, while those delayed over a week fell from 1.4 to .5. Out of the 45 offices, in 30, the proportion of registrations on the day of presentation ranged between 97 and 99, in 14 stood above 80, while there was none in which it fell short of 72. Referring to the remarks made by Mr. Nicholson (in his review of the last Report para 40) on the favorable results here in this respect, as compared with the Presidency, the Director says:—"According to the procedure laid down and followed in Travancore, although copies of documents are presented with the originals, the copying into register books has to be done not from such copies, but from the originals themselves which are endorsed prior to and certificated after the copying. The true copy is presented merely for transmission to the Central office to be filed there, with a view to prevent the commission of any fraud in Sub-Registry offices. I may, however, mention here that one cause of the greater speed attained in registration of documents in Travancore is that while here loose sheets are furnished to each Sub-Registrar, who arranges for a number of documents being

simultaneously copied in them by his clerks, in the Madras Presidency, only bound register books are furnished to each registering officer, who has to get one document after another copied into them in order. The loose sheets in which the documents are copied are subsequently bound into books."

Minor operations.

351. The minor transactions of the department are particularised below :—

Items.	1071	1072	Difference.
Number of registrations on payment of penalty for exceeding the appointed period ...	41	25	— 16
" of attendances at private residences ...	1,483	1,444	— 39
" of instruments accompanied by translations ...	32	30	— 2
" of searches made ...	6,914	8,094	+ 1,180
" of copies of documents given ...	6,947	7,197	+ 250
" of copies of documents forwarded under section 59 ...	3,973	4,322	+ 349
" do. do. under section 60 ...	27	35	+ 8
" of memoranda of decrees and orders under section 15 relating to immovable property not brought under registration ...	2,655	3,197	+ 542
" of memoranda of decrees and orders under section 14 relating to immovable property brought under registration ...	6,173	6,161	— 12
" of court sale certificate filed ...	629	1,242	+ 613
" of general powers-of-attorney attested ...	155	193	+ 38
" of special powers-of-attorney attested ...	543	529	— 14
" of documents returned on payment of penalties ...	1,645	1,596	— 49
" of documents returned to parties on their own application without registration ...	72	61	— 11
" of summonses issued ...	316	411	+ 95

The number of registrations on payment of penalty went down by 16. The other noticeable variation is the large number of searches in the year.

Refusal to register.

352. In 389 cases registration was refused against 318 in the year before :—

Grounds.	1071	1072
Legal incompetency of executing parties ...	182	279
Denial of execution ...	23	26
Non-appearance of executing parties ...	55	40
Unwillingness to complete registration ...	8	6
Non-payment of fees or penalties ...	19	6
Presentation after the prescribed time ...	2	...
Disqualification of parties appearing as representatives ...	6	...
Insufficient description of parcels ...	1	2
Non-attestation of interlineations &c. in the document ...	...	...
Non-appearance of the right parties ...	5	...
Other grounds ...	17	28
Total.....	318	389

The noticeable increase under 'legal incompetency of the parties' is ascribed to the change in respect of minority introduced by the new Regulation which has raised the age of majority from 16 to 18 as in British India.

Appeals.

353. There were 47 appeals to Registrars including the one pending at the beginning of the year and all these were disposed of in the year. In 33 cases registration was directed and in the rest refused. There was no case of registration ordered by the District Courts.

Disposals.

354. There were for registration 1,30,233 instruments including arrears (136) against 1,22,317 in 1071. 1,29,924 of these were admitted to registration, 125 refused *in toto* and 61 returned to parties on application. The arrears at the close of the year came to only 123 or nearly 3 per office, against 136 in the year previous. 25 or 20.32 per cent were of one month's standing, 35 or 28.45 per cent of between

2 and 5 months and 63 or 51.23 per cent were more than 6 months old. The largest number (11) of pending documents was in Minachil.

The arrears are thus explained :—

(a) 7 were sent to the Magistrates in connection with certain enquiries held by them and were not returned.

(b) 5 were pending disposal by Sub-Registrars.

(c) 97 were impounded under section 32 of the Stamp Regulation and were pending disposal before the Division Peishcars, and

(d) 14 were pending registration owing to the non-appearance of parties.

355. There was no prosecution under the Regulation during the year.

Prosecutions.

356. 23,489 statements were made before Sub-Registrars for transfer of registry in revenue accounts against 22,837 in the preceding year and were duly transmitted to the authorities concerned.

Statement of transfers of registry.

357. During the year the District Registrars inspected all the offices (except Devicolam) in their charge, visiting each thrice on an average. The Director made four tours remaining in camp 58 days. He inspected 42 offices— 4 District Registrars' and 38 Sub-Registrars' offices.

Inspection.

358. The receipts and disbursements of the department for the year are set out below :—

Financial.

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Items.	1071	1072	Items.	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Fees collected ...	1,88,977	1,95,939	Central Office ...	13,378	14,968
Penalties ...	878	145	District Registrars and their Establishments ...	4,836	8,114
Fees on unclaimed documents ...	812	1,076	Sub-Registrars and their Establishments ...	50,926	68,636
Sale proceeds of printed forms for copies of documents ...	10,764	11,588	Commission paid to Sub-Registrars ...	6,598	1,445
			Binding charges ...	3,074	2,668
			Refund of fees ...	639	291
			Printing charges ...	1,192	1,584
			Contingencies ...	2,534	1,353
Total.....	2,01,431	2,08,748	Total...	83,177	99,059

The receipts of the year have naturally risen with the registrations—both the highest on record. They aggregated Rs. 2,08,748 against Rs. 2,01,431. The expenditure shews likewise a noticeable increase amounting to Rs. 99,059 or 47.4 per cent of the receipts against Rs. 83,177 or 41.2 per cent in 1071, and the year's surplus fell from 1,18,254 to 1,09,689. The enhanced expenditure was mainly on account of the two new offices opened and the operation of the revised scale referred to in para 330 of the last Report. The cost of registering an instrument averaged—

	1071			1072		
	Rs.	As.	p.	Rs.	As.	p.
To the State ..	..	11	8	..	12	2
To the individual ..	1	9	5	1	8	11

359. Though a recent casualty of the current year, reference may be made here to the sudden death (from accident) of the Director, Mr. L. Soobramony Aiyar, for placing on record at once the sense of His Highness' Government of his long and faithful service. In him the department has lost an experienced head and the Government an old and conscientious officer.

Casualties.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES (1896-97.)

360. During the year under report one company was registered under Regulation I of 1063—'The Sri Ratnam Company Ltd.' in Kunnatnad with a capital of Rs. 15,000 at Rs. 150 per share.

361. The year's receipts amounted to Rs. 45.

MILITARY (1896-97.)

Brigade staff. 362. During the year under report Captain Dawson, the Officer Commanding, proceeded to Europe on four months' special leave and Lieut. J. J. P. Quinn, the Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion, officiated during his absence.

Pensions and gratuities. 363. On the recommendation of the Invaliding Board 13 men were transferred to the pension list.

Clothing. 364. The usual supply of sashes was procured for the Brigade from the clothing board, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 239-4-0.

365. One of the two guns sent to the Madras Arsenal to be re-bouched was condemned as unserviceable and replaced by a S. B. 3 pounder gun at a cost of Rs. 408-13-10.

Great coat slings. 366. New great coat slings were also procured from the Arsenal the cost of which amounted to Rs. 4,490-5-0.

Brigade Hospital. 367. The following is an abstract of the returns of the Brigade Hospital for the year.

Remained at the end of 1071.	Admitted in 1072.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved or otherwise discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Average percentage of sick to strength.	Average percentage of death to sick.	Numerical strength.
45	1,034	1,079	982	81	16	...	70.33	1.48	1,534

368. Mr. W. S. Buckel, graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, was appointed Veterinary Surgeon in the Body Guard.

MARINE (1896-97.)

Shipping. 369. The number of vessels that called at the ports during the year was 522 against 720 in 1071 as detailed below:—

No.	Places.	1071	1072
1	Manakudi	...	...
2	Colachel	74	51
3	Pattanam	4	3
4	Puvar	11	10
5	Vizhinjam	6	4
6	Trivandrum	68	53
7	Anjengo	3	2
8	Paravur	2	8
9	Quilon	174	64
10	Alleppey	360	309
11	Kattur	...	...
12	Munampam	18	15
Total.....		720	522

This shows a decrease of 198 vessels on the whole. The fall at Quilon, Alleppey and Colachel is marked, being 110, 51 and 20 respectively. The decrease is chiefly due to the Plague and famine which prevailed in parts of British India almost throughout the year. Our foreign trade is principally with Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo, and the stagnation of trade in those ports necessarily affected our transactions.

370. The subjoined statement shows the tonnage of vessels in all the ports for Tonnage. the past two years:—

No.	Places.	Tonnage.	
		1071	1072
1	Manakudi	...	...
2	Colachel	44,246	12,396
3	Pattanam	304	292
4	Puvar	1,081	768
5	Vizhinjam	76	349
6	Trivandrum	4,824	4,860
7	Anjengo	69	89
8	Paravur	152	682
9	Quilon	54,109	26,476
10	Alleppey	2,88,378	2,44,798
11	Kattur	...	...
12	Munampam	1,390	1,250
Total.....		3,94,629	2,91,960

The aggregate tonnage of vessels that touched the several ports during the year under report was 2,91,960 against 3,94,629 or 1,02,669 tons less than the previous year, the fall at the Alleppey Port alone being 43,580 tons. The decrease in tonnage at this port was chiefly in steamers whose total burthen was 2,22,607 against 2,62,141 in 1071.

371. Port dues collections amounted to Rs. 7,971 against Rs. 9,656 in 1071, Port dues. the decrease (Rs. 1,685) being of course due to the falling off in the tonnage of vessels.

372. The expenditure on this head was Rs. 2,541 against Rs. 2,621 or Rs. 80 Light house. less than in 1071.

373. The collections under pier toll and tramway hire amounted to Rs. 7,059 Pier and Tramway. and Rs. 3,756 against Rs. 7,685 and Rs. 4,228 respectively in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 3,654 and Rs. 1,960 against Rs. 3,825 and Rs. 2,186.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS (1896-97.)

374. During the year 17 tigers and 66 cheetahs were killed. The rewards sbursed amounted to Rs. 1,278 against Rs. 1,569 in 1071.

375. 6 permits were issued during the year to shoot elephants.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL (1896-97.)

Season. 376. The season was generally favorable for agriculture. The rainfall was more copious than in the year preceding. In parts of Agastisvaram taluk in the Southern Division the rains were rather late. Both the rain-fed and the channel-fed lands in that Division yielded a fair harvest. In the Trivandrum Division the supply, though plentiful in the aggregate, was not so distributed as to ensure the best results for agriculture. In the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions (Shencottah taluk in the former excepted) there was a considerable excess of rainfall and the consequent high and continued floods caused serious damage to cultivation in several taluks.

Scarcity. 377. In consequence of the floods which destroyed cultivation and the high prices of food grains owing chiefly to the famine in British India, there was considerable distress in the two northern Divisions. Relief works were started in those Divisions and relief kitchens were also established in selected centres where the old, the young and the infirm of all classes were gratuitously fed. At Alleppey money doles were distributed in lieu of cooked food. As the operations were started only towards the close of the year, full details will be given in the current year's report.

Prices. 378. The prices of food grains ruled higher more particularly towards the close of the year, due to the short crop in the parts of the country affected by floods and to the limited importation of foreign paddy and rice on account of the prevalence of famine in British India.

Rainfall. 379. The number of stations at which rainfall was recorded was raised from 39 to 50. The additional stations were mostly on the hills. Out of the 39 stations at which observations were made during the whole of the year, 32 showed an amount of rainfall in excess of the normal, 2 had nearly the normal amount, while 5 had a deficiency. The total rainfall for the year was in considerable excess in all the taluks of the Northern Division; was normal or deficient in the seaward, and excessive in the landward, taluks of the Quilon Division, beyond the normal in the Trivandrum Division (Trivandrum expected) and very much in excess in the Southern Division. On the average the rainfall over the whole State was considerably more than has been the case for many years past. It has to be stated, however, that the rainfall was irregularly distributed throughout the year. Most of it was during the last two months of the year. The unusual heavy rain at this period did, as already observed, considerable damage to cultivation in the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions. The total quantity of rain recorded in the stations was 3,757.66 inches against 3,058.75 in 1071. The statement below gives the rainfall in some of the more important stations during the last two years:—

Stations.	1071	1072
	Inches.	Inches.
Trivandrum	56.96	59.20
Quilon	85.00	99.04
Alleppey	110.86	121.01
Peermade	193.50	202.27
Parur	117.51	140.92
Padmanabhapuram	45.64	76.93
Rajakamungalam	37.35	76.68
Tovala	50.05	71.29
Shenkottah	63.49	61.50

The usual rainfall chart and a detailed statement of rainfall in the several gauging stations will be found in the Appendix.

FORESTS—(1896-97.)

380. Mr. J. S. Sealy, Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, continued to act *Personnel.* for Mr. T. F. Bourdillon, Conservator of Forests, until the latter's return from furlough in November 1896. In April following Mr. Bourdillon having been deputed to act as Commercial Agent, Alleppey, in the place of Mr. C. J. Maltby on leave to Europe, Mr. Sealy was again put in charge of the Forest Department and continued in that capacity till the close of the year. An Assistant Conservator was newly entertained during the year and placed in charge of the special duty of surveying and mapping the forest tracts proposed for reservation preliminary to their final settlement.

381. A new depot for the sale of timber at Bodimettoo on the Madura frontier *New depot.* was sanctioned but not opened during the year.

382. The re-organisation of the Forest Department was sanctioned during the *Establishment.* year. The country is, for purposes of Forest administration, divided into three Divisions, two of them to be under the Deputy Conservators and the third directly under the Conservator. This last is again sub-divided into the Pulyara and the Southern Divisions, each under the immediate charge of an Assistant Conservator. The establishment is, as in British India, divided into permanent and temporary. In the former are included the controlling, the executive and the office staffs, and in the latter all whose appointments are made with reference to some special work, such as the management of the teak plantations, the collection of cardamoms, the sale of timber, &c. The permanent establishment consists of the Conservator, 2 deputies, 4 assistants, 10 rangers, 8 deputy rangers, 14 foresters and 80 forest guards. Including those on the temporary branch the new staff consists of 494 hands against 515 under the old system. The slight reduction in the numerical strength has been accompanied by a substantial increase in the number and improvement in the position of the higher grade officers so essential for the effective control and intelligent working which the expanding interests of forest conservancy imperatively call for. Special qualifications are insisted on in the cases of upper subordinates. The Conservator has been asked to submit, for the consideration and sanction of Government, rules defining the duties and powers of the several grades of officers. A system of black marks to regulate promotion and punishment among the lower grades was sanctioned.

383. The Cardamom Hills comprising an area of 336 square miles and a tract of 3½ square miles adjoining the Veerapuli proposed reserve were gazetted for reservation during the year. The former as well as Kony No. 1 containing about 280 square miles was finally declared reserve. In respect of five of the tracts proclamations were issued by the Forest Settlement Officers in view to the adjudication of private claims, if any, to lands comprised within them. Twelve others were under survey by the special forest officer in view to revise the boundaries so as to exclude, as far as possible, cultivated areas. Fair progress was made in this work and several of the tracts have been handed over to the Forest Settlement Officers. The progress of work by these officers was rather slow and their attention is specially invited to the necessity of more speedy and vigorous action. The total area of reserved forests at the close of the year was 997 square miles and 626.5 acres, and the area of reserved lands 798 square miles and 306.5 acres, against 386 square miles and 204.52 acres and 1078½ square miles in the previous year. *Area and boundaries of forest and reserved lands.*

The formation of fuel reserves in the Southern Division engaged attention and four tracts were proposed for the purpose, but their boundaries were not finally fixed during the year.

An area of 70 acres under teak in Malayattoor and 35.5 acres in Ariencavoo was surveyed and mapped. The Yedavomcaricunn tract in Pallode, two plantain gardens at Ariencavoo, and a small encroachment at Achencoil were also similarly

dealt with. A trigonometrical map showing the positions of the various tracts reserved and proposed for reservation was prepared by the special officer. The Pallode tract whose reservation was expected to be declared in the year had to be surveyed in view to exclude the cultivated and cultivable areas within it. The work was taken in hand and completed during the year.

Demarcation.

384. Three miles of the Travancore-Cochin boundary, the Malayatur Reserve from Perunthode to Elattumugham, a small tract of private land within the latter reserve, the boundary around the Achencoil village, and the western boundary of the Kony reserve were demarcated during the year. The average cost of demarcation is not given. In the reserves finally settled a 20 ft. line with a trench on the side nearest the reserve is provided, while in tracts under settlement the line is 10 ft. wide without a trench. A clear boundary line is essential for efficient conservation and prevention of encroachments. Several cases of hill cultivation within the reserved lands are reported to have occurred and the excuse, ordinarily, is ignorance of the limits of the reserves. Such cases must become rare when the demarcation work which, it is noted, is being pushed on with vigour is completed.

Surveys and working plans.

385. Surveys were made, as already mentioned, of the teak plantations at Malayattur and Ariencavoo. No working plans have been drawn up and it is hoped that soon after the revision of boundaries which is now engaging the special officer is completed, this important work will be taken in hand. The reserves in the Central Division were divided roughly into blocks, and felling restricted to some of them.

Breaches of Forest law.

386. Unlike the previous years the statistics of forest cases furnished by the Conservator are complete. The following gives particulars of offences reported and dealt with during the year:—

Divisions.	Cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported during the year.	Total.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases compounded.	Cases taken into Court and dealt with by Magistrates.	Cases pending disposal.		Percentage of cases withdrawn to cases for disposal.	Percentage of cases compounded to cases for disposal.	Cases convicted.	Cases acquitted.	Percentage of acquittals to cases disposed of by Magistrates.
							With Magistrates.	With Forest Officers.					
Northern	3	58	61	...	42	19	...	13	68.8	10	9	47.3	
Central	*10	38	48	...	24	11	...	...	50	7	4	36.3	
Puliyara	+ 1	22	23	1	7	11	12	2	30.4	5	6	54.5	
Southern	...	46	46	...	24	11	2	2	52.1	7	4	36.3	
Total.....	14	164	178	1	97	52	5	23	54.4	29	23	44.2	

164 cases were reported and with 14 at the commencement of the year there were 178 cases for disposal. Of these one was withdrawn, 97 compounded, 52 taken before and tried by Magistrates and 28 pending at the close of the year—5 before the Magistrates and the rest before forest officers. The Northern Division stands foremost in the number of cases brought to light. The Central Division comes next. 54.4 per cent of the cases were compromised by the forest officers on receipt of compensation from the accused.

The percentage of acquittals in cases tried by the Magistrates was 44.2 which, though an improvement over the previous year so far as the figures available for that year go, is still too high. With sufficient care on the part of the forest officers in collecting and sifting the evidence before the cases are placed before the Magistrates, much better results are possible and must be attained. The very high percentage in the Puliyara Division is not creditable to the officers in that

* 6 more than shown as pending at the close of 1971.
+ 11 less.

Division. The Northern Division was behind the Central and Southern Divisions in this respect. Particulars of the work done by Rangers in connection with the reporting and detection of forest cases are furnished only for the Central Division. No comparison is possible unless information is given for all the Divisions. The Northern Division which had the heaviest file left no arrears at the close of the year, while in the Central Division 13 out of 48 cases were pending before the forest officers. It is explained that some of these cases were compounded during the year but, as the compensation was not paid, they were not struck off. This is irregular; no case should be kept on the file after compromise.

The subjoined statement shows the nature of the offences reported during the year:—

Division.	Unauthorized felling or misappropriation of wood and minor first produce.	Injury to forest by fire.	Grazing without permission.	Clearing forests.	Other offences.	Destruction of good timber.	Total.
Northern	31	...	...	...	4	...	38
Central	43	...	...	...	15	...	58
Southern	44	...	...	2	...	...	46
Puliyara	17	...	...	1	...	4	22
Total.....	135	...	...	3	19	4	161

By far the largest number falls under the head of unauthorized felling or misappropriation of timber. There were no cases of injury to forests by fire or of grazing without permission. The 3 cases of forest clearing reported do not represent the actual mischief in this direction. The acting Conservator rightly believes that, if the boundaries of the reserved forests had been cut, more cases would have been brought to light.

The acting Conservator points out that the above figures do not correctly represent the work of the forest officers in connection with forest offences as they do not include enquiries held on petitions containing allegations of breaches of the Forest Regulation and Rules. The practice is clearly wrong. Every enquiry held under the Forest law should be brought on the file of the forest officers and embodied in the annual returns. It is noted that Mr. Sealy has already issued the necessary instructions.

387. The year has been singularly free from forest fires owing, it is believed, to the early rains in February and in the subsequent dry months. Beyond protecting the teak plantations and the Mookkunny hills near Trivandrum no fire tracing was done.

388. The fees from the grazing of cattle amounted to Rs. 133 against Rs. 217 in 1971, the decrease being probably due to the early rains and the consequent less scarcity for fodder in the plains.

389. Owing to the unusual and frequent showers during the dry weather the season was exceedingly favorable for the development of natural reproduction and it is reported that trees of all kinds flowered and seeded freely. In the Central Division special attention is drawn to the natural reproduction of *Bombax Malabaricum* for the timber of which there appears to be a considerable and growing demand, also of *Artocarpus hirsuta*. A good growth of teak trees and seedlings is reported on the road from Rancee to Mammalay. In the Northern Division, several *Nydia dolabriformis* of about 2 years of age at Kaipidipara, young *Hopea parviflora* on the banks of the Manjapara stream, *Dalbergia latifolia* and *Lagerstræmia lanceolata*. *Nydia dolabriformis* seedlings between Alathoray and Panamkuzhi are reported to be growing well. In the Southern Division closed forests near Coolashegarom have rapidly grown, and in the Mahendragiri *Babul* a species well-suited to the sandy soil and highly useful as firewood is said to be coming up.

Euta reed (Ochlandra Travancorica) flowered generally in the Pulyara Sub-Division and the seedlings germinated freely.

Artificial reproduction.

390. 105½ acres were planted with teak at a cost of Rs. 34.8 an acre as compared with 149.8 acres and an average of Rs. 32 in 1071. Inclusive of the charge of up-keep of the older plantations a sum of Rs. 15,121 was expended against 16,729 in the year before. The total area under teak at the end of 1072 was 1273.4 acres costing on the aggregate Rs. 1,73,886. The acreage is distributed thus: 359 in Malayattur, 730.9 in Koni and 183.5 in Ariencavoo. The Deputy Conservator is said to have paid special and personal attention to the teak plantations under his charge resulting in reduced expenditure. In Pulyara higher charges are said to have been incurred and they have not been accounted for. The acting Conservator speaks to the unsatisfactory nature of the working of the plantations in Ariencavoo due, in some measure, to the difficulty in getting coolies.

The damage from caterpillars to all the plantations was exceptionally small, the areas affected by them being limited. In view to correctly estimate the damage done by these insects and the rate of growth of the trees in favorable seasons, a history of each plantation is being written up every year with full particulars. A light thinning was carried out in the Koni plantations. 12,000 saplings were felled but were not sold in the year itself. 1,450 saplings cut in Malayattur in 1071 were sold at nearly half a Rupee apiece. About 300 young teak trees are reported to have been destroyed at Malayattur by floods and elephants.

Exotics.

391. No new trees or shrubs have been introduced during the year. The acting Conservator thinks that the camphor tree might with advantage be introduced. Mr. Bourdillon will be asked to consider the feasibility of the suggestion.

Maramuth works.

392. A sum of Rs. 7,455 was sanctioned of which Rs. 6,300 was spent as shown below:—

	1070	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boundaries	527	223	{ 2,565
Communications	763	2,646	
Buildings	1,843	4,061	2,985
Elephant cages	5,393	196	751
Other works	1,136	894	
Total.....	9,662	8,020	6,301

The percentage of expenditure to the sanctioned allotment was 55 against 69 in 1071 and 79 in 1070. Having regard to the importance of making the interior forests easily accessible and the need for public works generally in the Forest Department, the failure to fully utilize the year's allotment is regrettable. The acting Conservator attributes it to the system under which the unexpended credits lapse at the close of the year. It is not clear how this system which applies to all departments and which cannot, of course, be modified, could operate against a proper use of the budget grant within the year. The budget is generally sanctioned before the opening of the year and if estimates are prepared and submitted in due time, the works could be begun early and completed before the year's close. The matter calls for the earnest attention of the Conservator.

Herbarium.

393. No noticeable progress was made in the collection of botanical specimens for the Herbarium and specimens of timber for the forest museum. But considerable progress was made in testing the strength of numerous species of wood.

Yield and working.

394. The following table represents the total yield from the forests:—

	1071			1072.			
	Logs. Candies.	Sawn. Candies.	Total. Candies.	Logs. Candies.	Sawn. Candies.	Total. Candies.	
Timber removed by Government agency.	21,725	8,768	33,416	20,732	9,035	32,779	— 637
Do. by private persons ...	36,597	2,798	40,328	37,599	3,243	41,923	+ 1,595
Total.....	58,322	11,566	73,744	58,331	12,278	74,702	+ 958

(A candy of sawn timber is taken to be equivalent to 1½ candies of timber in log.)

There was a decline in the quantity of timber removed by Government agency while the quantity for which permits were taken out by private individuals showed an increase. The stamping fees on timber removed from private properties amounted to Rs. 4,215 against Rs. 4,098 in 1071.

395. The receipts of the department were as follow:—

Receipts.

Items.	1071 Rs.	1072 Rs.	Difference.
Timber in logs	1,95,449	1,29,550	— 65,899
Sleepers	412	1,093	+ 681
Seigniorage	68,547	63,700	— 4,847
Receipts from Shencottah Depôt ...	46,969	67,415	+ 20,446
" Nagercoil	33,851	30,383	— 3,468
" Perukada	44,355	44,756	+ 401
" Quilon	73,333	60,152	— 13,181
" Mahendragiri	2,265	1,625	— 640
" Kumili	11,906	9,889	— 2,017
" Ramakaltherry	13,195	14,302	+ 1,107
" Kottayam	192	3,909	+ 3,717
Recoveries in advances	5,154	3,703	— 1,451
Miscellaneous receipts	2,901	6,650	+ 3,749
Total.....	4,98,529	4,37,127	— 61,402

There was a net decline of Rs. 61,402 in the receipts as compared with 1071. The most noticeable decrease was under receipts from sale of timber in logs due to the larger stock of timber remaining unsold at the water depôts at the end of 1072, which alone amounted to Rs. 52,680. Add to this the timber measured over for the D. P. W. and the Marahmath amounting in value to Rs. 29,016 which has not been included in the statement, and the result would be in favor of the year. The reduced receipts under seigniorage in the face of the increased quantity of timber removed by private persons is not explained. The depôts at Shencottah, Perukada, Ramakal and Kottayam show increased collections.

396. The expenditure is given below:—

Expenditure.

Items.	1071 Rs.	1072 Rs.	Difference. Rs.
Salaries	53,014	57,746	+ 4,732
Charges for felling and transporting timber...	1,63,601	1,48,106	— 15,495
Teak plantations	16,729	15,121	— 1,608
Contingencies	9,934	10,796	+ 862
Total.....	2,43,278	2,31,769	— 11,509

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,31,769 or Rs. 11,509 less than in the year preceding. The diminished charges on account of the felling of timber were due to the less quantity of timber removed, and the increased salaries to the scheme of re-organization carried out in the year.

Elephants. 397. 12 elephants were captured during the year and with 19 at its commencement there were in charge of the department 31 animals of which 2 died and 2 were sent to temples. 8 were tuskers and the rest cows.

Inspection. 398. The head of the department was out on inspection duty for 145 days. The Deputy and the Assistant Conservators spent from 70 to 87 per cent of the number of days they were respectively in charge.

CARDAMOM AND OTHER GOODS (1896-97.)

Personnel. 399. Mr A. W. L. Vernede, Assistant Superintendent and First Class Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, continued to act as Superintendent and Magistrate in addition to his own duties till November 1896 during the employment of Mr. J. S. Sealy as acting Conservator of Forests. The latter having again been appointed to act in the same capacity in April following, Mr. Vernede was once more in temporary charge of the Cardamom Department and continued so till the year ended.

Change of monopoly. 400. As observed in para 379 of the last year's report the monopoly in respect of the Makarayelom gardens was abolished and a system of land tax introduced with effect from the commencement of 1072, while the Kannyelom gardens continued under the old system. Of the total area (9,620.27 acres) under assessment in the Makarayelom Division, 9,067.95 acres were leased out on 656 pattahs at, as observed in the last Report, a uniform rate of Bh. Rs. 6 1/4 per acre. The remaining area (552.32 acres) consisting mainly of unproductive gardens which had been practically abandoned by the holders under the monopoly system was under direct Government management.

The demand for the year on account of the gardens taken up under the new system amounted to Bh. Rs. 56,675 of which Bh. Rs. 55,536 was recovered. The out-standing balance was Bh. Rs. 1,139 or 2 per cent of the demand. The measure is an important one, being a complete departure from the system long in vogue. There were serious misgivings entertained in the beginning. These have now vanished. Judged by the first year's results and by the numerous applications for fresh areas for cardamom cultivation, there is every promise of the experiment proving a success. Though the ryots generally speaking are poor and were obliged to seek the aid of the money lender for making up the year's kists, there is every reason to believe that their net earning individually is adequate enough to get over the temporary indebtedness and to stand well in future. Anyhow Government watch with special interest the progress of the scheme in its bearing on public revenue and the position of the ryot.

With a view to encourage extension of cardamom cultivation for which there seems to be ample scope, Government have sanctioned the grant of lands for the purpose within the Cardamom Reserve on favorable terms viz., a light tax of one Rupee per acre for the first three years and the full assessment of Rs. 6 1/4 thereafter. Applications covering an area of 4,366 acres were received during the year and will be granted as soon as the survey which has been ordered is completed. The question of allotting grass and arable lands within the Reserve for cereal cultivation and for homesteads for those desirous of settling on the hills is engaging attention.

401. The abolition of the monopoly necessitated a reduction of the establishment and this was effected from the beginning of the current year. The saving on this account amounts to Rs. 11,583-chs. 8-c. 4 per annum. Establishment.

The head quarters of the Superintendent's office was removed from Peermade to Devikolam which is becoming and promises ere long to develop into a great centre of planting activity, and the office of the Assistant Superintendent and First Class Magistrate was abolished. To meet the convenience of those in and near Peermade, it is proposed to establish a First Class instead of the present Second Class Magistrate's Court at that station.

402. As the result of the change of system the Kannyelam crop together with that raised through Government agency on unallotted Makarayelom gardens was alone sold at Alleppey. The year's crop was fair. 12 candies and 80 1/2 lbs. of cardamoms were sold and fetched a price of Rs. 19,948 or Rs. 1,644 per candy against Rs. 2,096 in 1071. Out-turn of crop.

403. The following statement gives particulars of the receipts for the last two years:— Receipts from Cardamoms.

Items.	1071	1072	Difference.
Sale proceeds of cardamoms	67,274	19,948	— 47,326
Melvarom or quit rent on gardens	845	740	— 105
Miscellaneous receipts	4,013	3,135	— 878
Land tax	...	56,551	+ 56,551
Total	72,132	80,374	+ 8,242

The difference against the year in the sale proceeds of cardamoms was due to the smaller quantity as already noted.

404. The sale proceeds of other goods amounted to Rs. 11,441 against Rs. 11,992 in 1071 as detailed below:— Receipts from other goods.

Items.	1071.			1072.		
	Candies.	lbs.	Price in Rs.	Candies.	lbs.	Price in Rs.
Ivory	1	141 1/2	4,301	2	152 1/2	6,158
Beeswax	7	273 1/2	6,040	6	116 1/2	2,998
Dammer	3	283 1/2	254	8	444 1/2	619
Gumlac	...	16 1/2	7	...	85 1/2	24
Honey	...	...	206	...	...	291
Minor forest produce	...	...	1,184	...	...	1,351
Total	...	...	11,992	...	...	11,441

All the items except beeswax showed an increase in quantity as well as in sale proceeds.

405. The total receipts from the sale of cardamoms and other goods amounted to Rs. 91,815 against Rs. 84,124 or Rs. 7,691 in excess of the previous year. Total receipts.

406. The expenditure for the two years is compared in the following table:— Expenditure.

Items.	1071 Rs.	1072 Rs.	Difference. Rs.
Salaries	36,649	36,725	+ 76
Kudivila or cultivator's share paid to the ryots and transit charges &c. of cardamoms	47,289	20,351	- 26,938
Do. on other goods	2,264	2,941	+ 677
Other charges	5,117	4,326	- 791
Total	91,319	64,343	- 26,976

The expenditure fell short by Rs. 26,976 as compared with 1071.

Net receipts.

407. The net receipts deducting the expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,472 while in the year previous there was a loss to Government of Rs. 7,195.

Guarding.

408. Under the new system the ryots are primarily interested in guarding against thefts and smuggling and they have resources and facilities far better than what Government could command. The detachment of the Nayar Brigade hitherto sent on guard duty was, therefore, discontinued. A staff of watchers under the Superintendent was, however, maintained.

Elephants.

409. Eight elephants were captured, of which one tusker and 2 cows alone survived.

Cardamom Hills Reserve.

410. The Cardamom Hills comprising an area of 336 square miles were declared a reserve under the Forest Regulation.

Inspection.

411. The Superintendent was out on inspection duty for 181 days including the stay in the Cardamom Hills during the season.

TRADE (1896-1897)

Trade routes.

412. The value of the external trade of the country during the year under report was Rs. 2,47,98,100 against Rs. 2,43,17,586 showing an increase of Rs. 4,80,514. These figures do not, as usual, include the value of the transactions on account of Government. Statistics of internal trade are not available.

413. The subjoined statement shows the proportion of the whole external trade carried by sea, backwater and land :—

Exports.

No.	Articles.	By sea		By backwater.		By land.		Total.		Percentage of the value of each article exported.	
		1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Copra	12,18,100	12,96,807	25,88,433	22,31,316	3,897	343	38,06,430	35,28,466	26.04	24.01
2	Cocoanut oil	40	...	1,36,314	45,907	1,10,704	1,09,289	2,47,058	1,55,256	1.6	1.05
3	Coir	9,21,579	9,33,333	16,37,776	19,72,154	51,982	57,206	20,14,337	29,62,693	17.8	20.1
4	Coir fibre	629	...	1,486	710	65	102	2,180	612	.01	.05
5	Cocoanuts	23,059	22,436	1,72,503	1,51,222	79,501	1,09,765	2,75,153	2,77,423	1.8	1.8
6	Vetupank	8,068	3,303	92,644	81,541	3,26,928	3,33,052	4,27,640	4,17,896	2.9	2.8
7	Coffee	19,793	2,176	20,343	12,341	33,964	52,177	52,054	52,054	.3	.3
8	Dry ginger	5,01,297	4,53,535	1,07,859	1,85,402	33,579	48,459	7,02,535	6,87,396	4.7	4.6
9	Palmyra jaggery	30,305	5,001	6,429	9,143	4,29,110	4,40,000	4,74,844	4,55,104	3.2	3.09
10	Salt fish	02,053	60,094	30,155	24,219	1,70,640	1,83,448	2,68,848	2,67,761	1.8	1.8
11	Tamarind	4,811	11,780	1,266	1,997	1,32,067	1,76,079	1,38,131	1,89,856	.9	1.2
12	Timber	83,971	64,408	98,512	22,189	1,15,924	1,35,367	2,98,407	2,21,964	2.03	1.5
13	Pepper	10,37,702	7,84,138	3,02,809	4,48,793	1,23,309	1,14,794	14,63,620	13,47,725	9.9	9.1
14	Hides	8,475	6,953	75,044	77,821	64,896	1,57,926	1,46,893	1,46,893	1.07	.9
15	Cardamoms	1,20,396	28,093	4,326	...	2,316	1,20,401	34,735	...	.8	.2
16	Tea	1,51,911	30,802	7,14,397	10,80,350	4,21,270	4,24,907	12,87,488	15,36,059	8.7	10.4
17	Other articles	5,60,443	6,00,138	15,51,568	15,44,223	1,93,398	2,66,396	23,65,809	24,10,759	15.7	16.1
	Total	47,62,232	43,03,957	75,97,839	78,93,510	22,85,616	24,94,255	1,46,45,457	1,46,93,752	100	100

TRADE.

Imports.

Number.	Articles.	By sea.		By backwater.		By land.		Total.		Percentage of the value of each article imported.	
		1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Piece goods	5,93,262	5,17,976	91,339	35,338	3,05,852	3,40,077	9,90,453	8,93,391	10.3	8.8
2	Thread	26,062	3,83,783	1,09,371	79,783	79,783	87,593	2,75,156	4,71,376	2.8	4.6
3	Cotton	30,623	10,293	6,09,868	7,27,358	9,435	9,435	6,49,027	7,47,382	6.7	7.3
4	Rice	1,33,206	29,780	7,70,205	8,56,993	97,310	4,43,263	10,00,785	13,29,136	10.3	13.1
5	Paddy	6,23,184	1,88,247	10,57,421	6,64,813	2,16,172	3,27,682	18,96,777	11,80,742	19.6	11.6
6	Coins	27,860	77,297	...	...	...	...	27,860	93,309	.2	.9
7	Tobacco	23,24,587	22,90,357	4,28,091	3,15,059	3,82,916	3,74,703	31,35,694	29,80,119	32.4	29.4
8	Other articles	7,01,778	5,85,252	4,67,576	12,50,053	4,36,193	5,89,596	16,95,547	24,08,891	17.5	23.8
	Total	45,50,562	40,82,901	35,93,876	38,49,316	15,27,661	21,72,131	96,72,099	1,01,04,348	100	100
	Grand Total of Exports and Imports	93,12,794	83,86,858	1,11,91,515	1,17,44,826	38,13,277	46,06,416	2,43,17,586	2,47,98,100		

34 per cent of the entire trade was by sea, 48 by backwater and 18 by land against 38, 46, and 16 per cent respectively in 1071. The trade by sea decreased by 4 per cent due probably to the Plague restrictions during the year.

Of the total external trade, the exports amounted to Rs. 1,46,93,752 or 59.2 per cent and the imports to Rs. 101,04,348 or 40.8 per cent against Rs. 1,46,45,487 or 60.3 per cent and Rs. 96,72,099 or 39.7 per cent respectively in the previous year. There was thus an increase in both exports and imports amounting to Rs. 48,265 and Rs. 4,32,249 respectively. The increase in imports is note-worthy. The exports exceeded the imports by Rs.45,89,404 against Rs. 49,73,388 in the preceding year.

414. The following statement shows separately the percentage of the exports and imports to the total of each carried by the several routes, as compared with 1071 :—

		1071			1072		
		Sea.	Back-water.	Land.	Sea.	Back-water.	Land.
Exports	...	32	52	16	29	54	17
Imports	...	47	37	16	40	38	22

415. The staples of the export trade are compared in the table below for the last two years :—

Articles.	1071	1072	+ or -
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Copra	38,08,430	35,28,466	- 2,79,964
Cocoanut oil	2,47,058	1,55,256	- 91,802
Coir	26,14,337	29,62,693	+ 3,48,356
Fibre	2,180	812	- 1,368
Cocoanuts	2,75,153	2,77,423	+ 2,270
Arecaanut	4,27,640	4,17,896	- 9,744
Dry ginger	7,02,535	6,87,396	- 15,139
Coffee	52,477	52,054	- 423
Jaggery	4,74,844	4,55,104	- 19,740
Salt fish	2,68,848	2,67,761	- 1,087
Tamarind	1,38,131	1,89,856	+ 51,725
Timber	2,98,407	2,21,964	- 76,443
Pepper	14,63,620	13,47,725	- 1,16,095
Hides	1,57,926	1,46,893	- 11,033
Cardamoms	1,20,401	34,735	- 85,666
Tea	12,87,488	15,36,059	+ 2,48,571
Other articles	23,65,809	24,10,759	+ 44,950

The trade in coir and cocoanuts increased by 13.1 and .8 per cent, while that in copra, cocoanut oil and fibre declined by 7.3, 37.1, and 62.7 per cent respectively.

Taking the five articles which are all products of the cocoanut tree and which together represent 47 per cent of the entire exports, there was a decline of Rs. 22,508. This, though slight in itself, is noticeable considering that in the previous year there was a fall in the exports of these articles amounting to Rs. 12,52,480 as compared with 1070. The decline was chiefly in the export by backwater to Cochin, which points to the continuance of the cause indicated in the last year's Report viz. the depressed state of the oil trade at Cochin. Of the other principal exports, there was an increase under coffee, tamarind and tea, while the exports in arecanut, dry ginger, jaggery, salt fish, timber, pepper, hides and cardamoms declined by 2.2, 2.1, 4.1, 4, 25.6, 7.9, 6.9, 71.1, per cent respectively. The rise in tamarind and tea is continuous and pronounced.

416. The destination and extent of the trade in copra, coir, coir-fibre, cocoanut oil, cocoanuts, pepper, coffee, jaggery, timber and tea are shown below :—

Copra, coir, coir-fibre, cocoanut oil and cocoanuts.

Route.	Places to which exported.	1071	1072	Difference.
		Value.	Value.	Value.
By sea.	BRITISH INDIA.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Bombay	14,18,484	14,86,232	+ 67,748
	Calcutta	2,81,363	2,88,013	+ 6,650
	Other places	1,07,224	1,53,389	+ 46,165
	Total.....	18,07,071	19,27,634	+ 1,20,563
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
By sea.	New York	1,59,042	1,57,069	— 1,973
	Other places	1,97,294	1,67,873	— 29,421
	Total	3,56,336	3,24,942	— 31,394
Total by sea.....		21,63,407	22,52,576	+ 89,169
By backwater.	Cochin	45,34,512	44,01,369	— 1,33,143
By land.	To the Tinnevely and Madura Districts	2,49,239	2,70,705	+ 21,466
Grand Total.....		69,47,158	69,24,650	— 22,508

Pepper.

Route.	Places to which exported.	1071		1072		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
By sea.	BRITISH INDIA.	Candies.	Rs.	Candies.	Rs.	Candies.	Rs.
	Bombay	7,919	8,14,196	5,011	5,84,597	— 2,908	— 2,29,599
	Calcutta	1,771	1,72,388	1,171	1,19,150	— 600	— 53,238
	Other places	273	27,553	609	68,753	+ 336	+ 41,200
	Total.....	9,963	10,14,137	6,791	7,72,500	— 3,172	— 241,637
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
	Colombo	42	4,326	32	3,502	— 10	— 1,034
	Jaffna	92	9,333	22	2,233	— 70	— 7,100
	Jedda	30	3,022	—	—	— 30	— 3,022
	London	68	6,884	60	6,113	— 8	— 771
	Total	232	23,565	114	11,638	— 118	— 11,927
Total by sea.....		10,195	10,37,702	6,905	7,84,138	— 7,290	— 2,53,564
By backwater.	Cochin	2,975	3,02,809	4,409	4,48,793	+ 1,434	+ 1,45,984
By land.	To the Tinnevely and Madura Districts	1,211	1,23,309	1,128	1,14,794	— 83	— 8,515
Grand Total.....		14,381	14,63,820	12,442	13,47,725	— 1,939	— 1,16,095

Coffee.

Route.	Places to which exported.	1071		1072		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
By sea.	BRITISH INDIA.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	cwts.	Rs.
	Bombay	42	1,074	32	754	— 10	— 320
	Other places	25	275	17	205	— 8	— 70
	Total.....	67	1,349	49	959	— 18	— 390
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
	London	899	18,312	50	1,003	— 849	— 17,309
By sea.	Other places	6	132	21	214	+ 15	+ 82
	Total by sea.....	972	19,793	120	2,176	— 852	— 17,617
By backwater.	Cochin	1,001	20,343	831	16,914	— 170	— 3,429
By land.	To the Tinnevely and Madura Districts	671	12,341	1,708	33,864	+ 1,037	+ 21,523
Grand Total.....		2,644	52,477	2,659	52,954	+ 15	+ 477

Jaggery.

Route.	Places to which exported.	1071		1072		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
By sea.	BRITISH INDIA.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
	Bombay	32	115	5	18	— 27	— 107
	Other places	11,001	39,190	1,668	5,943	— 9,333	— 33,247
	Total by sea.....	11,033	39,305	1,673	5,961	— 9,360	— 33,354
By backwater.	Cochin	1,787	6,429	2,546	9,143	+ 759	+ 2,714
By land.	To the Tinnevely and Madura Districts	1,20,452	4,29,110	123,510	4,40,000	+ 3,058	+ 10,890
Grand Total.....		1,33,272	4,74,844	1,27,729	4,55,104	— 5,543	— 19,740

Timber.

Route.	Places to which exported.	1071	1072	Difference.
		Value.	Value.	Value.
By sea.	BRITISH INDIA.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Bombay	1,079	541	— 538
	Other places	73,398	38,154	— 35,244
	Total	74,477	38,695	— 35,782
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
	Jaffna	1,984	—	— 1,984
By sea.	Jedda	2,152	298	— 1,854
	Other places	5,358	25,415	+ 20,057
	Total by sea.....	83,971	64,408	— 19,563
By backwater.	Cochin	98,512	22,189	— 76,323
By land.	To the Tinnevely and Madura Districts	1,15,924	1,35,367	+ 19,443
Grand Total.....		2,98,407	2,21,964	— 76,443

Tea.

Route.	Places to which exported.	1071		1072		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
By sea.	BRITISH INDIA.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
	Bombay	32,140	15,572	43,628	17,596	+ 11,479	+ 2,024
	Total.....	32,140	15,572	43,628	17,596	+ 11,479	+ 2,024
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
	London	2,37,407	1,20,416	25,837	13,130	- 2,11,570	- 1,07,286
	New York	29,134	15,923	150	70	- 28,984	- 15,847
	Total.....	2,66,541	1,36,339	25,987	13,206	- 2,40,554	+ 1,23,133
	Total by sea.....	2,98,690	1,51,911	69,615	30,802	- 2,29,075	+ 1,21,109
By backwater.	Cochin	13,60,210	7,14,307	19,58,494	10,80,350	+ 5,98,284	+ 3,66,043
By land.	To the Tinnevely and Madura Districts ...	10,00,733	4,21,270	10,07,594	4,24,907	+ 6,861	+ 3,637
	Grand Total.....	26,59,633	12,87,483	30,35,703	15,36,059	+ 3,76,070	+ 2,48,571

rts.

417. The following statement shows the import of the principal articles of merchandize:—

Articles.	1071	1072	+ or -
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods	9,90,453	8,93,391	- 97,062
Thread	2,75,156	4,71,376	+ 1,96,220
Cotton	6,49,927	7,47,382	+ 97,455
Rice	10,00,785	13,29,138	+ 3,28,353
Paddy	18,96,777	11,80,742	- 7,16,035
Tobacco	31,35,594	29,80,119	- 1,55,475
Minor Articles	17,23,407	25,02,200	+ 7,78,793
Total Imports.....	96,72,099	1,01,04,348	+ 4,32,249

Of the imports there was an increase under all items except piece goods, paddy and tobacco. The value of rice and paddy imported together amounted to Rs. 25,09,880 against Rs. 28,97,562 in 1071.

418. The subjoined statement shows the direction of the entire external trade of the country:—

Places.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of the entire trade in 1072.	Percentage of the entire trade in 1071.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
British India	1,40,19,583	75,37,834	2,15,57,417	86.9	86.1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.					
Pondicherry and Marseilles ...	5,831	1,255	7,086	.02	.02
Ceylon	91,299	23,38,671	24,29,970	9.7	10.2
Other Asiatic Countries	1,05,342	38,162	1,43,504	.5	.4
The United Kingdom	2,34,139	1,63,903	3,98,042	1.6	1.8
America (New York)	2,37,558	24,523	2,62,081	1.05	1.02
Total.....	1,46,93,752	1,01,04,348	2,47,98,100	100	100

As usual, the bulk of the trade (86.9 per cent) was with British India. Next comes Ceylon with a percentage of 9.7 showing a decrease of .5 per cent as compared with 1071. Of the total imports 74.6 or .1 per cent more than in 1071 came from or through British India, and deducting the imports from Ceylon (23.1) of which the largest portion consists of tobacco, the direct imports from foreign countries on which alone customs duties are levied, represent about 2.3 per cent. ✓

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (1896-97.)

419. The expenditure on Public Works by the two Executive Agencies—the Chief Engineer's and the Maramat departments—amounted during the year to Rs. 21,27,737 or Rs. 16,56,640 by the former and Rs. 4,71,097 by the latter against Rs. 16,28,445 or Rs. 11,20,716 by the former and Rs. 5,07,729 by the latter in the year preceding. There was thus an increase in the outlay of Rs. 4,99,292 which raises the percentage on the total revenue from 18.17 to 24.02, and was incurred entirely in the Chief Engineer's department, the outlay in the Maramat department being Rs. 36,632 less than in 1071. The expenditure is the highest on record.

Total expenditure compared with previous year.

It will be observed that the expenditure debited to the Chief Engineer's department in the financial section of this report is Rs. 18,24,058. This represents cash actually disbursed during the year and exceeds the receipts shown in the Chief Engineer's account current (statement No. 58 in the Appendix) by Rs. 26,118. This difference is due principally to some cheques issued by the Chief Engineer towards the close of the year 1071 and included in his accounts of that year, having been presented for payment at the treasuries after the year closed and therefore incorporated in the general financial sheet for 1072 and to certain items which though debited in the financial sheet for 1071 are entered in the Chief Engineer's accounts of 1072. Arrangements have been made to bring the two accounts into conformity.

420. As usual, the operations of the Chief Engineer's department will be reviewed first.

The Chief Engineer's Department.

421. The Department continued under the charge of Mr. W. Jopp throughout the year. Charge of the Department.

422. Each of the Divisions, of which there are five, was under an Executive Engineer, except the Quilon Division which, in consequence of the absence of the senior Executive Engineer Mr. C. B. B. Sherman on leave, was managed by one of the Assistant Engineers during the latter half of the year. Charge of the Divisions.

423. Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd who was employed temporarily as an Executive Engineer retired from the service.

424. The re-organization of the Department begun in 1071 was completed in the early part of the year under report. The full number of Executive and Assistant Engineers according to the new scale viz. 5 and 8 respectively were employed and each of the Divisions was split up into a suitable number of sub-divisions, an Assistant Engineer or a senior upper subordinate being placed in charge of each sub-division. A sketch map of Travancore showing the Divisions and sub-divisions is attached in the Appendix. Re-organization.

425. The important projects under investigation during the year were:—

(1) A scheme for the supply of fresh water to the Trivandrum Town from the Karamana river. This was worked out a few years ago but was referred to the present Chief Engineer for re-investigation in view to determine the possi-

Important projects investigated.

bility of combining irrigation with the supply of drinking water to the town. Mr. Jopp seems to have completed the investigation. His report is awaited.

(2) The construction of a cart road on an alternative and improved line from the High Range to join the road system in the low country to the west has been long advocated by the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society. The line proposed and partly traced by the Society has been found to be generally preferable to the one traced by the agency of the D. P. W. some years ago and an Assistant Engineer with a staff of subordinates has been posted to the locality to prepare the necessary detailed estimates. The furtherance of the scheme belongs to the current year.

The Budget allotment and expenditure.

426. The budget grant originally sanctioned for the year was Rs. 17,17,281. This was raised to Rs. 17,73,281 in the course of the year. The amount drawn against this grant was Rs. 17,97,940 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 16,56,640 including compensation paid by the Revenue Department for lands assumed and debited to the D. P. W. (*vide* statement No. 58 in the Appendix). The difference between the two figures, *viz* Rs. 1,41,300, represents cash in hand and debits to suspense heads at the end of the year.

Expenditure under each head compared with the previous year.

427. Excluding suspense items in the two years, the expenditure compares as follows:—

Service Heads.	Repairs.		Original works.		Total.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Communications ...	2,71,090	3,00,191	1,53,870	3,99,479	4,24,960	6,99,670
2 Buildings ...	45,137	67,214	1,60,364	2,73,963	2,05,501	3,41,177
3 Irrigation Works ...	18,590	1,03,373	1,86,814	1,66,980	2,05,404	2,70,353
4 Miscellaneous Public Improvements &c. ...	21,892	33,132	32,314	18,912	54,206	52,044
Total.....	3,56,709	5,03,910	5,33,362	8,59,334	8,90,071	13,63,244
1071 1072						
5 { Establishment ...	Rs. 1,34,763	1,83,748	1,46,312		1,46,312	1,98,394
Contingencies ...	Rs. 11,549	14,646	10,36,333		10,36,333	15,61,638
6 Compensation paid for lands assumed ...					19,695	
7 Tools and plant ...					11,362	95,002
Total.....					10,67,440	16,56,640

Compensation charges during the year reported on are not separately shown as they have been debited to the works concerned.

Percentage of expenditure under the several heads.

428. The following statement compares the proportion of expenditure under the several heads including Tools and plant During the two years:—

Service Heads.	Percentage.	
	1071	1072
Communications ...	40.56	42.23
Buildings ...	19.61	20.59
Irrigation works ...	19.60	16.32
Miscellaneous ...	5.17	3.14
Establishment (including contingencies.) ...	13.97	11.98
Tools and Plant ...	1.09	5.74
	100	100

It will thus be seen that while the highest proportion of the expenditure was as usual on "Communications," the lowest was under the head "Miscellaneous." Under "Establishment," the percentage falls short of the previous year by about 2 per cent. Taking into consideration the whole temporary establishment which existed before the re-organization, the comparison is even more favourable and this will be noticed later on.

429. The actual outlay on works amounting to Rs. 13,63,244 according to para 427 *supra* was thus distributed over the five Divisions as compared with the year previous:—

Expenditure on works in each of the Divisions.

Division.	Expenditure.		Percentage.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	1,32,183	2,44,779	14.85	17.96
Quilon Do. ...	1,58,099	2,28,191	17.76	16.74
Trivandrum Do. ...	2,94,777	4,75,954	33.12	34.91
Southern Do. ...	1,39,201	2,60,439	15.64	19.10
Kottayam Do. ...	1,63,811	1,53,881	18.63	11.29
	8,90,071	13,63,244	100	100

As usual, the highest outlay was in the Trivandrum Division. There was a marked increase in the Kottayam and Quilon Divisions, though in the case of the latter the percentage was less in consequence of the smaller proportion of expenditure compared with the year's aggregate. In the Southern Division, the increase was due principally to breaches caused by unusual rains.

Communications.

430. The expenditure on "Communications" amounted to Rs. 3,00,191 on repairs and Rs. 3,99,479 on original works or Rs. 6,99,670 in all against Rs. 2,71,090 on repairs and Rs. 1,53,870 on original works, or a total outlay of Rs. 4,24,960 in 1071. It represents a percentage of 51.32 on the aggregate expenditure on works against 47.74.

Expenditure on communications.

431. Repairs to roads consisted for the most part of the usual maintenance and cost Rs. 2,67,601 against Rs. 2,38,203.

Roads repairs.

432. Including about 212 miles of planters' roads, the length of cart roads maintained by the department during the year came up to 2,005 miles or 61 miles more than in the year previous.

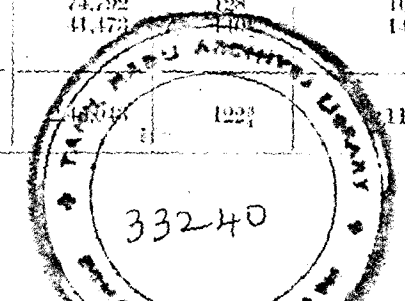
Length of roads maintained.

433. The following table compares details of the area of each of the four territorial Divisions, the number of miles of roads and their total and average cost for maintenance:—

Length of roads in each Division and average cost.

Divisions.		Area in square miles.	No. of roads.	Expenditure incurred on maintenance.	Average cost per mile in 1072.	Average cost per mile in 1071.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...		3,018	554	49,969	99	82.5
Quilon Do. ...		2,331	573	79,809	139	115
Trivandrum Do. ...		764	583	74,792	128	108.4
Southern Do. ...		613	295	41,473	140	148
		6,726	2,005	2,45,043	122.1	110.1

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Traces
maintained.

434. Traces for new roads, maintained by the Department, totalled 420 miles and cost Rs. 15 per mile against 431 miles and Rs. 16 per mile in 1071.

Village roads.

435. The length of village roads fell from 899½ to 848½ miles and their average cost per mile from Rs. 18¾ to Rs. 18. The decrease of 51 miles is apparently due to their improvement and conversion into cart roads.

Bridges and
culverts—
repairs.

436. Repairs to bridges and culverts cost Rs. 11,242 against Rs. 17,378 and consisted of the renewal of wood-work and sundry other items of repair. The renewal of the 60 feet truss bridge over the Massaputty river, which consumed Rs. 4,314 in the previous year, had a further outlay of Rs. 1,725 in the year under review. The repair of the bridge on the 39th mile, Ayur to Kulattupuzha road, was another item of some importance and absorbed Rs. 2,519.

Canals—
repairs.

437. The maintenance and repair of canals consumed Rs. 21,348 or Rs. 5,839 more than in the foregoing year. The principal item needing special mention is the removal of silt and other repairs necessitated by a heavy landslip in the Varkala canal which consumed Rs. 2,515. The slip blocked up the canal which was promptly cleared out and restored for traffic. The length of water communication maintained was about the same as that in the preceding year—133¾ miles.

Roads—
original works.

438. The expenditure on original road works including traces for new lines amounted to Rs. 1,57,177 against Rs. 63,133 in the previous year.

Expenditure
on road works
in the four
Divisions.

439. The following statement shows the expenditure under the head distributed over the four territorial divisions during the two years:—

Divisions.		Expenditure in 1071.	Expenditure in 1072.
		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	Division	14,057	82,650
Quilon	Do.	18,385	31,825
Trivandrum	Do.	9,249	25,080
Southern	Do.	21,442	17,622
Total.....		63,133	1,57,177

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the outlay in the year under review exceeded the previous year's figures in all but the Southern Division and that the increase was the highest in the Northern Division, being Rs. 68,593 over the previous year. It was stated in the last Report that 286 miles of roads were newly projected in the Northern and Quilon Divisions and that a special staff of surveyors had been employed for surveying, levelling and estimating for them. Detailed estimates for these are awaited. Estimates for the improvement and thorough restoration of the two existing important Ghat roads in the country, *viz.*, the road from Kottayam through Peermade to the Madura frontier and from Quilon through the Aryankavu pass to the Timnevelly frontier have been sanctioned, the amounts being Rs. 5,46,060 and Rs. 2,56,880 respectively.

Principal
road works.

440. The following statement shows the more important road works in the year:—

Serial number.	Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure up to end of 1071.	Expenditure in 1072.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
1	Constructing road from Ponkunnam to Lalam	17,819	2,150	12,306	
2	Do. do. from Putuppalli to Changanachery	5,630	3,590	199	
3	Do. masonry works on the road from Kanjirapalli to Kummubagam	16,174	4,092	1,689	
4	Do. road from Kotamangalam to Neriamangalam	18,160	1,334	424	
5	Improving and thoroughly restoring road from Kottayam to Kumili	5,46,060	9	41,402	
6	Constructing road from Kuttattukulam to Ramapuram	3,590		416	
7	Do. bridle path from Tulliar to Chinniar in the High Range			12,000	
8	Do. road from the M. C. road to Kallupara	8,250		958	
<i>Quilon Division.</i>					
9	Constructing road from Konni to Ranni	22,654	17,535	2,282	
10	Do. road from Ayur to Ittikara with a branch to the Velinellur river	22,120	17,526	7,832	
11	Do. road from Adur to Sastankotta and thence to the 8th mile of the road from Kayangulam to Punalur	9,930	4,942	2,974	
12	Do. road from Shencottah to Sampurvakara	27,728	22,223	1,150	
13	Improving the village road from Paravur market to Parippalli	3,610	338	2,615	
14	Do. the road from Quilon to Madattura	32,140		696	
15	Do. the road from Kartigapalli to the 7th mile, Mavelikara to Trivunnapuzha road	10,431		3,368	
16	Constructing road from Ramapuram market to meet the road from the 72nd mile, M. C. road to Kollakatavu	3,660	243	1,285	
17	Thoroughly restoring Quilon—Shencottah road	2,56,880		1,809	
<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>					
18	Constructing road from Vizhinjam to Puvar	8,053	6,934	829	
19	Metalling certain portions of the road from Trivandrum to Shencottah	9,420	1,228	3,187	
20	Constructing road from Pottenkod to Murukumpuzha with a branch to the 13th mile, Trivandrum—Quilon road	4,240	2,195	839	
21	Metalling the road from the Eastern Fort gate to Karamana, Trivandrum	13,340		9,286	
22	Constructing road from Singaratope to Kaladi, Trivandrum	5,138	1,405	64	
23	Metalling portions of the Main Southern road from the 28th mile to the frontier	28,570	18,228	2,535	
24	Gravelling and metalling the M. S. road between the 4th and 19th miles	46,800		4,451	
25	Constructing road from Vellanad to Ariamad	5,468	1,228	276	
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
26	Improving the village road from Kottaram to Agastisvaram	2,490	1,180	1,642	
27	Do. the Kalliankad village road from the 38th mile, M. S. road, to the 4th mile, Ashambo road	4,800	1,072	1,396	
28	Extending the road branching off from the 45th mile, M. S. road, to Bheemanagiri, as far as Tazhakudi	2,390	772	97	
29	Constructing a metalled road around the Tamarakulam Ullam	5,030	3,508	1,228	
30	Forming and metalling road from the 47th mile, Cape road, to the Tamarakulam Ullam	5,990		4,493	
31	Improving road from Kuzhittura to Alenchola	4,740	926	474	
32	Extending the Kottar to Parakay road as far as Manakudi	6,245		2,583	

Item No. 4 was ordered to be postponed pending final decision on the alternative line proposed by the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society. The expenditure in item 7 represents the payment made to the Society during the year for the construction of a bridle path between Tulliar and Chinnar.

441. In consequence of the famine in British India, prices of grains rose high and great distress prevailed especially among the working population in the Northern portion of Travancore towards the close of the year. A special grant was therefore sanctioned for starting relief works. The operations under this head will find a place in the current year's Report.

Relief works.

Bridges and
culverts—
original works.

442. Original works under the head of bridges and culverts absorbed Rs. 1,81,523 against Rs. 38,131 during the foregoing year. The large increase amounting to Rs. 1,43,392 is due to the necessity for re-constructing many old and damaged bridges in the Northern Division and for bridging a few river crossings which were hitherto served only by ferry boats.

Expenditure
on bridges
and culverts
in each
Division.

443. The outlay was distributed as follows over the four territorial Divisions in comparison with the previous year:—

		Expenditure in 1971 Rs.	Expenditure in 1972 Rs.
Northern Division	...	7,122	19,222
Quilon Do.	...	16,688	27,998
Trivandrum Do.	...	11,322	1,03,924
Southern Do.	...	2,999	30,379
		38,131	1,81,523

Important
bridge works.

444. The following statement exhibits some of the more important works:—

Serial No.	Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
			Upto end of 1971	During 1972	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
1	Constructing a bridge at Kotamangalam on the 12th mile of road from Perumpavur	5,630	49	602	
2	Do. a bridge across the Kolani stream on the 10th mile, Palakuzha to Todupuzha road	3,180	2,417	556	
3	Do. an iron girder bridge of 3 spans 35 ft. each across the Lalam stream on the 1st mile, Punjar road	6,700	2,057	609	
4	Do. an iron girder bridge across the large stream on the 153rd mile, main central road	6,750	...	242	
5	Do. a combined bridge and dam across Perumattam river on the 2nd mile, Muvattupuzha to Kotamangalam road	3,840	1,636	382	
6	Do. an iron girder bridge across the Kandanad river on the branch road to the village of the same name	7,060	68	320	
7	Do. a 40 ft. truss bridge across Karikod Thodu on the village road from Todupuzha to Arakulam	3,250	236	483	
8	Do. an iron girder bridge 2x25 at the Pallipalam crossing on the Tiruvalla village road	2,150	34	264	
9	Do. on the 80th mile, M. C. road	5,380	207	477	
10	Reconstructing the 7th mile bridge on the Alwaye to Perumpavur road	5,230	...	2,715	
11	Renewing and reconstructing bridges and culverts from the 77th to the 84th mile, main central road	11,674	...	1,498	
12	Constructing an iron girder bridge across Kallumada river	7,120	...	2,053	
13	Reconstructing bridges on the Ettumanur to Lalam road	15,975	...	886	
14	Renewing bridges on the main central road (113th to the 153rd mile)	4,000	...	1,320	
<i>Quilon Division.</i>					
15	Constructing a lattice girder bridge over the Parappur on the road from Trivandrum to Shencottah	67,070	22,802	25,918	
16	Constructing a bridge across the Cherukolpuzha stream on the village road from Arannula to Ranni	4,810	2,607	948	
17	Reconstructing the 6th mile bridge on the Kaldrutty Coffee Estate road	6,680	...	6	
18	Constructing an iron girder bridge over the Enati river on the Main Central road	68,880	...	133	
<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>					
19	Constructing an iron girder bridge across the Vamanapuram river on the road from Trivandrum to Quilon	69,510	5,638	38,194	
20	Do. across the Karamana river at Kundamankatavu	...	6,147	49,854	
21	Constructing a masonry bridge across the Kallar river on the road to Ponnudi	12,830	...	14,089	
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
22	Constructing a bridge across the Pazhayar at Ozhuganaseri on the Main Southern Road	...	1,310	26,967	

Bridge No. 20 was completed when the year closed and No. 21 was nearly so.

Canals.
Original works.

445. New works connected with canals consumed Rs. 60,779 against Rs. 52,606 in 1971. The most important item was the protection of the Varkala Barrier canal from erosion by the sea. Other portions of the canal than those already strengthened by groynes were found to have seriously suffered from the action of the sea and further protective works in the way of additional groynes were urgently called for. These were vigorously pushed on and the amount consumed was Rs. 52,584 during the year. The total expenditure incurred on account of the works comes to Rs. 97,670. The other principal works under the head of canals are enumerated below:—

Serial Number.	Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.	
			Up to end of 1971.	During 1972.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
1	Improvements to the Atirampuzha Todu	4,550	1,429	187
2	Do. to the canal from Alleppey to Changanachery	10,350	...	308
<i>Quilon Division.</i>				
3	Restoring the canal from the Tanapadikal bridge at Haripad to the Kayangulam backwater	5,400	3,389	828
4	Constructing landing ghats and guard walls on the banks and a road on the eastern bank of the west junction canal, Alleppey	4,390	...	2,330
5	Improving the Vada canal at Alleppey	44,140	...	3
<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>				
6	Constructing revetment walls at Kalpalakatavu, Trivandrum, in place of the decayed sheet piling	8,960	8,108	220

Item No. 5 was one of the works started as a relief measure just before the year closed.

Buildings.

446. The expenditure on 'Buildings' amounted to Rs. 3,41,177 and was made up of Rs. 67,214 on repairs and Rs. 2,73,963 on original works, the outlay in the previous year being Rs. 2,05,501 or Rs. 45,137 on repairs and Rs. 1,60,364 on original works. It stands thus distributed over the several Divisions:—

Expenditure
on buildings.

		Expenditure.	
		1971	1972
		Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	...	36,494	58,548
Quilon Do.	...	29,006	45,923
Trivandrum Do.	...	1,19,753	1,84,815
Southern Do.	...	20,248	51,693
Kotayar Do.	...	...	198
		2,05,501	3,41,177

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that in respect of buildings also the Northern and Quilon Divisions had an increased outlay.

447. The repairs were almost exclusively under the usual maintenance and hardly call for remarks.

Buildings—
repairs.

448. The following statement of original works shows the expenditure on the several sub-heads of buildings as compared with the year 1971:—

Expenditure
on Buildings—
Original works
—classified.

Serial No.	Sub-head of works.	Outlay.	
		1071	1072
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Residencies	10,707	15,045
2	Courts and Cutcheries	26,099	48,622
3	Police buildings	5,410	12,216
4	Medical Do.	15,586	52,763
5	Jail Do.	4,665	4,432
6	Educational Do.	30,666	36,390
7	Public Bungalows	2,579	3,789
8	Satrams	1,749	1,232
9	Tobacco Bankshalls	3,708	684
10	Military buildings	8,326	8,461
11	D. P. W. Do.	10,928	66,124
12	Anchal Do.	4,690	9,121
13	Miscellaneous	35,251	15,084
		1,60,364	2,73,963

The increase was thus chiefly on Courts and Cutcheries and Medical and D. P. W. buildings.

Important buildings.

449. Some of the more important works connected with buildings are shown in the following table:—

Serial No.	Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
			Up to end of 1071.	During 1072.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Additions and alterations to the British Resident's Office, Trivandrum...	3,170	10,508	5,141	
2	Special repairs to the Quilon Residency	...	...	4,358	
3	Providing steel joints in lieu of damaged wooden bressummers on the front side of the Public Offices, Trivandrum...	7,160	5,205	860	
4	Extending the wings of the Kottarakara Taluk Cutcherry	5,520	2,788	1,749	
5	Constructing a Taluk Cutcherry and Registrar's Office at Todupuzha...	10,700	900	3,138	
6	Do. do. at Ettumanur	9,400	550	2,406	
7	Do. a building for the Registrar's Cutcherry at Minachil.	2,080	1,201	654	Completed.
8	Providing additional accommodation for the Taluk Cutcherry and Registrar's Office at Shertallay	5,660	1,415	542	
9	Constructing a Zillah and Munsif's Court at Nagercoil	28,247	5,879	8,927	
10	Do. a Magistrate's Court and Registrar's Cutcherry at Tiruvattar...	7,640	2,194	2,478	
11	Do. Taluk and Registrar's Cutcherry under one roof at Changanachery...	9,600	...	1,281	
12	Do. Magistrate's Court at Arukutti	3,025	2,813	120	Completed.
13	Do. a Taluk Cutcherry and Police Station at Vilavankod...	16,600	...	1,255	
14	Do. a 1st class Police Station at Kayangulam	2,490	2,155	58	
15	Do. do. at Peermade	4,680	3,916	179	Completed.
16	Do. do. at Todupuzha	2,828	716	1,948	Nearly completed.
17	Do. do. at Tiruvattar	2,380	...	1,326	
18	Do. Leper Asylum at Trivandrum	40,715	24,196	14,544	
19	Do. a Hospital at Chirayinkil	9,910	1,906	4,697	
20	Do. a Dispensary at Tiruvalla	5,785	2,559	838	
21	Do. Women and Children's Hospital at Trivandrum	...	...	10,751	
22	Do. a Dispensary at Vaikam	6,140	...	503	
23	Improvements to the Quilon District Jail...	17,700	...	913	
24	Constructing a building for the Industrial School of Arts	19,250	17,419	3,893	
25	Do. do. for the English school at Ampalapuzha	6,098	2,818	677	
26	Do. do. for the Girls' Vernacular school at Vaikam	2,550	348	238	
27	Do. a building for the English school at Changanachery	5,980	551	2,179	
28	Do. do. for the Central Vernacular school at Tiruvalla...	7,300	61	1,280	
29	Do. do. for the English school at Bluthapandi	4,030	1,899	1,166	
30	Do. do. for the Boys' Vernacular school at Padmanabhapuram...	6,390	773	1,364	
31	Do. do. at Suchindram	8,210	2,372	2,535	
32	Do. do. for the Vernacular school for Mahomedan girls at Tiruvankod...	2,640	1,213	1,814	
33	Do. do. for Lakshmi Bai's Girls' school at Attungal	2,710	...	133	
34	Do. do. for the Boys' Vernacular school at Muvattupuzha...	4,720	...	621	

Serial No.	Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
			Up to end of 1071.	During 1072.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
35	Constructing an English school at Eraniel	4,280	...	1,606	
36	Do. do. at Tiruvattar	4,390	...	2,601	
37	Do. a Vernacular Girls' school at Kottar	2,690	...	1,625	
38	Do. Mahomedan Boys' school house at Kottar	2,730	...	1,570	
39	Do. a new Bungalow for the Chief Engineer	...	3,291	17,240	
40	Do. a new building for the Chief Engineer's Office and Store...	...	...	42,719	
41	Do. cooly lines in the Peermade Sub-Division	9,402	...	2,182	
42	Do. a 2nd Class Anchal Office at Shertallay	2,360	54	737	
43	Do. an additional Sanitarium Bungalow at Ponnudi with out-houses...	12,940	4,944	4,402	

No. 18. The three wards originally proposed, two for males and one for females at the Leper Asylum, were completed with the necessary out-houses and were occupied during the year.

No. 40. The sum of Rs. 42,719 shown as the expenditure under the head in the above table represents almost wholly the compensation paid for the land in connection with an estimate of Rs. 43,660 sanctioned for providing new buildings for the Chief Engineer's Office and Store, and for enlargement of the Workshop premises.

Irrigation works.

450. Irrigation works absorbed Rs. 2,70,353 during the year or Rs. 64,949 more than in 1071, the distribution on repairs and original works being Rs. 1,03,373 and Rs. 1,66,980 respectively against Rs. 18,590 and Rs. 1,86,814.

451. Under repairs, the increase of Rs. 84,783 in the expenditure is due principally to breaches caused by the unusually heavy rains of November 1896 and June 1897 in irrigation channels in the South, the closing of which consumed Rs. 61,526. The only other item calling for special mention is the repair of the Parur reclamation bund on which Rs. 635 was spent in the previous year and which had a further outlay of Rs. 3,422 in the year reported on.

452. The outlay of Rs. 1,66,980 on original works was spread over the several P. W. Divisions as follows:—

	Rs.
Quilon Division	17
Trivandrum Do.	277
Southern Do.	14,072
Kotayar Do.	1,52,614

Total Rs. 1,66,980

453. The Kotayar Project, it will be seen, consumed the bulk of the outlay. The progress made in this undertaking is best described in the subjoined extracts from the Chief Engineer's report.

"The following statement gives some details regarding the expenditure on the component works of the Project:—

Serial Number.	Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.		Remarks
			Up to end of 1971.	In 1972.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Constructing a Reservoir Dam at Katula	2,53,583	88,871	60,065	
2	Earthwork and turfing &c. in the 1st mile	30,118	14,984	5,581	
3	Constructing a culvert under embankment at Katula	6,027	1,848	1,804	
	2nd Section.				
4	Earthwork and rubble pitching in the 2nd mile	71,201	23,564	8,220	
5	Constructing a bridge under embankment at Myloony	10,999	4,221	26	
6	Do. Do. at Kakachel	10,999	4,618	27	
7	Earthwork and rubble pitching &c. in the 3rd mile	12,277	10,036	3,050	
8	Earthwork and pitching &c. in the 4th mile	7,307	7,977	491	
9	Constructing a 4 ft. culvert for surface drainage at 3-2300 ft.	1,529	1,225	12	
10	Do. a surplus weir at 3-3360 ft.	2,243	1,369	17	
	3rd Section.				
11	Earthwork and rock excavation in 5th mile	32,791	11,423	4,895	
12	Constructing a bridge under embankment Tirunantikara	10,999	3,306	26	
13	Do. a road bridge of 3 vents	1,755	1,184	107	
14	Earthwork and rubble pitching &c. in the 6th mile	15,532	11,856	1,405	
15	Constructing a culvert under embankment at Vailur Paddy lands near Tirunantikara	6,027	2,401	69	
16	Do. a 4 ft. culvert for surface drainage at 5-2640 ft.	1,529	1,169	2	
17	Earthwork and rubble pitching in the 7th mile	50,862	24,954	4,724	
	4th Section.				
18	Earthwork &c. in the 8th mile	13,077	6,416	496	
19	Constructing an inlet weir at 28 ft. section 8th mile	...	145	9	
20	Do. an inlet weir at 38 ft. section 8th mile	...	257	3	
21	Earthwork &c. in the 9th mile	34,384	13,145	4,800	
22	Constructing a surplus weir at 8th mile 1700 ft.	2,243	1,420	13	
23	Earthwork and excavation in 10th mile	63,209	18,441	2,057	
24	Constructing a road bridge at Kalikasam road	1,755	850	23	
25	Earthwork &c. in the 11th mile	13,969	4,792	3,838	
26	Constructing a bridge under embankment at Jungle Stream in 11th mile	10,999	4,053	951	
27	Improvement of Kalikasam trace	2,200	567	125	
	General works.				
28	Constructing camps, bungalows and coolie lines	11,000	17,078	17,210	
29	Preliminary expenses, Survey operations and trial pits	4,400	9,283	1,261	
30	Tools and plant and machinery	16,500	4,213	4,436	
31	Establishment of Kulasekharam village conservancy	...	...	154	
	Non-estimated Works.				
32	Constructing diversion dam and channel at Pachipara	...	...	21,579	
33	Sinking wells at Pachipara	...	...	127	
34	Constructing a ramp down the river at Pachipara	...	...	749	
35	Cutting a road across the Kotayar river at Pachipara	...	...	370	
36	Constructing Tram line	...	...	2,377	
37	Medical establishment at Kulasekharam Hospital	...	...	1,403	
38	Do. Do. at Pachipara Dispensary	...	...	108	

"The progress made on the Kotayar Irrigation works may be briefly indicated.

"The site for the dam originally selected having been abandoned, the necessary preliminary investigations for selection of a new site were instituted in the early part of the year, and it was eventually fixed a short distance above the old site. Towards the end of February, excavation on this new alignment was started and very satisfactory progress made, three-fourths of the work being effected during the year. Very satisfactory progress was also made in the collection of broken stone, sand, surki and limestone for the concrete work in the dam. After careful consideration, it was decided that it would be most economical and safest plan to provide for the diversion of the river from its bed during such time as the main dam work was in progress. With this object in view, it was decided to construct a masonry dam 35 feet high above the deepest point of the river bed at a spot about a 1,000 feet higher up the river than the site selected for the main dam, and a channel taking off from above it through which the river water could be conducted parallel to the river and into it again at some point below the main dam site, this being designed to be capable of discharging all moderate quantities of water coming down the river, thus ensuring the main dam site being kept free of river water except during times of heavy floods i. e. throughout the year except

perhaps for 2 months. These works made very fair progress before the end of the year for which the Executive Engineer, Mr. Minchin, the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Barrow, and the staff of subordinates deserve credit.

"The advantages to be gained by the successful diversion of the river water cannot be overestimated especially in light of the experiences met with in the failure to efficiently divert the Periyar River in the case of the Periyar Project Works. It will not only permit of the main dam foundations being thoroughly prepared and thoroughly laid without fear of interruption from flood, which will ensure the thorough soundness and safety of the dam, but it will ensure the regular, continuous and, it is hoped, rapid progress, throughout the greater portion of the year. No temporary arrangement for a diversion could have ensured such advantages.

"Investigations were also undertaken for the best location for an efficient surplus work, the results being so far satisfactory as not to raise any anxiety as to the ultimate disposal of this point.

"Investigations were also started to ascertain the feasibility of an irrigation channel along the right bank of the river to serve the Vilavankod taluk where water for irrigation is much wanted. As far as these investigations go, they demonstrate the feasibility of a low level channel, but were still incomplete at the close of the year.

"During the year, buildings were erected at the dam site for housing subordinates, clerks, maistries and work people. The buildings also for workshops, saw mills, material stores and hospitals were started and carried on to an advanced state at the close of the year.

"Machinery such as portable engines, turbine, mortar mills, pumps &c. &c. were procured and taken to site and some progress made in fixing them for work on the main dam.

"Great difficulties were experienced during the year in procuring and keeping suitable labour for the work. This was chiefly due to the unhealthy nature of the site, a notoriously feverish one. Although every encouragement was held out to the local labourers it was found that they could not be induced either to join in large numbers or to work satisfactorily. Most of the progress was made with the aid of imported labour. This has caused higher rates to be incurred, but it is hoped that better results may be obtained in the coming year. Owing to the expansion of the project considerably beyond what was originally contemplated, all the designs and estimates required revision. This has been in progress during the year. Under this revised project, there will be 45 feet of water on the Head sluice sill when the reservoir is full (F. S. L.=R. L+299).

"The proposed dam above the deepest point in the bed of the river will be about 110 feet. The area of the waterspread of the reservoir will be approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles and its capacity approximately 4,590 millions of cubic feet. An approximate estimate has been worked out including head works and irrigation channels amounting to 19 lacs of Rupees and the net area that will be supplied with water will be some 70,000 acres."

454. Among the other irrigation works of some importance in the Southern Division were:—

Other Irrigation works of importance.

Serial No.	Works.	Amount of estimate Rs.	Expenditure.	
			Up to end of 1971 Rs.	During 1972 Rs.
1	Improving the Arasayar caul from Chettitope dam to Peechankulam	10,280	5,038	1,313
2	Do. the Variyurkulam caul	4,633	2,616	327
3	Diverting the Krishnen Kotta Odai to prevent Tovala Periakulam from silting	2,140	154	1,019
4	Improving and raising the bank of the Anantamar from the 1st to the 9th mile including repairs and alterations to calingulals	5,470	2,737	613
5	Constructing a regulator on the 16th mile Padmanabhapuram Puttanar, below the Anai calingulal	2,420	1,022	1,428
6	Improving the Edappara caul between the Anantamar and the Arasayar caul	5,400	3,883	596
7	Improving the Muriyapanchan caul	2,280	...	1,561

Miscellaneous.

Expenditure. 455. Under this head, the total expenditure including salt works, ferries and lighting amounted to Rs. 52,044 or fell short of the previous year by Rs. 2,162.

Salt works. 456. Salt works, i. e. works in connection with salt warehouses and bankshalls consumed Rs. 9,438 or Rs. 4,817 on repairs and Rs. 4,621 on original works against Rs. 8,817 or 4,561 on repairs and Rs. 4,256 on original works in 1071.

Ferries. 457. Ferries absorbed Rs. 9,016 or Rs. 190 more than in the previous year. Rs. 6,393 was expended on repairs and the remaining Rs. 2,623 on original works.

Lighting. 458. The cost under the head of lighting came to Rs. 18,385 compared with Rs. 15,546 in 1071, the increase being due to adjustments made on account of the previous year's issue. Out of the former amount, Rs. 3,239 was spent in providing new lamp posts in the capital and elsewhere and Rs. 15,146 in maintaining existing lights on the sides of the main roads chiefly in Trivandrum, and the principal points in canals and backwaters.

Introduction of gas light. 459. The chief Engineer was asked to consider the question of lighting the Trivandrum town with gas and submit a feasible scheme. The report and the action taken by Government belong to the current year.

Miscellaneous properly so called. 460. On miscellaneous works properly so called, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 15,205 against an outlay of Rs. 21,017 in the foregoing year. The repair of damages caused by floods and heavy winds in the Northern Division and the construction of 6 latrines at Alleppey form the principal items and absorbed Rs. 4,592 and Rs. 3,276 respectively.

Establishment.

Expenditure compared with previous year. 461. The cost of establishment excluding Rs. 14,646 for contingencies stood at Rs. 1,83,748 against Rs. 1,34,763, thus showing an increase of Rs. 48,985. With reference to this increase which is due to the re-organization, the Chief Engineer reports:—"This excess, however, is only apparent. The following table will give the details of the changes in the re-organization of the department, which will show how this apparent increase comes about:—

Prior to re-organisation.			After Re-organisation.			Difference.		
No.	Rank.	Amount Rs.	No.	Rank.	Amount Rs.	No.	Rank.	Amount Rs.
EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.								
6	Engineers	4,050	14	Engineers	7,400	8	Engineers	3,350
29	Upper Subordinates...	3,125	35	Upper Subordinates...	3,525	6	Upper Subordinates...	400
28	Lower Do. charged to works...	1,120	20	Lower Do.	800	8	Lower Subordinates...	320
63	Total...	8,295	69		11,725	14		3,750
ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHMENT.								
1	Accountant o: Manager	350	2	Accountants	350			
OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.								
38	Clerks (Permanent)...	1,181	114	Clerks	2,351	97	Clerks	1,134
173	Do. (Temporary)...	2,304						
		3,485						
3	Draftsmen (Permanent)...	180	20	Draftsmen	750	12	Draftsmen	63
5	Do. (Temporary)...	77						
		257						

Prior to re-organisation.			After re-organisation.			Difference.		
No.	Rank.	Amount Rs.	No.	Rank.	Amount Rs.	No.	Rank.	Amount Rs.
PEONS AND LASCARS.								
18	Peons and Lascars (Permanent)...	127						
102	Do. (Temporary)...	673	104	Peons & Lascars.	626		16 Peons &c.	17 4
189	Time-keepers or so called clerks under Overseers &c.	800						
		1,820					180 Time-keepers	1,820
	Total Office Establishment...	6,362			3,727		493	3,128
	Grand Total	15,007			15,802		4,243	3,428

"It will thus be learnt that the net result, from a financial point of view, was an increase in cost to Government of only Rs. 800 per mensem or Rs. 9,600 per annum.

"Moreover as regards the strength of the staff, the re-organization consisted chiefly in an increase in the number of professionally trained Engineers, and a decrease in the number of petty clerks.

"It should be noted that the gross cost of the department (as shown in the statement) amounting to Rs. 15,007 per mensem was not the amount actually charged in the accounts to the head establishment.

"By the old system, it was permissible to employ, and charge directly to works, a very considerable staff in addition to the permanent staff, so that, out of 15,007 Rupees, only 9,747 Rs. was on the average actually charged to establishment; the difference, Rs. 5,260 per mensem or Rs. 63,120 per annum, was charged to works.

"It would therefore be right in comparing the proportion of outlay on establishment to the total outlay in the previous years, to correct the figures given in various Administration Reports, by deducting Rs. 63,120 from the head 'works' and adding it to the head 'Establishment' and then striking the ratio. If this be done, it will be found that the ratio of actual cost of establishment to the total outlay in 1071 was 19.6 per cent and not 14.12 as shown in the Administration Report.

"As a measure of the success attained by this re-organization during the first year of its introduction, when it could scarcely be considered as in full and efficient working order, it may be stated that the expenditure on works alone has amounted to Rs. 13,63,244 while the average actual expenditure of the five previous years amounted only to Rs. 8,46,000. If the cost of the establishment be compared with the outlay, it will be found to work out at 11.98 per cent which is a considerable improvement in point of economy when compared with former years."

Tools and Plant.

462. The expenditure of Rs. 95,002 on Tools and plant was absorbed in the purchase, in addition to the ordinary description of tools, such as mamatties, pick-axes &c., of the following machinery for the Kotayar project and the extended new road operations:—

2 Ten horse power portable engines.	1 Direct acting steam pump.
2 Steam road rollers.	2 Wells light apparatus.
2 Steam mortar mills.	1 Drilling machine.
2 Bullock mortar mills.	1 Saw mill.
2 Surki screens.	3 Pan mills.
3 Crab winches.	2 Baxter's stone crushers.
2 Double barrelled 8" pumps.	1 Crab winch.
1 Double barrelled 6" pump.	1 Donkey pump.

Expenditure and purchases.

Stock.

Stock
Manufacture
and other
transactions.

463. In regard to stock, the transactions are described in the following extract from the Chief Engineer's report:

"The transactions of the year are shown in the accompanying statement (No. 61 in the Appendix).

"The balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 2,37,000, the receipts Rs. 4,14,534 and the closing balance Rs. 3,36,754.

"This is the first occasion on which such a statement has been prepared for stock. In previous years under the old system, this could not be done, the accounts of stock manufacture, for instance, having been carried on to a suspense account and no yearly balances struck or adjustments of rates made. This accounts for the item 'Stock manufacture' appearing in the statement without any opening balance. The closing balances also do not represent the true state of affairs in so far as certain write-backs have to be made as soon as the orders of Government have been passed on a report that is shortly to be submitted.

"The value of work out-turned in the Trivandrum Workshop during the year as per adjustments made was Rs. 74,468, but deducting the actual work done in Vykasi, Ani and Adi 1071, omitted from the accounts of the previous year, amounting to Rs. 17,347, the actual work turned out in the year was only Rs. 57,120.

"The value of bricks and tiles issued to works from Vykasi 1071 to end of 1072 from the Trivandrum brick-fields amounted to Rs. 27,027."

Maramat Department.

Total outlay. 464. The expenditure incurred by this department during the year amounted to Rs. 4,71,097 or fell short of the year previous by Rs. 36,632.

Expenditure compared with previous year. 465. The outlay during the two years was thus distributed over the usual service heads:—

	Repairs.		Original works.		Total.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications	19,700	17,766	5,623	21,840	25,323	39,606
Buildings	209,768	1,91,872	89,090	97,331	2,98,858	2,89,203
Irrigation works	20,819	7,948	20,659	37,602	41,478	45,550
Miscellaneous	18,630	32,469	50,229	36,205	68,859	68,764
	2,68,917	2,50,055	1,65,601	1,53,068	4,34,518	4,43,123
Establishment					28,900	27,974
Compensation for lands acquired					4,63,418	4,71,097
					5,07,729	4,71,097

As in the case of the Chief Engineer's department, compensation charges have been debited to the works concerned. The figure for 1071 did not contain this item.

466. The following statement compares the outlay on works by the several executive agencies during the two years:—

Expenditure
on works by
the several
agencies.

Department.	Expenditure on the several heads.								Total.	
	Communications.		Buildings.		Irrigation works.		Miscellaneous.			
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Panivaka	95	682	1,13,499	1,11,173	...	...	32,071	27,713	1,45,665	1,39,568
Copper Foundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,031	12,864	8,031	12,864
Division Maramat	10,711	23,737	1,64,634	1,61,178	3,947	2,378	19,788	23,088	1,99,080	2,10,381
Commercial Do.	8,564	10,207	7,165	8,234	...	...	5,593	2,105	21,322	20,546
Forest Do.	2,869	2,565	4,061	2,985	...	...	1,090	751	8,020	6,391
Cardamom Do.	3,084	2,415	9,499	5,633	...	...	249	372	12,832	8,420
Salt Pans Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037	1,795	2,037	1,795
Irrigation Tank Department in South Travancore...	...	...	...	...	37,531	43,172	...	76	37,531	43,248
	25,323	39,606	2,98,858	2,89,203	41,478	45,550	68,859	68,764	4,34,518	4,43,123

It will be observed that while there was an increase of expenditure in the Copper Foundry, the Division Maramat and the Irrigation Tank Departments, there was a fall in the others. According to the service heads, the increase was mainly on communications and was due principally to the opening of certain village roads.

467. The expenditure including establishment charges in each of the departments compares as follows with the Budget grant:—

Budget
allotment and
total expendi-
ture compared.

Department.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure.	Amount of unexpended balance.	Percentage of unexpended balance on the allotment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Panivaka	1,60,000	1,49,759	10,241	6.40
Copper Foundry	19,000	14,121	4,879	25.68
Division Maramat	2,26,900	2,21,028	5,872	2.59
Commercial Do.	23,277	20,702	2,575	11.06
Forest Do.	12,000	6,778	5,222	43.52
Cardamom Do.	12,000	8,420	3,580	29.83
Salt Pans Do.	3,115	1,795	1,320	42.38
Irrigation Tank Department in South Travancore	54,281	48,494	5,787	10.66
	5,10,573	4,71,097	39,476	7.73

The highest percentage of unexpended balance appears against the Forest Department and the lowest against the Division Maramat. Taking the whole outlay and the whole grant, the unexpended balance stands at 7.73 per cent.

468. Item, 'Repairs to communications' hardly calls for remark. Under original works, the increase of Rs. 16,217 over last year, is due principally to the opening of certain village roads and the charging of compensation to the works concerned.

Communi-
cations.

469. Under 'Repairs to buildings' the expenditure in respect of the several sub-heads compares as below:—

Buildings
Repairs.

	Expenditure.	
	In 1071.	In 1072.
	Rs.	Rs.
Palaces	43,178	36,572
Residencies	6,060	3,878
Courts and Cutcheries	17,568	17,346
Temples	93,824	85,014
Oottupuras	15,823	6,608
Satrams	1,514	1,112
Other miscellaneous buildings	31,771	41,312
Total	2,09,768	1,91,872

470. The expenditure of Rs. 97,331 on original works connected with buildings is made up of Rs. 13,958 on Palaces, Rs. 1,932 on Residencies, Rs. 38,045 on Courts and Cutcheries, Rs. 4,909 on Satrams and Rs. 38,487 on other miscellaneous buildings. The increase is due to the construction of certain Poverty Cutcheries and granaries referred to in para 434 of the previous year's Report and certain rest-houses or Satrams and the purchase of a bungalow.

471. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 45,550 on irrigation works, the major portion, Rs. 43,172, or nearly 95 per cent, belongs to the Southern Division. The Shencottah taluk had Rs. 2,172 and the remaining small balance, Rs. 206, was incurred in other taluks.

The following statement shows the operations of the Irrigation Tank Department in the South:—

	Name of Taluk.	Number of tanks.	Expenditure in 1072.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.
Complete restoration.	Tovala	4	2,032	12	8
	Agastisvaram	6	4,963	19	12
	Eramiel	1	604	11	8
	Kalkulam	2	472	21	..
	Vilavankod	..	..	..	..
	Total	13	8,073	8	12
Minor works.	Tovala	17	10,619	11	1
	Agastisvaram	32	8,646	26	1
	Eramiel	20	4,410	25	1
	Kalkulam	13	2,594	1	9
	Vilavankod	7	2,018	26	10
	Total	89	28,290	6	6
Closing breaches.	Tovala	16	779	13	9
	Agastisvaram	34	2,356	21	4
	Eramiel	18	1,389	26	11
	Kalkulam	7	266	12	..
	Vilavankod	..	..	..	..
	Total	75	4,792	17	8
Maintenance.	Tovala	16	381	6	10
	Agastisvaram	36	649	13	4
	Eramiel	25	672	12	7
	Kalkulam	29	313	..	..
	Vilavankod	..	..	..	..
	Total	106	2,016	4	5
	Grand Total	283	43,172	8	15

Buildings
Original
works.

Irrigation
works.

It will be observed that the total number of tanks repaired and improved was 283, of which 13 were brought under complete restoration costing Rs. 8,073.

472. The expenditure under this head was almost the same as in the previous year, being Rs. 68,764 against Rs. 68,859 and was thus distributed:—

	Rs.
I. Works connected with the Salt Pans in the south	1,795
II. Jungars and boats	6,583
III. Repair and supply of new brass, copper and bell metal vessels for Pagodas, Ottupuras and other institutions by the copper Foundry Department and by local purchases	13,409
IV. Sundry Works	46,977
Total Rs.	68,764

Item IV includes Rs. 2,874 expended in clearing out and improving 12 tanks used for bathing and drinking purposes and Rs. 10,700 in repairing and improving 39 existing wells and constructing 11 new ones.

473. The cost of establishment was less than in the previous year and scarcely calls for remark.

ANCHAL OR POST OFFICE (1896-97.)

474. An Anchal Office was newly opened in place of a pillar-letter-box at Malayattur; and 10 pillar-letter-boxes and one letter-box were added during the year, so that there were at the end of the year 86 offices and 126 letter-boxes. Compared with the area and population of the State, there was one Anchal Office or a letter box for every $31\frac{3}{4}$ square miles with an average population of about 12,065.

475. The total number of covers, private and official, posted during the year was 23,37,180 against 21,90,028 in 1071. Of these 1,44,626 private and 1,01,944 official covers were posted in pillar and wooden boxes.

The subjoined statement gives details:—

Miscellaneous.

Establishment.

Anchal
Offices and
Letter-boxes.

Working of
the Department.

	Description of letters &c.	Total No. of covers in 1971.	Total No. of covers in 1972.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Paid.	Registered letters...	1,05,084	1,16,284	11,200	...	
	Letters ...	7,19,902	8,75,904	1,56,002	...	
	Newspapers ...	1,01,010	1,04,007	3,007	...	
	Cards ...	1,37,262	82,334	...	54,928	
	Book packets ...	186	313	127	...	
	Pattern packets ...	12	15	3	...	
	Banghy parcels ...	1,777	1,866	89	...	
	Total.....	10,65,293	11,61,503	1,71,138	54,928	Net increase 1,16,210.
Unpaid.	Registered letters...	12	13	1	...	
	Letters ...	16,004	28,103	12,109	...	
	Newspapers ...	402	436	34	...	
	Cards ...	1,974	1,557	...	417	
	Book packets ...	9	10	1	...	
	Pattern packets ...	1	4	3	...	
	Banghy parcels ...	2	1	...	1	
	Total.....	18,404	30,214	12,228	418	Net increase 11,810.
Service bearing.	Registered Letters ...	191	387	193	...	
	Letters ...	29,517	28,713	...	804	
	Newspapers ...	25	42	17	...	
	Cards ...	...	...	...	...	
	Book packets ...	15	7	...	8	
	Pattern packets ...	...	...	...	...	
	Banghy parcels ...	2	1	...	...	
	Total.....	29,753	29,153	212	812	Net decrease 600.
Letters &c. received from Post Offices.	Registered letters...	632	826	194	...	
	Letters ...	32,362	34,445	2,083	...	
	Newspapers ...	12,777	14,028	1,251	...	
	Cards ...	18,535	19,805	1,360	...	
	Book packets ...	42	51	9	...	
	Pattern packets ...	2	...	...	2	
	Banghy parcels ...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	64,350	69,245	4,897	2	Net increase 4,895.
	Grand total of private covers...	11,77,800	13,10,115	1,88,475	56,160	Net increase 1,32,315.
Official correspondence.	Registered letters...	35,290	41,700	6,410	...	
	Letters ...	9,03,624	8,99,627	...	3,997	
	Gazettes ...	30,581	38,643	8,062	...	
	Book packets ...	461	832	368	...	
	Banghy parcels ...	42,269	46,263	3,994	...	
	Total.....	10,12,228	10,27,065	18,834	3,997	Net increase 14,837.
	Grand total of private and official covers.....	21,90,028	23,37,180	2,07,309	60,157	Net increase 1,47,152.

The number of private covers amounted to 13,10,115 against 11,77,800 in 1971. The increase is chiefly due to the introduction of the half-a-chuckram postage system. The official covers were 10,27,065 against 10,12,228. The result indicates an increase of 1,32,315 or 10 per cent under the former and 14,837 or 1 per cent under the latter.

Financial.

476. The actual collections on private covers including transit and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 57,525 against Rs. 55,344 in the previous year. The postage on official covers aggregated Rs. 1,95,831 against Rs. 2,11,246 in 1971. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 2,53,356 against Rs. 2,66,590 of the previous year. Deducting the cost of the Anchal and Transit establishments,—Rs. 75,355 against Rs. 71,650,—the net earnings of the department amounted to Rs. 1,78,001 as compared with Rs. 1,94,940 in the previous year. This shows a decrease of Rs. 16,939 which however is merely nominal, being entirely in postage on official covers.

Length of mail communication.

477. A new branch line was opened from Perumpavur to Malayattur, a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The total length of mail communication at the close of the year was $840\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Speed of the mail.

478. There was a slight improvement in the speed of the mail in the southern section of the main line and a slight falling off in the northern section and branch line.

Delivery.

479. There were 23,33,198 covers for delivery excluding 3,982 unclaimed ones. This, distributed among the delivery peons of the department, gave on an average 11,163 covers each, i. e. 30 per day.

480. During the year under review there were 11 prosecutions for offences against the Anchal Regulation, with the result that in 2 cases the offenders were convicted, in 5 discharged and the remaining 4 were pending disposal.

Offences against the Anchal Regulation.

481. In the course of the year 8 new buildings were added, thus making 51 in all. There are still 85 offices to be constructed according to the standard plan.

Buildings.

482. The following statement shows the operations of the Dead Letter Office during the year under review :—

Dead Letter Office.

Description.	Covers received.			Covers disposed of.			
	Balance at the end of 1971.	No. received at the D. L. O. during 1972.	Total.	No. destroyed in 1972.	No. returned to senders or addressees.	Total.	No. remaining in deposit at the end of the year.
Registered letters	1,976	22,502	24,478	1,973	20,692	22,665	1,813
Letters	1,043	9,878	10,921	1,043	7,978	9,021	1,900
Newspapers	8	825	833	8	821	829	4
Cards	350	1,447	1,797	350	1,185	1,535	262
Book packets	1	9	10	1	8	9	1
Pattern packets	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Banghy parcels	...	10	10	...	9	9	1
Total.....	3,378	34,672	38,050	3,375	30,693	34,068	3,982

The number of covers received and disposed of at the Dead Letter Office was 34,672 of which 66 covers had neither name nor address on them. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 30,288 and 93 respectively.

The value of the contents of covers opened, such as hundies, stamps &c. amounting to Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$, was duly returned to the senders.

483. During the year, an experimental station was opened at Trikunnappuzha between Chavara and Ampalapuzha.

Sircar boat Transit.

The results of the working of the transit boat agency are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Years.	Number of passengers.	Number of parcels.	Total receipt. Rs.	Total expenditure. Rs.	Remarks.
1971	21,905	5,190	11,727	11,718	
1972	19,190	5,263	12,408	12,738	
Difference....	- 2,715	+ 73	+ 681	+ 1,020	

The expenditure during the year exceeded the receipts. This is due to the substitution during the year of cabin boats for ordinary canoes (Walloms) between Trivandrum and Quilon. The slightly higher rates which had to be charged for the cabin boats probably led to a fall in the number of passengers. It is hoped, however, that it will be soon found that the difference in the rates is more than made up by the increased comfort, safety and speed which the new arrangement ensures.

484. The Superintendent was out on circuit 22 days during the year and he inspected 16 offices. This is not satisfactory. The Superintendent should at least have inspected all the offices once during the year.

Inspection.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (1896-97.)

485. The revenue under this head is contributed by items of a fluctuating character and is particularized in the statement subjoined :—

Serial No.	Items.	1071	1072	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Adyara or succession and other customary fees...	4,671	18,462	13,791	...
2	Surplus credited from Sreepandaravagay.	10,635	10,472	...	163
3	Cattle pounds ...	3,472	3,658	186	...
4	Sale proceeds of escheats and unclaimed moveables...	1,544	2,531	990	...
5	Sale proceeds of articles not credited under any other major head of revenue.	11,051	3,350	...	7,701
6	Sundry receipts ...	32,950	40,402	7,452	...
	Total.....	64,323	78,878	14,555	...

It will be seen that there was a rise in the revenue under all the heads except items 2 and 5. The fall in the receipts from item 5 was more than made up by the collections under item 1 with the result that the year under report yielded an increase in the aggregate of Rs. 14,555 over 1071.

SALT (1896-97.)

486. Salt was manufactured, as usual, in the local Ullams with the following result :—

	Maunds.
Rajakamangalom ...	11,996.
Thamarakulam ...	89,297.
Variyoor ...	2,007.
Total.....	1,03,300.

or a decrease of 1,28,447½ maunds as compared with 1071. The decrease is due to heavy rainfall during the manufacturing season.

Together with the balance of the previous year's stock (maunds 4,76,750) the total quantity available for issue to the various bankshalls was 5,80,050 maunds. Out of this 2,65,598 maunds were sold during the year leaving at the close of the year a stock of 3,14,452 maunds.

487. The experiment tried last year of issuing salt to the manufacturers wholesale at the Pans did not work satisfactorily. It was consequently discontinued.

488. The quantity of Bombay salt contracted for during the year was 2,96,000 maunds against 3,50,000 maunds or 54,000 maunds less than the previous year. The quantity delivered during the year was 2,87,195 maunds or 55,857 maunds less than in 1071. This together with the balance in stock at the beginning of the year viz. 2,23,539 maunds made a total of 5,10,734 maunds available for sale during the year.

489. The sales of the two kinds of salt were as follows :—

	1071	1072
Home salt ...	2,31,720	2,65,598
Bombay salt ...	3,89,070	3,54,489
Total.....	6,20,790	6,20,087

The local salt has made an advance again this year due to some extent to the improved quality of salt turned out. The distress which prevailed in North Travancore during the year accounts for the decline in Bombay salt.

✓490. The aggregate receipts from salt revenue amounted to Rs. 18,99,618 against Rs. 19,32,881 showing a decrease of Rs. 33,263 as compared with 1071. Charges and net revenue.

The charges were Rs. 3,43,612 against Rs. 3,61,389 and the proportion of cost to income was 18·08 against 18·7 per cent.

The net revenue of the year was Rs. 15,56,006 against Rs. 15,71,492 or Rs. 15,486 less than in 1071.

491. A new bankshall was opened at Porakad near Alleppey. ✓

492. The consumption of salt per annum was 19·4 lbs. per head of the population against 19·5 lbs. in the previous year. ✓

STAMPS (1896-97.)

493. The number of stamp papers and adhesive labels printed during the year was 4,42,999 and 1,80,000 respectively against 4,88,484 and 60,000 in the year before.

494. The following statement gives details of the stamp papers and labels sold and credited during the year :—

Denomination.	Description.	Number sold.	Value.		
			Rs.	Ans.	P.
Ordinary Stamp papers	2 Annas.	1,46,097	18,262	2	...
"	4 "	77,679	19,419	12	...
"	8 "	1,10,656	55,328	...	...
"	1 Rupee.	57,461	57,461	...	...
"	1½ Rupees.	12,959	19,438	8	...
"	2 "	14,274	28,548	...	...
"	2½ "	6,058	15,145	...	...
"	3 "	6,549	19,647	...	...
"	3½ "	2,131	7,458	8	...
"	4 "	3,217	12,868	...	...
"	4½ "	1,196	5,382	...	...
"	5 "	5,946	29,730	...	...
"	6 "	292	1,752	...	...
"	7 "	250	1,750	...	...
"	7½ "	234	1,755	...	...
"	8 "	202	1,616	...	...
"	9 "	149	1,341	...	...
"	10 "	561	5,610	...	...
"	12½ "	151	1,887	8	...
"	15 "	323	4,845	...	...
"	16 "	33	528	...	...
"	17½ "	45	787	8	...
"	20 "	190	3,800	...	...
"	22½ "	46	1,035	...	...
"	25 "	196	4,900	...	...
"	30 "	41	1,230	...	...
"	35 "	22	770	...	...
"	40 "	11	440	...	...
"	45 "	4	180	...	...
"	50 "	23	1,150	...	...
"	75 "	4	300	...	...
"	100 "	2	200	...	...
"	308 "	1	308	...	...
	Total...	4,47,003	3,24,872	14	...

Denomination.	Description.	Number sold.	Value.		
			Rs.	Ans.	P.
Hundi Stamp papers ..	2 Annas.	78	9	12	...
"	3 "	36	6	12	...
"	4 "	105	26	4	...
"	5 "	54	16	14	...
"	6 "	196	73	8	...
"	8 "	63	31	8	...
"	10 "	119	74	6	...
"	12 "	198	148	8	...
"	1 Rupee	271	271	...	...
"	1½ Rupees.	478	717	...	...
"	3 "	301	903	...	...
"	6 "	35	210	...	...
Total ..		1,934	2,488	8	...
Revenue Adhesive Stamps ..	1 Anna.	1,73,569	10,848	1	...
Foreign Bill Stamps	2 Annas.	65	8	2	...
"	4 "	46	11	8	...
"	6 "	13	4	14	...
"	8 "	13	6	8	...
"	12 "	25	18	12	...
"	1 Rupee.	37	37	...	...
"	1½ Rupees.	78	117	...	...
"	3 "	69	207	...	...
Total		346	410	12	...
Grand total		6,22,852	3,38,620	3	...

Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the number (+ 7,376) as well as in the value (+ Rs. 4,052-5-0) of the stamps sold.

Receipts. 495. To the amount of receipts Rs. 3,38,620 has to be added Rs. 217-5-7 which represents the sale proceeds of 1071 brought to credit in 1072. Thus the aggregate figure is Rs. 3,38,837-8-7 against Rs. 3,34,741-8-7.

Miscellaneous receipts. 496. There were also the following miscellaneous receipts under the Stamp Regulation:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1	Fees for adjudication under section 28	23		
2	Duty realised under section 29 by Division Peishcars	39	12	8
3	Insufficient duty realised by Registrars and other officers entitled to take evidence under sections 31 and 34	548	15	...
4	Penalty levied under Sections 31 and 34	2,747	3	...
5	Stamp duty under section 35	1	4	...
6	Insufficient duty realised under sections 46 and 47	14	6	...
7	Penalty levied under sections 46 and 47	71	14	...
8	Stamps affixed to Bills of lading &c.	406	13	...
9	Do. Do. Policies of Insurance	269	8	...
10	Do. Do. Instruments executed out of Travancore	662	...	...
11	Do. Do. Unexecuted Instruments presented by parties	9,745	...	...
12	Do. Do. Abkary and other agreements	2,687	10	...
13	Do. Do. Licensed vendors' agreements	84	...	...
14	Amount realised by sale of tin boxes	16	5	8
15	Do. Do. blank book to licensed vendors	44	11	6
16	Do. Do. by fines inflicted on Do. Do.	5	10	11
17	Do. Do. for spoiling water marked paper	7	7	5
Total Rs.....		17,375	9	2

Under this head there was an increase of Rs. 5,473-0-1 compared with the previous year.

Total stamp revenue. Sale of stamps ... 3,38,837-8-7. 497. The gross revenue under all the above heads amounted to Rs. 3,56,213-1-9 against 3,46,644-1-8 or Rs. 9,569-0-1 more than in 1071.

Charges. 498. The expenditure as shown below amounted to Rs. 16,548-8-4 against Rs. 24,229-14-11 in 1071 or Rs. 7,681-6-7 less than in the preceding year. This decrease is due to the absence of the charges for the purchase of paper for cards,

adhesive labels &c. of which a sufficient supply had been provided in the previous year:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1	Cost of establishment	10,823	5	7
2	Discount paid to Licensed Vendors	4,677	8	7
3	Refund of stamp duty and penalty	609	11	...
4	Cost of making and repairing dies	108	8	...
5	Contingent charges including the price of tin boxes...	329	7	2
Total Rs.....		16,548	8	4

499. Deducting the expenditure from the gross receipts, the net revenue for the year was Rs. 3,39,664-9-5 against Rs. 3,22,414-2-9 or Rs. 17,250-6-8 more than in the preceding year.

There were in the year under report 42 sub-treasuries for vending stamps, besides 84 licensed vendors stationed in convenient localities.

500. There were 23 applications to the Dewan Peishcars against 21 in the previous year for adjudication under section 28 of the Stamp Regulation and 3 references were made to the High Court under section 42.

501. The amount of stamp duty and penalty refunded was Rs. 609-11-0 against Rs. 626-8-2 in 1071.

502. In 23 cases prosecution for offences under the Stamp Law was sanctioned: 1 under sections 58 and 60, 21 under section 58 and 1 under section 65. The number of prosecutions sanctioned in the previous year was 36.

503. The subjoined statement shows the number of Anchal labels, cards, wrappers and embossed envelopes printed and sold during the year:—

Description.	Number printed.	Sold.			
		Number.	Value.		
			Rs.	Ch.	P.
Labels of half, one, two and four chuckrams	12,05,060	12,40,305	35,327	25	...
Envelopes of one, two, three and four chuckrams.	72,850	74,542	2,810	21	...
Cards of half a chuckram	44,000	70,156	1,252	22	...
Wrappers Do. Do.	33,150	41,505	741	4	8
Total.....		13,55,060	40,132	16	8

Including Rs. 3-19-0 realised by sales in the previous year but not credited in the accounts of that year, the revenue during the year under report was Rs. 40,136-7-8 or Rs. 1,116-13-8 more than in the previous year.

EXCISE (1896-97.)

TOBACCO.

504. The total receipts from tobacco amounted to Rs. 9,75,216 against Rs. 10,49,059 in 1071, showing a decrease of Rs. 73,843.

505. The sales of the four kinds of tobacco imported into the country were as follows:—

	Candies.		
	1071	1072	Difference.
Jaffna	6,523	6,263	- 260
Coimbatore	2,758	2,466	- 292
Tinnevely dry	351	1,822	+ 1,471
Do. confectioned	2,437	1	- 2,436
Total.....	12,069	10,552	- 1,517

Thus the total consumption of tobacco was less than in the previous year by 1,517 candies.

The decline in Jaffna and Coimbatore tobacco is chiefly due to the scarcity which prevailed in North Travancore where these varieties are largely consumed. The decline in Tinnevely confected tobacco is due to the adjustment of duty referred to in para 476 of the last year's Administration Report *i. e.* the reduction of duty on dry tobacco from Rs. 130 and the raising of the duty on confected tobacco from Rs. 60 to a uniform rate of Rs. 90. Confectured tobacco is merely dry tobacco tempered with a solution of jaggery, and is said to weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as much as the raw article. The duty on both, determined by weight, having been equalised, it would manifestly be unprofitable to import the confected leaf, and its importation therefore must necessarily cease. The financial effect of the change would depend upon the extent to which the dry tobacco imported takes the place of the confected weed. For purposes of duty every candy of confected tobacco is equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a candy of dry stuff, and the measure of gain or loss is the extent to which the actual increase in dry tobacco exceeds or falls short of two-thirds of the decline in confected tobacco. Compared with 1071, the year's import shows a loss of 153 candies (*i. e.* $\frac{2}{3}$ of 2,436—1,471). But as the new duties came into operation in the course of 1071, the comparison should properly be with 1070, the figures for which are 137 candies dry and 2,688 candies confected tobacco. In reference to these figures the year under review exhibits a falling off of 106 candies ($\frac{2}{3}$ of 2,687—1,685), the duty on which at Rs. 90 a candy together with the difference between the old and new duties on the 137 candies of dry tobacco imported in 1070 or Rs. 15,020 represents the financial loss on account of the adjustment of the duty. This loss which is but temporary is more than counterbalanced not only by the lightening of the burden on consumers in respect of an article which is almost a necessary of life in this country but by the consequent effective increase in consumption. Every candy of dry tobacco becomes at least two candies after confection, so that the difference between twice the increase in dry tobacco and the decrease in confected stuff represents the actual increase in importation and consumption. Thus calculated, the year's import was in effect 683 candies of confected tobacco in excess of that of 1070. Every candy of tobacco imported into the country and confected means a saving to the consumer in duty of Rs. 15 on a candy of confected tobacco. The measure was also the means of introducing a new industry—the manufacture of confected tobacco—into the country. ✓

Charges and
net income.

506. The charges in connection with the realization of the tobacco revenue amounted to Rs. 44,183 against Rs. 45,271 in 1071, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 9,31,033 or Rs. 72,755 less than in the year previous.

507. The average consumption of tobacco per head of the population was 3.71 lbs. or .54 less than in 1071. The decrease is only apparent (*vide* para 505).

Abkari.

	1071	1072
	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	6,12,695	6,12,322
Collection	5,72,726	5,33,187
Balance.....	39,969	79,135

The slight decline in demand was due to the fall in the rent from the Anjengo abkari farm which is leased out from year to year. The rise in the outstanding balance was caused by the break-down of some of the contractors. The outstanding will be realised in the current year. ✓

509. The miscellaneous revenue under this head is shown in the subjoined statement:—

No.	Items.	1071	1072	+ or —
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Collection of old arrears...	19,528	15,348	— 4,180
2	Fees for licenses for the sale of European liquor	2,693	2,687	— 6
3	Value of confiscation, fine &c. levied for offences against the Abkari Law...	2,951	1,912	— 1,039
4	Sundry Receipts ...	1,347	1,339	— 8
	Total.....	26,519	21,286	— 5,233

510. The total Abkari revenue including the miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 5,74,473 against Rs. 5,99,245 or a decrease of Rs. 24,772.

511. The triennial lease for the vend of opium and bhang having expired at the close of the previous year, the farm was resold and realized Rs. 60,925 a year or Rs. 13,875 more than the preceding lease. Opium and Bhang.

The whole of the demand (60,925 Rupees) was realized during the year.

512. The total revenue under the three heads, Abkari, Opium and Bhang amounted to Rs. 6,35,398 against Rs. 6,46,295 or Rs. 10,897 less than in 1071. Total rev.

CUSTOMS (1896-97.)

513. The actual receipts from Customs amounted to Rs. 5,82,753 against Rs. 5,96,603 in 1071. Of this, Rs. 5,58,789 or 96 per cent was from exports and Rs. 23,964 or 4 per cent from imports against Rs. 5,79,983 or 97 per cent and Rs. 16,620 or 3 per cent respectively in the year previous. Including the amount *viz.* Rs. 40,714 received from the British Government under the Interportal Convention and Rs. 766 from the miscellaneous items, the total customs revenue of the year was Rs. 6,24,233 against Rs. 6,42,319 in 1071 shewing a decrease of Rs. 18,086.

Adding to the duty on imports the amount (Rs. 40,714) paid by the British Government under the interportal arrangement, the ratio between exports and imports stands financially as 8: 1 against 10: 1 in the previous year.

514. The decrease in the customs revenue of the year was entirely in exports, the articles which chiefly contributed to it being copra, cocoanut oil, pepper, timber, molasses, rice and dried ginger. The agricultural distress in North Travancore and the plague and famine in British India are the principal causes of the decline.

515. The cost of collection was Rs. 27,990 against Rs. 27,832 being an increase of Rs. 158 over 1071. The proportion of cost to collection was much the same as last year—about 4 per cent.

516. The net revenue, taking all items together, was Rs. 5,96,243 against Rs. 6,14,487 or Rs. 18,244 less than in 1071.

517. The export duty on all kinds of palmyra fibre was, in the interests of this growing industry, temporarily abolished during the year. ✓

FINANCIAL (1896-97.)

I. GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Gross Revenue
and Expendi-
ture.

518. Excluding the figures under debt heads, the aggregate revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 88,28,223 and the expenditure to Rs. 88,89,502 against Rs. 89,31,540 and Rs. 81,18,461 respectively in 1071.

Including debt heads, the total revenue was Rs. 88,55,556 against Rs. 89,58,991 or Rs. 1,03,435 less and the expenditure Rs. 89,16,723 against Rs. 81,50,183 or Rs. 7,66,540 more than in the previous year.

The gross expenditure under all heads exceeded the income of the year by Rs. 61,167 while the preceding year yielded a surplus of Rs. 8,08,808.

Opening and
closing
balances.

519. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 97,63,321. Deducting the deficit, the closing balance was reduced to Rs. 97,02,154 distributed thus :—

	Rs.
Cash	26,13,930
Promissory Notes	65,98,870
Goods	3,60,617
Investments in fixed deposit with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and the Cochin Branch of the Madras Bank.	1,28,737

Cash balance.

520. The cash balance is composed of Rs. 21,72,316 in the Huzur and subordinate treasuries, Rs. 4,39,109 with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. as a floating deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, and Rs. 2,505 in the Cochin Bank.

Promissory
Notes.

521. The balance in Government securities at the close of the year was Rs. 65,98,870 including the investment of Rs. 2,30,000 adverted to in para 495 of last year's report. Promissory notes for another two lacs were purchased in the current year out of the balance with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.

Goods.

522. The balance in goods represents salt, grain &c. in the Sirkar stores and other receipts in kind. The decline in goods is mainly due to the smaller quantity of salt remaining in the Sirkar stores than in the preceding year.

Investments
in fixed de-
posit.

523. The investments in fixed deposit with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and the Cochin Bank remained as at the close of 1071.

Debt head
transactions.

524. The following is a summary of receipts and disbursements under debt head transactions :—

Items.	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1071.	1072.	1071.	1072.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Permanent advance ...	30	779	1,621	642
II. Advances recoverable ...	18,923	24,603	27,317	23,259
III. Suspense account ...	8,498	1,951	2,784	3,320
Total.....	27,451	27,333	31,722	27,221

525. The usual financial statement is appended.

II. RECEIPTS.

526. The receipts under the several service heads of revenue for the past two

Items.	Actuals 1071.	Budget 1072.	Revised 1072.	Actuals 1072.	Difference between columns 2 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	22,64,171	20,71,000	21,49,714	23,28,335	+ 64,164
II. Salt ...	19,32,881	19,38,000	19,13,000	18,99,618	— 33,263
III. Stamps ...	3,46,644	3,42,000	3,52,000	3,56,213	+ 9,569
IV. Abkary and Opium ...	6,46,295	6,68,000	6,59,000	6,35,398	— 10,897
V. Customs ...	6,42,319	6,72,514	6,10,714	6,24,233	— 18,086
VI. Tobacco ...	10,49,059	10,05,000	10,07,000	9,75,216	— 73,843
VII. Cardamom and other goods ...	84,124	2,24,000	91,000	91,815	+ 7,691
VIII. Forest ...	4,98,529	5,32,000	4,90,000	4,37,127	— 61,402
IX. Registration ...	2,01,431	1,98,000	2,02,000	2,08,748	+ 7,317
X. Devaswom or Religious Institutions ...	92,007	1,08,000	87,000	75,189	— 16,818
XI. Ootupurahs or Charitable Institutions ...	33,436	38,000	33,000	27,408	— 6,028
XII. Post Office ...	55,344	56,000	57,000	57,525	+ 2,181
XIII. Mint ...	5,832	6,000	6,000	10,808	+ 4,976
XIV. Law and Justice ...	5,33,226	5,00,000	5,35,000	5,33,086	— 140
XV. Jails ...	3,595	5,000	4,000	5,530	+ 1,935
XVI. Police ...	2,695	1,500	2,500	1,643	— 1,052
XVII. Marine ...	21,678	26,000	20,100	18,899	— 2,779
XVIII. Education, Science and Art ...	88,664	80,000	83,900	94,210	+ 5,546

years are compared in the following statement :—

Explanatory Remarks.
7
There was a falling off of about Rs. 88,000 in the sale of waste lands for coffee and tea cultivation. On the other hand, there was an increase in the sale of Viruthy lands and of surplus paddy which fetched a higher price owing to local scarcity and the famine in British India. These added to the Rs. 40,000 being the rent on lands leased out to the British Government for the Periyar Project works yielded a net increase of Rs. 64,164. The remissions were less this year owing to the season in South Travancore, where alone remission for perished crops is usually granted, having been favorable for agriculture.
Diminished sales and the decrease in the receipts from penalty levied for default in the import of foreign salt account for the decline.
The increase is due to large sales generally and to the sale of stamp paper in connection with the auction sale of Abkari farms which took place about the close of the year.
Some of the contractors did not pay the kist due. Hence the decrease. Steps are being taken to realize the amount.
The depression of trade due mainly to the famine and plague in British India brought about a fall in the export trade principally on copra, pepper, timber and cocoanut oil.
The receipts from Coimbatore and Jaffna tobacco fell by Rs. 50,000 and those from Tinnevely tobacco by Rs. 20,000 as explained in the section on Excise.
The receipts from the Magarayelom gardens under the land-tax system introduced from the beginning of the year were Rs. 56,551 and the balance of Rs. 35,264 represents mainly the sale proceeds of Cunnyelom crop and other forest produce and miscellaneous receipts under this head.
The fall is due to smaller sales of timber.
Larger transactions during the year account for the increase.
The receipts from offerings and recovery of outstanding advances were less this year.
The decrease is due to smaller receipts under 'outstanding advances.'
There was an increase in all the items under this head.
The increase is due to profits derived from gold and silver coinage.
Calls for no remark.
The larger income is due to increased Jail manufacture.
Calls for no remark.
The smaller revenue is due to a falling off in port dues and tram-way and pier receipts in the port of Alleppey owing to depression of trade.
Larger collections from school fees and larger receipts from the Public Gardens and the Industrial School of Arts explain the increase.

Items.	Actuals. 1071.	Budget. 1072.	Revised. 1072.	Actuals. 1072.	Difference between columns 2 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XIX. Medical ...	651	800	600	623	— 28
XX. Nair Troops ...	2,879	500	200	1,830	— 1,049
XXI. Elephant and Horse Establishments ...	11,691	20,000	15,400	10,562	— 1,129
XXII. Public Works ...	76,836	38,000	54,000	78,831	+ 1,995
XXIII. Stationery and Printing ...	2,308	2,000	2,400	2,087	— 221
XXIV. Interest ...	2,70,413	2,44,000	2,90,970	2,73,913	+ 3,500
XXV. Mining (Plumbago) ...	509	...	500	498	— 11
XXVI. Miscellaneous ...	64,323	5,54,000	43,500	78,878	+ 14,555
Total.....	89,31,540	88,30,314	87,10,498	88,28,223	— 1,03,317

Explanatory Remarks.

7

Calls for no notice.

The decrease is very small and requires no explanation.

Out of a number of elephants advertised for sale only a few were sold, there being no demand owing to prevalence of scarcity in North Travancore. The income from hiring elephants was also less. The result is a decrease. The small increase under this head calls for no special remark.

Calls for no remark.

Fresh investments of Rs. 2,30,000 in Government Promissory notes made in the year and larger receipts from interest on money with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. contributed to the increase under this head.

Calls for no notice.

The increase is due principally to larger receipts from Adyara or succession and other customary fees.

III. EXPENDITURE.

527. The expenditure for the two years 1071 and 1072 is compared below :—

Items.	Actuals 1071.	Budget 1072.	Revised 1072.	Actuals 1072.	Difference between columns 2 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Devaswom or Religious Institutions ...	7,17,144	6,86,000	7,09,000	7,08,828	— 8,316
2. Ootupurahs or Charitable Institutions ...	4,28,132	4,30,000	4,28,000	4,14,114	— 14,018
3. The Palace ...	5,93,352	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,05,966	+ 12,614
4. General Administration ...	1,58,551	1,62,000	1,66,000	1,67,122	+ 8,571
5. Land Revenue ...	3,56,482	3,58,000	3,60,000	3,49,446	— 7,036
6. Revenue Survey and Settlement ...	2,47,665	3,06,000	3,23,414	2,68,708	+ 21,043
7. Salt ...	3,61,389	3,94,000	3,77,000	3,43,612	— 17,777
8. Stamps ...	24,230	40,000	39,000	16,549	— 7,681
9. Abkari and Opium ...	10,720	10,000	10,750	10,673	— 47
10. Customs ...	27,832	30,000	30,000	27,990	+ 158
11. Tobacco ...	45,271	48,000	48,000	44,183	— 1,088
12. Cardamom and other goods ...	91,319	1,30,000	67,000	64,343	— 26,976
13. Forest ...	2,43,278	2,38,000	2,50,000	2,31,769	— 11,509
14. Registration ...	83,177	90,000	1,02,000	99,059	+ 15,882

Explanatory remarks.
7
There was less expenditure this year on account of ceremonies in connection with the putting up of flag-staffs (Dvaja pradishta) &c, in Pagodas. This accounts for the decrease under this head.
The difference under this head is mainly due to greater economy enforced in the management of the institutions and to lower prices paid for provisions. His Highness the Maha Rajah's tour to Vycome and other places in North Travancore chiefly contributed to the increased expenditure.
The increase in the expenditure is due principally to the revision of salaries of the clerical establishments of the Huzur Cutcherry.
Payments on account of arrears of pay were less in the year. Hence the decrease.
The provision of increased establishment for the two departments in view to accelerate the work raised the expenditure to the extent noted.
The quantity of Bombay salt imported being less than that in 1071, the charges on that account were consequently less. This explains the fall in the expenditure.
The larger expenditure incurred in 1071 was due to the purchase of Anchal Cards. This item did not find a place this year.
Calls for no remark.
Do.
Do.
Consequent upon the abolition of the Cardamom monopoly in respect of the Magarayelam crop and the introduction of a uniform rate of land-tax instead, the charges on account of Kudivila &c, were less. Hence the lower expenditure.
There was an increase in the salaries and establishments owing to the re-organisation of the department. But this was more than counterbalanced by the fall in the charges for felling and transport of timber, the net result being the decrease noted.
The enhancement of the salaries of the employes and the opening of two Sub-Registry offices brought about an increase in the expenditure of more than Rs. 20,000. Against this there was a saving of more than Rs. 5,000 in the shape of commission paid to the Registrars which was abolished from the commencement of the year. The net result was an increase in the charges to the extent noted.

Items.	Actuals 1071.	Budget 1072.	Revised 1072.	Actuals 1072.	Difference between columns 2 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15. Post Office	71,650	73,000	74,000	75,356	+ 3,706
16. Mint	4,120	4,300	4,750	3,831	— 289
17. Law and Justice	4,45,318	4,53,000	4,63,000	4,54,659	+ 9,341
18. Jails	48,085	52,000	53,000	50,013	+ 1,928
19. Police	2,07,859	2,18,000	2,17,000	2,00,106	— 7,753
20. Marine	16,668	16,000	17,000	16,928	/
21. Education, Science and Art.	3,93,248	4,12,000	4,30,000	4,14,200	+ 20,95.
22. Medical	1,70,017	2,06,000	2,22,000	2,73,377	+ 1,03,360

Explanatory remarks.
7
The increase is due (1) to the opening of an Anchal Office (2) to the placing of a few pillar-letter boxes at different places and (3) to the substitution of cabin boats for the ordinary canoes for the transit service between Trivandrum and Quilon. Calls for no remark. Increments given to the clerical establishments of the High Court, District and Munsif Courts and the Sircar Vakil's departments under the revised scale sanctioned contributed to swell the expenditure. The charges exceeded those of the previous year owing to the appointment of Mr. Duthie as Superintendent on a higher salary, the deputation allowance given to him for learning the system in British Jails and the increments granted to the subordinate establishment under the scale. The appointment of Mr. Sweeney as Assistant Superintendent on a lower salary in the room of Mr. Ferguson who resigned, the stoppage of the personal allowance of 100 Rupees received by the latter, and less expenditure in the purchase of clothing and furniture, explain the decrease in the charges under this head. The slight increase is due to raising the salary of the Quilon Master Attendant by 20 Rs. and to the appointment of a Pier Superintendent on Rs. 15 in place of the Duffadar on Rs. 10 whose place was abolished. The following are some of the principal items which contributed to raise the expenditure under this head (1) increase of 100 Rs. to the salary of Dr. Mitchell, Principal of the College (2) increments given to the College and High School establishments under the sanctioned scale (3) the appointment of a Professor in the Law College to teach Medical Jurisprudence (4) entertainment of additional establishment for the English High School for Girls and increments given to existing hands (5) increase of pay to some of the masters of the District Schools and increments given to Range, Assistant and Sub-Inspectors as per sanctioned scale (6) the strengthening of the Industrial School establishment and increase of pay granted to existing hands (7) the opening of a training class in the Agricultural Demonstration Farm (8) the strengthening of the establishment attached to the Photographic department and (9) the opening of an Archæological department at the close of 1071 having full effect from the beginning of the year. In the year, a Hospital in the capital for the treatment of women and children under a Lady Doctor, a Leper Asylum and one new Dispensary at Pallode, were brought into existence, additional establishment was provided and increase to existing establishment, to Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries was given. The outlay on European medicines was greater, consequent upon the expansion of the department. There were increases in the grants to native physicians and the cost of dieting. These account for the heavier charges.

Items.	Actuals 1071.	Budget 1072.	Revised 1072.	Actuals 1072.	Difference between columns 2 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23. Sanitation, Vaccination and Vital Statistics ...	77,691	1,00,000	97,000	99,426	+ 21,735
24. Nair Troops ...	1,88,406	1,86,000	1,90,000	1,82,727	— 5,679
25. Elephant and Horse Establishments ...	1,12,080	1,24,000	1,17,500	1,26,514	+ 14,434
26. Superannuation, Pensions &c. ...	2,64,123	2,70,000	2,70,000	2,71,777	+ 7,654
27. Public Works ...	16,17,157	18,00,000	22,97,281	22,95,155	+ 6,77,998
28. Stationery and Printing ...	84,878	72,000	79,000	48,388	— 36,490
29. Minor Departments ...	58,874	61,000	62,000	60,703	+ 1,827
30. Subsidy to the British Indian Government ...	8,10,652	8,10,652	8,10,652	8,10,652	...
31. Miscellaneous ...	90,263	1,52,000	1,22,000	1,38,371	+ 48,108
32. The Tinnevely-Quilon Railway Survey ...	2,849	...	...	21	— 2,828

Explanatory Remarks.
7
(1) Additional hands were provided for the Sanitary Commissioner's office, the Vaccination Department, the Town Improvement Committees and rural Conservancy (2) preventive measures were adopted against the importation of the plague (3) purchase of a large number of dust bins and wheel barrows, (4) the increments given in 1071 had full effect in 1072. The above items entailed a larger expenditure. As no detachment of the Brigade was sent to the Cardamom Hills, there was a saving in the shape of batta. In 1071, passage money was paid to Dr. Perkins. This charge was absent this year. The amount of compensation allowance paid to European officers was less owing to a rise in the exchange. There was also a saving in the lighting charges. The result was a reduction in the expenditure. The increase is due to the purchase of horses and carriages for the Royal Stables and the Body Guard. The higher figure for the year was the result of the operation of the New Pension Rules. Out of Rs. 22,95,155 representing the actuals of 1072, Rs. 18,24,058 stand debited to the Chief Engineer's Department and Rs. 4,71,097 to the Marahmut. The large increase in the expenditure as compared with the previous year is accounted for by the more extensive road works and important bridges sanctioned, the purchase of tools and plant for the Kotayar and other works, the compensation paid for lands assumed and the additional cost of establishment in consequence of the re-organization of the department. The quantity of stationery purchased was smaller than in 1071. Hence the difference. The grant of increased pay to the establishments and the entertainment of additional hands increased the expenditure. A fixed item. The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Highness the Maha Rajah's contribution to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, payment of premium and commission on the purchase of Government Promissory notes and a few other minor items explain the higher charges under this head. Calls for no remark.

Items.	Actuals 1071.	Budget 1072.	Revised 1072.	Actuals 1072.	Difference between columns 2 and 5.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33. Tours					
(a) His Highness the Maha Rajah's tour to Madras ...	61,106	...	...	...	— 61,106
(b) The Elayah Rajah's trip to Madras ...	...	...	9,000	9,000	+ 9,000
(c) First Prince's trip to Nilgiris ...	1,500	...	...	...	— 1,500
34. The demise of the Elaya Rajah ...	3,375	...	...	...	— 3,375
35. Anniversary of the de- mise of the Elaya Rajah.	...	...	15,000	5,936	+ 5,936
Total.....	81,18,461	85,31,952	90,60,347	88,89,502	+ 7,71,041

Explanatory remarks.
7
Sub-heads (a) and (c) and Major head 34 were extraordinary charges incurred in 1071 and sub head (b) and Major head 35 fresh charges in the year under report.

528. The following statement compares the total receipts and charges of the year including debt heads with the budget and revised estimates :—

Actuals compared with Budget and Revised estimates.

Receipts.					Expenditure.				
Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Increase over budget estimate.	Increase over revised estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Increase over budget estimate.	Decrease from revised estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
88,55,556	88,52,314	87,27,579	3,242	1,27,977	89,16,723	85,63,952	90,75,847	3,52,771	1,59,124

529. A deficit of Rs. 61,167 which stands against the year was not anticipated. It was observed in para 510 of the previous Report, 'the year's balance must hereafter go on narrowing and soon be overtaken'. While the receipts fell by Rs. 1,03,435, the expenditure rose by Rs. 7,66,540. The year's total expenditure was the highest on record and was caused not by extraordinary charges but by the operation of the various measures of improvement specified in paras 508 and 509 of the previous Report. Not only has the year's income been wholly absorbed but it has been outstripped. Almost every branch of the administration has more or less contributed to the higher expenditure. The results hoped for from the full equipment of the D. P. W. have been largely realised. It was able to undertake important works and spend between 6 and 7 lacs more than in 1971. The expansion of the Medical Department is marked by an additional outlay of more than a lac of Rupees. The scale of charges under Sanitation, Vital Statistics and Vaccination, Education, Revenue Settlement, Registration, Judicial and General Administration, the Anchal and the Revised Pension scheme, exhibits a marked increase. The deficit would have been much larger but for the Land Revenue which fortunately stood at its best owing to the exceptionally favourable season. The other main sources of income—Customs, Salt, Tobacco and Forests—were disappointing, exhibiting a fall of nearly 2 lacs of Rupees in the aggregate. These items are of a fluctuating character and they were greatly affected by abnormal causes, such as depression of trade, prevalent distress &c.

Having regard to the limited resources of the State and the conditions under which it has to work, the soundness of its financial policy and the possibilities which that policy implies lie in recognising the important principle of not merely maintaining an equilibrium between the year's income and expenditure, but of securing a margin, however small, on the right side of the account. His Highness' Government are fully sensible of their responsibility in strictly following this principle as the true guide in controlling public expenditure.

CHAPTER VI.

**VITAL STATISTICS, VACCINATION
AND
MEDICAL SERVICES.**

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL (1896-97.)

Personnel.

530. There was no material change in the constitution or *personnel* of the department during the year.

The four Sanitary Districts of the State were re-constituted into five and placed under the charge of separate Sanitary Officers. An additional Sanitary Officer was sanctioned for the outlying taluk of Shencottab, and the office establishment of the Sanitary Commissioner was strengthened.

Vital Statistics.

531. The system of collection and registration of vital statistics explained in para 513 of last year's Report underwent no material change either in the rural or urban areas. The Viruthy holders on whom chiefly devolves the duty of collecting statistics do not appear to have worked satisfactorily, owing, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, to the arrangements in regard to the grants of land not having been fully effected to satisfy the expectations of the grantees. The Revenue authorities had their attention drawn to the matter and good progress was made in the proper settlement of the holdings before the close of the year. Referring to this and other draw-backs, the Sanitary Commissioner rightly observes: "these are minor defects incidental to the working of a new machinery and are bound to disappear in the fulness of time."

The proprietors of some of the Edavagais who were expected to make suitable arrangements for gathering information within their estates having failed or refused to do so, Government had, after much correspondence and consequent loss of time, to provide other agency. The statistics for hill tracts, coffee estates, jails and medical institutions and for the areas under Town Improvement Committees are stated to have been duly collected and transmitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for incorporation in the general returns of the State. The thanks of Government are due to the Planters' Associations for their assistance and co-operation.

The Vaccinators and the Inspecting Officers of the department continued to check Vital Statistics Registers as in the previous year. No information has been furnished as to the extent of scrutiny exercised by the Dewan Peishcars and Tahsildars in this direction during their inspection tours.

532. The total number of births registered during the year was 46,975 against 56,739 in 1071, showing an aggregate birth-rate of 18.47 per mille of the census population of 1891 against 22.31 in the year previous. Of the total number 3,044 or 511 more than in 1071 were returned from the towns under Town Improvement Committees; but for want of accurate census figures showing the population of these towns, the ratio of births to urban population cannot be correctly estimated. The ratio per mille of male to female births is as 105.53 to 100 in the urban and 108.47 to 100 in the rural areas against 103.61 to 100 and 109.48 to 100 respectively in 1071. The highest rate registered for the taluks was 30.67 per mille in Neyyattinkara and the lowest in Alangad and Parur, being 8.61 and 6.32 respectively. 10 taluks show birth rates ranging between 20 and 30 and the rest between 10 and 20. The abnormal variations in the ratios exhibited by the different taluks are possibly due to imperfect registration.

533. A total of 38,180 deaths was registered during the year against 49,640 in the year previous. Of these 2,897 were reported from the Town Improvement Committees against 2,335 in 1071. Reckoned on the census population, the average death rate per mille is 15.01 against 19.53 in 1071. The ratio of male to female deaths in the urban areas is as 100: 133.81 against 100: 126.19 in the previous year, while in the rural areas the proportion was 100: 125.21 against 100: 120.68 in 1071. Taking the taluks separately Tovala exhibits the highest death-rate 26.65, while Kartikapalli and Parur show the lowest, the rates being 8.49 and 8.58 respectively. In one of the proverthies in the former taluk the Vital Statistics Registers are reported to have been neglected throughout the year. This is very unsatisfactory. Three taluks show death-rates between 20 and 30 and 23 taluks between 10 and 20. Two diagrams representing graphically the birth and death rates in each registration circle of the State will be found in the Appendix.

534. The total number of infantile deaths registered during the year was 1,873 or 39.75 of the registered births. The taluk of Kunnatunad shows the highest rate of infantile mortality (67.72) and Changanachery the lowest (4.87.) Among the towns Quilon stands first (130.72) and Nagercoil the last (15.90.)

535. The foregoing figures show that there was a falling off in the number of births and deaths registered throughout the State except in the towns under Town Improvement Committees. This is partly due to the special circumstances alluded to in para 531, but may possibly be the result of other causes as well. Similar fluctuations in the statistics of consecutive years are observable in the Madras Presidency with reference to the total returns for the last 14 years.

536. Compounding the birth and death returns we get a net increase of 8,775 or 3.4 per mille of the census population against 2.79 per mille in 1071.

Principal Diseases.

537. Deaths from cholera were returned from every taluk and in all months of the year under report. But the areas of greatest intensity were in North Travancore and not in the South as in the previous year. The disease is reported to have been imported from the adjoining Tinnevely District where it was prevailing in a more or less virulent form all the year round. While the scarcity and distress which prevailed in the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions during the greater part of the year contributed to the development and spread of the disease in North Travancore, the special sanitary arrangements provided for the seaboard taluks and other precautionary measures adopted during the usual epidemic season and the comparative absence of scarcity in South Travancore probably account for the fall in the incidence and mortality in the southern taluks. The total number of deaths from cholera, according to the registration returns was 4,528 against 7,055 in 1071, which gives a death rate of 1.77 per mille on the total census population against 2.76 in the year previous. Calculated on the total mortality from all causes, deaths from cholera constitute 11.85 per cent against 14.2 in 1071. The taluks of Karunagapally and Parur show the highest mortality under this head, the rates per mille of the census population being 5.21 and 4.98 respectively, and Trivandrum the lowest (.28 per mille). As already observed, the sea-board taluks of South Travancore—Eraniel, Kalculam, Vilavancode and Neyyattinkara—exhibit very low death rates as compared with the previous year. Prompt and energetic measures were adopted for combating the scourge. The sanitary officers visited almost all the affected villages and endeavoured to stem the progress of the disease by timely administration of medicines and prompt removal of all possible sources of dissemination. Special medical men were deputed to all important centres and other places where the disease prevailed in a virulent form. Cholera medicines and leaflets containing simple rules for prevention and treatment were freely distributed through the Revenue, Police and Sanitary agencies. The Native Vydians in whom the rural population have much faith were largely employed in treating patients and distributing medicines.

Deaths.

Infantile Mortality.

Net result.

Cholera.

With reference to the remarks in para 517 of last year's report regarding the peculiar susceptibility of South Travancore to cholera, the Sanitary Commissioner repeats his former observations, supplementing them by others equally general. Fishermen live and carry on their industry more or less in the same manner and under like conditions, with some difference, perhaps, in respect of water-supply, in North as well as in South Travancore. To trace out the real causes is, of course, yet a problem with the medical profession.

Among the precautionary measures adopted during the year against the importation and spread of the disease may be mentioned:—

(a) the provision of a temporary Conservancy establishment for the South Travancore beach.

(b) the opening of medical inspection and detention sheds in some of the frontier stations, and

(c) the disinfection of a large number of wells with permanganate of potash.

Small-pox. 538. Deaths from small-pox were returned from 24 taluks against 22 in the previous year. The number of cases recorded was 80 against 137, giving a death-rate of '02 per mille of the census population against '05 in 1071.

The taluks of Tovala, Karthigapally, Changanacheri, Vaikam, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha and Parur appear to have enjoyed perfect immunity from the disease, during the year under report. Reckoned on the total mortality from all causes, deaths from small-pox constitute '20 per cent against '27 in 1071.

Fevers. 539. The total number of deaths from fevers registered during the year was 9,463 against 12,540 in 1071, which gives a death rate of 3·72, against 4·92 in the previous year, per mille of the census population. Of the mortality from all causes fevers exhibit the highest percentage—24·78. The accuracy of this ratio is questionable since the term 'fever' covers a multitude of complaints in the estimation of those responsible for the collection of vital statistics, both in the urban and rural areas. Nevertheless many of the so-called fevers should have been of malarious origin, as most of the cases appear to have been returned from the taluks adjoining the Ghauts. Tovala takes the lead in fever mortality being 13·03 per mille against 10·9 in 1071. Shencottah, Neduvangad and Todupuzha exhibit death-rates of 9·34, 8·08 and 7·44 per mille respectively. Parur was the least affected taluk ('49).

Dysentery and Diarrhoea. 540. The deaths recorded under these heads numbered 3,887 against 6,156 in 1071. This gives a death rate of '15 per mille upon the census population against 2·53 in the previous year and a percentage of 10·18 on the total mortality from all causes against 12·48 in 1071. The taluks of Kottayam, Shertalla and Ambalapuzha show the heaviest mortality under this head.

Anemia. 541. The mortality under this head was 1,748 against 1,530 in 1071, giving a death rate of '68 per mille of the total census population against '60 in 1071 and a percentage of 4·57 against 3·08 in the year previous on the total mortality from all causes.

Injuries. 542. The total number of deaths from wounds or accidents, suicides, snake bites and attack of wild beasts registered during the year, was 653 against 639 in 1071, the rate per mille of the census population being nearly the same as in 1071 ('25). The percentage of deaths under this head on the total mortality was 1·71. Under the head 'suicides,' females stand to males in the proportion of 3·2 to 1.

Unspecified Causes. 543. The total number of deaths registered under this head was 17,821 against 21,583 in 1071 or 46·67 per cent of the total mortality against 43·47 in 1071. A geographical map of disease distribution will be found in the appendix.

VACCINATION (1896-97.)

544. During the year under report no changes were introduced in the administration and management of the vaccination department. The full complement of vaccinators sanctioned was entertained during the year and the inspecting agency was strengthened by the appointment of a taluk sanitary officer for Shencottah. The subjoined table shows the strength of the vaccination establishment under the different grades during the year with the pay of each grade:—

	Grade.	No.	Pay Rs.
	District Sanitary Officer	4	70
	Taluk do. do.	1	35-50
	Head-vaccinator	1	30
	First class do.	4	20
	Second do. do.	9	15
	Third do. do.	12	12
	Fourth do. do.	27	10
	Temporary do.	15	10
	Fifth class do.	7	7
	Paid Volunteer	1	6
	Supernumerary Vaccinator	5	7-10

Besides the above members of the department, vaccinations were as usual performed by the medical officers in charge of the State medical institutions. In pursuance of the arrangements made in the previous year to train conservancy overseers in vaccination, 32 out of 39 overseers were able to and did perform operations during the year.

545. The following statement exhibits the total number of vaccine operations performed by all the agencies throughout the State during the last three years compared with 1071:—

	1070.	1071.	1072.	Compared with the previous year.		Remarks.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
Primary Vaccinations	95,087	1,02,219	1,47,882	45,663	...	
Re-vaccinations	5,576	7,014	7,729	715	...	
Total	1,00,663	1,09,233	1,55,611	46,378	...	

From this it will be seen that there has been a marked increase of 46,378 operations, 45,663 primary vaccinations and 715 re-vaccinations. In fact the work turned out during the year is the highest on record during the past 12 years. This is satisfactory. The percentage of recorded success in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations in the year under report were 87·80 and 49·46 against 87·17 and 45·60 in 1071. There is considerable room for improvement especially in re-vaccination cases, of which the percentage of success in the Madras Presidency in 1896-97 was 80·1. The ratio of total successful cases to the total number operated on was 85·38 per cent against 84·37 in the year previous. The cost of each successful vaccination was 3-ch. 13-c. against 4-as. or 7-chs. 2-c. in British Malabar, the only Districts in the Madras Presidency showing lower rates being Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.

There was a general increase in the number of vaccinations performed in all the taluks except Tovala, Agastisvaram, Shencottah and Changanachery. The continued falling off in Changanachery is not accounted for. The greatest increase occurred in Muvattupuzha. The percentage of success was the highest in Kottayam (99.64); Kunnatnad (97.92), Muvattupuzha (93.16) and Kalkulam (90.65) coming next in order; and the lowest in Alangad (62.13).

Infantile
vaccination.

546. The total number of persons vaccinated under one year of age during the year was 5,641 against 2,628 or a little more than double that of 1971, the number vaccinated above one and under six years being 34,343 against 31,053. The ratio of successful operations on infants was 11.69 per cent of the registered births against 4.23 per cent in 1971. The highest percentage is exhibited in the Parur taluk (50.16) and the lowest in Neyyattinkara (.32). Ettumanur in which there was not a single case of infant vaccination in 1971 shows signs of decided improvement, the percentage of such vaccination during the year being 12.36. With regard to towns, Nagercoil continued to head the list with a percentage of 98.29, Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey exhibiting percentages of 78.75, 20.68 and 14.39 against 12.77, 3.84 and 1.05 respectively in 1971. Thus all the towns except Trivandrum show an increase in the percentage of successful infantile vaccination.

547. The Sanitary Commissioner urges the necessity for making vaccination compulsory in all the towns under Town Improvement Committees. It does not appear that except among the Namboodri Brahmins and some other classes who form but a microscopic minority of the urban population there is any serious sentimental objection or noticeable opposition to vaccination on the part of the people, and with sufficient energy and tact the subordinates of the department would find no difficulty in persuading the indifferent many and the apparently hostile few to submit to the operation. The necessity for a compulsory provision of law is not therefore quite apparent and Government cannot be too chary in the matter of coercive measures of the kind.

Caste or creed
of persons
vaccinated.

548. The following statement compares the primary vaccinations performed according to sex and caste during the years 1971 and 1972:—

Castes.	1971.			1972.			Compared with the previous year.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brahmins	764	274	1,038	2,471	381	2,852	1,814	...
Kshatriyas	45	21	66	92	17	109	43	...
Mal. Sudras	13,774	5,301	19,075	16,472	8,673	25,145	6,070	...
Pandy Sudras	3,680	2,620	6,300	3,848	2,503	6,351	51	...
Inferior castes	26,025	20,627	46,652	36,897	30,633	67,530	20,878	...
Mahomedans	2,675	990	3,665	8,586	2,874	11,460	7,795	...
Christians	14,619	10,802	25,421	21,199	13,236	34,435	9,014	...
Total.....	61,582	40,635	1,02,217	89,565	58,317	1,47,882	45,665	...

This shows an increase among all classes, the largest being among the "inferior castes." The number of operations performed on Brahmins and Mahomedans was three times as much as in the previous year. The increase is gratifying and is chiefly due to the appointment of Brahmin and Mahomedan vaccinators as referred to in para 523 of last year's report. One of the former, a Namboodri Brahmin performed 1,800 operations of which 304 were on Namboodri Brahmins.

549. Of the total number of vaccinations 1,45,443 were performed by males and 10,168 by females against 1,02,257 and 6,976 respectively in 1971. Of the operations performed by female vaccinators, 3125 or over 30 per cent were by Mariam. This is very creditable. The average number of vaccine operations

performed by a vaccinator was 2,047, by a male vaccinator 2,220 and by a female vaccinator 1,271 against 1,723 and 995 respectively in 1971.

The number of operations performed by medical officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries was 4,239 against 2,333 in the year previous. Of these, 3,189 or 75.2 per cent were successful against 67.3 in 1971. It is observed that out of the 4,239 operations, 1,332 were performed by Assistant Apothecary J. Mathan, whose work in the previous two years was equally good. In 18 medical institutions the number of operations performed during the year was less than 100, which shows that the medical officers, as a rule, take very little interest in the work.

550. Of the total number vaccinated during the year, 43,438 or 27.91 per cent were verified against 23.50 per cent in 1971. The percentage of verification, though better than in the previous year, still calls for improvement. The Trivandrum District Sanitary Officer does not appear to have verified a single case, while the Vaikam Sanitary Officer verified 13,248 cases. The percentage of successful cases to the total number verified varied from 40.21 in the Vaikam Sanitary District to 86.25 in Padmanabhapuram.

The variations are not explained, nor have any particulars been furnished as to how the cases verified were selected. It is not stated whether the Sanitary Commissioner personally verified any cases and with what result.

551. The Superintendent of the Vaccine Depot who had been deputed to undergo a course of training in calf vaccination at the Madras Vaccine Depot returned and took charge of his duties towards the latter part of the year. The total number of calves inoculated in the Central and Sub-Depôts together was 458 and the quantity of glycerine paste prepared was 30,410 grains against 196 and 5,079 grains respectively in 1971. During the year the system of arm-to-arm vaccination was completely done away with throughout the State.

Vaccine
Lymph.

The following statement shows the different kinds of lymph employed for vaccination during the year with the relative efficacy of each:—

Total No. of operations.	Glycerine paste.					Arm-to-arm lymph.					Calf lymph.					Tube lymph.				
	Total.	Success.	Failure.	Results unknown.	Percentage of success.	Total.	Success.	Failure.	Results unknown.	Percentage of success.	Total.	Success.	Failure.	Results unknown.	Percentage of success.	Total.	Success.	Failure.	Results unknown.	Percentage of success.
1,55,611	77,714	61,318	12,460	3,906	83.34	77,375	65,356	9,147	2,872	87.72	485	359	126	...	74.02	37	30	7	...	81.09

Vaccination with humanised lymph continued to show the greatest percentage of success viz:—87.72 against 85.03 in 1971, glycerine paste, calf lymph and tube lymph showing percentages of 83.34, 74.02 and 81.09 against 71.79, 85.71, and 77.95 respectively in the year previous. Thus there was an increase in the percentage of success with glycerine paste and tube lymph, as compared with the results of 1971.

552. The Sanitary Commissioner was out on inspection duty for 106 days against 81 in 1971 and travelled 2,089 miles. All the taluks in the State with the exception of 4 were visited in connection with sanitation and vital statistics; and the vaccination work in 31 stations was inspected during the year. The District Sanitary Officers spent on an average 226 days in camp against 224 in the year previous. The Sanitary Commissioner appears to have distributed

Inspection
work.

medicines and cholera leaflets and advised the people in domestic and personal hygiene during his inspection; but he has given no details of the irregularities and defects in the work of his subordinates noticed by him in the course of his tours.

553. The salient points in regard to the working of the Vaccination department are:—

- (1) The complete abolition of arm-to-arm vaccination throughout the State.
- (2) A note-worthy increase in the number and percentage of success of vaccine operations.
- (3) An increased impetus given to vaccination among the Brahmins and Mahomedans.
- (4) A small increase in the percentage of verification of vaccine operations.

GENERAL SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY (1896-97).

554. The Sanitary Commissioner was in charge of general sanitation and conservancy throughout the State except in the towns under the control and management of Town Improvement Committees. The total number of rural towns and villages conserved remained the same as in the previous year—39. Of these 26 had already been declared towns under the Police Regulation and in regard to the rest steps were taken during the year to bring them under the operation of the Regulation, in view to the strict enforcement of sanitation.

555. During the year under report no additions were made to the permanent Conservancy Establishment, which consists of 39 overseers, 22 peons and 321 sweepers maintained at a monthly cost of Rs. 1556½. A detailed statement showing the names of the several conservancy stations and the strength and cost of the establishment provided for each will be found in the Appendix.

In connection with the Kotayar Project Works a special conservancy establishment was provided at Kulasekaram where a large number of men employed on the works have taken up their abode temporarily. The establishment has been placed under the orders of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Project and its cost is also debited to that work.

For the conservancy of the fishing villages along the sea-coast from the Capital to Cape Comorin during the usual cholera season, a special establishment was sanctioned at a monthly cost of Rs. 384. The beach was divided into 4 divisions with an Inspector and a staff of peons and warders in charge of each. The headmen of the villages and petty officials of the local churches were appointed warders, and their influence was thus enlisted on the side of sanitation. The Sanitary Commissioner bears personal testimony to the thorough cleanliness maintained in all the fishing villages.

556. In para 536 of last year's report reference was made to a report promised by the Sanitary Commissioner on the several markets, fairs and festivals in the State in view to bring them under some organised sanitary control. The report, however, has not yet been submitted. The information collected is said to be incomplete and the Commissioner desires to have a thorough and careful study of the localities by personal inspection.

557. As in the previous year, a small conservancy establishment was maintained at Alwaye during the hot season when people largely congregate there for bathing purposes. Special conservancy arrangements were made in connection with the important fairs and festivals, under the direct supervision of the local sanitary officers. 18 festivals and 10 fairs received special attention.

558. In view of the unfortunate out-break of the Bubonic plague in Bombay, quarantine was strictly enforced in the several ports in the State and other precautionary measures were taken to prevent a possible importation of the disease. All conservancy overseers were supplied with cholera medicines and some of them with medicines for fever, dysentery and other ailments, with clear instructions regarding their distribution and application.

The question of providing street lights and rubbish carts to some of the important towns in the mofussil engaged the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner and suitable arrangements were made in respect of a few towns.

559. As in the previous year the Revenue and Magisterial officers were required to co-operate with the Sanitary Commissioner in the matter of local scrutiny, but the assistance rendered by them was in the opinion of Mr. Subrahmony Aiyar, less warm and effective than in the year before. This is disappointing. The Conservancy Overseers, however efficiently controlled by their departmental superiors, need looking after on the spot. The hearty co-operation of the local officers of the Revenue and Magisterial departments with the superior sanitary officers is essential, and Government will be glad if the Division Peishcars will impress this on their subordinates. The existence of a separate department by no means divests the executive officers of their responsibility in the matter of local sanitation.

560. The total cost of the Sanitary Department was Rs. 42,030 against Cost. Rs. 32,933 in 1071.

TOWNS UNDER TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEES.

561. The number of towns administered by the Town Improvement Committees remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 5—Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam. Towns under Committees.

562. The Quilon Committee was strengthened by the appointment of two additional members, one official and the other non-official. The constitution and strength of the other Committees remained the same as in 1071. In Alleppey the Commercial Agent, and in the other towns the local Dewan Peishcars, continued the Presidents of the respective committees throughout the year. The death of two non-official members and the resignation and the expiration of the term of appointment of a few others, official and non-official, necessitated certain changes in the *personnel*. Constitution and strength.

The subjoined table shows the composition and strength of the several Committees.

Towns.	No. of official members including the President.	No. of Non-official members.	Total.
Trivandrum	5	4	9
Nagercoil	5	3	8
Quilon	4	3	7
Alleppey	3	4	7
Kottayam	4	3	7

563. During the year under report the permanent Conservancy Establishment in Quilon was slightly strengthened, and six new watchers were appointed in Trivandrum for the more efficient guarding and conservancy of the Cochar Channel which feeds the large tank in the Fort. The horse allowance of the Sanitary Inspector, Nagercoil, and the pay of the office clerk and the staff of sweepers under the Trivandrum Committee were increased. Temporary hands were entertained by the mofussil committees in connection with the plague scare and cholera out-break and maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1089. Establishment.

The annexed statement shows the strength of the Conservancy Establishment under the several committees as they stood at the close of the year :

Towns.	Inspectors.	Assistant Inspectors or Overseers.	Sub-Overseers or Vicharippus.	Clerks.	Peons.	Sweepers.	Lamp-men.	Other employes.	Total.	Remarks.
Trivandrum	1	6	20	6	32	228		46	299	
Nagercoil	1	1	1	2	9	60	2		76	
Quilon	1	1	1	1	9	34	12		59	
Alleppey	1	1	1	1	3	34			41	
Kottayam	1	1	1	1	5	34	6		49	

* The Commemara Market Sergeant and his staff.

Meetings.

564. The following statement compares the number of meetings held and the average attendance at the meetings during the last 2 years :—

Towns.	No. of meetings.		Average attendance.		Percentage of attendance	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
Trivandrum	21	29	6.6	5.8	70.1	64.4
Nagercoil	26	24	5.5	4.8	69.7	60.0
Quilon	15	18	4.0	4.0	80.0	57.1
Alleppey	27	21	4.8	4.6	68.7	65.8
Kottayam	16	16	5.3	5.3	75.0	75.7

The Trivandrum Committee takes the lead in regard to the number of meetings held and Kottayam comes last. The uniform paucity of meetings held by the latter Committee since its organisation in 1070 calls for attention. There was a falling off in the number of meetings held in Nagercoil and Alleppey. In Kottayam 10 meetings convened could not come off for want of a quorum. Trivandrum, however, shows an improvement in this direction, the number of such abortive meetings having diminished from 14 to 4 in the year under review. In the matter of attendance there was deterioration in all the towns except Kottayam. Quilon shows the lowest percentage of average attendance.

Working of the committees.

565. In view to prevent a possible importation of the plague, special sanitary arrangements were made in the sea-board towns of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey in addition to the strict enforcement of quarantine in the ports. Among these may be mentioned the entertainment of additional sweeping and special scavenging staffs, the provision of latrines and night-soil carts, the disinfection of wells and cesspools and the erection of segregation camps.

Special.

Special precautionary measures were also adopted in Nagercoil against the importation and spread of cholera in connection with St. Xavier's Festival which usually attracts a large concourse of pilgrims from the adjoining parts. Arrangements were made for providing the people with pure drinking water on the occasion.

General.

566. The Committees appear to have done much useful work in connection with the general improvement and sanitation of the towns.

Trivandrum.

567. A Contagious Diseases Hospital was sanctioned, and a suitable site having been selected, steps were taken to assume the same.

The tiling of seven thatched buildings was undertaken by the Committee under the provisions of the Regulation, but only two were completed and the rest were in the course of construction when the year closed. A staff of watchers was sanctioned to see to the proper guarding and conservancy of the Cochar Channel, and notice boards were put up to prevent people fouling the water.

Rules were introduced under the provisions of the Regulation, assigning separate places for bathing, washing and other purposes in the important tanks in the town.

The conservancy carts employed by the contractors for the removal of rubbish being found unsuitable, 25 new ones were sanctioned.

The selection of sites for slaughter houses, the provision of night-soil carts and appliances and of 100 dust bins, the lighting of 3 important roads, the improvement of a few public wells and tanks, the conversion of certain lanes into roads and the gravelling of a few others and the provision of new drains and culverts for certain roads were among the other works done during the year.

568. The Commemara Market continued under the control and management of the Committee. A set of revised rules for the market were framed by the committee and submitted to Government, and they were sanctioned in the current year. The number of stalls occupied was on an average 90 against 87 in 1071. The gross receipts consisting of collections from the stalls and the produce of the trees within the market premises amounted to Rs. 1204-14-8 against Rs. 1224-5-5 in the previous year. Deducting Rs. 705-21-8, the cost of the establishment and lighting charges, the earnings which stand to the credit of the market were Rs. 498-14-0 against Rs. 534-3-8 in 1071.

Commemara market.

569. The following are some of the measures of public utility sanctioned and carried out during the year under report.

Mofussil towns.

(a) A system of private scavenging was introduced in Alleppey as a temporary measure. It is reported to be much appreciated by the public.

(b) The operation of section 18 of the Regulation relating to the removal of inflammable roofs of buildings was extended to certain parts of Kottayam; and notices were issued under the section in Quilon.

(c) Sign-boards showing the rules regulating wheeled traffic were posted at the principal entrances at Kottayam and Nagercoil.

(d) Additional lights and dust bins were provided for Quilon and Nagercoil.

(e) Two public wells were sunk in Kottayam, bathing ghauts were constructed and notice boards put up in Thirunakarai and Puthukulam tanks.

(f) An additional urinal was constructed and a site for another selected in Quilon.

(g) A fish market and a public latrine having been sanctioned for Kottayam, steps were taken for the acquisition of the sites.

(h) The improvement of the drainage system at Alleppey, the provision of a recreation ground for the use of the public and the boring of Artesian wells for providing good drinking water for the town engaged the attention of the Committee. No definite action was, however, taken during the year.

570. The subjoined statement shows the number of prosecutions started under the Regulation with their results as compared with 1071 :—

Prosecutions.

Towns.	No. of persons prosecuted.		No. convicted.		Percentage of conviction.	
	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072
Trivandrum	206	263	98	167	47.5	63.5
Nagercoil	12	2	12	1	100.0	50.0
Quilon	16	21	13	21	81.2	100.0
Alleppey	8	11	7	5	87.5	45.5
Kottayam	2	26	2	26	100.0	100.0

While there is a striking increase from 2 to 26 in the number of persons prosecuted in Kottayam, there is a perceptible fall in Nagercoil from 12 to 2 in the year under review. The variations are not explained. All the cases prosecuted in Quilon and Kottayam ended in conviction. This is satisfactory, showing the care used by the committee in ordering prosecution. The results shown by the Trivandrum Committee, though better than last year's, still call for improvement. Nagercoil and Alleppey have considerably fallen in this respect.

Expenditure.

571. The following statement compares the expenditure on account of the several Committees during the last 2 years. :—

Towns.	1871	1872	Difference.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Trivandrum	20,040	34,642	+ 8,602	
Nagercoil	6,503	8,046	+ 1,543	
Quilon	4,020	4,638	+ 618	
Alleppey	4,233	6,162	+ 1,929	
Kottayam	3,962	3,908	— 54	
Total.....	44,758	57,396	+ 12,638	

572. Government note with satisfaction the interest and earnestness displayed by the Presidents and Members, official and non-official, of the Committees in advancing the health, sanitation, and comfort of the towns in their charge.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1896-97.)

573. In submitting his report on the working of the Medical Department for 1872, the Durbar Physician seems to have adopted as far as possible the forms used in regard to the Madras hospitals, to permit of easy comparison with those institutions.

The necessary changes in the various forms of record-keeping and of periodical returns were also introduced during the year.

Administra-
tion.
Supply of
Medicines,
Instruments,
appliances &c.

574. The supply of European medicines, instruments and appliances was obtained as usual from Messrs. Ferris and Co. of Bristol. There was great demand for quinine, owing to the prevalence of fever throughout the State during the year, and the additional quantity required was obtained from the Madras Government and from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay. Several instruments, which could not be repaired in India, were sent to Messrs. Ferris and Co. for repair.

No information is given in the Durbar Physician's report of the extent to which indigenous drugs were used in the medical institutions. The omission should be supplied in future reports.

To carry out the scheme, adverted to in para 574 of the report for 1871, for the sale of quinine and chlorodyne to the public, a special supply of quinine and of ingredients for making chlorodyne was obtained from England.

The quinine packets are made up and labelled at the Reformatory by the boys of that institution and the chlorodyne is manufactured in the General Medical Stores.

The sale is effected through the Anchal department, a supply being always kept at each Anchal office throughout the State. Quinine is put up in powders of 5 grains each, each powder being sold at 8 cash, and packets of 12 powders at

6 chs. each. Chlorodyne is sold in half and one ounce phials at 2 and 4 chs. each respectively. The results of the scheme which cannot but prove beneficial to the public and which appear to be appreciated are watched with interest.

During the year under report, special indents mainly for quinine, chlorodyne, and cholera pills were supplied to the Revenue, Public Works, Forest and Cardamom departments for the use of the subordinates of those departments working in malarious and unhealthy regions.

575. An attempt was made in the year under review to collect and tabulate all the standing orders and circulars of the department in the form of a Code. The draft is before Government for consideration. Civil Medical Code.

576. There were two casualties during the year :—First class Assistant Apothecary N. Neelacunda Pillai and 2nd class Assistant Apothecary Thomas Korali. Staff.

Five Assistant Apothecaries, all graduates in medicine of the Madras University and 15 Hospital Assistants were entertained during the year, the latter on almost the same scale of pay as in Madras.

Of the Hospital Assistants, 2 were posted to the Military department for duty in the Brigade Hospital, 12 were attached to the Civil Medical Department and sent to the most important out-station hospitals, and one was specially entertained temporarily for the charge of the dispensary established at Pachipara in connection with the Kotayar Project Works.

Five of the Hospital Assistants resigned and one was dismissed for disobedience of orders. The Durbar Physician observes that these men with a few exceptions have not proved satisfactory.

The question of how best to ensure an adequate supply of qualified men for the lower grades of the medical department, whether by offering scholarships to selected candidates and getting them trained in the Hospital Assistants' class at Madras, or by reviving and re-constituting on proper basis the local Medical Class which was closed some years ago, has been engaging attention. The matter is still under discussion with the Durbar Physician.

The Lady Doctor referred to in the report for last year joined duty in the year under review, as also the third female Assistant Apothecary who was permitted to go through her post—collegiate course at Madras.

One Assistant Apothecary was absent on sick leave throughout the year and another went to England on a year's leave. Notwithstanding the additional hands sanctioned, it was found that the department could not adequately meet the demand and the entertainment of four additional Assistant Apothecaries was sanctioned shortly after the close of the year.

Including the Durbar Physician there were at the end of the year :—

- 59 Medical men
- 1 Lady Doctor and
- 3 Female Assistant Apothecaries.

There were, besides,

- 36 Compounders,
- 2 Matrons for the Maternity Hospitals,
- 23 Licensed Midwives, and
- 7 Sick-nurses in the department.

There was one medical practitioner for every 106 sq. miles and 40,598 of population against 122 and 46,504 respectively in the previous year.

577. The new Leper Asylum at Oolampara was completed and opened during the year. The Women and Children's Hospital, which for want of accommodation for in-patients was started as a Dispensary at the beginning, was also completed about the close of the year. Hospitals.

The Huzur Dispensary for which no returns had been submitted in previous years was treated as a separate institution in the year under report.

Two dispensaries were opened during the year, one at Pallode and the second at Pachipara, the latter being for the special benefit of the D. P. W. coolies on the Kotayar Project Works. All the expenses of this institution are charged to the Public Works Department.

In view to better distinguish hospitals from dispensaries, it was ruled during the year that all institutions in which accommodation for in-patients is provided and for which diets are sanctioned permanently are hospitals and those without such accommodation and diets, dispensaries. Under this ruling the dispensaries at Parur, Lalam, Todupuzha and Tiruvella were converted into hospitals.

The Durbar Physician is empowered to sanction diets for dispensaries temporarily where such is necessary when Police or other cases have to be specially admitted.

A weekly dispensary was opened at Talavadi, a bi-weekly one at Ettumanur and a third was sanctioned for Erattupettah. It is proposed to provide special accommodation for these dispensaries and the Chief Engineer has been asked to submit a type design for dispensary buildings.

The weekly dispensary at Kayangulam was changed into a bi-weekly one.

Grants were given under the new rules to the Mission Hospital at Neyyoor, and the Planters' Medical Institution at Pommudi, both being thus brought to some extent under the control and supervision of the Medical Department of the State.

The abolition of the old Taikad hospital has been sanctioned. It is, however, kept open until the incurables who are accommodated in it for the present are shifted to the special building proposed to be constructed for them.

Excluding the special institutions, such as the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, the Central Jail Hospital and the Maternity Hospitals at head-quarters and Quilon, there were in the year 22 hospitals and 19 dispensaries or 41 institutions in all in the State against 35 in the previous year.

Taking the number of institutions in relation to area and population, there was one hospital for every 164 square miles and for every 62,383 of population, a considerable advance on the figures for the previous year. The ratio per mille of population was .016 which compares favourably with the ratio for the Madras Presidency which was .014 in 1895.

Besides the Government hospitals and dispensaries above referred to, there were under the grant-in-aid system, both European and Native, 36 institutions *vide* paras 635 and 637. Thus in the whole State there were 77 institutions. In relation to area and population there was one institution for every 87.40 square miles and for every 33,217 of population.

578. The aggregate expenditure during the year on hospital buildings in repairs, original works &c. amounted to Rs. 60,304. Some of the principal items are shown below :—

	Rs.	ch.	c.
Certain additional works for the Leper Asylum	1967	"	"
Additions and alterations in the Women and Children's Hospital	7,996	"	"
Construction of hospital at Chirayinkil	4,697	"	"
Additional accommodation for the Women and Children's dispensary	2,755	"	"
Construction of out-houses for Neyyattinkara hospital	2,688	"	"
Furniture for the Leper Asylum	2,341	"	"
Do. for the Women and Children's Hospital	2,027	"	"
Construction of a hospital at Nedumangad	1,804	"	"
Construction of a dispensary at Colachel	1,075	"	"
Re-roofing the hospital at Alwaye	1,052	"	"
Construction of Tiruvella Dispensary	833	"	"
Do. In-patients' shed at Peermade Dispensary	719	"	"

579. The subjoined statement shows in one view the number of medical institutions, the provision of beds for the accommodation of in-patients, the number treated in each institution both as in- and out-patients, the results, the ratio of mortality and the average daily attendance:—

		1										2										3										4
		Name of Hospital or Dispensary.										In-door Patients.					Out-door Patients.					Total number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.										
Number.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		h	i		j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r											
								Number cured.	Number re-lieved.		Discharged other-wise.	Died.										Ratio of deaths per cent of total treated.	Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily Attendance.
1	General Hospital	2,194	1,098	1,096	...	76	346	06	20	...	69.27	21.50	5.87	96.73	Information	not available.	17,765	88.43	10,939													
2	Maternity	327	284	16	14	13	3.85	40	...	29.8	...	...	...	26.9	Information	not available.	590	3.54	917													
3	(a) Lying-in-Hospital	702	186	371	8	62	8.83	50	...	37.5	...	11.3	...	131.4	Information	not available.	10,579	51.3	11,281													
4	(b) Gynaecological Ward	160	68	...	4	28	...	...	...	3.02	5.62	...	...	6.62	Information	not available.	6,313	...	700													
5	Tubercle Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	6,313	...	6,313													
6	Women and Children's Hospital	169	110	51	...	8	4.73	...	...	81	4.85	...	...	5.66	Information	not available.	6,313	...	6,313													
7	Leprosy Asylum	37	34	3	...	...	...	...	...	43	1.67	...	49	2.59	Information	not available.	816	19.58	3,610													
8	Palace Dispensary	81	69	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	1,007	8.75	1,564													
9	Vadakkottaram Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	2,267	27.68	12,066													
10	Fort Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	2,183	29.06	4,459													
11	Ruzur Cutcherry Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	5,289	37.08	5,460													
12	Disette Dispensary, Chirayinkil	117	84	25	...	3	9.56	...	...	146	2.38	...	...	1.96	Information	not available.	11,000	37.08	11,894													
13	Disette Dispensary, Chirayinkil	714	529	163	2	26	332	17	16	Information not available.	...	...	...	39.18	Information	not available.	...	...	...													
14	Vicoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	...	...	...													
15	(a) Lying-in-Hospital	288	149	124	...	...	1.04	...	16	17.4	...	...	...	17.4	Information	not available.	254	9.35	512													
16	(b) Gynaecological Ward	335	218	70	4	13	3.89	32	8	1.33	11.01	...	...	12.94	Information	not available.	11,092	46.99	12,317													
17	do. Dispensary, Kozhancheri	16	95	57	8	27	1	10	10	53	2.47	...	...	3.12	Information	not available.	10,104	43.71	10,199													
18	do. Hospital, Truvalla	91	53	20	...	6	8.51	3	3	58	1.61	...	...	2.89	Information	not available.	8,513	40.26	8,637													
19	do. Dispensary, Changanacherry	137	98	28	...	11	8.02	2	2	Information not available.	...	...	...	5.20	Information	not available.	6,849	41.66	11,829													
20	do. Hospital, Kottayam	338	233	115	1	60	10.67	28	1	Information not available.	...	...	...	19.73	Information	not available.	3,983	Information not available	10,139													
21	do. Dispensary, Vayalup	561	411	177	...	3	5.88	1	1	Information not available.	...	...	...	21.48	Information	not available.	3,983	Information not available	10,139													
22	do. Hospital, Sierattal	328	193	92	5	25	7.62	20	12	Information not available.	...	...	...	10.46	Information	not available.	3,983	Information not available	10,139													
23	do. do. Alweave	430	358	42	10	14	3.25	18	6	...	...	...	...	15.76	Information	not available.	11,175	32.29	11,605													
24	do. do. Parur	132	92	32	10	7	5.30	8	4	1.08	3.04	...	...	4.47	Information	not available.	5,878	27.16	6,040													
25	do. do. Mudattupuzha	186	102	70	8	6	3.22	12	12	Information not available.	...	...	...	5.17	Information	not available.	3,995	25.79	4,681													
26	do. do. Todupuzha	133	85	31	1	10	7.5	10	10	7	3.7	...	...	1.4	Information	not available.	4,470	13.2	4,603													
27	do. do. Idalam	161	107	44	...	3	3.1	10	10	Information not available.	...	...	...	6.16	Information	not available.	6,073	49.83	10,216													
28	do. do. Kanjirappali	307	198	108	14	15	4.56	10	10	...	...	...	...	6.31	Information	not available.	6,896	26.94	7,302													
29	do. Dispensary, Kerepudi	7	63	55	...	1	16.25	12	10	...	3.08	...	...	3.60	Information	not available.	1,353	19.35	3,871													
30	do. Dispensary, Changanacherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not available.	...	...	...	Information	not available.	580	12.22	1,387													
31	do. District Hospital, Shencottah	105	79	26	...	2	...	11	10	Information not available.	...	...	...	6.12	Information	not available.	1,060	13.72	1,587													
32	do. do. Kottarakk	66	59	7	7	1	2.17	...	...	...	1.71	...	...	2.39	Information	not available.	1,887	19.44	1,932													
33	do. do. Kottarakk	16	41	4	...	1	...	1	1	Information not available.	...	...	...	2.33	Information	not available.	1,300	14.61	1,414													
34	do. do. Pallode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not available.	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	392	7.1	1,165													
35	do. do. Nedumangad	79	59	13	2	5	6.33	4	2	Information not available.	...	...	...	1.59	Information	not available.	2,797	23.49	5,714													
36	do. Hospital, Neyyattinkara	699	493	184	19	19	2.71	13	8	...	20.53	...	...	20.53	Information	not available.	5,665	68.67	15,365													
37	do. do. Parassala	580	186	64	10	11	3.52	21	12	...	6.45	...	...	6.45	Information	not available.	7,096	25.3	7,406													
38	P. W. Hospital, Kuttankuram	240	128	38	...	3	3.75	8	...	...	6.18	...	...	6.18	Information	not available.	...	...	8,087													
39	do. do. Pambanapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	...	...	13,289													
40	do. do. Pambanapuram	401	254	80	...	26	6.43	16	8	1.31	9.38	...	...	13.4	Information	not available.	4,184	37.74	14,772													
41	do. Hospital, Colachel	47	44	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	1,157	12.05	1,472													
42	do. Hospital, Nagercoil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	3,566	44.09	10,027													
43	do. Dispensary, Kottarakk	265	182	40	21	22	8.3	16	16	Information not available.	...	...	...	9.69	Information	not available.	9,792	23.28	5,261													
44	Central Jail Hospital, Trivandrum	208	164	30	6	14	6.73	32	...	...	10.32	...	...	16.32	Information	not available.	5,226	...	...													
45	Court Jail, Quilon	162	133	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	...	...	...													
46	Court Jail, do	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	...	...	...													
47	District Jail, Alleppey	104	92	6	...	3	2.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	...	...	...													
48	do. do. Nagercoil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	...	...	...													
49	do. do. Nagercoil	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	...	...	...													
50	Weekly and bi-weekly Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	...	...	...													
51	Special Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information	not available.	...	...	...													
Total.....		10,920	6,777	3,311	134	631	239.31	545	324	122.57	236.98	21.04	534.62	68,600	29,393	1729.41	3,22,279		3,33,199													

Accommodation.

The total number of beds available in all the institutions was 869; the daily average under treatment was about 535. In some of the larger institutions like the General Hospital and the Taikad Hospital at the capital the daily average of in-patients slightly exceeded the accommodation available.

Total treated.

10,920 in and 3,22,279 out-patients were treated in the year as compared with 9,826 and 2,71,577 respectively in 1971. The increase in the in-patients is attributed partly to the additional accommodation provided by the conversion of four dispensaries into hospitals and partly to the additional diets sanctioned during the year for some of the more important institutions.

580. The following table compares the total number treated in each institution in the years 1971 and 1972 :—

	Institution.	Number treated in 1971.	Number treated in 1972.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	General Hospital ...	16,104	19,959	3,855	...
2	Maternity	...	...	...	...
	(a) Lying in Hospital ...	630	917	287	...
	(b) Gynaecological ward ...	...	...	...	...
3	Taikad Hospital ...	10,550	11,281	731	...
4	Lunatic Asylum ...	...	100	100	...
5	Women and Children's Hospital ...	...	6,343	6,343	...
6	Leper Asylum ...	...	169	169	...
7	Palace Dispensary ...	2,960	3,178	218	...
8	Do. Sub-Dispensary ...	2,765	3,640	875	...
9	Vadakkay Cottaram Dispensary ...	815	1,564	749	...
10	Fort Dispensary ...	10,339	12,006	1,667	...
11	Huzur Cutcherry Dispensary ...	...	4,450	4,450	...
12	District Dispensary, Chirayinkil ...	5,976	5,406	...	570
13	Do. Hospital Quilon ...	11,609	11,804	195	...
14	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	...	...	...	...
	(a) Lying in Hospital ...	583	542	...	41
	(b) Gynaecological ward ...	...	...	...	...
15	District Hospital, Mavelikara ...	12,162	12,317	155	...
16	Do. Dispensary, Kozhancheri ...	6,716	10,199	3,483	...
17	Do. Hospital, Tiruvalla ...	10,740	8,637	...	2,103
18	Do. Dispensary, Changanachery ...	11,628	11,829	201	...
19	Do. Hospital, Kottayam ...	8,458	10,139	1,681	...
20	Do. Do. Alleppey ...	17,907	33,811	15,904	...
21	Do. Dispensary, Vaikam ...	5,886	4,745	...	1,141
22	Do. Hospital, Shertallay ...	7,375	8,385	1,010	...
23	Do. Do. Alwaye ...	4,701	11,605	6,904	...
24	Do. Do. Parur ...	5,181	6,010	829	...
25	Do. Do. Muvattupuzha ...	4,865	4,081	...	784
26	Do. Do. Thodupuzha ...	10,708	4,603	...	6,105
27	Do. Do. Lalam ...	9,472	10,216	744	...
28	Do. Do. Kanjirapalli ...	11,569	7,302	...	4,267
29	Do. Dispensary, Peermade ...	5,226	3,871	...	1,355
30	Do. Do. Cardamom Hills ...	286	1,387	1,101	...
31	District Hospital, Shencottah ...	4,063	4,152	89	...
32	Do. Dispensary, Punalur ...	4,094	4,513	419	...
33	Do. Do. Kottarakara ...	3,744	4,195	450	...
34	Do. Do. Nedumangad ...	4,775	5,744	969	...
35	Do. Do. Pallode ...	...	1,185	1,185	...
36	Do. Hospital, Neyyattinkara ...	12,847	16,365	2,518	...
37	Do. Do. Parassala ...	3,396	7,906	4,510	...
38	P. W. Hospital, Kulasekaram ...	11,783	8,687	...	3,096
39	P. W. Dispensary, Pachippara ...	...	1,472	1,472	...
40	District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram ...	10,492	15,280	4,788	...
41	Do. Dispensary, Colachel ...	3,897	3,614	...	283
42	Do. Hospital, Nagercoil ...	8,084	10,027	1,943	...
43	Do. Dispensary, Cottaram ...	3,641	5,261	1,620	...
44	Central Jail Hospital, Trivandrum ...	132	208	76	...
45	District Jail, Hospital Quilon ...	126	162	36	...
46	Court Jail, Do. ...	11	7	...	4
47	District Jail, Hospital Alleppey ...	140	103	...	37
48	Do. Do. Nagercoil ...	21	4	...	17
49	Do. Do. Parur ...	10	13	3	...
50	Weekly and bi-weekly dispensaries	14,792	{ 6,501 }	14	...
51	Special dispensaries	...	{ 8,305 }	...	...
	Total.....	*2,81,259	3,33,199	71,743	19,803

Total increase 51,940.

* This does not include the figure 144 under Lunatic Asylum.

The largest increase was at Alleppey and is in the opinion of the Durbar Physician "chiefly due to the appreciation of the institution under the present Medical Officer." Excluding the Jail Hospitals only ten institutions show a decrease. The greatest decline was at Thodupuzha and the least at the Victoria Jubilee Hospital. The Medical Officer at Thodupuzha strangely enough attributes the fall to famine, which if at all should produce the opposite effects. At Kanjirapally the decline is reported to have been due to the absence of the usual epidemic of fever.

At Kulasekharam the attendance was affected by the opening of the dispensary at Pachippara. The Government Dispensary at Peermade was relieved by the planters' hospitals, and the number treated was in consequence less.

In Muvattupuzha and Colachel there was less fever and cholera respectively than in the previous year.

10,325 persons were treated by the Sanitary Officers in addition to those treated by the Medical Department. The total number of persons afforded medical relief in the State was 3,43,524.

581. *In-patients.* The total number of in-patients treated was as previously stated 10,920. Of these 62.06 per cent were cured, 29.4 relieved, 1.41 discharged otherwise, and 5.04 died. Results.

Mortality among in-patients. 551 deaths were registered in all the institutions compared with 510 in the previous year, the percentage of deaths being 5.04 against 5.19 in 1971. The percentage of deaths is distributed as follows:—

Cholera	42
Dysentery	69
Malarial Fevers	36
All other diseases	357

5.04

The death-rate per mille was .2 or the same as in the year before.

Out-patients. Particulars of the number treated, general attendance &c. are given in paras 579 and 580.

582. Details of the diseases treated are given in statement No. 91 of the Appendix. The largest number treated was for diseases of the digestive system, 69,596. Next came malarial fevers, 52,952, and thirdly diseases of the skin, 22,355. Classes of diseases treated.

583. Out of a total number of 3,33,199 cases of all diseases treated 5,613 (or 1.6 per cent) were treated for venereal affections—a smaller percentage than that for the Presidency town of Madras in 1895. Venereal diseases.

584. 649 major and 12,727 minor operations were performed during the year against 625 and 8,860 in 1971. Surgical operations.

The work done in the operative department of surgery is very satisfactory, and Government note with pleasure the Durbar Physician's testimony to the steady progress displayed in this important branch of the profession.

585. The results of the major operations performed in the different medical institutions of the State are recorded below:—

	Institutions.	Remained at the end of 1971.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results.					Remarks.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining.	
1	General Hospital	5	98	103	91	3	...	3	6	
2	Maternity		68	68	61	6	...	1	...	
	(a) Lying-in-Hospital									
	(b) Gynecological Ward									
3	Talkad Hospital		13	13	13	...	...	...	...	
4	Lunatic Asylum		8	8	7	1	...	...	...	
5	Women and Children's Hospital		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Leper Asylum		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Palace Dispensary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Palace Sub-Dispensary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Vadakkay Cottaram do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Fort Dispensary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Huzur Cutcherry Dispensary		14	14	9	3	...	2	...	
12	District Dispensary Chirayinkil		11	11	9	1	...	1	...	
13	District Hospital Quilon		22	22	16	6	...	...	...	
14	Victoria Jubilee Hospital		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(a) Lying-in-Hospital		25	25	25	...	...	...	...	
	(b) Gynecological Ward									
15	District Hospital Mavelikara		17	17	11	6	...	...	...	
16	Do. Dispensary Kozhencheri		20	20	14	4	...	2	...	
17	Do. Hospital Tiruvalla		18	18	11	4	...	3	...	
18	Do. Dispensary Changanachery		13	13	10	1	...	2	...	
19	Do. Hospital Kottayam		11	11	10	1	...	...	...	
20	Do. do. Alleppey		94	96	72	12	8	1	3	
21	Do. Dispensary Vaikam		12	12	7	5	...	...	...	
22	Do. Hospital Shertallay		15	15	11	4	...	...	...	
23	Do. do. Alwaye		15	15	12	...	...	3	...	
24	Do. do. Parur		12	12	10	1	...	1	...	
25	Do. do. Muvattupuzha		5	5	3	1	...	1	...	
26	Do. do. Todupuzha		3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
27	Do. do. Lalam		4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
28	Do. do. Kanjirapally		16	16	12	1	1	2	...	
29	Do. Dispensary, Peermade		3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
30	Dispensary, Cardamom Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	District Hospital Shencottah	1	10	11	11	...	...	...	...	
32	Do. Dispensary Ponalloor		13	13	9	3	...	...	1	
33	Do. do. Kottarakara		16	16	13	1	...	2	...	
34	Do. do. Pallode		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Do. do. Nedumanagd		7	7	5	...	...	...	...	
36	Do. Hospital Neyyattinkara		33	33	29	6	...	...	...	
37	Do. do. Parassala		6	6	5	...	...	1	...	
38	P. W. Hospital Kulasakegaram		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	P. W. Dispensary Pachippara		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	District Hospital Padmanabhapuram		22	22	22	...	...	...	...	
41	Do. Dispensary Colachel		6	6	6	...	...	...	...	
42	Do. Hospital Nagercoil		4	4	3	1	...	...	...	
43	Do. Dispensary Kottaram		7	7	6	...	...	...	1	
Total.....		8	641	649	527	67	13	29	13	

586. The following table shows the result of the working of the department and the expenditure incurred as compared with the previous year.

Year.	Number of patients treated.		Daily average attendance of patients.		Number of beds available. Percentage of mortality among in-patients.	Number of surgical operations.		Work of midwives.	Total expenditure.	Rates of expenditure to number treated.	Number of Post Mortem Examinations.		Remarks.
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.		Major.	Minor.				For pathological purposes.	For medico-legal purposes.	
1971	9,682*	2,71,577	663.97†	1,128.57	803.5.19	625	8,860	374	1,85,951	10 as. 4.1 pies	21	269	
1972	10,920	3,22,279	534.82	1,728.41	860.5.04	649	12,727	432	2,26,924	10 as. 8 pies.	7	285	

* This does not include the figure 144 under Lunatic Asylum.

† This includes the average daily number of lunatics and lepers for 1971.

The charge to Government for each patient treated was 19 chuckrums against 20 chuckrums in the year before.

587. The following statement gives the classes of patients treated :—

Europeans	...	620
Eurasians	...	3,410
Hindus	...	106,714
Mussulmans	...	19,099
Other classes	...	177,365
Information not available	...	25,991

Total3,33,199

The following is the distribution of patients treated according to sex :—

Men	...	164,037
Women	...	80,120
Children	...	63,106
Information not available	...	25,936

Total3,33,199

Information does not seem to have been available for a large number of patients with reference to their classes and sex. It is hard to understand how the required particulars were omitted to be entered in the registers for such a large number. Medical officers in charge of institutions should be directed to pay more attention to the proper recordation of these particulars.

588. The increase noted in the number of patients treated and operations performed in this institution is satisfactory. The Durbar Physician bears excellent testimony to the improved working of the hospital under the immediate charge of Assistant Surgeon E. Poonen M. D. He remarks "The re-organization and placing of the institution under the immediate charge of Assistant Surgeon Poonen M. D. has been followed by very good results. The hospital is now worked on a regular system and has a special staff permanently attached, including a resident Assistant Apothecary. Dr. Poonen has taken a good deal of trouble to work up the institution and very good results have been obtained for which Dr. Poonen deserves credit."

589. This institution was opened in November of the year under review, at first as a Dispensary in the former Vaccine Depot. An upper-storied building on the premises of the General Hospital occupied by the Sanitary Commissioner's office was vacated, and converted into a hospital towards the close of the year. Both the buildings were added to and fitted up at considerable cost. A complete supply of medicines and instruments was provided and the institution equipped with every requisite. 6,343 cases were treated in the year, almost all in the dispensary. This is very satisfactory, and shows that female medical aid is greatly appreciated. It has been resolved to admit all classes of cases in the institution, including those of maternity—the latter to be confined to women of the higher classes and of good social position.

Additional sheds have been provided to accommodate the latter cases. Infectious diseases such as cholera and small-pox are excluded.

The following shows the classes of patients treated :—

Europeans	...	13
Eurasians	...	314
Hindus	...	1,367
Mussalmans	...	89
Other classes	...	4,560

590. In connection with this institution it may be interesting to note that there are at present five young ladies studying in the Madras Medical College under scholarships granted by the Travancore Government—four under the auspices of the Dufferin Fund, and one as a special scholar. One young lady—a Travancore Dufferin-Fund scholar—passed the L. M. & S. in the year under report, but did not elect to serve in Travancore.

Maternity
Hospital,
Trivandrum.

591. 223 lying-in and 694 gynecological cases were treated as compared with 203 and 427 respectively in 1071. Of the 223 lying-in cases, 109 were of natural labour, 24 were instrumental, 11 were of abortion and 16 were discharged otherwise.

The increase in the number of patients is attributed to the re-organisation of the institution and to the provision of a permanent staff of midwives.

About the close of the year, the hospital was transferred temporarily to a rented building in front of the Public Offices, until a new building is provided. 13 deaths occurred in the institution and the ratio of deaths was 3.85 of the total treated. 68 major operations were performed during the year, and only one case terminated fatally.

Victoria
Jubilee
School and
Hospital.

592. As stated in para 559 of the report for 1071, the fourth batch of pupil midwives, 5 in number, passed their final examination at the beginning of the year under review, and were entertained in the department. A new class consisting of 8 Government students on scholarships of Rs. 10 each and 2 private pupils has been formed. Rules have been framed laying down the standard of general education required, and the necessity for a competitive examination for admission into the class. A knowledge of English is essential.

593. 288 in-patients and 254 out-patients were treated, compared with 242 and 341 respectively in the previous year. Of the number treated, 270 were lying-in cases and 272 gynecological against 316 and 267 in 1071. The decrease was in the lying-in cases.

Midwives.

594. 21 midwives remained at the close of the previous year; these, together with the five pupils also passed out of the Victoria Jubilee School during the year, brought up the strength to 26. Of these, one died, one resigned, and one was absent throughout the year. Of the remaining 23 excluding those attached to the Maternity at Trivandrum and the Jubilee Hospital at Quilon, 17 were working in the several hospitals and dispensaries in the State. 432 cases were attended by them as compared with 354 in 1071. Each midwife attended on an average 25.4 cases.

595. The following statement shows the number of cases attended by each midwife.

Name.	Station.	1071	1072	Increase.	Decrease.	Date of entertainment.
Ruth Daniel	Nagereoil	67	66	...	1	21st Kartigay 1065.
N. Karthiayani Pilla	Port Dispensary	23	39	16	...	
M. Mariam	Changanachery	45	3	...	42	
Kesi Daniel	General Hospital	22	20	...	2	
*Daniel Jivaretnam	Padmanabhapuram	4	...	...	4	* Died during the year.
V. Kartiayani Ammaiah	Mavelikara	42	20	...	16	
C. Achannila	Sherattalay	16	4	...	12	
B. Janaky	Tiruvalla	21	31	10	...	
Elizabeth David	Kottarakara	20	25	5	...	1st Panguini 1067.
Esther Fernandez	Kottayam	13	18	5	...	
P. C. Annah	Parur North	14	25	11	...	
B. Muller	Alleppey	5	48	43	...	
D. Neeloo	Neyattinkara	27	34	7	...	9th Chittray 1069.
S. Neeloo Ammah	Calachel	8	7	...	1	
M. Ruth Samuel	Nedamangad	19	21	2	...	
	Women and Children's Hospital	...	7	7	...	
Rachel Bell	Chirayinkil	...	16	16	...	22nd Arpasy 1070.
V. Cochikka	Alwaye	...	17	17	...	
K. Harriet	Shencottah	...	18	18	...	
Rosa Mendez	Muvattupuzha	...	7	7	...	
Maggy Lazarus	Parassala	8	...	...	8	18th Auvany 1072.
Total		354	432	164	86	

The increase was greatest at Alleppey. No reason is assigned for the considerable decline in the work done by the midwife at Changanachery. Though the number of cases attended by the midwives is in advance of the previous year, still better results seem possible and are certainly desirable.

596. There were 90 patients remaining under treatment at the end of 1071, and with the 44 admitted during the year under review, the total number under treatment was 134. Of these, 28 were discharged. Three patients escaped but they were re-captured the same day. The average daily strength during the year was 90.3 against 91.8 in 1071.

Lunatic
Asylum.

597. Of the patients discharged 25 were cured and 3 discharged otherwise, two of the latter having been handed over to their relations.

Results of
treatment.

The Durbar Physician reports that the treatment in the hospital consisted mainly of attention to general hygienic principles with some kind of amusement or congenial occupation. In regard to medical treatment, he says, the use of sulphonal and hypodermic injection of hyoscin was attended with beneficial results. Trional was introduced during the latter part of the year and is reported to have been superior to sulphonal in some respects.

598. The inmates were composed of:

Caste and
creed.

Hindus	...	77
Christians	...	40
Mahomedans	...	7
Other classes	...	10
		134

599. 94 of the patients were males and 40 females.

Sex.

600. Divided according to occupation, there were

Occupation.

2 School masters
1 Accountant
1 Merchant
1 Goldsmith
2 Sepoys
21 Joolies
7 Toddy drawers
3 Weavers
2 Washermen
33 Beggars and
17 of no occupation

No information is available with reference to 44 of the inmates.

601. The largest number of patients admitted during the year were between the ages of 20 and 40.

Ages.

602. The greater number of cases were of Mania and Melancholia attributed mainly to physical and moral causes.

Types and
causes of in-
sanity.

603. 5 criminal lunatics remained at the end of 1071 and 4 were admitted during the year under review. Of these 3 were under-trial prisoners and 6 were convicts transferred from the Central Jail.

Criminal
population.

604. There was very little over-crowding during the year. The building has been condemned and plans and estimates are being prepared for a new Lunatic Asylum, the site for which has been assumed. Every possible attention was paid to the clothing, bathing, exercise and food of the patients.

Accommoda-
tion and General
Hygiene of the
patients.

605. The scale of diet was revised during the year. The average cost of dieting during the year was Rs. 79-8 chs. 10-c. per patient. The lunatics are weighed weekly and a record kept. No appreciable difference is noted.

Diets.

606. Weaving and rope making were the chief industries. An attempt was made to cultivate plantains and grow vegetables but without much good result.

Industries
and employ-
ment.

The sale proceeds of the garden amounted to Rs. 70-17 chs. during the year against Rs. 77 in the year before. The working inmates were employed mostly in cleaning the compound and drawing water.

Sickness and mortality.

607. The average strength of sick was 4.6 against 7.3 in 1971. Most of the admissions were for "Bright's Disease." 28 deaths occurred.

10	from Bright's Disease
6	" Cholera
2	" Dysentery
2	" Debility
1	" Organic disease of the heart
1	" Phthisis
2	" Diarrhoea
1	" Enteritis
1	" Metritis
1	" Anaemia
1	" Fracture of skull.

Leprosy Asylum

608. As already stated in para 577 the Leper Asylum at Oolampara was opened in the year under report. The lepers in the State had hitherto been accommodated in the Charity or Taikad hospital, an old institution in the heart of the town. 77 lepers were transferred to the new asylum on the 18th Kartigay. With new admissions the strength rose to 168. 63 patients were discharged during the year, 50 males and 13 females. Of these, 32 are reported to have shown marked improvement in their general condition and health under treatment and the liberal diets allowed them.

Caste and Creed.

609. Divided according to caste and creed,
56 were Hindus
6 Mahomedans
44 Christians
62 Other classes

168

Sex.

610. 141 of the patients were males, and 27 females.

Occupation.

611. The following shows the previous occupation of the patients admitted into the Asylum:—

Artisans	...	8
Baker	...	1
Bazaarmen	...	3
Beggars	...	5
Butler	...	1
Constables	...	3
Cooks	...	3
Coolies	...	10
Cultivators	...	7
Dyers	...	2
Fishermen	...	2
Fitter	...	1
Horse keepers	...	2
Agricultural Labourers	...	55
Merchants	...	2
Printer	...	1
Peon	...	1
Sawyers	...	3
Sepoy	...	1
Menial servants	...	18

Toddy drawers	...	6
Traders	...	10
Weavers	...	4
No occupation	...	19
		168

The largest number of admissions was from the agricultural cooly class and next from the menial servant class.

612. The greatest number of admissions ranged between the ages of 20 and 40. Age.

613. The division of the disease into tubercular, anasthetic and mixed is adopted in the Asylum. Divided thus, the patients numbered 13, 77 and 78 respectively under the three heads. Class of leprosy.

614. As far as could be ascertained from the previous histories of the patients, majority seem to have contracted the disease from immoral lives, some by hereditary taint, and others by contact. The histories, however, are not quite reliable. Causes.

615. There were no criminal lepers in the institution, convicts suffering from the disease being kept in the Central Jail, isolated from the rest of the inmates. One of the patients was subject to insanity (Melancholia). Criminal population.

616. The male wards were all full towards the end of the year. Government have sanctioned the construction of an additional ward, and the work is in progress. There was accommodation towards the end of the year for 106 patients, and the largest number confined on any one day was 101. Accommodation.

The following are the existing buildings:—

(1) 4 permanent wards (3 for males and 1 for females) holding 24 beds each, and a temporary shed for Pulayas to accommodate 10 beds.

(2) Two cook-rooms one for Eurasians and Native Christians and the other for all classes.

(3) An ulcer washing and a bathing shed.

(4) Two buildings for the use of the head and other warders, with out-houses attached. These are not occupied owing to the proximity to the wards.

(5) A dead house and *post mortem* room.

(6) Contractor's godown.

(7) Office.

(8) Apothecary's quarters.

617. The staff consists of 4 scavengers, 3 male and 1 female. The wards have each a portable latrine. The dry-earth system is in use. Sanitation and Conservancy.

618. Every attention is paid towards the bathing, food, clothing and exercise of the patients. General Hygiene.

619. The patients are reported to be at present without any occupation. They are made to do some work in keeping the wards and premises clean and tidy—with much reluctance, however, on their part. It is proposed to introduce gardening as a light occupation. Industries and employment.

620. Those who are able to read, occupy themselves with secular and religious readings and newspapers, when they could get them. Amusements.

621. The chief diseases treated were diarrhoea, dysentery, debility, malarial fever &c. Sickness.

622. 8 deaths occurred in the Asylum during the year from rheumatic affections, diarrhoea, malarial fever &c. Mortality.

623. Rice is the staple food of the inmates and is served thrice a day: Food.

1st—in the morning—as congee with two vegetable curries.

2nd—at noon—as rice with mutton, vegetable curries, tyre and puppador fish being given in lieu of mutton twice a week, or when procurable.

3rd—in the evening—as rice again with two vegetable curries.

For half-diet patients extra diet is given as coffee, milk, bread, hoppers, &c. according to requirements. The Eurasian lepers are fed and clothed according to their habits. The cost per diet was Rs. 74-25 chs.-12 cash.

bedding and clothing.

624. Each native patient is supplied with 2 moondoos, 2 jamkauls, 1 pillow cases and 1 mat. These are renewed when they become old or torn.

625. Government are glad to observe that the visitors to the institution have testified to the excellent style and arrangement of the buildings and the perfectness they noticed everywhere. The success of the institution is mainly due to careful supervision of its working exercised by the Durbar Physician, who has made no effort towards lightening the burden of the unfortunate sufferers from frightful disease.

Public health.

626. Particulars regarding the state of Public Health are given under Sanitary Statistics—*vide* pages 139 and 140.

Special Dispensaries.

627. 14,806 patients were treated by men on special duty against 14,792 in 1071. From time to time 6 Assistant Apothecaries, 2 Hospital Assistants and 25 Compounders were detailed on special duty. The following were the diseases treated:—

Cholera	10,04
Diarrhoea	1,405
Dysentery	647
Malarial fever	3,117
All other diseases	8,633

Total.....14,806

628. At the beginning of the year an arrangement was sanctioned by which all medical subordinates deputed for cholera and small-pox duty were placed under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner—that officer furnishing the Durbar Physician with an annual return of the sick treated by such men, for incorporation in the annual report of the medical department.

629. The duty of communicating to British Medical and Sanitary Officers information during the prevalence of cholera on the frontiers of Travancore was also transferred from the Durbar Physician to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Post mortem examination.

630. 292 *Post mortem* examinations were held in the year against 290 in 1071. 285 were for medico-legal and 7 for pathological purposes.

Compounders' class.

631. The fourth batch of compounders consisting of 10 Government and 3 private students completed their course during the year; and all having passed out were entertained in the service, except 1 private student who went elsewhere.

A new class was formed and is undergoing instruction. 2 female compounder pupils entertained for the "Women and Children's Hospital" have also joined the class. These latter have been granted scholarships of 5 Rs. per mensem each.

Inspection.

632. The Durbar Physician inspected during the year all medical institutions in the State with the exception of Shenkottah which he visited soon after the year closed. Some of the institutions he inspected twice. He also visited the Grant-in-aid hospitals at Neyyoor and Pomudi and the temporary P. W. dispensaries at the Parappara and Kallar bridge works. The work done in this direction during the year was satisfactory.

Finance.

633. The total expenditure on the medical department was Rs. 2,26,924 exclusive of the cost of buildings and furniture against Rs. 1,85,951 in 1071. The increase is due to the entertainment of 5 Assistant Apothecaries and 13 Hospital Assistants, the opening of four new institutions, the conversion of 4 dispensaries in

683. The following table shews the number of schools, with their strength, under the three different forms of management.

Management.	1071		1072		Increase.		Decrease	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	25	4,283	26	4,472	1	189	...	...
Private Aided	30	3,523	28	2,776	...	...	2	747
Private Unaided	34	2,420	36	3,574	2	1,154	...	...
Total	89	10,226	90	10,822	1	596	...	...

Government schools increased in number by 1 and in strength by 189. Private aided schools decreased in number by 2 and in strength by 747. In the same way, private unaided schools increased in numbers by 2 and in strength by 1,154. Nearly all the better conducted private schools are now aided by Government.

684. The number of schools of each standard is shewn in the following table:—

Grade.	1071		1072		Increase.		Decrease	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
High Schools	14	4,665	16	5,186	2	521	...	...
Middle Do.	39	3,986	39	4,257	...	271	...	...
Primary Do.	36	1,575	35	1,379	...	...	1	196

685. The manner in which the pupils in English schools are distributed under the different forms or classes is shewn below.

Stage of instruction.		1071		1072	
		Number of pupils.	Percentage to total number.	Number of pupils.	Percentage to total number.
Infant Class	...	1,138	11.0	1,451	13.4
Class I	...	1,987	19.4	1,936	17.9
Class II	...	1,655	16.2	1,727	15.9
Form I	...	1,487	14.5	1,571	14.5
Form II	...	1,174	11.5	1,160	10.7
Form III	...	1,132	11.1	1,151	10.7
Form IV	...	632	6.2	717	6.6
Form V	...	461	4.5	498	4.6
Form VI	...	560	5.5	611	5.7

There has thus been an increase in the strength of all classes except Class I and Form I, and the fall in the strength of these is very slight. 47.3 per cent of the pupils were in the Primary School Classes; 35.8 in the Middle School, and 16.9 per cent in the High School classes. The corresponding proportions for the previous year were 47, 37 and 16 respectively. As was the case last year, the differences are due to additions to the lower, rather than to withdrawals from the higher classes.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

681. *Law College, Government.* The number of students on the rolls of H. H. Maha Rajah's Law College at the end of the year was 130, being an increase of 17 as compared with the strength at the close of 1071. In the Senior B. L. Class the number of students rose from 11 to 22; in the Junior, from 25 to 45; while in the Pleaders' class the numbers fell from 77 to 63, owing to the withdrawal of 44 students who had completed the course of study and of 16 owing to causes not ascertained.

For the F. L. Examination 27 candidates appeared and 7 passed, a proportion nearly equal to the average for the whole Presidency, and similar to that of the previous year. The examination in Roman Law seems to have been very severe, accounting as it did for the great majority of the failures, not only in this, but in other, institutions preparing students for Degrees in Law.

For the B. L. Degree Examination, 10 candidates appeared and 2 passed. Although this result is an improvement on that of last year, it is still behind the average for the Presidency. The Principal attributes most of the failures to want of preparation, or continued diligence in study throughout the course.

16 students appeared for the Government Pleaders' Examination held in March 1897. 1 who appeared for the First Grade was successful; and of 15 who appeared for the Second Grade, 6 passed.

Certificates of qualification to practise in Munsif's Courts were granted to 37 students.

The College Council met on four occasions during the year. A class for action in Medical Jurisprudence was opened and Dr. E. Poonen, B. A. was appointed as Lecturer. The class was attended by 75 per cent of the students of the College, but although it is open to others, only two joined it.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,326-11-12; and the receipts to Rs. 7,474-21-0. The balance in favour of Government was thus Rs. 1,148-9-4, as compared with Rs. 969-5-9 for the previous year.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

English Schools.

The number of English Schools from which returns have been submitted was 90, as compared with 89 in 1071. The total strength at the end of 1082, being an increase of 596 during the year.

The increase in the number and strength of English Schools during the last year—the period during which the classification now in use has been in force—is shown in the subjoined table.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
1069	65	7,834
1070	81	8,819
1071	89	10,226
1072	90	10,822

Mr. C. Krishna Pillai inspected the largest number of schools and made the largest number of visits of inspection. Mr. Aiyappan Pillai was on circuit for the greatest, and Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer for the least, number of days. In some respects the actual circuit work of the Inspectors was better than that of the previous year. On the whole a larger number of schools were inspected, and a larger number of visits of inspection were made. The length of time spent on circuit and the mileage travelled were slightly less.

Judging from the diaries of the Assistant Inspectors, the character of the work done was distinctly better than hitherto.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—GENERAL.

Number of Arts Colleges.

678. The number of Arts Colleges remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 4, and the total strength was 215 as compared with 223 in 1071. One institution, the Holy Angel's Convent College, Trivandrum was closed, while another, the College department attached to His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School for Girls, was opened during the year.

First Grade Colleges.

679. *Arts Colleges, Government.* The strength of H. H. Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, decreased slightly, from 143 to 133, during the year. The average attendance was much better than in 1071, being 90.3 as compared with 85 per cent. The only change in the staff was that due to the lamented death of Raghunath Bahadur P. Sundram Pillay, Professor of Philosophy. Mr. S. Subrahmonya Sastri, A. A. acted as Lecturer in Philosophy until the end of the year.

For the F. A. examination held in December 1896, 22 candidates appeared and 9 passed, a proportion of 41 per cent, as compared with an average of 2 per cent for the whole Presidency.

For the English Language Branch of the B. A. Degree Examination 34 candidates appeared of whom 25 were successful, 1 being in the first, 8 in the second, and 16 in the third class. The proportion of passes was 73.5 per cent, the highest figure for any College in the Presidency.

In the Vernacular Language Branch 30 candidates appeared and 29 passed.

In the Optional subjects, the results were also good. In Branch I (Mathematics) 8 appeared and 6 passed, 2 in the second and 4 in the third class. In Branch II. B (Chemistry), 30 appeared and 17 passed, 10 being in the second and 7 in the third class. For Branch IV (Philosophy), 16 appeared and 12 passed, 2 in the first, 9 in the second, and 1 in the third class.

The examination results for the year may be considered satisfactory.

The College Council held four meetings during the year. The societies connected with the institution continued to work satisfactorily. The Cullen scholarships were awarded to J. C. Chakko, and E. Subramony Iyer, the Victoria Jubilee scholarship to K. Renga Iyer, and the Sirkar Scholarships to A. T. Ummen and G. Rama Menon. The Ross Gold Medal was awarded to V. S. Subrahmonya Iyer and the Harvey Memorial Prize to K. Parameswaren Pillai. The Arni Gold Medal of the University was won by M. Subrahmonya Iyer.

The expenditure on salaries, contingencies &c. amounted to Rs. 43,284-9-4; and the fee income to Rs. 6527-22-0. The net cost to Government was thus Rs. 36756-15-4, being Rs. 143-11-4 less than the previous year, and at the rate of Rs. 266-9-14 per student (on average attendance of 138) per annum.

Second Grade Colleges.

680. *Arts Colleges, Private.* The strength of the Nagercoil Christian College remained the same as in 1071 viz. 19. 5 candidates appeared for the F. A. examination, and 3 passed. The strength of the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, rose from 56 to 60. Of the 16 candidates who appeared for the F. A. examination, 12 passed.

ed, financially or otherwise, in any school, whether as manager, correspondent teacher. Educational Boards in their collective capacity, however, may, with the permission of Government, undertake the management of schools. In nearly every instance, the nominated members are non-officials; and the only official element consists of the Inspector of Schools of the Range, and the Assistant Inspector of the District, within which the Board is established. Educational Boards are expected to supply information regarding the state and needs of education within their districts, more especially with a view to ascertain how far existing schools, satisfy the local demand. They are also empowered to visit any Government or aided school within their district, and submit to the authority concerned any representation they consider necessary regarding the efficiency of teaching, discipline, or management of such schools.

Up to the close of the year Boards had been established for four districts, but as they were all started just at the close of the year, it is not possible to give any record of the work done by them. Government hope that this auxiliary means of furthering the interests and of improving the efficiency and usefulness of education, will meet with success.

Other changes or improvements referred to in § 626 of last year's Report, and introduced during the year, will be noticed in their respective places in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

676. During the year, the three Inspectors of Schools were transferred; Mr. Aiyappen Pillai from the Central to the Northern Range; Mr. C. Krishna Pillai from the Northern to the Southern, and Mr. P. Ramaswamy Iyen from the Southern to the Central Range.

There was no change in the staff of Assistant Inspectors; but among the Sub-Inspector Inspectors there were a few transfers, the *personnel* remaining the same.

77. The following is a statement shewing the work done by the inspecting during the year.

		Number of schools inspected.	Number of visits of inspection.	Days on circuit.	Days at head-quarters.	Number of miles travelled.	Leave.
RANGE INSPECTORS.							
Southern	P. Ramaswamy Iyen B. A.	7	8	7	65	68	2
	C. Krishna Pillai B. A.	270	313	110	181	1,247	15
Central	P. Iyappen Pillai B. A.	36	36	34	23	279	15
	P. Ramaswamy Iyen B. A.	265	280	91	187	1,575	15
Northern	C. Krishna Pillai B. A.	29	30	39	33	401	15
	P. Iyappen Pillai B. A.	172	187	146	132	1,411	15
DISTRICT ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.							
1st	G. Soobramony Aiyen	130	350	149	126	1,490	...
2nd	Pulpoo Thumby	196	436	167	198	1,659	...
3rd	K. Narayana Kurukal B. A.	168	383	158	117	1,652	42
4th	Pulpoo Pillai B. A.	148	330	156	206	1,608	3
5th	V. Padmanabha Aiyen B. A.	97	181	120	189	1,201	12
6th	Gopala Pillai	112	419	139	217	1,748	...
7th	K. Maruthanayagam Pillai B. A.	141	297	146	115	1,311	25
8th	K. Veloo Thumby B. A.	100	234	107	217	1,063	7
9th	P. Sankara Pillai B. A.	63	189	296	50	1,257	5
10th	S. Soobramony Aiyen B. A.	57	113	222	44	1,088	16
11th	R. Govinda Pillai B. A.	89	85	69	20	658	231
12th	A. Sankara Aiyen	53	113	155	24	1,031	15
SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.							
1st & 2nd	Krishna Aiyen	115	345	153	29	1,459	10
3rd & 4th	S. Rama Aiyen	67	146	200	149	1,770	15
5th	N. Veloo Pillai	80	237	140	56	1,018	8
6th	Pulpoo Pillai	159	241	147	215	935	...
7th	Mahalinga Sastrial	185	751	275	13	2,526	8
8th	Kulatur Aiyen	82	141	123	243	1,185	2
9th	Venkitaswara Aiyen (acting)	111	197	97	206	1,343	8
10th	Parasurama Aiyen	47	105	121	134	1,347	38
11th	Srinivasa Aiyen	62	160	194	111	1,508	3

Society, who are one of the principal managing agencies, have taken steps to open special institutions in which young men may be prepared for the necessary qualifying tests.

672. The influence of the Code and Rules upon the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of aided schools has been shown in many directions. If it has not entirely removed, it has largely modified, the evils connected with the insufficient or unsuitable accommodation of aided schools. In a large number of cases, new buildings have been erected especially with a view to satisfy the Code requirements. In place of instruction given irregularly and unsystematically a carefully arranged curriculum of study is insisted upon in every school. It is also believed that the teachers in aided schools have now a much greater sense of responsibility than formerly, as their work is regularly inspected and its results commented upon. Managers also have shown greater interest in the progress of their schools. Under the former rules, the average strength of an aided Primary Vernacular School was 40; under the new Rules, it is 54.

673. Of the grants sanctioned during the year, 128 were to schools for backward classes, and of these 101 were under the management of the missionary agencies. Schools of this class were given grants at the rate of three fourths the salary of the teachers and the total amount of these grants at the end of the year was Rs. 780½ per mensem.

674. Reference was made in last Report (§ 620) to the provision of the Code allowing the recognition of teachers, formerly employed in aided schools, as qualified to earn salary grants under the Code of 1070. During the year under review a very large number of applications for recognition were received and after examination 1071 teachers were passed.

675. During the year several of the measures indicated in § 626 of last year's Report were introduced. More might have been done in the directions there indicated, had it not been for the exceptionable pressure on the inspecting staff, in connection with the investigation of each application for aid to a school or for the recognition of a teacher. Very largely, therefore, the departmental officers were engaged in completing work already begun, rather than initiating new schemes. A few schools were opened during the year in various localities whose needs had not as yet been fully supplied. An English School for Shertallay taluk was opened, and another for Minachil taluk was being prepared for opening at the beginning of the current year.

At the request of Government the Chief Engineer has prepared standard plans for school buildings which will considerably facilitate the work of providing greater accommodation in Government Schools.

The scale of salaries for all employes of the Educational Department was completely revised during the year. In the scale of pay since introduced each particular post requires certain defined qualifications on the part of the person holding it, and to it a certain pay is attached. Where the possibility of promotion is necessarily small, as in English Schools, increments are given; but where it is comparatively greater, it can only be obtained by higher appointment. The introduction of a graded service list, which will regulate promotion so far as seniority is concerned will follow most probably during the current year.

During the year four graduates were sent to Madras to study for the degree of L. T. at the Teacher's College. One was compelled to leave owing to ill-health.

It was stated in § 593 of last year's Report that Government had under consideration a scheme whereby the administrative system of education might be brought into closer touch with the public, so that the educational interests and requirements of specified districts might receive due attention. During the year under review, Government carried this scheme into effect by the institution of Educational Boards appointed for particular localities or districts. Each Board is established for a certain proverty or number of proverties, and consists of at least five members, all nominated by Government. As far as practicable the various sections of the community are represented. The only restrictions upon eligibility for membership are that members must reside within the prescribed area and must not be in-

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

669. The following statement gives the expenditure and receipts on account of education during the year:—

	Salaries and contingencies.			Income.			Cost to Government.		
	Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.
Collegiate Education, General—His Highness the Maha Rajah's College ...	13,281	9	4	6,527	22		36,756	15	4
Do. do. Special—Law College ...	6,326	23	12	7,471	21				
School Education, General—English High Schools, Government ...	39,905	10	2	24,967	27		14,937	11	2
Do. do. do Middle do do.	22,273	12		14,073	13		8,199	27	
Do. do. do Primary do do.	141	8	5	123	24		20	12	5
Do. do. do High Schools, Aided ...	5,095	23	11				5,095	23	11
Do. do. do Middle do do.	4,617	14	10				4,617	14	10
Do. do. do Primary do do.	1,092	15	8				1,092	15	8
Do. do. Vernacular High Schools, Government ...	8,355	11	11	656	25	13	7,698	3	14
Do. do. do Middle do do.	39,765	12	13	9,303	11	11	39,462	1	2
Do. do. do Primary do do.	52,160	21	9	6,910	24	8	45,249	25	1
Do. do. do Middle do Aided ...	1,035	12	15				1,035	12	15
Do. do. do Primary do do.	41,352	19	14				41,352	19	14
Do. do. do do do do.	5,272	22	1	37			5,235	22	1
Do. do. Special English Normal School ...	867	9	9				867	9	9
Do. do. Vernacular Normal School for female teachers ...	1,755	19	2				1,755	19	2
Do. do. English Normal School, Aided ...	103	3	8				103	3	8
Do. do. Vernacular Training do do.	17,412	12	5	5,730	24		11,681	16	5
Industrial School, Government ...	156						156		
Do. do. Aided ...	9,274	26	10				9,274	26	10
Sanskrit College ...	27,751	2	8				27,751	2	8
Inspecting Agency ...	2,061	9	5	12	23	4	2,048	14	1
Reformatory ...	3,573	16	11	769	3	6	2,804	13	5
Agricultural Demonstration Farm ...	1,450	20	11				1,450	20	11
Public Lecture Committee ...	1,284	24					1,284	24	
Book Committee ...	1,713	1	11				1,713	1	11
Archaeological Department ...	2,166	14					2,166	14	
Scholarships ...	435	3	5				435	3	5
Library Grant ...	1,000						1,000		
Building Grants ...	63						63		
Furniture Grants ...									
Total.....	3,44,741	7	8	76,588	23	10	2,68,152	11	14

The expenditure on salaries and contingencies and grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 3,44,741-7-8 being Rs. 11,376-12-7 more than in the previous year. The income from fees &c., amounted to Rs. 76,588-23-10, being Rs. 5,042-25-12 more than in the previous year. The expenditure on buildings, furniture and repairs was Rs. 49,326. The total cost to Government on account of education was therefore Rs. 3,17,478-11-14, being Rs. 19,632-3-7 in excess of the previous year's figure.

670. *Operations under the Grant-in-aid Code.* Previous Reports have detailed the nature and scope of the Grant-in-aid Code 1070. One of its chief provisions was the continuance for two years of all grants in force on the date of its introduction (11th December 1894). This period expired during the year now under review, and in consequence, all grants under the former system were withdrawn.

671. During the year, maintenance grants under the 1070 Code were given to 411 schools and 6 schools received special grants. This result of the first effectual working of the 1070 Code may be regarded as satisfactory. It shows that the conditions laid down in the Code are of a kind practically workable, inasmuch as within eight months of its final introduction, more than one third of the schools formerly aided have been in a position to benefit by its provisions. A larger number of grants might have been sanctioned before the close of the year, but for the very heavy inspection and clerical work which the process of sanction entails upon the officers concerned.

In several cases it was considered advisable to relax the stringency of the Code, but in all instances this was done without the sacrifice of any principle. For example, in the matter of buildings and accommodation, grants were temporarily sanctioned in those cases where managers had already begun to make the required improvements. In the case of schools for backward classes or in backward districts, special allowance was made, in certain instances, for the difficulty of obtaining the minimum strength requisite for a grant. The chief point upon which Government continued to insist was the rule relating to the qualification of teachers. On this question, Government are not prepared to make any modification of the conditions laid down in the rules. It is believed that the operation of this rule has had very considerable influence in compelling managers to improve the qualification of their teachers, and Government are glad to learn that recently the London Missionary

CHAPTER VII.

Class of institution.	Total number of Schools.	Occupation of parent or guardian.							
		Government Servants.	Teachers.	Land holders or Agriculturists.	Vakils.	Labourers or Coolies.	Traders or Merchants.	Artizans.	Others unspecified.
Government Institutions									
Arts Colleges	136	47	...	37	16	...	5	1	30
Law Colleges	130	33	1	84	1	13	...	...	28
English High Schools for Boys	1,893	732	10	590	167	30	153	37	169
Do. do. do. Girls	234	149	5	9	4	7	12	9	89
Do. Middle do. Boys	2,232	633	34	1,109	102	11	181	14	148
Do. do. do. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Primary do. Boys	63	16	...	30	10	...	6	1	...
Do. do. do. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular High Schools for Boys	587	222	5	206	11	63	49	14	17
Do. do. do. Girls	327	230	8	37	15	6	6	1	23
Do. Middle do. Boys	6,848	1,245	47	3,668	122	459	673	174	460
Do. do. do. Girls	3,594	977	36	1,556	113	261	221	63	367
Do. Primary do. Boys	21,303	1,281	108	12,258	129	3,016	2,033	1,597	881
Do. do. do. Girls	2,663	331	30	1,346	32	370	341	136	177
Training Schools	37	12	...	5	2	...	1	...	17
Other Special Schools	223	30	5	35	3	7	10	...	133
Private Aided Institutions.									
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English High Schools for Boys	496	57	4	351	12	4	23	7	33
Do. do. do. Girls	362	98	...	13	...	3	24	7	217
Do. Middle do. Boys	888	93	80	389	12	93	81	15	125
Do. do. do. Girls	527	115	89	151	7	91	12	2	60
Do. Primary do. Boys	422	75	45	165	13	9	38	...	77
Do. do. do. Girls	81	3	2	54	...	13	2	3	4
Vernacular High Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. do. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Middle do. Boys	335	135	12	117	2	37	24	3	5
Do. do. do. Girls	63	1	15	...	...	5	1	1	40
Do. Primary do. Boys	20,568	847	384	8,041	118	7,336	2,070	1,047	725
Do. do. do. Girls	2,819	251	109	941	40	631	334	302	211
Training Schools	47	4	18	4	...	1	2	2	16
Other Special Schools	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Private Unaided Institutions.									
Arts Colleges	79	10	5	32	5	...	5	...	22
English High Schools for Boys	2,151	478	83	860	76	31	213	24	386
Do. do. do. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Middle do. Boys	610	66	19	352	6	10	50	16	91
Do. do. do. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Primary do. Boys	607	31	12	419	4	57	49	3	32
Do. do. do. Girls	206	82	40	8	...	2	21	2	51
Vernacular High Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. do. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Middle do. Boys	267	76	28	78	8	59	8	3	7
Do. do. do. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Primary do. Boys	87,600	1,420	889	44,322	245	25,038	7,405	4,905	3,376
Do. do. do. Girls	1,903	43	51	770	10	546	199	168	116
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1,60,368	9,823	2,174	78,007	1,285	14,262	8,557	8,133	33,127

666. It may also be of interest to note what portion of the total pupils belonging to a given section are receiving an English Education. Excluding Eurasians and Europeans whose mother tongue is English, the lead in this direction is taken by Tamil Brahmins, since 38 per cent of the pupils of this class are studying English. Next come Kshatriyas with 26 per cent, Protestant Christians 20 per cent, while others are all below 10 per cent.

Occupation of parent or guardian.	1971		1972	
	Number of pupils under instruction.	Percentage of total.	Number of pupils under instruction.	Percentage of total.
Government Servants	9,934	6.3	9,823	6.1
Teachers	2,192	1.4	2,171	1.4
Land holders or Agriculturists	74,124	47.3	78,007	48.4
Vakils	1,375	0.8	1,285	0.8
Labourers or Coolies.	36,423	23.2	38,127	23.8
Traders or Merchants	15,334	9.8	14,262	8.9
Artizans	9,067	5.8	8,557	5.4
Others Unspecified	8,031	5.1	8,133	5.1

668. The pupils belonging to each class are distributed among the various grades of institutions in the manner indicated in the following table.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Following table gives the figures relating to the population of each age among the three chief sections of the community, the number belonging to each, and the percentage of the population of school-going age under instruction.

	Number of Scholars.		Population of school-going age.		Percentage of population of school-going age under instruction.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus ...	83,935	21,458	2,19,370	2,10,462	38.2	10.3
Mohammedans ...	5,768	1,368	20,236	18,347	28.5	7.5
Christians ...	34,013	13,826	68,191	67,018	49.9	20.6

The relative proportions of the three classes are little different from what they were shown to be in last year's Report.

The following table gives the distribution of pupils of different castes or creeds among the institutions of various grades.

Distribution of pupils of different castes or creeds in institutions of different classes.

Caste or Creed.	Number of boys.	Percentage of total number of boys.	Number of girls.	Percentage of total number of girls.	Total number of pupils of each caste or creed.
Europeans ...	1	.00	5	.01	6
Eurasians ...	215	.17	90	.24	305
Tamil Brahmins ...	3,763	3.04	1,164	3.17	3,927
Malayala Brahmins ...	719	.58	163	.41	882
Kshatriyas ...	287	.23	84	.22	371
Malayali Sudras ...	40,871	33.03	11,985	32.69	52,856
Pandi Sudras ...	4,440	3.63	1,257	3.42	5,697
Konkanies ...	460	.37	67	.18	527
Elavans ...	12,208	9.92	2,591	7.07	14,799
Channars ...	6,096	4.93	890	2.45	6,986
Parayas ...	1,504	1.21	316	.86	1,820
Palayars ...	1,220	.99	174	.47	1,394
Veddars ...	28	.02	3	.00	31
Kuravars ...	155	.12	15	.04	170
Valans ...	233	.18	44	.11	277
Kannies ...	129	.10	27	.07	156
Other Hindus ...	11,822	9.55	2,688	7.33	14,510
Mohammedans ...	5,768	4.66	1,368	3.73	7,136
Syrian Christians ...	14,831	11.38	5,242	14.30	20,073
Roman Catholic Christians ...	11,227	9.74	4,720	12.87	15,947
Protestant Christians ...	7,739	6.23	3,769	10.28	11,508
Total.....	1,23,716		36,652		1,60,368

A comparison with the corresponding table shews that among boys numbers of Tamil and Malayalam Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Malayali Sudras, Pandi Sudras, Channars, Parayas, Syrian Christians, have increased while others have decreased. The increase has been greatest among Malayali Sudras, and Syrian Christians. Among girls, the numbers of Europeans, Tamil Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Malayali Sudras, Pandi Sudras, Elavans, Channars, Parayas, Veddars, Kannies, other Hindus and Syrian Christians have increased while the others have decreased.

663. The tabulation given above has only been in use for 2 years, and hence of little use in determining the progress, during any considerable period, among the different sections of the communities. In order to do this, the table given on page 140 of the Administration Report for 1908 may be compared with that given in the above paragraph. The subjoined statement shews the results of the comparison:—

Caste or Creed.	Number of pupils.		Rate of increase during the quinquennium (1908-12) per cent.
	1908.	1912.	
Brahmins ...	4,439	4,799	29.3
Malayali Sudras ...	33,904	52,856	35.9
Pandi Sudras ...	4,537	5,697	20.3
Other Hindus ...	29,972	42,041	35.5
Christians ...	36,551	47,839	30.0
Mohammedans ...	4,539	7,136	57.2
Total.....	1,13,972	1,60,368	40.7

It may be noted that the greatest proportionate increase is among Mohammedans. There has also been a very considerable increase among the section "Other Hindus" and including, chiefly, the lower or educationally backward classes which have, in recent years, been increasing rapidly.

It may be noted that in Vernacular schools there was a larger proportion of girls in Class I than in the previous year.

659. The number of pupils returned as vaccinated was 96,286, forming 60.0 per cent of the total number. The proportion for the previous year was 60.9 per cent.

660. The proportion of pupils protected from small-pox in the various taluks is shewn in the subjoined table:—

Proportion
vaccinated
pupils
talukwar

Taluk.	1912			Percent- age. 1911
	Number on Register	Number vaccina- ted.	Percent- age.	
Tovala	2,188	1,392	63.6	76.9
Agastisvaram	7,105	4,221	59.4	68.6
Eraniel	8,747	4,894	55.9	58.3
Kalculam	5,055	3,125	61.8	56.6
Vilavankod	4,170	2,125	51.4	57.9
Neyyattinkara	9,127	4,822	52.6	59.4
Trivandrum	12,476	7,825	64.3	60.3
Nedumangad	2,575	1,407	54.6	56.9
Chirayinkil	4,806	2,678	55.7	52.9
Kottarakara	4,741	1,773	37.4	63.7
Pattanamparam	1,632	1,065	65.2	68.4
Shencottah	1,681	1,055	62.7	70.0
Quilon	12,038	7,726	64.1	78.4
Kunnattur	3,643	2,375	65.2	77.8
Karunagapalli	6,571	5,418	82.4	74.9
Kartigapalli	5,810	3,674	63.2	72.6
Mavelikara	7,051	5,360	76.0	71.5
Chengannur	6,002	3,565	59.4	77.3
Tiruvalla	9,463	6,392	67.5	66.0
Ambalapuzha	5,261	2,941	55.9	61.7
Shertallay	4,019	2,480	61.5	59.3
Vaikam	3,465	2,221	64.1	53.4
Ettumanur	3,059	1,352	44.2	43.5
Kottayam	7,261	4,930	67.9	66.9
Changanachery	4,348	3,133	72.6	65.6
Minachel	3,014	672	22.3	24.8
Muvattupuzha	2,284	654	28.6	20.1
Todupuzha	759	177	23.3	34.8
Kunnatnad	4,763	2,774	58.2	49.6
Alangad	2,996	1,200	40.0	32.0
Parur	4,258	2,870	67.4	60.1

Generally speaking, the extent to which pupils were protected increased in the Northern Range and decreased in the Central and Southern Ranges.

661. The extent to which the pupils in different grades of schools are protected is given in the following table:—

Protection
pupils in
schools of
different
grades.

	Number of scholars.	Number vaccinated.	Percentage.
Colleges, Government	266	260	97.7
Do. Private	79	79	100.0
English Schools, Government	4,472	3,939	88.1
Do. Aided	2,776	1,984	71.5
Do. Private	3,574	2,338	65.4
Vernacular Schools, Government	35,321	25,870	73.2
Do. Aided	23,785	15,320	64.4
Do. Private	89,770	45,430	50.6
Other Schools, Government	260	219	84.2
Do. Aided	65	51	78.5
Do. Private	...	...	...

656. As regards the total population, the proportion under instruction is highest in Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Kulculam. The taluks with the lowest proportion are Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha. In last year's Report it was noted that in addition to these two taluks, Kunnatnad, Alengad and Kunnattur were also in a backward state. During the year under report, however, these latter localities have made considerable progress. Chertallay and Ettumanur have gone backward, owing to causes already mentioned, but it is believed that this is but a temporary lapse. Their educational condition will receive particular attention during the current year. Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha have been in a stationary condition. The furtherance of education in these taluks is at all times a matter of the greatest difficulty. The population is scattered; private agency is inactive if not altogether absent; and the education by Government agency of even 5 per cent of the population, would necessitate the opening of at least 150 additional schools. Consistent, however, with the demands made by the requirements of other districts upon funds allotted for education, these taluks are giving, and will continue to receive, the attention of Government.

657. The considerable progress made in female education during 1911 was intained during the year under review. The numbers under instruction in 35,060 to 36,652. A few taluks in the Northern Range shewed a fall in the number of girls in attendance at school, but elsewhere there was general improvement. The number of girls under instruction at the end of the year for 1911 per cent of the total number at school. The corresponding ratios for 1910 are given in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Number of girls under instruction.	Percentage of total number of both sexes under instruction.
1908	24,213	21.2
1909	24,473	20.6
1910	28,933	22.0
1911	35,060	22.4
1912	36,652	22.9

The above table shews that during the past five years the number of girls under instruction has increased at a greater rate than that of boys, and that it is now greater than it was five years ago.

The following table, a comparison being made among the various classes of English Schools.

Vernacular Schools.

Taluku.	Scholars.		Total.	Population.	Percentage of population under instruction.	Population of school-going age.		Percentage of population of school-going age under instruction.	
	Boys.	Girls.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Tovala	1,692	496	2,188	29,751	7.5	3,178	3,201	53.2	15.4
Agastisvaram	5,363	1,742	7,105	87,241	8.1	10,170	9,913	52.7	17.5
Eraniel	6,608	2,139	8,747	1,05,098	8.2	12,390	12,144	53.3	17.7
Kalkulam	3,887	1,168	5,055	59,474	8.5	7,038	6,899	55.2	16.7
Vilavankod	3,249	921	4,170	68,521	6.0	8,361	7,909	37.0	11.6
Neyyattinkara	7,171	1,956	9,127	1,10,755	8.2	12,853	12,489	47.7	15.7
Trivandrum	9,061	3,415	12,476	1,11,938	11.1	12,652	12,363	71.7	27.6
Nedumangad	1,989	586	2,575	55,497	4.6	6,219	6,393	31.9	9.1
Chirayinkil	3,844	962	4,806	97,995	4.9	12,393	11,248	31.1	8.5
Kottarakara	3,733	1,008	4,741	71,578	6.6	8,904	8,612	41.9	11.7
Pattanapuram	1,279	353	1,632	39,447	4.1	4,205	4,367	30.4	8.1
Shencottah	1,438	243	1,681	32,088	5.2	3,721	3,716	38.6	6.5
Quilon	9,737	2,301	12,038	1,21,935	9.8	15,304	14,626	63.6	15.7
Kannattur	2,942	701	3,643	73,529	4.9	8,896	8,117	33.1	8.6
Karunagapalli	5,285	1,288	6,573	1,08,826	6.0	12,986	12,711	40.6	10.1
Arigapalli	4,428	1,382	5,810	91,950	6.3	10,696	10,469	41.3	13.2
Arthikara	5,452	1,599	7,051	1,03,619	6.8	11,094	11,469	47.1	13.8
Engannur	4,888	1,114	6,002	93,960	6.4	11,916	10,963	41.0	10.1
Ravalla	7,180	2,283	9,463	1,22,142	7.7	15,069	14,281	47.6	15.9
Abalapuzha	3,819	1,442	5,261	91,745	5.5	10,756	10,016	35.6	14.1
Perthallay	3,269	750	4,019	1,17,261	3.4	12,429	12,693	26.3	5.4
Aikam	2,724	741	3,465	80,628	4.3	9,811	9,038	27.8	8
Ettumanur	2,506	553	3,059	80,823	3.7	10,164	9,282	24.6	5
Kottayam	5,131	2,127	7,258	77,694	9.4	9,849	9,410	52.1	22
Changanachery	3,201	1,147	4,348	74,722	5.8	8,960	8,441	35.7	1
Minachel	2,293	721	3,014	59,976	5.0	7,651	7,158	29.9	
Perthattupuzha	1,796	488	2,284	1,03,009	2.2	13,958	13,226	12.9	
Odupuzha	638	121	759	25,202	3.0	3,243	3,107	19.7	
Kannatnad	3,674	1,089	4,763	1,14,049	4.2	14,658	14,062	25.0	
Angad	2,231	765	2,996	70,958	4.2	9,212	8,960	24.2	
Arur	3,207	1,051	4,258	59,278	7.1	7,791	7,345	41.2	
Aradam Hills	...	...	...	11,413	...	1,271	1,089	...	
Periar and Thekadi	...	...	...	3,295	...	199	124	...	
	1,23,716	36,652	1,60,368	25,57,736	6.3	3,08,827	2,95,844	40.1	

The number of boys under instruction has increased by 2,246 while the number of girls has increased by 1,592. Of the total population, 6.3 per cent under instruction as compared with 6.1 at the end of the previous year. 40.1 per cent of the male and 12.4 per cent of the female population of school-going age under instruction, as compared with 32.3 and 11.8 per cent respectively at the end of the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that these proportions have been maintained in spite of many adverse circumstances.

655. The progress which has been made during recent years may be seen from the subjoined tabulation of the proportions referred to above for the quinquennium.

Year.	Percentage of total population under instruction.	Percentage of population of school-going age under instruction.
1908	...	...

Taluku.	1907		1908		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Tovala	62	2,567	59	2,188	...	...	3	379	Southern Range.
Agastisvaram	121	6,843	144	7,105	23	262	...	...	
Eraniel	171	8,517	176	8,747	5	230	...	...	
Kalkulam	98	4,829	105	5,055	7	226	...	...	
Vilavankod	97	4,370	85	4,170	...	...	12	200	
Neyyattinkara	189	9,074	197	9,127	8	53	...	...	1071 1,034 Schools. 54,787 Scholars.
Trivandrum	140	10,462	159	12,476	19	2,014	...	...	
Nedumangad	57	2,408	51	2,575	...	167	6	...	
Chirayinkil	92	4,297	92	4,806	...	509	...	...	
Kottarakara	105	4,663	101	4,741	...	78	4	...	
Pattanapuram	47	1,588	41	1,632	...	44	6	...	Central Range.
Shencottah	37	1,714	38	1,681	1	...	33	...	
Quilon	167	10,133	186	12,038	19	1,905	...	...	
Kannattur	74	2,924	68	3,643	...	719	6	...	
Karunagapalli	113	6,116	118	6,571	5	455	...	...	
Arigapalli	97	4,977	102	5,810	5	833	...	...	1071 1,105 Schools. 53,122 Scholars.
Arthikara	128	6,229	106	7,051	...	822	22	...	
Engannur	141	5,586	148	6,002	7	416	...	...	
Ravalla	196	9,192	207	9,463	11	271	...	...	
Abalapuzha	145	6,500	121	5,261	...	24	1,239	...	
Perthallay	152	5,781	95	4,019	...	57	1,762	...	1072 1,115 Schools. 58,632 Scholars.
Aikam	92	3,814	80	3,465	...	12	349	...	
Ettumanur	91	3,394	75	3,059	...	16	335	...	
Kottayam	149	6,856	146	7,261	...	405	3	...	
Changanachery	121	4,915	95	4,348	...	26	567	...	
Minachel	82	3,372	95	3,014	13	...	358	...	1071 1,196 Schools. 48,621 Scholars.
Perthattupuzha	89	2,935	80	2,284	...	9	651	...	
Odupuzha	24	934	19	759	...	5	175	...	
Kannatnad	106	3,454	122	4,763	16	1,309	...	...	
Angad	66	2,572	79	2,996	13	424	...	...	
Arur	79	4,094	84	4,258	5	164	...	...	1072 1,091 Schools. 45,487 Scholars.
	3335	1,56,530	3274	1,60,368	...	3838	61	...	

Of the 15 taluks shewed an increase, 1 was stationary and the remainder shewed a decrease. As already referred to, the decrease was more serious in the Northern Range excepting those taluks which did not suffer from excessive rain and heavy floods. As regards the total strength of the schools in 20 taluks and fell in the remaining 11. Of these 11, 8 were in the Northern Range. On the whole the number of schools rose by 34 in the Southern Range, while in the Northern Range it fell by 105. The number of scholars increased by 1,462 in the Southern and 5,510 in the Central Range and 1,115 in the Northern Range. The taluks showing the largest increase were Quilon. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the small number of schools in the Northern Range, their total strength has risen, resulting in the strengthening of the more important ones.

in relation to the population:
the sub-

652. The above table when compared with that corresponding to it in the previous year's Report shews what changes took place in the number and strength of schools of different grades in the various taluks of the State. Among Colleges and English schools there were few changes of moment, such institutions being on the whole much more stable than Vernacular schools.

Among Primary Vernacular schools there has been a considerable increase in the Central and Southern Ranges while in the Northern Range, there has been a corresponding diminution. In the former case, the increase is due, partly to the inclusion of schools formerly classed as Middle schools, and partly to the establishment of new private institutions. In the Northern Range and in one or two in the Central Range, the continuous rain and floods which occurred throughout the year led not only to a diminished attendance and the closing of schools in many cases, but also to the actual destruction of many school buildings and the low-lying lands adjoining the back-waters. The consequent rise in

and also led to the withdrawal of many pupils from schools. To such an extent did such causes affect attendance that the Government had to consider the advisability of temporarily closing schools. It is hoped that the current year will be one in which this suffering will be lessened.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

the year under report a number of circumstances seriously affected the progress of many schools. Ranges, large portions of the country suffered from the last two months of the year. In the Southern Range valent. To these causes may be partly attributed the under instruction. Another fact which accounts for the number of pupils is that most of the Government Pr schools are already over-crowded. In fact, the want of sufficient accommodation was seriously felt in very many cases.

651. The following table shews the manner in which institutions of various grades are distributed throughout the State.

out-sta.
amount Rs.
and the infer
ntry medicine., Rs. 39,500
cent on bedding and clothing, ..

It was chs. 3 cash 13 and the average was 4 against ch. 1 cash 7 in 1071. The difference is due to more accurate calculation and to a more liberal

trying to observe that the operations of the department have been very liberal during the year under review.

Planters' Hospital at Ponnudi and the London Mission Hospital at Ponnudi brought under the new grant-in-aid system and given the maximum of Rs. 100 per mensem each. The old aided institutions continued to receive

Following is a statement of the institutions that received Government aid during the year and the amount of grant and the number treated in each:—

Name of institution.	No. of in-patients in 1072	No. of out-patients in 1072	Total treated in 1072	Government grant		
				Rs.	As.	P.
L. M. S. Hospital, Neyoor	638	8,021	8,659	738	1	4
Planters' Hospital, Ponnudi	...	25,570	25,570	1,200	...	...
R. C. Archbishop's Hospital, Magnamney	142	10,676	10,818	393	...	6
L. M. S. Leper Asylum, Alleppey	24	...	24	378	10	11
Kanam Devan Planters' Dispensary, Devicolum	...	1,084	1,084	1,000	...	...
Planters' Dispensary, Ashamboor	...	1,861	1,861	578	4	...
Zenana Mission Dispensary, Trivandrum	...	2,254	2,254	200	...	...
British Dispensary, Bodinalkenoor	67	365	432	110	...	...
Total	871	49,831	50,702	4,598	...	9

636. The system of grants-in-aid to Vydia Salas referred to in para 578 of last year's report was improved and extended during the year under review. Rules were passed prescribing the conditions of the grants and the duties and responsibilities of the persons securing such grants. Applications for grants are generally referred to a committee of two leading native physicians for report as to the qualifications of the applicants. The opinion of the local revenue officer is also obtained regarding the general character, the nature and extent of practice, of the applicants. An honorarium of Rs. 35 each per mensem is paid to two native gentlemen who are proficient in the science of native medicine and whose duty is to advise Government on professional and other important points connected with the Vydia Salas. The native medical school which was established at the capital some years ago has been improved and strengthened and grants are generally given to those who pass out of the school.

637. The number of Vydians to whom grants were given during the year was 28 and the amount of grant was Rs. 393 per mensem. The aggregate expenditure including grants, salaries and honoraria amounted to Rs. 6,854. The number of patients treated during the year was 36,930 of whom 32,637 are said to have been discharged cured. The cost per patient was chs. 3 cash 13.

686. *High Schools—Government.* The number of English High schools under Government management increased from 5 to 6 during the year, owing to the raising of the standard of Parur school from the Middle to the High school grade. (vide § 626 e of the Report for 1971). Of these, 5 were schools for boys and 1 for girls. The numbers on the registers increased from 2,054 to 2,177.

687. The strength of H. H. Maha Rajah's High School Trivandrum decreased during the year from 691 to 592. The fall in numbers affected the higher forms only and is almost entirely attributable to considerably increased strictness in the promotion of pupils to higher forms. The percentage of attendance improved from 75 to 89.0 per cent. Mr. K. Reghunatha Iyen was appointed Headmaster in succession to Mr. J. A. Duthie. There were several minor changes in the staff. 56 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination and 16 passed, a result which was not so good as that obtained in the previous year. The results of the Comparative Examinations were fair except as regards English in Forms III and IV and science in Form V. The expenditure on salaries and contingencies amounted to Rs. 2,583-14-13, and the fee income Rs. 12,702-22-0. There was thus a profit to Government of Rs. 119-7-3, as compared with a net cost of Rs. 1,953-4-1 in the previous year.

8. The strength of H. H. the Maha Rajah's High school for girls, Trivandrum, rose during the year from 213 to 284; the increase being almost wholly in infant Class, which at the end of the year contained 118 pupils. The percentage attendance, 86.4 per cent, shewed some improvement. For the Matriculation examination 2 candidates appeared and 1 passed. It is noticeable however that 8 pupils in Form VI before the Examination. The expenditure on salaries and contingencies was Rs. 8,354-7-3, and the income from music fees amounted to Rs. 183-12-0. The net cost to Government was therefore Rs. 8,170-15-3; being at the rate of Rs. 32-24-1 per pupil in average attendance per annum.

689. Kottar High School decreased slightly in strength during the year, the numbers having fallen from 380 to 374. The average attendance was not so good as in the previous year, and is capable of improvement. Mr. K. Regunatha Iyen B. A. Headmaster, was transferred to the Trivandrum High school and his place was filled by Mr. K. Paramu Pillay M. A. For the Matriculation Examination 22 candidates appeared and 6 passed. The result was not satisfactory. A number of improvements in organization were introduced during the latter part of the year. The expenditure on salaries and contingencies was Rs. 5,540-26-7 and the fee income was Rs. 3,393-12-0. The net cost to Government was thus Rs. 2,247-14-7 or at the rate of Rs. 5-26-15 per pupil.

690. The Quilon High School increased in numbers from 400 to 402. The opening of a private unrecognised school in the neighbourhood, charging much lower rates of fees, affected the strength of the lower forms. The percentage attendance, 82.9, was still unsatisfactory. An additional graduate was appointed to the staff. At the Matriculation Examination 10 pupils appeared and 4 were successful. The results of the Comparative Examinations were very unsatisfactory in Form V, but were fairly good in Forms III and IV. The expenditure on salaries and contingencies was Rs. 6,082-0-8; the fee income was Rs. 3,773-17-0, and the net cost to Government was Rs. 2,308-11-8 or at the rate of Rs. 5-21-3 per student in average attendance per annum.

691. The strength of the Alleppey High School fell from 370 to 264 during the year. The opening of a Fifth Form at Vaikam, of a High school at Parur, of a Hostel for Hindu students at Kottayam, are among the causes which have contributed to this decline. The situation of the school has always been against its prosperity, and Government have under consideration plans by which the school building may be removed to another part of the town where it would be of much greater use. The Examination results were very unsatisfactory. At the Matriculation Examination, only 2 passed out of 23 who appeared. The results in the

created in
The total
previous year
continuous treatment

mitted, 94 were in-patient. 8 were cured, 4 relieved, 3 were destroyed. There thus remained 5 cases un-
Of the three animals which were destroyed, rabid phobia and one was an old horse ailing from comp-
diseases resulting from an attack of tetanus.

640. Two ponies, one goat and a dog were castrated. One for "Filaria Oculi" and one buffalo and one dog for tumours were extracted. All the operations proved successful.

641. A few cases of "Variola vaccinia" and "Eczema Epizootica" were treated as out-patients.

642. The fees recovered amounted to Rs. 85½ against Rs. 63¾ in the year.

Comparative Examinations were not much better. The expenditure amounted Rs. 5,030-6-8 and the fee income to Rs. 3,111-14-0. The net cost was thus Rs. 1,918-20-8, or to Rs. 6-1-8 per pupil.

692. During the year the Parur English Middle School was raised to a High School, in order to meet the requirements, in this direction, of North Travancore Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyen B. A., general assistant, Trivandrum High School, was appointed Headmaster, and two graduate assistants were also appointed. The strength rose during the year from 194 to 261. The percentage of attendance was fairly good. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,898-4-12 and the fee income to Rs. 1,417-5-0. The net cost was thus Rs. 457-7-9 or at the rate of Rs. 2-0-7 per pupil.

693. *English High Schools.—Aided.* The number of English High Schools in receipt of aid from Government at the end of the year was 3. Of these 2 were for boys and 1 was for girls. At the beginning of the year the number was 6, but the grants given under the former rules were withdrawn from 3 schools. The strength thus fell from 1,743 to 858.

694. The Holy Angel's Convent School, Trivandrum, rose in strength from 362 to 362. The percentage attendance shewed very considerable improvement. candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination of 1896, although there were 8 pupils in Form VI. 3 candidates appeared for the Upper Secor Examination, but none passed. The Examination results were therefore unsatisfactory. The grant-in-aid to the school for the year was Rs. 2,316-27-5 or rate of Rs. 6-16-5 per pupil.

695. The Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam, fell in strength from 37 and the percentage has fallen to an unsatisfactory degree. 20 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination and 5 passed. The grant to the school for the year was Rs. 1112-5-10 or at the rate of Rs. 2-27-5 per pupil.

696. St. Philomena's High School, Cumemao, decreased in strength from 146 to 126. The percentage attendance also shews a decline. 6 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination and 2 passed. The grant to the school for the year was Rs. 881-18-12, or at the rate of Rs. 6-13-1 per pupil.

697. *English High Schools, Private, Unaided.* The number of these schools rose from 3 to 4 and their total strength from 868 to 2,151.

698. The Nagercoil Seminary increased in strength from 287 to 345. The percentage attendance was 80. Six-sevenths of the pupils are Protestant Christians. 18 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination and 3 passed. The Town High School Trivandrum also increased in strength from 258 to 324. The percentage attendance was 78.5. Of the 47 pupils who appeared for Matriculation 14 passed. The Fort High School strength also rose from 218 to 237. The percentage attendance, 72.2, was unsatisfactory. The examination results were very poor, as only 3 of the 47 candidates for Matriculation were successful. The numbers in attendance at the Native High School rose from 405 to 413. The percentage attendance was 82.5. 27 pupils appeared for the Matriculation Examination and 7 passed. St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum, was not recognised during the year. Its strength rose from 134 to 154. The C. M. S. High School, Kottayam, had an accession of 116 to its strength. The percentage attendance was very good. The examination results were also good. 47 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination and 20 were successful. St. Berchman's High School, Changanacherry, declined in strength from 243 to 212. The attendance seems to have been unsatisfactory. 6 out of 20 candidates were successful at the Matriculation Examination.

699. *English Middle Schools—Government.* The number of English Middle Schools under Government management rose during the year from 18 to 19, and the total strength increased from 2,100 to 2,232. All were boys' schools.

700. The schools at Eraniel and Kottarakara, and the Mavelikara Special School declined very slightly in numbers. All the others increased. The schools at Chennannur and Vaikam shew the greatest increase: viz 48 and 34 respectively. The attendance at these schools is still capable of much improvement in point of regularity. In only 4 schools has the average attendance reached 90 per cent, and in 2 cases it is below 80 per cent. In the Annual Comparative Examinations, the results were fairly good. On the whole the Mavelikara school obtained the highest passes both in Forms III and IV. Most of the schools did badly in the History and Geography papers in Form III; while in some, the teaching of Elementary Physics and Chemistry in Form IV seems to be particularly inefficient. More especially was this the case in Attengal, Haripad, Changanachery & Vaikam. The total expenditure on English Middle Schools under Government management amounted to Rs. 22,273-12, the fee income was Rs. 14,073-13, the net cost being thus Rs. 8,199-27 or at the rate of Rs. 3-22 per pupil in average attendance. The cost per pupil varies considerably in different schools. For example, the Mavelikara and Thiruvella schools are more than self-supporting, while Neyyattinkara and Kayangulum are nearly so. The highest cost per pupil is reached in Eraniel, Chirayinkil, Changanachery and Alwaye schools, where it is over Rs. 6 per annum.

701. *English Middle Schools, Aided.* The number of schools of this class at the end of the year was 14; the same as in 1871. The total strength increased from 1,281 to 1,415. Eight were schools for boys, and seven were for girls. The percentage attendance was more satisfactory than in the previous year. The total amount disbursed as grants was Rs. 4,617-14-10, being at the rate of Rs. 3-11-15 per pupil in average attendance per annum.

702. *English Middle Schools, Private, Unaided.* The number of Middle Schools under unaided private agency which furnished returns for the year was 6, being a decrease of 1 as compared with the previous year. The total strength rose from 533 to 710.

703. *English Primary Schools, Government.* The number of schools of this grade, at the beginning of the year was 2, but during the year Boothapandy and Chenganur schools were raised to the Middle School grade. During the year a private school at Shertalla was taken over by Government. Its strength at the end of the year was 63. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 144-8-0, and the fee income to Rs. 123-24-0 the net cost to Government was thus Rs. 20-12-5 or at the rate of Rs. 0-9-1 per pupil for the 6½ months during which the school was under Government management.

704. *English Primary Schools, Aided.* The number of English schools of the Primary Grade in receipt of aid was 11 being 1 more than in the previous year: 10 were boys' schools. The strength at the end of the year was 503 as compared with 499 at the end of 1871. Two of these schools declined in strength while the others increased. In point of percentage attendance there has been some improvement in individual cases; but in the case of the Parassala L. M. S. School, Kilimanur school, Olesha C. M. S. school, and Perampavoor C. M. S. school, it is still unsatisfactorily low. It is noticed that only 2 of the 49 pupils in the Moovattupuzha C. M. S. school are vaccinated. The total amount disbursed as grant to these schools was Rs. 1092-15-8, being at the rate of Rs. 2-5-1 per pupil.

705. *English Primary Schools, Private, Unaided.* The number of schools of this class furnishing returns was 23 as compared with 24 in the previous year. Their combined strength was 813 as compared with 947 in the previous year. Three were girls' schools.

Vernacular schools.

706. During the year the number of Vernacular Schools of all kinds was 3,170 as compared with 3,231 at the end of 1871, while their total strength was 1,48,876 as compared with 1,45,600 in 1871.

Number of schools and scholars.

The number in attendance in Vernacular Schools bears to the total strength of all schools nearly the same proportion as last year, viz 93 per cent.

707. The number and strength of schools under the three different managing agencies as shewn in the subjoined table:—

Management.	1071.		1072.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	3	911	3	913	...	2	...	...
Aided ...	148	14,276	74	11,107	...	...	74	3,169
Private Unaided ...	3,080	1,30,413	3,093	1,36,856	13	6,443	...	...
Total.....								

Government schools have increased in number by 18 and in strength by 3,047. The additional schools newly opened were wholly Primary Schools. The average strength of a Government school was 96·8 as compared with 93 in the previous year. As stated in § 650, many schools were crowded to excess, and to this may partially be attributed the fact that the increase this year is smaller than in 1071.

708. The decrease in the number of aided schools has already been referred to and explained. At the end of the year there were 439 schools receiving aid, all under the 1070 Code. Their average strength was 54·2 as compared with 45·3 for the schools aided (nearly all under the former Rules) at the end of 1071. This of itself shews that the schools now in receipt of aid are of a better class.

709. There has of course been a considerable increase in the number and total strength of private unaided schools. During the current year, a considerable number of these schools will be brought within the scope of the Code and Rules, and thereby receive aid. The average strength of these schools at the end of the year was 37·9 as compared with 34·8 at the end of 1071.

710. Classified according to the different grades, Vernacular Schools were distributed as follows:—

Grade.	1071.		1072.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
High Schools ...	3	911	3	913	...	2	...	...
Middle Do. ...	148	14,276	74	11,107	...	...	74	3,169
Primary Do. ...	3,080	1,30,413	3,093	1,36,856	13	6,443	...	...

The noticeable feature is the decrease in the number of Middle Schools. It is believed to be due to stricter classification, the term "Middle" being only applied to those schools which contain all the classes up to and including class IV. It was formerly the custom among managers of schools under the former rules to return their schools as Middle Schools. But now that aid has been withdrawn, they may not have kept up the same standard and hence are classed as Primary Schools. The fact that the total numbers studying in classes III and IV (vide § 714 *infra*) has undergone but slight diminution shews that the reduction is only apparent and not due to the actual closing of schools. At all events the result is not confirma-

tory of what was anticipated in § 678 of last year's report. It may also be noticed that the average strength of a Vernacular High School was 304, of a Middle School 150·1 and of a Primary School 44·2.

711. The next table shews the total number in each class of the Vernacular schools; a comparison being also made with the returns for 1071.

Class.		1071		1072	
		Scholars.	Percentage of total.	Scholars.	Percentage of total.
Infant Class ...	...	92,853	63·7	94,788	63·7
Class I ...	...	34,397	23·6	36,804	24·7
" II ...	...	15,140	10·4	14,303	9·6
" III ...	...	2,116	1·5	1,842	1·2
" IV ...	...	944	0·7	1,073	0·7
" V ...	...	128	0·0	39	0·0
" VI ...	...	22	0·0	27	0·0

There has been an increase in the numbers attending the Infant class and classes I, IV and VI, and a decrease in classes II and III. These changes have had little effect however on the proportionate distribution of the pupils among the classes; except that class I seems relatively stronger than in the previous year.

The causes which lead to such a disproportionate number of pupils in the Infant class have been alluded to in previous Reports. That it is a serious evil is recognised, but the difficulties in overcoming it are great. The Infant class pupils pay no fees (at least in all Government, and in many aided schools) and as a natural result, parents are less careful in sending their children regularly to school, and in keeping them at school, than if fees were levied. It follows also, that there must be an enormous number of children who never go beyond the rudiments in Vernacular. In Government schools, efforts have been made for some time to obtain greater regularity in attendance, and also to induce pupils to remain at school so as to go through the whole of the Primary school course. In boys' schools considerable improvement is noticeable, but there is little, if any, in girls' schools. In this respect, the schools aided under the 1070 Code, are very satisfactory. In private schools on the other hand, matters are worse. Improvement of a permanent kind cannot be expected in any school until it becomes subject to direct Government management or is assisted by Government aid under the rules and conditions of the Code.

712. *Vernacular High Schools, Government.* The number and strength of these institutions were practically the same as at the end of the previous year. Suchindrum School, which appeared last year as a High school, is returned as a Middle School during 1072; the highest class being Class V. The Challay Vernacular School, Trivandrum, increased in strength from 321 to 420. It is now the largest Vernacular school in the State. The percentage attendance was 80·2, a figure capable of improvement, although it is above the general average for Vernacular schools. Six pupils appeared for the Vernacular Higher Examination, but none passed. For the Vernacular Elementary Examination, 45 appeared and 14 passed. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,291-15-11; the fee income was Rs. 626-9-0. The net cost to Government was thus Rs. 1,665-6-11 being at the rate of Rs. 4-13-11 per pupil in average attendance per annum.

The Vernacular High School for girls, Trivandrum, decreased in strength from 345 to 326, during the year. The percentage attendance also declined slightly, though it is still above the usual figure for girls' schools. 16 pupils appeared for the Vernacular Elementary Examination and 6 passed, a slightly better result than

Number and strength of schools of different management.

Number and strength of schools of different grades.

in the previous year. The net cost to Government, including scholarships was Rs. 6,438-27-8, or at the rate of Rs. 19-6-3 per pupil.

During the year, the Vernacular school at Parur was raised from the Middle to the High school grade. The numbers on the rolls decreased from 189 to 167. The percentage attendance 78.2, requires improvement. Of 22 candidates who appeared for the Vernacular Elementary Examination, 9 were successful. The expenditure was Rs. 1,151-22-9 and the fee income amounted to Rs. 302-13-8. The net cost was thus Rs. 849-9-1 or at the rate of Rs. 4-21-10 per pupil.

713. *Vernacular Middle Schools, Government.* The number of Vernacular Middle Schools under Government management at the end of the year was 67 as compared with 70 at the end of 1071. Of these 39 were schools for boys and 28 were for girls. The total strength rose from 9,728 to 10,442. Boys' schools increased in strength by 724 while girls' schools were practically stationary. All the schools in the Central Range shewed an increase in strength, while 3 schools in the Southern, and 7 Schools in the Northern Ranges shewed a decrease. The largest boys' schools are those at Neyyattinkara, Tiruvella, and Quilon the numbers on the registers being 351, 332, and 324 respectively. All the other boys' schools have a strength below 300. The largest girls' schools are those at Thiruvattar, Neyyattinkara, and Mavelikara, the number being 190, 191 and 185. All the other girls' schools have a strength below 180.

The percentage attendance in boys schools averages 73.8 per cent; the schools with the highest percentage attendance being those at Kottarakara, Quilon, Mavelikara, Changanachery, Kottayam, and Kunnatnad. The attendance at some of the schools in the Southern Range is very bad. The percentage attendance at girls' schools averages very nearly 60 per cent. Great improvement is possible in this direction.

The results of the Vernacular Elementary Examination as affecting these schools have now to be considered. Altogether, candidates appeared and passed. The schools which obtained the best results were those at Suchindram, Thiruttar, Kartigapalli, Mavelikara, Chengannur, Thiruvella and Ampalapuzha. The schools showing the worst results were those at Pathara, Vilavancode, Neyyattinkara, Nemom, Cherayinkil, Shencotta, Quilon, Karunagapalli, Kayangulam, Changanachery, Pala, Thodupuzha.

The total expenditure on boys' schools was Rs. 24,388-17-6, and the fee income amounted to Rs. 9,303-11-11. The net cost to Government was therefore Rs. 15,085-5-11 being at the rate of Rs. 2-7-15 per pupil.

The total expenditure on girls' schools amounted to Rs. 15,376-22-7 being at the rate of Rs. 4-7-10 per pupil.

714. *Vernacular Middle Schools, Aided.* The number of schools of this class at the end of the year was 4 as compared with 69 in the previous year. The reduction in number, by transfer to the unaided list has already been explained. 1 was a school for girls.

The total strength at the end of the year was 398. The percentage attendance was lower than might be the case. The results at the Vernacular Elementary Examination were fairly good, especially in the case of Punnapuram School, Trivandrum.

The total amount disbursed as grant during the year was Rs 1,035-12-15. Owing however to a variety of circumstances, the rate per pupil cannot be correctly ascertained this year.

715. *Vernacular Middle Schools, Private.* The number of unaided Middle Schools furnishing returns at the end of the year was 3. Their total strength was 267.

716. *Vernacular Primary Schools, Government.* During the year, the number of Vernacular Primary Schools under Government management increased from

274 to 295. Boys' Schools increased in numbers by 6 and in strength by 1,190, while Girls' Schools increased in numbers by 15 and in strength by 1,141. In the Northern Range 2 Boys' Schools were opened, in the Central Range 4, and in the Southern Range 9. 9 schools were also raised to Middle Schools. In the Northern Range 5 Girls' Schools were opened, in the Central Range 4, and in the Southern 6 schools.

The attendance on Government Primary Schools increased in 22 taluks and decreased in the remaining 8 taluks. In only one taluk (Changanachery) did the strength fall by more than 100, and in that case it was due to floods in a low-lying area. The percentage attendance of these schools was 72.8 as compared with 65.9 in 1071.

Further efforts were made during the year to improve the organisation and teaching in these schools. It is believed that in several respects the teaching shews improvement under the more effective supervision which is now possible. Buildings have in many cases been improved, and furniture has been supplied where necessary. Registers and school records are being more accurately and carefully kept. Still, it is undeniable that there remains vast room for improvement. To the means by which this may be effected, unremitting attention is paid by Government and the inspecting staff. It is fully expected therefore, that year by year, there will be visible improvement in this most important class of schools, upon the efficiency of which the success of primary education practically depends.

717. *Vernacular Primary Schools, Aided.* The number of Primary Schools in receipt of aid under the 1070 Code at the end of the year was 435 (including 54 Girls' Schools) with a total strength of 23,387. The percentage attendance was 77.7 as compared with 72.5, which was last year's figure for schools aided under the former rules.

The total sum disbursed as grant to Vernacular Primary Schools amounted to Rs. 44,352-19-14. Part of this was disbursed under the former rules, and part under the 1070 Code and with effect from different dates. It will not therefore be possible to give an estimate of the cost per pupil until the end of the current year 1073 (*vide* § 674 of last year's Report) but approximately the rate is about Re. 1 per pupil which is very slightly less than last year's rate.

718. *Vernacular Primary Schools, Private.* The number of schools of this class at the end of the year was 2,363 as compared with 1,643 at the end of 1071, the accession to the numbers being due to the transfer of a large number of schools from the aided list. The total strength at the end of the year was 89,503.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

Training Schools.

719. *Training Schools, Government.* The number of training institutions under Government management remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 2.

720. The number of students under training at the end of the year at the English Normal School, Trivandrum, was 31. Of these 3 were in the High School, Normal Class, 15 in the Middle School Class, and 13 in the Primary. 25 of the students were teachers from Government Schools, and 6 were stipendiary students. The percentage attendance during the year was 94.1, and the average age of the students was 24.7 years. The curriculum of studies underwent no alteration during the year. It is the same as that prescribed for the Normal Schools in the Madras Presidency. Seven students appeared for the High School Normal Certificate and 5 passed. 11 appeared for the Middle School Normal Certificate and all passed. Of the 16 who appeared for the Primary Certificate, only 7 passed.

The expenditure on salaries and contingencies was Rs. 2,671-12-13; on books and teaching appliances Rs. 73-23-5, on stipends to students and allowance to Government teachers, Rs. 2,527-13-15. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,272-22-1.

Deducting Rs. 37 realised from fees, the net cost to Government was Rs. 5,235 22-7, being Rs. 1,398-7-7 less than in the previous year, and at the rate of Rs. 157-17-1 per student.

721. At the Female Normal School six girls were under training at the end of the year, 3 were in the Higher and 3 in the Lower Vernacular Normal Class. Of the former, 2 passed for the Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate; and of the latter 2 passed for the Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate. The total expenditure was Rs. 648-8-8, being at the rate of 108-1-7 per student.

Measures were adopted for providing a Vernacular School for boys. The actual opening of the institution belongs to the current year.

722. *Training Schools, Aided.* At the end of the year, 4 Training Schools with a total strength of 47 students, were in receipt of aid; as compared with 2 schools and 22 students at the end of 1071.

723. The strength of the Holy Angels' Convent Normal School at the end of the year was 6, 4 were in the Upper and 2 in the Lower Secondary department. 3 passed the Teacher's Certificate, Upper Secondary Grade, and 1 passed the Lower Secondary Grade. The amount disbursed as grant was Rs. 543-19-2, being at the rate of Rs. 90-17-3 per pupil.

724. The numbers of students under training at the Cambridge Nicholson Institution Kottayam decreased from 17 to 16. 2 students appeared for the Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate and 1 passed. 2 appeared for the Upper Secondary Grade Teacher's Certificate (Practical Test) and both passed. For the Lower Secondary Grade, 5 appeared for the written test and 4 passed; while all the 3 passed who appeared for the practical test. 3 candidates appeared for the English Primary School Normal Certificate and 2 passed. The total grant to the school for the year was Rs. 852, being at the rate of Rs. 53-7-0 per student.

725. During the year, a grant was sanctioned to the Buchanan Institution, Kottayam, and also to the Nagercoil Girls' Training School. Neither institution sent up any pupils for public examinations before the end of the year.

Industrial Schools.

726. *Industrial School of Arts, Trivandrum.* 15 apprentices were entertained at the beginning of the year, under the conditions detailed in § 703 of last year's Report. They were distributed among the various industries as follows: Carving or Carpentry 5, Pottery 4, Carpet weaving 3, Silver Smiths' work 3. They were also taught Elementary Drawing. The building recently erected for the use of the school was completed and occupied during the year. The students and apprentices appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations and passed as follows: Advanced Free-hand Drawing 1; Intermediate Free-hand Drawing 4; Elementary Free-hand Drawing 16; Elementary Geometrical Drawing 2, Intermediate Design 1, Elementary Design 1, Intermediate Painting 1, Elementary Painting 2, Intermediate Pottery Manufacture 2, Elementary Pottery Manufacture 2, Elementary Carpet weaving 1.

The following table gives the usual details of the out-turn of work in the different industrial departments.

Branch.	Articles remaining at beginning of the year.				Articles manu- factured during the year.				Total.				Articles sold during the year.				Articles remain- ing at end of the year.			
	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.		
		Rs.	Ch.	C.		Rs.	Ch.	C.		Rs.	Ch.	C.		Rs.	Ch.	C.		Rs.	Ch.	C.
Pottery	...	682	24	12	...	1,289	12	3	...	1,972	8	15	...	631	18	5	...	1,340	18	10
Carving and carpentry ...	624	4,743	27	13	396	3,895	26	15½	1,020	8,639	26	12½	426	4,092	26	8½	584	4,547	...	4
Metal work	54	772	5	2	178	1,010	26	7	232	1,783	3	9	153	981	1	5	79	802	2	4
Carpet	7	25	19	10	17	91	24	10	24	117	16	4	6	17	23	4	18	99	21	...
Lacquer work	24	70	6	8	7	26	13	...	31	96	19	8	2	7	10	10	29	89	8	14

The value of articles manufactured and the amount realised by sales, both shew considerable improvement. The former increased by Rs. 2,787-12-0, and the latter by Rs. 2,600-19-0 as compared with the corresponding amounts for 1071.

The expenditure and income of the school may be summarised as follows:—

Salaries	...	...	...	11,703-10-5
Contingencies	...	...	...	477-21-5
Raw materials	...	...	...	5,231-8-0
Balance of Raw materials for 1071	...	...	...	1,615-3-8
Stock remaining at end of 1071	...	...	...	6,474-37-13
Sales	...	...	...	5,730-24-0
Drawing class Fees	...	...	...	42-12-0
Balance of Raw materials	...	...	...	2,286-26-4
Stock remaining unsold	...	...	...	7,058-23-0
Unfinished articles	...	...	...	1,484-11-7
Net cost	...	...	...	8,898-18-4
Cost of Buildings, Machinery, &c.	...	...	...	5,774-0-0
	...	...	...	Rs. 14,472-18-4

The actual cost to Government was thus Rs. 14,472-18-4, being Rs. 4,231-12-5 less than in the previous year.

During the year the Committee of visitors held regular weekly meetings and were of considerable assistance to Government in many matters relating to the internal management of the school. The thanks of Government are due to the members for the interest they have shewn in the work of the the school.

727. *Industrial schools, Aided.* The C. M. S Industrial School, Kottayam continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The total grant for the year was Rs. 156, being at the rate of Rs. 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ per pupil per annum.

Other Special Schools.

728. *Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.* The number on the registers at the close of the year was 208, being an increase of 20. The increase is partly due to the admission of non-Brahmin caste Hindus, to whom the school is now open. As regards caste, 154 were Tamil Brahmins, 27 Malayali Brahmins, 3 Kshatriyas, 24 Malayali Sudras. The daily attendance is lower than might be the case; the percentage being 82.4. 2 candidates appeared for the Upadhyaya Examination and both passed. 15 appeared for the Sastri Test and 13 passed. Minor changes in the staff were effected during the year. The total expenditure on salaries, contingencies, &c. was Rs. 9,274-26-10 being Rs. 513-5-4 less than the amount for 1071.

SERVICE EXAMINATIONS (1896-97)

729. The Vernacular Elementary Examination was held twice during the year. The total number of candidates registered was 2,103. Of these, 96 belonged to the backward classes and were admitted without fee. The number who passed was 534, inclusive of 42 female candidates. The amount realised as fees was Rs. 8,028; the expenditure on examiners' fees, stationery, &c. was Rs. 3,616-3-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,411-24-10 to the credit of Government.

730. The Magistrates' Examination was held once during the year. 772 candidates appeared and 229 passed. The amount realised from fees was Rs. 4,632-3-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,430-7-7. The balance to the credit of Government was therefore Rs. 3,201-23-9.

731. The Vernacular Higher Examination was held for the first time in the month of Audi 1072. This test was established with a view to providing a more definite qualification for teachers in the higher classes of Vernacular Schools.

43 candidates appeared, but only 4 were successful. The income from fees was Rs. 258, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 253-24-13. The balance credited to Government was Rs. 4-3-3.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (1896-97.)

732. During the year under report 14 books were registered for copyright under Regulation II of 1039, being 3 more than in the year preceding.

733. Of these 5 were in English, 8 in Malayalam and 1 in English and Tamil. Classified according to subjects 5 were Government Law Reports and the remaining 9 purely literary works.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION FARM (1896-97.)

734. The staff of the farm remained the same as at the end of the previous year. The area under cultivation was extended by 6 acres, a portion of paddy land adjoining being taken over by the Farm. The agricultural operations of the year were again interfered with by floods, owing to the dam which keeps out the Karamanay river having been again destroyed. A more substantial structure has now been erected and in future there is little likelihood of damage being done in this way.

The crops raised during the year were similar in kind to those mentioned in last year's Report. The paddy crop suffered from the flood but the return was sufficient to cover the cost of cultivation. Cholum was similarly affected. It was found to give a larger return when sown in lines than when sown broadcast. Plantains, yams, and vegetables of all kinds were very successful. Potatoes failed owing to the continued rains. The sugar-cane crop was exceptionally good, the return being at the rate of Rs. 250 per acre. The experimental plots of jute, indigo, and hibiscus gave good results. A large number of crops including pulses, oil-seeds, and fibres were experimentally raised.

Six improved ploughs were purchased during the year and were given on free loan to ryots in the neighbourhood. They were very extensively used. Seeds, seedlings, and cuttings were distributed to agriculturists. There was very little trouble from insect pests, and the live stock in the farm continued in very good condition. A drain was excavated on both sides of the road through the farm, and the cost of labour was recouped from the tapioca and plantains planted on the sides and top of its banks.

The expenditure and income of the farm may be summarised as follows:—

Capital expenditure	Buildings ...	207- 0- 0
Current expenditure	Salaries ...	1,967- 3-13
	Labour ...	599-23- 1
	Contingencies ...	799-17-13
	Rs.....	3,573-16-11
Receipts from produce sold...	769- 3- 6	
Net cost Rs....	2,804-13- 5.	

The net cost to Government was Rs. 71-6-12 less than in the previous year.

It may be noted that the capital expenditure (including the "permanent" labour of the first year) on the farm up to the end of 1072 has been Rs. 4,074-8-10. The receipts for the same period exceed the cost of labour (excluding the cost of management) by Rs. 317-17-5 which is sufficient to pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the capital expenditure.

735. In § 720 of last year's Report details were given of a scheme of agricultural education to be worked in connection with Primary Vernacular schools.

The school on the Farm in which the teachers were to be trained was established shortly before the beginning of the year under review and during the year, 12 stipendiary students were taught the principles and practice of agriculture, as also the allied subjects of Chemistry and Botany. At the end of the year they were ready for appointment as teachers in Elementary agricultural schools. One school of the kind was opened during the year, and preparations were being made for the opening of eleven others.

The expenditure upon the Agricultural School amounted to Rs. 1,511-21 1; the greater part of which was due to the scholarships of the students under training.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL (1896-97.)

736. The strength of the Reformatory at the beginning of the year was 13. 6 were admitted during the year, 1 was released on expiry of sentence, and 3 were discharged. The number at the end of the year was 15. Of the boys admitted during the year there were Sudras 2, Christians 2, Brahmin 1, Mohammedan 1. Four were illiterate upon admission, and all were convicted upon first offences. The behaviour of the boys was satisfactory, the number of punishments being much smaller than in the previous year. The general health was good, there being only 8 cases of illness, and only one of these was serious. The Inspector of Schools reports that the progress made by the boys in the primary course of Vernacular education has been extremely satisfactory. During the year, the boys were engaged in gardening, preparing quinine powder in packets for the Medical Department, making official envelopes, and labels. A new well was sunk during the year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,061-9-5; deducting Rs. 12-23-4 being the receipt from sales, the net cost was Rs. 2,048-13-7.

The Visiting committee held four quarterly meetings and 1 special meeting, and, individually, paid occasional visits to the Reformatory.

PUBLIC LECTURE COMMITTEE.

737. During the year 14 lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Public Lecture Committee. Of these 5 were on Literature, 2 on Botany, 2 on Biology, 1 on Astronomy and 1 on Industrial art. 12 lectures were in English, 1 in Malayalam and 1 in Tamil. In the appendices will be found a list of the subjects and the names of the lectures. The lectures were all well attended. The amount paid as honoraria to lectures was Rs. 860. Contingencies amounted to Rs. 183-16-11, and Rs. 407-4-0 was expended on the purchase of educational lantern slides. The total amount expended was therefore Rs. 1,450-20-11 being Rs. 291-26-7 more than the expenditure for 1071. The balance with the Honorary Secretary at the close of the year was Rs. 77-25-4.

THE MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS. (1896-97.)

738. The Superintendent's second term of engagement having expired at the close of the year under report, Government, at his request, permitted him to retire.

It is proposed to appoint a trained native Head Gardener.

739. Including a supplemental grant of Rs. 2,265-13-0, the sanctioned allotment for the year was Rs. 32,265-13-0. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,970-20-6. *viz.*

Public Gardens Rs. 13,118-4-12.

Zoological Department ... 9,824-20-4.
Museum ... 7,027-23-6.

Deducting the amount recovered from fines, sales, &c., the actual cost to Government was Rs. 27,557-19-6 against Rs. 27,365-26-9 in 1071.

Public
Gardens.

740. The stock of plants in the Gardens has been considerably increased. Several varieties of orchids were purchased and collection of bulbs and new varieties of Cana seeds were obtained from Mr. Bull of Chelsea.

The usual varieties of seeds of annuals were purchased from Messrs. Mooneswamy & sons, Bangalore, from whom were also obtained 24 mango grafts to be planted in different parts of the Gardens.

The Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, were kind enough to present several packets of seeds as also four seeds of the Victoria Regia, three of which are reported to have germinated.

Additions and
improvements.

741. The fountain which was removed last year has been re-erected on a suitable site. A good deal of work in the shape of sloping, turfing, altering pathways, building drains &c. was done in the year, and a new iron fern-house was very nearly completed.

The boat on the lake continued to be used largely by the public.

Zoological
Department.

742. The buildings and cages were as usual maintained in proper condition and several minor alterations and improvements were made.

Some surplus animals were sent to Mr. Hagenbeck of Colombo, and a collection of Australian animals consisting of one emu, one pair of gray kangaroos, three wallabies, one wallaroo, a pair of hare kangaroo, and a pair of African dwarf goats, obtained in exchange. Of the four lion cubs that were born in the Gardens in the year previous, a pair was sold for Rs. 1,500.

The lioness has again given birth to three cubs, all of which are said to be in excellent condition.

A new aviary was built in the year to which the birds of prey have been removed.

The Museum.

743. In the year under report, the Superintendent, the Head Taxidermist and staff, and a Gardener were sent to the High Range for the purpose of collecting specimens for the Museum and plants for the Gardens. They returned after 54 days with a collection of birds and reptiles for the Museum and of orchids and seeds for the Gardens, several of them being new.

A collection of snakes and frogs sent to the British Museum were identified and returned.

The Index collection of reptiles referred to in the last report was completed during the year.

Five skeletons were added to the collection during the year, viz: one Indian civet, one crocodile, one fresh-water turtle, and 2 sea-snakes.

Besides the above, a considerable number of bird-skins, which were sent to Messrs. Van Ingen and Van Ingen of Mysore, have been received mounted.

Select specimens of Syrian embroidery have also been added to the collection of indigenous manufactures.

Library.

744. A portrait in oils of the late Mr. Grigg, British Resident, has been placed in the Library room by the Grigg Memorial Committee.

OBSERVATORY. (1896-97.)

745. There was no change in the staff of the institution during the year.

Staff.

746. The usual transit observations for the determination of local time were made, the actual number of such observations being 59 against 48 or 11 more than in the previous year. The time signals to the Brigade were also conveyed as usual. The electrical time-gun-firing apparatus was nearing completion at the close of the year. The mid-day gun was fired correctly on 11 occasions against 26 in 1071 and the average error of the remaining days was 14.3 seconds against 14 in the year previous. The usual astronomical tables for the 1898 almanac were prepared and furnished to the Government Press.

Astronomical.

747. The usual magnetical observations were made and recorded. It is interesting to note that the magnetometers in the Observatory recorded the earthquake shocks which proved so disastrous in Bengal on the 12th June 1897.

Magnetical.

748. The system of meteorological observations was carried on as usual. The daily weather telegrams, the weekly rainfall telegrams and the monthly rainfall reports were made up and forwarded to the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. Weekly meteorological notices were continued to be published in the Government Gazette.

Meteorological.

During the year, the number of stations at which rainfall was recorded rose from 39 to 50 by the establishment of a number of stations on the hills. Weekly rainfall returns were regularly furnished to the Huzur.

749. Particulars of the rainfall during the year are given in para 379 under "Season and Rainfall."

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT (1896-97.)

750. During the year, six Branch Book Depôts were opened at Kottar, Kuzhithora, Quilon, Mavelikara, Alleppey and Parur, in charge of the Headmasters of the principal Government schools at these places. They have proved very useful as a means of supplying pupils in the Mofussil with books at fair rates.

751. The following balance sheet shows the operations of the Book Depot for the year 1072:—

Debit.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Credit.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Value of stock at beginning of year	6,457	8		Sales, Trivandrum depot	2,106	11	8
Stock paid for during year	2,392	26		4 Kottar	12	10	8
Establishment and contingencies	255	13		5 Issued on Government account due to depot	598	20	1
Due by depot to Messrs. Bell (L.C. 14s. 3d.)	27			4 College library	145	12	
				Normal school	47	22	8
				Girl's High school	75	11	4
Total	9,132	19	13	Stock at end of year, Trivandrum depot	6,453	26	13
				Branch depot	1,353	5	
				Total	10,793	8	3
				Deduct	9,132	19	13
				Profit	1,660	16	6

Government publications to the value of Rs. 358-0-6 were sold and to the value of Rs. 18-13-0 were issued on Government account.

The profit to Government was Rs. 1,660-16-6 during the year.

BOOK COMMITTEE.

752. The work of the Book Committee consisted partly in revising the series of new Vernacular Reading Books, and also in the revision of works submitted by private authors. The reading books were almost completed during the year and arrangements have been made for their publication.

The following are the works submitted for revision or opinion :—

Serial No.	Name of the Book.	Whether original or Translation.	Name of the Author.	Subject matter.
1	Gôvardhanoddharanam	Original.	Kannattu Krishnen Potti.	Malayalam Drama.
2	Sankaravijayam	Do.	K. R. Krishna Pillai.	Do.
3	Muraliharitram	Do.	Telakkat Krishna Menon.	Lyrical.
4	A manual of Object lessons	Do.	C. V. Sankaranarayana Iyen	Technical.
5	King Lear	Translation.	Justice Govinda Pillai B. A., B.L.	Malayalam Drama.
6	Thamar Rupakam	Original.	C. Varugis.	Do.
7	Puttan Pana or Rakshakam Veda-keertanam	A new edition of an old original.	T. J. Pylee.	Spiritual History.
8	Æsop's Fables	Translation.	T. C. Kalyani Amma.	Fable.
9	A Compendium of Malayalam Grammar	Original.	P. V. Rama Iyer.	Grammatical.
10	The General Geography of Travancore	Do.	C. V. Kunchi Raman.	Geographical.
11	Diamond Jubilee	Do.	Kottarathil Sankunni.	Lyrical.
12	Geography of Asia	Do.	K. Govinda Pillai B. A.	Geographical.

The disbursements on account of the Book Committee during the year amounted to Rs. 1,284-24-0.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

753. Reference was made in § 752 of last year's report to the institution of an Archæological Survey of the State, and the appointment of an Archæologist to Government. Unfortunately Rai Bahadur P. Sundram Pillay, who was appointed, died a few months afterwards. The work was carried on as far as possible by the Field Assistant, who was instructed to proceed upon the lines already laid down. He visited a large number of villages in the taluks of Agastisvaram, Thovalay, Eraniel and Kalkulam, and examined 118 inscriptions. The chronicles of the Padmanabhaswamy Pagoda, Trivandrum, were examined. In all 140 rolls of old cadjan records were translated. The Field Assistant will submit a more detailed report on the work during the current year.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,713-1-11.

VERNACULAR PRESS (1896-97).

754. The subjoined statement gives details of the Vernacular newspapers and magazines published in Travancore during the year under report :

Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Daily weekly or otherwise.	Amount of subscription per annum.	Circulation No. of copies.	Name and status of Proprietor.	Name and Status of Editor.	Tone and position of the Journal.
Nazranee Deepika	Mannanam in Ettumanur.	Thrice in a month.	3½ Rs.	700	Fr. Augustine, Prior of the Convent.	Mr. T. J. Pylee, Middle class.	Religious and political moderate in tone.
Malayala Manorama	Kottayam.	Weekly.	4 Rs.	1000	A company of 70 share holders.	Mr. K. I. Varghese Mopillay, Middle class.	Political—moderate in tone.
Edavaga Patrika	Do.	Monthly.	1½ Rs.	900	Mar Dionysius, Status high.	Mr. E. M. Phillippose.	Religious.
Malayala Mithram	Do.	Do.	8 as.	425	Church Missionary Society.	Mr. T. K. Benjamin P. A. Vicar of Christ's Church Kottayam.	Do.
Mulanakara Subha Tharaka	Do.	Do.	12 as.	600	The Malankara Mar Thomas Association.	Mr. P. Mathan Asst. Master C. M. S. College Kottayam.	Do.
Dasha Poshini	Do.	Do.	2 Rs.	700	A Committee managed by Mr. Varghese Mopillay.	The Dasha Poshini Subba.	Educational.
Sarvathra Mithram	Thyparamba Alleppey Town.	Bi-monthly.	2½ Rs.	712	A. B. John, land-lord.	S. Joseph Pylee, private gentleman.	Religious and Secular News.
Travancore Abhinani	Nagercoil Victoria Press.	Tri-monthly.	1½ Rs.	60	Paul C. Joseph Native Christian.	M. D. Daniel P. A. Teacher Christian College, Nagercoil.	Moderate.
Rani Raj	...	...	...	...	...	...	Discontinued.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MINT (1896-97.)

755. In the year under report 21,06,000 copper cash equivalent to Rs. 4,700 25 chs. were coined out of 1,20,836 tolahs of copper worth Rs. 981—chs 23 resulting in a profit to Government of Rs. 3,719—chs 2. Copper Coinage.

756. 12,000 tolahs of silver were coined into 3,66,000 chuckrams equal to Rs. 13,071-12 chs. Deducting the value of silver viz Rs. 10,389-21 chs.-8 c., the net gain realized was Rs. 2,681 18 chs. 8 c. 93,764 silver fanam pieces equal to Rs. 13,394-24 chs. were minted out of 12,296 tolahs of silver valued at Rs. 10,646 7—chs. 6 c. The result was a net earning of Rs. 2,748 chs. 16 c. 10. Silver Coinage.

757. 11,820 gold coins called Anantharaman fanams were also struck out of 387 tolahs, which cost Rs. 3,752—chs. 19. The number so coined equals Rs. 5,276 chs. 22 and the profit was Rs. 1,524 chs. 3. This coin is not a legal tender. Gold coins.

758. The following statement exhibits the receipts and charges of the Mint :— Receipts and charges.

Receipts.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Charges.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
1. Stamping fee on weights and measures.	3	...	...	1. Establishment ...	2,179	10	3
2. Sale proceeds of refuse charcoal	3	2	...	2. Contingencies ..	1,651	2	9
3. Gain in copper coinage	3,719	2	...	Total.....	3,830	12	12
4. „ Silver „	5,430	7	2	Profit.....	6,977	10	2
5. „ Gold „	1,524	3	...				
6. Sundry receipts...	128	8	12				
Total.....	10,807	22	14	Total.....	10,807	22	14

The receipts were greater by Rs. 4,975-22-14 and the charges less by Rs. 269-9-10 than in the previous year. The silver, and gold coinage of which there was none in 1071 accounts for the increased revenue. The profit to Government was Rs. 6,977—chs. 10 and c. 2 or Rs. 5,265-4-8 more than the preceding year.

ELEPHANT DEPARTMENT (1896-97.)

759. There were at the beginning of the year 120 elephants, to which 18 were added by capture—making a total of 138. Of these 16 died, and two were sold by auction.

There were thus 120 elephants, at the close of the year which were stationed as specified below :—

At the Royal Stables ...	22
For work in the Forest Department...	12
Do. Engineer's Department...	9
Do. Panivagay Maralmut Department, Trivandrum....	4

For Processions in Temples ...	9
Young ones under training for processions, &c...	30
Specially reserved for capturing and training new ones...	14
Detached from work on account of old age...	4
In the cage under training ...	16
Total.....	120

760. The following statement compares the receipts and disbursements of this department for 1071 and 1072:—

	Items.	1071			1072			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Receipts.	1. By hiring out elephants to private individuals for work, marriage procession &c.	3,688	25	8	2,914	23	14	...	...	...	774	1	10
	2. By auction sale of elephants ...	6,590	17	8	5,954	13	...	...	...	...	636	4	8
	3. Sale of old iron chains ...	34	9	14	18	12	...	...	...	...	15	25	14
	4. Recovery on previous sale ...	203	16	...	203	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	10,517	12	14	9,091	8	14	...	...	...	1,426	4	...
Expenditure.	Net Decrease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1. Feeding charges including cost of treatment ...	13,910	19	7	16,252	24	15	2,312	5	8	...	...	...
	2. Mahouts' salaries ...	5,240	15	13	5,987	1	9	746	13	12	...	...	...
	3. Charges incurred on account of capture ...	6,547	21	10	6,362	9	1	...	...	...	185	12	9
	4. Cost of Huzur establishment including veterinary staff ...	1,116	14	7	564	2	...	...	...	...	552	12	7
	Total.....	26,845	15	5	29,166	9	9	3,058	19	4	737	25	...
	Net Increase.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,320	22	4	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT PRESS (1896-97.)

761. The usual detailed statements of the work done in the Press will be found in the Appendix.

762. The total value of the work turned out in the year amounted to Rs. 31,292-11-11 against Rs. 28,631-9-12 in 1071, being an increase of Rs. 2,661-1-15.

The following statement compares the value of the different descriptions of work for the last 2 years:—

Description of work.	1071			1072			Difference.		
	Rs.	chs.	c.	Rs.	chs.	c.	Rs.	chs.	c.
Printing ...	24,212	17	15	26,520	18	7	+ 2,308	...	8
Binding ...	2,845	9	2	3,668	16	15	+ 823	7	13
Letter casting ...	1,073	17	11	501	18	1	- 571	27	10
Lithographing ...	499	21	...	601	14	4	+ 101	21	4
Total.....	28,631	9	12	31,292	11	11	2,661	1	15

763. 5,341 reams of paper were used in printing against 4,905 in 1071.

764. The value of private work done in the Press during the year under review was Rs. 479-27-12 against Rs. 143-3-13 in the previous year. Value of private work.

765. The expenditure on salaries and contingencies amounted to Rs. 12,208 against Rs. 13,027 in the year previous. Cost.

The Press was worked during the year at a profit of Rs. 19,084 against Rs. 15,604 in 1071.

766. The re-organization referred to in para 766 of the Administration Report for 1071 was effected during the year under report. The salaries of the staff were generally increased and a few new hands were entertained. Re-organization.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE (1896-97.)

767. The subjoined statement compares the circulation of the Gazette during the last two years:— Circulation of the Gazette.

Year.	No. of subscribers.			No. of copies supplied free to Government officers and others.	Total No. of copies struck off.	Total number of pages.
	Paying Rs. 4.	Paying Rs. 2.	Total.			
1071	219	319	538	328	869	3,666
1072	233	302	535	336	879	3,328

The number of subscribers was less than in the previous year by 3.

768. The Gazette contained as usual the Proceedings of the Legislative Council and of the Town Improvement Committees, Police Sheets, Educational and other supplements.

STATIONERY (1896-97.)

769. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and disbursements during the year under report:— Value of cost and issues.

	1071			1072			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
The value of stock at the beginning of the year ...	20,864	4	2	28,704	4	6	7,840	...	4	...	...	...
Do. of purchases during the year ...	68,901	12	...	62,512	11	10	...	...	...	6,389	...	2
Total.....	89,765	...	2	91,217	...	4	1,451	...	2	...	...	...
Do. of issues during the year ...	61,061	11	8	62,421	13	1	1,360	1	5	...	...	...
Stock in hand at the end of the year ...	28,704	4	6	28,795	3	3	91	14	9	...	...	...

In the financial statement the expenditure is given as Rs. 36,180 against Rs. 71,851 in 1071. This figure is the amount actually disbursed from the treasury on account of cost of establishment and contingencies and for purchases made during the year, while the figure entered above shows the value of the purchases made whether paid for in the year or not.

770. There were in all 145 indents, of which 32 were special and supplemental.

771. The stationery required for the year was mostly purchased from a Bombay firm.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1896-97.)

Building.

772. During the year under report, the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory was shifted from the building in the General Hospital premises to a rented house opposite the Public offices. Arrangements are being made for a well-equipped permanent Laboratory being built for chemical as well as bacteriological examination and a consignment of bacteriological appliances and fittings is shortly expected to arrive from Europe.

Analytical work.

773. 36 cases requiring the examination of 100 articles were attended to during the year, against 57 cases involving the examination of 177 articles in the year previous.

The following table furnishes a comparative statement of the analytical work done during 1071 and 1072 M. E.:-

Number.	Nature of work.	Total number of cases.		Total number of articles actually received for examination.		'Total number of cases in which poison was detected.		'Total number of cases in which blood was detected.		Total number of cases in which semen was detected.		Poison.															
												Inorganic.						Organic.									
												Arsenic preparation.		Copper salts.		Other salts.		Nerium Oleander.		Cocculus Indicus.		Gloriosa Superba.					
		1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072						
1	Human cases	30	21	125	66	8	8	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
2	Blood stains	20	13	34	32	...	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Seminal stains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Cattle cases	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Miscellaneous	5	2	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		57	36	177	100	8	8	18	12	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...

Cases of suspected human poisoning.

774. 21 out of 36 cases related to human poisoning and only in 8 cases was poison detected. The analysis revealed

Arsenic ... in 5 cases.
Copper Salts ... in 1 case.
Gloriosa Superba ... in 1 case.
Calcium carbonate, Nickel Sulphide and Sodium Chloride } in 1 case.

Of suspected blood stains, there were 13 cases, in 12 of which the presence of mammalian blood was certified to. In the remaining case, no blood stains at all were detected.

Miscellaneous.

775. There was one case of water analysis and another of an earthy looking substance supposed to contain common salt.

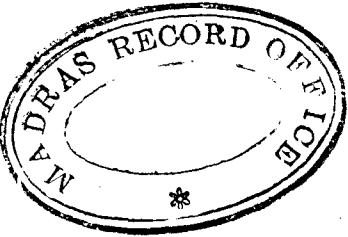
776. Conclusion. It is my pleasing duty here to offer my tribute of respectful acknowledgments to my Sovereign Master. His Highness' confidence and support have been graciously continued to me with marked cordiality, deepening my conviction of his genuine identity of interest with the progress of good government. This great trait has all along been a potent factor and it finds prominent illustration in the liberal scale of expenditure permitted in the year—a scale never before reached—in furtherance of various measures bearing intimately on the physical, intellectual, moral and material well-being of His Highness' subjects.

I have also to express my deep gratitude for the uniform courtesy, consideration and support I received at the hands of the Honorable J. D. Bees and Mr. (now Honorable) F. A. Nicholson both of whom were connected with the administration in the year.

My thanks are due to the principal members of the service for their continued co-operation.

Phungrasoolyer,
Dewan.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY,
TRIVANDRUM,
27th February 1898.



PART III. -APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

(1)—Statement of work completed during the year M. E. 1072.

Names of Taluks.	TRAVERSED.				TRAVERSE PLOTTED.				FIELDS SURVEYED.				G. Mapped.		H. Area computed.		J. Finished.		L. Maps. Lithographed.		Remarks.			
	A. Stations marked.		B. Traverse surveyed.		C. Traverse computed.		D. Traverse plotted.		E. Fields demarcated.		F. Fields measured.		No. of villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of villages.	Sq. miles.				
	No. of villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of stations fixed.	No. of villages.	No. of villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of villages.	Sq. miles.	Stones.	No. of villages.	Sq. miles.													
												2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																								
Tovala	...	5.49	1,189	...	5.49	...	5.49	...	5.49	...	5.49	766	...	5.49	...	5.49	...	5.49	...	5.49	...	5.49	...	5.49
Agastisvarum	...	.01	14	...	.01	...	.01	...	.01	...	.01	...	...	.01	...	.01	...	.01	...	.01	...	.01	...	.01
Kalkulam	...	10.73	1,450	...	10.73	...	10.73	...	10.73	...	10.73	7,027	...	10.73	...	10.73	...	10.73	...	10.73	...	10.73	...	10.73
Vilaveukod	...	.93	181	...	.93	...	.93	...	.93	...	.93	2,713	...	.93	...	.93	...	.93	...	.93	...	.93	...	.93
Neyyattinkara	...	1.29	...	...	1.29	...	1.29	...	1.29	...	1.29	32	...	1.29	...	1.29	...	1.29	...	1.29	...	1.29	...	1.29
Nedunangad	...	.55	153	...	.55	...	.55	...	.55	...	.55	518	...	.55	...	.55	...	.55	...	.55	...	.55	...	.55
Karikapalli	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Changanachery	2	188.68	8,229	2	188.68	2	188.68	2	188.68	2	188.68	9,812	2	188.68	3	233.88	3	233.91	3	233.94	3	233.94	9	165.50
Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	1	26.03	1	26.03	2	39.45	...	2	39.45	3	77.45	4	77.50	4	77.50	...	...	...	...
Sherfally	...	14.19	26	2	14.19	4	30.72	4	30.72	5	43.41	116,095	5	43.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vaikam	...	59.40	6,100	8	59.40	6	38.09	6	38.09	...	...	112,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ettumanur	...	...	9,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	12	281.27	27,034	12	281.27	13	302.52	13	302.52	9	230.54	249,522	9	230.54	6	330.33	7	330.44	7	330.44	12	418.44	...	418.44

(1)—Statement of work completed during the year M. E. 1072—(continued).

Names of Taluks.	TRAVERSED.				TRAVERSE PLOTTED.				FIELDS SURVEYED.						G.		H.		J.		L.		Remarks.
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		Mapped.		Area computed.		Finished.		Maps.				
	Stations marked.		Traverse surveyed.		Traverse computed.		Traverse plotted.		Fields demarcated.		Fields measured.		No. of Villages.		Sq. miles.		No. of Villages.		Sq. miles.		No. of Villages.		
	No. of Villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of stations fixed.	No. of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of Villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Sq. miles.	Stones.	No. of Villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of Villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of Villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of Villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Detailed Survey of Village site and other Minor circuits and Kotayar Irrigation Channel and Fields affected by its excavation included within area already Surveyed.																							
Kakkulam	...	28-25	...	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	28-25	...
Vilavankol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nedunangal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Separate Survey of Irrigation Tanks in surveyed Taluks.																							
Eranjel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23-10	...	...	23-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavankol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	28-25	...	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	51-35	...	...	51-35	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	28-25	...	28-25	...
Grand Total	12	390-52	27,034	12	309-52	13	330-77	13	330-77	9	341-89	240,522	9	341-89	6	358-53	7	358-69	7	358-69	12	446-69	...

(2)—Statement of work completed up to end of the year 1072.

Names of Taluka.	TRAVERSED.				TRAVERSE PLOTTED.				FIELDS SURVEYED.				G.		H.		J.		L.		Remarks.
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		Mapped.		Area computed.		Finished.		Maps lithographed.		
	Stations marked.		Traverse surveyed.		Traverse computed.		Traverse plotted.		Fields Demarcated.		Fields measured.										
	No. of villages.	Square miles.	No. of stations fixed.	No. of villages.	Sq. miles.	No. of villages.	Square miles.	No. of villages.	Square miles.	No. of villages.	Stones.	No. of villages.	Square miles.	No. of villages.	Square Miles.	No. of villages.	Square miles.	No. of villages.	No. of villages.	Square miles.	
Agastipuram	15	94.01	2,184	15	94.01	15	94.01	15	94.01	2,09,515	15	94.01	15	94.01	15	89.21	15	89.21	15	89.21	89.21
Torala	11	120.49	3,192	11	120.49	11	120.49	11	120.49	1,08,449	11	120.49	11	120.49	11	56.07	11	56.07	11	56.07	56.07
Eraniel	13	98.00	2,988	13	98.00	13	98.00	13	98.00	4,23,906	13	98.00	13	98.00	13	96.30	13	96.30	13	96.30	96.30
Kalkulam	11	179.73	16,449	11	179.73	11	179.73	11	179.73	3,67,545	11	179.73	11	179.73	11	82.11	11	82.11	11	82.11	82.11
Vilavankod	13	137.93	13,793	13	137.93	13	137.93	13	137.93	2,84,470	13	137.93	13	137.93	13	81.21	13	81.21	13	81.21	81.21
Neyyattinkara	18	206.29	12,914	18	206.29	18	206.29	18	206.29	80,138	18	206.29	18	206.29	18	176.46	18	176.46	18	176.46	176.46
Nedumangad	55	333.55	158	55	333.55	55	333.55	55	333.55	519	55	333.55	55	333.55	55	216.35	55	216.35	55	216.35	216.35
Trivandrum	Settlement Dept.	25	96.00	25	96.00	25	96.00	25	96.00	...	25	96.00	25	96.00	25	97.26	25	97.26	25	97.26	97.26
Chinnayinkil	31	130.00	7,420	31	130.00	31	130.00	31	130.00	3,39,324	31	130.00	31	130.00	31	146.47	31	146.47	31	146.47	146.47
Quilon	13	145.15	3,794	13	145.15	13	145.15	13	145.15	4,56,713	13	145.15	13	145.15	13	143.25	13	143.25	13	143.25	143.25
Kottarakara	10	228.18	6,171	10	228.18	10	228.18	10	228.18	1,01,490	10	228.18	10	228.18	10	202.01	10	202.01	10	202.01	202.01
Kumattur	9	148.85	2,987	9	148.85	9	148.85	9	148.85	1,24,275	9	148.85	9	148.85	9	156.79	9	156.79	9	156.79	156.79
Mavelikkara	15	103.06	8,693	15	103.06	15	103.06	15	103.06	1,65,078	15	103.06	15	103.06	15	111.43	15	111.43	15	111.43	111.43
Truvalla	18	148.60	14,792	18	148.60	18	148.60	18	148.60	1,93,491	18	148.60	18	148.60	18	172.18	18	172.18	18	172.18	172.18
Karunagapalli	12	82.00	1,720	12	82.00	12	82.00	12	82.00	4,32,030	12	82.00	12	82.00	12	93.15	12	93.15	12	93.15	93.15
Karthikapalli	18	69.00	2,032	18	69.00	18	69.00	18	69.00	3,64,469	18	69.00	18	69.00	18	74.15	18	74.15	18	74.15	74.15
Ambarapuzha	10	113.76	5,769	10	113.76	10	113.76	10	113.76	1,63,065	10	113.76	10	113.76	10	115.03	10	115.03	10	115.03	115.03
Chengannur	15	199.32	14,162	15	199.32	15	199.32	15	199.32	1,63,594	15	199.32	15	199.32	15	195.02	15	195.02	15	195.02	195.02
Pattampuram	8	244.07	8,942	8	244.07	8	244.07	8	244.07	1,23,678	8	244.07	8	244.07	8	204.01	8	204.01	8	204.01	204.01
Siencottai	10	102.95	4,940	10	102.95	10	102.95	10	102.95	65,678	10	102.95	10	102.95	10	102.95	10	102.95	10	102.95	102.95
Changanacherry	21	501.91	28,640	21	501.91	21	501.91	21	501.91	1,40,380	21	501.91	21	501.91	21	501.91	21	501.91	21	501.91	501.91
Kottayam	10	176.71	13,253	10	176.71	10	176.71	10	176.71	1,44,198	10	176.71	10	176.71	10	174.25	10	174.25	10	174.25	174.25
Shertallay	14	117.19	6,086	14	117.19	14	117.19	14	117.19	1,96,877	5	43.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaikam	8	59.40	7,406	8	59.40	6	38.09	6	38.09	1,12,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ettumanoor	...	...	9,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parur Band	1	2.08	16	1	2.08	1	2.08	1	2.08	2,885	1	2.08	1	2.08	1	2.02	1	2.02	1	2.02	2.02
Todupuzha	4	125.73	7,750	4	125.73	4	125.73	4	125.73	16,387	4	125.73	4	125.73	4	125.73	4	125.73	4	125.73	125.73
(Cardamom Hills)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	308	3551.96	210,793	345	3963.96	343	3942.65	343	3902.65	47,51,650	338	3805.52	323	3770.52	323	3415.32	323	3415.32	323	3415.32	3415.32

(3)—Statement of Taluks completed and remaining to be surveyed to end of M. E. 1072.

Division.	Taluks.		Total area.	Area surveyed.	Area remaining to be surveyed.	Remarks.
	No.	Name.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	
Padmanabhapuram	1	Agastisvaram	89.21	89.21	...	
	2	Tovala	56.07	56.07	...	
	3	Eraniel	96.30	96.30	...	
	4	Kalkulam	82.11	82.11	...	
	5	Vilavankod	81.21	81.21	...	
Trivandrum	1	Neyyattinkara	176.46	176.46	...	
	2	Nedumangad	216.35	216.35	...	
	3	Trivandrum	97.26	97.26	...	
	4	Chirayinkil	146.47	146.47	...	
Quilon	1	Quilon	143.25	143.25	...	
	2	Kottarakara	202.01	202.01	...	
	3	Kunnattur	156.79	156.79	...	
	4	Mavelikara	111.43	111.43	...	
	5	Tiruvalla	172.18	172.18	...	
	6	Karunagapalli	93.15	93.15	...	
	7	Kartikapalli	74.15	74.15	...	
	8	Ampalapuzha	115.03	115.03	...	
	9	Chengannur	195.02	195.02	...	
	10	Pattanamapuram	204.01	204.01	...	
	11	Shencottah	102.95	102.95	...	
Kottayam	1	Changanachery	501.91	501.91	...	
	2	Minachil	158.00	...	158.00	
	3	Kottayam	174.25	174.25	...	
	4	Ettumanur	120.94	...	120.94	
	5	Shertallay	117.19	...	117.19	
	6	Vaikam	108.19	...	108.19	
	7	Parur	62.23	2.02	60.21	
	8	Alangad	151.35	...	151.35	
	9	Kunnatnad	203.42	...	203.42	
	10	Muvattupuzha	398.00	...	398.00	
	11	Todupuzha	1,230.00	125.73	1,104.27	

(4)—Comparative Statement of strength of Establishment during M. E. 1072.

Grades.	On 1st Avany 1072.				On 31st Andy 1072.				Remarks.
	Sanctioned.		Existing.		Sanctioned.		Existing.		
	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	
FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.									
Assistants	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	
Surveyors	117	40	94	15	117	40	93	24	
Clerks....	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	
Total.....	121	40	98	15	121	40	97	24	
OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.									
Assistant	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Clerks	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	
Accountants	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	
Store-keepers	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	
Computers	32	12	31	9	32	12	31	7	
Draftsmen	56	12	56	12	56	12	55	12	
Mutchees	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	
Daffadar	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Peons	14	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	
Sweepers	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	
Lithographers	4	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	
Total.....	135	24	131	21	135	24	130	19	
Grand Total.....	256	64	229	36	256	64	227	43	

(5)—Statement showing cost of Survey to the State to end of 1072 and the rate per square mile of completed Taluks.

No.	Taluku.	Area in square miles.	Cost.			Rate per square mile.			Rate per square mile excluding charge for hired labour & supplying Olugu information by village accountants.			Remarks.
			Rs.	chs.	cash	Rs.	chs.	cash	Rs.	chs.	cash	
1	Tovala ...	50.58	40,415	23	2	799	1	5	648	13	12	Surveyed under old system.
2	Agastisvaram ...	89.20	50,840	5	...	569	26	10	466	10	2	
3	Eraniel ...	96.30	77,778	22	8	807	18	9	641	4	2	
4	Kalkulam ...	71.38	70,925	10	11	993	17	8	776	9	13	
5	Vilavankod ...	80.28	67,292	10	14	838	6	1	667	6	9	
6	Trivandrum ...	97.26	41,103	16	14	422	17	1	366	4	...	
7	Chirayinkil ...	146.47	1,01,647	11	1	693	27	7	552	16	13	
8	Quilon ...	143.25	1,01,884	3	...	711	6	7	566	14	11	
9	Karunagapalli ...	93.15	60,665	15	...	651	7	5	531	...	11	
10	Kartikapalli ...	74.15	52,544	17	10	708	17	4	566	7	2	
11	Nedumangad ...	215.80	88,138	...	14	408	11	14	328	18	10	
12	Neyyattinkara ...	175.17	75,857	13	6	433	1	5	329	7	3	
13	Kunnattur ...	156.79	44,517	19	6	283	19	11	218	18	9	
14	Kottarakara ...	202.01	61,677	...	11	305	8	10	238	1	11	
15	Mavelikara ...	111.43	31,388	9	10	281	19	2	221	18	5	
16	Ampalapuzha ...	90.27	27,348	13	8	275	13	11	211	24	1	
17	Chengannur ...	195.02	48,333	6	6	247	23	7	191	1	14	
18	Tiruvalla ...	172.18	44,161	27	4	256	13	8	195	25	5	
19	Pattanamapuram ...	204.01	31,591	6	12	154	23	13	126	18	15	
20	Shencottah ...	99.27	36,860	27	10	371	8	15	279	15	...	
21	Todupuzha (Cardamom Hills)...	125.73	19,166	3	4	153	6	9	111	23	...	
22	Changanachery ...	501.91	86,339	8	15	172	...	8	133	22	11	
23	Kottayam ...	174.25	42,385	7	14	243	6	11	190	25	8	
24	Parur ...	...	1,566	18	11							
25	Shertallay ...	...	29,100	12	3							
26	Vaikam ...	...	16,394	20	10							
27	Ettumanur ...	...	5,317	6	2							
Total Rupees.....			13,55,252	2	14							
Expenditure not debitable to out-turn.												
Minor Triangulation			25,426	6	1							
Work of Coffee Estate Establishment.....			7,796	18	3							
Cost of special work			43,452	22	13							
Cost of Litho. Presses and Survey Instruments.....			4,095	5	8							
Cost of duplication of completed boundary and Field Survey Records.....			17,765	16	...							
Cost of a Surveyor lent to the D. P. W.....			60	...	...							
Grand Total Rupees.....			14,53,848	15	7							

*-Statement showing cost of settlement of Taluks settled and those in progress
to end of 1072.*

Number.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Total cost up to the end of 1072.		
			Rs.	Chs.	C.
1	Trivandrum	97.26	77,589	21	...
2	Chirayinkil	146.47	73,780	3	5
3	Nadumangad	215.80	78,926	24	4
4	Tovala	50.58	46,910	14	14
5	Agastisvaram	89.20	58,380	11	1
6	Eraniel	96.30	64,208	22	2
7	Kalkulam	71.38	43,580	1	15
8	Vilavankod	80.28	37,447	16	15
9	Neyyattinkara	178.17	84,487	3	7
10	Quilon	143.25	61,199	13	12
11	Karunagapalli	93.15	64,688	18	2
12	Kartikapalli	74.15	64,400	1	5
13	Mavelikara	111.43	48,040	14	1
14	Chengannur	195.02	24,607	23	6
15	Tiruvalla	172.18	30,355	5	9
16	Ambalapuzha	99.27	42,914	27	8
17	Kunnattur	156.79	6,801	5	0
18	Changanachery	368.03	18,293	2	12
19	Pattanapuram	204.01	5,051	11	1
20	Shencottah	99.27	5,261	1	8
21	Kottarakara	202.01	20,733	4	8
		2,841.00	957,657	23	7

Showing progress of Settlement to end of M. E 1072
A. D 1896 & 97

Scale 16 Miles = 1 Inch



CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(9)—Statement of Bills pending before the Legislative Council in the year 1072 M. E.

No.	Title of the Bill.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	In what stage pending.
1	A Bill to empower officers conducting preliminary enquiries into the conduct of public servants, to summon witnesses and administer oaths.	M. R. Ry. K. Krishnaswamy Rao Avergal.	The object of this Bill is to authorize the Heads of Departments or other officers appointed by Government or otherwise for the purpose of holding preliminary enquiries into the conduct of public servants complained against, to issue summonses and administer oaths.	11th March 1893.	Pending final reading. [Since withdrawn and a new Bill introduced]
2	A Bill to amend the Penal Code.	M. R. Ry. K. Krishnaswamy Rao Avergal.	Regulation II of 1056 introduced the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act <i>mutatis mutandis</i> as they stood in British India in July 1851. Since then, the former has been modified by several enactments and the object of the Bill is to enact the Penal Code as thus amended, with such modifications as may be necessary.	14th April 1894.	Pending final reading.
3	A Bill to provide for the protection of Game and Fish.	Mr. O. H. Bensley.	The Bill is adapted from Madras Act II of 1879.	10th June 1895.	Pending final reading. [Since passed]
4	Wills Bill.	M. R. Ry. A. M. Muthunayagam Pillay Avergal. [M. R. Ry. Krishnaswamy Rao Avergal since in charge.]	The object of the Bill is to empower Makkathayam and Marumakkathayam Hindus to make testamentary dispositions of their property and to provide rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival, interpretation and probate of wills including those executed by Christians and Mahomedans.	17th March 1896.	Pending consideration of Select Committee's Report. [Since considered and adjourned for final reading]
5	A Bill to declare the validity of marriages among Marumakkathayam Hindus.	M. R. Ry. P. Thann Pillay Avergal.	The object of the Bill is to declare marriages among the followers of the Marumakkathayam law legally valid and also to provide for divorce.	20th June 1896.	Pending consideration of Select Committee's Report.
6	The Legislative Council Regulation Amendment Bill.	M. R. Ry. K. Krishnaswamy Rao Avergal.	The object of the Bill is to clearly define the scope of the functions of the Council and otherwise modify the Regulation, with reference to the later Indian Councils' Act.	20th June 1896.	Pending consideration of Select Committee's Report. [Since considered and adjourned for final reading]
7	A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	M. R. Ry. K. Krishnaswamy Rao Avergal.	The object of the Bill is chiefly to amend the Procedure Code in view of the changes in the substantive penal law.	29th August 1896.	Referred to Select Committee on the 29th August 1896. Report presented on the 14th November 1896. Consideration of the Bill postponed pending passing of the Penal Code Bill.
8	A Bill to amend the Abkari Regulation (I of 1054).	M. R. Ry. P. Thann Pillay Avergal.	The object of the Bill is to bring the law into line with the system obtaining in the Madras Presidency.	29th May 1897.	[Since referred to Select Committee. Report presented.]
9	A Bill to amend the Stamp Regulation (I of 1053).	M. R. Ry. P. Thann Pillay Avergal.	The object of the Bill is to make certain amendments suggested by the past working of the Regulation.	29th May 1897.	Referred to Select Committee on the 29th May 1897. [Report since received]
10	Evidence Bill.	Mr. I. H. Prince.	The Bill reproduces in the main the Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 as amended by subsequent enactments.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted at the meeting of the Council held on the 29th May 1897.	[Since introduced.]

B.—POLICE.

(10)—Return showing the equipment and general internal management of the Police Force during the year 1972 M. E.

[illegible]

B.—POLICE—

(11)—Return of cognizable crimes reported to the

Serial number.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	CASES.																	
		Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police and including all false accusations &c. Number of reported cases in column 4 not entered into under Section 124 Criminal Procedure Code.																	
		Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.																	
		Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.																	
		Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.																	
		Suo motu.																	
		By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.																	
		By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.																	
		Ending in conviction.																	
		Ending in acquittal or discharge.																	
Pending at the close of the year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.																			
Number of cases declared by Magistrates to be false on enquiry or trial and those referred by Police as false and being Civil disputes in which Magistrates consider no further enquiry necessary.																			
When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.																			
When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.																			
In which final reports have been sent.																			
In which final reports have not been sent.																			
Pending at the end of the year.																			
Received by transfer.																			
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15 A	16	17	18		
1	Abetment of offences not committed & abetting the commission of offences Secs. 115 & 117 I. P. C.	1								1				1					
2	Offences relating to coin, stamps & Government Notes Secs. 231 to 263 & 467 to 471	20					3	2	12	5	11	2							
3	Offences against Public Justice Secs. 224 to 226	8			1	3	1	1	11		7		1						
4	Rioting or Unlawful Assembly " 143 to 153																		
5	Murders " 302 & 305	159			1	6	50	6	67	39	21	33	4	42		1	23		
6	Attempt at Murder " 307	23			2	1			22	2	8	6	6	2		1	1		
7	Culpable Homicide " 304	10			2	3			7	1	2	3	1			1	2		
8	Rape " 376	26			1	3	12	3	19	2	10	2	5	4		1	9	9	
9	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth Secs. 317 & 318	14					9	1	1	4				4					
10	Attempt at & abetment of suicide " 305, 306 & 309	4			1				4	1	2						1		
11	Grievous hurt " 325, 326 & 335	22			1	2		2	21	3	15	3	1	4			3		
12	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt Sec. 329	59			1	2	23	13	36	7	28	5	4	4		1	24		
13	Personating a public servant Secs. 170 & 171	1					3	2	1				1						
14	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property Sec. 327 & 330	3																	
15	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession Sec. 320	13					2		9	2	5	3		1					
16	Rash act causing hurt or endangering human life Secs. 336 & 337	1							1		1								
17	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking Secs. 453 & 456	6					2	1	3	1				4					
18	Selling or letting a minor for prostitution Sec. 372	1							1		1								
19	Hurt by dangerous weapons " 324	358			4	14	117	27	237	18	79	68	15	80			25		
20	Kidnapping or abduction " 363 to 369	46				1	16	9	23	2	2			24		1	1		
21	Criminal force to women " 351, 356 & 357	61					80	10	9	2	8	2		1					
22	Assaulting public servants " 353	51					10	10	3	38	2	19	9	6		1			
23	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt Secs. 304 A & 339	1			1				1	1		2					1		
24	Dacoity " 395, 397 & 398	190			1	110	1	48	32	2	9	1		57		2	6		
25	Robbery with hurt by other means Secs. 304 & 397 & 398	61							1					1					
26	Robbery in dwelling houses Secs. 392 & 393	1			1	1			23	27	3	1		38		3	1		
27	Do. on the highway between sunset and sunrise Secs. 392 & 393	14							5	9				12					
28	Other robberies " 392 & 393	502			3	2	197	2	90	207	20	19		244			7		
29	Arson " 438	65					14		36	13	3	17	3	22		1	1		
30	Serious mischief and cognate offences Secs. 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 & 437 to 440	46					30	3	5	2	1	1	2	2					
31	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal Secs. 428 & 429	110			2	43	0	65	11		14	11		30		2	3		
32	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence Secs. 451, 455, & 457 to 460	52			1	16	1	21	14		7	4	1	23		1	1		
33	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence Secs. 440 & 452	11					6		2	2	2			3					
34	Wrongful restraint and confinement Secs. 341 to 344	130					91	9	21	14	8	6		21					
35	Unlawful compulsory labour " 374	2					1		1					1					
36	Cattle theft " 379 to 382	194			2	1	2	1	170	19	78	24	5	71					
37	Ordinary theft " 379 to 382	2565			15	14	969	160	1392	162	779	141	36	490		6	28	31	
38	Receiving stolen property " 411 & 414	20					10	4	5	5	6	1		3					
39	House-trespass " 448	133					110	12	13	10	4	5		14					
40	Offences against religion " 295 to 297	3							3		1	1		1					
41	House-breaking and theft by day " 454 & 380	63			2	1	6	1	45	12	18	6	2	25		2	4		
42	Do. by night " 457 & 380	316			23	11	22	7	269	14	61	35	8	114		6	38	23	
43	Offences against local and revenue laws	415			5	180	119	207	30	197	23	1		11		1	14		
44	Offences against public nuisances	718			3	89	66	629	2		582	31	2	16			3		
	Grand Total.....	6194			57	84	3227	400	3371	700	3005	470	104	1393		17	68	187	

B.—POLICE—continued.

(12).—Return of Noncognizable Crimes reported to the Police and Magistracy during the year 1072 M. E.

Serial number.	Description of Crimes.	Cases.					Persons.					Remarks.				
		Average institution of 5 preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.	Waiting trial at close of the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Offences against public justice, Secs. 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227 and 238 I. P. C.	...	219	12	231	3	231	206	209	52	80	...	137	...	...	1 case pending investigation at the close of the year.
2	Offences by public servants Secs. 161 to 169 and 217 to 223 I. P. C.	...	10	...	10	...	10	19	19	2	14	...	3	...	...	
3	False complaints, false evidence, claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, Sections 193 to 200, 205 to 214 and 421 to 424 I. P. C.	...	75	2	77	...	77	102	134	69	33	1	25	6	...	
4	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, Sections 465 to 477 I. P. C.	...	31	...	31	...	31	78	76	42	15	9	...	10	...	
5	Offences relating to weights and measures, Sections 264 to 267 I. P. C.	...	1	...	1	1	1	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray, Sections 149, 154, 256 and 160 I. P. C.	...	27	...	27	4	27	67	67	2	14	...	51	...	...	4 cases were referred and sanctioned.
7	Causing miscarriage, Sections 312 to 316 I. P. C.	...	8	...	8	4	8	1	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	1 case was referred and sanctioned.
8	Extortion Sections 384 to 389 I. P. C.	...	29	...	29	5	29	82	78	35	40	...	3	...	...	2 cases were referred and sanctioned.
9	Criminal force, Sections 352, 353 and 358 I. P. C.	...	6,373	4	6,377	5	6,377	13,932	13,808	9,410	3,850	...	548	...	...	
10	Hurt on grave and sudden provocation, Section 324 I. P. C.	...	2	...	2	34	2	7	6	5	...	...	1	...	...	
11	Voluntarily causing hurt, Section 323 I. P. C.	...	1,710	1	1,711	34	1,711	4,410	4,264	2,739	1,136	...	369	...	1	6 cases were referred of which one is pending sanction. 1 case pending trial.
12	Cheating, Sections 417 to 420 I. P. C.	...	34	...	34	7	34	59	59	36	18	...	3	2	...	3 cases were referred and sanctioned.
13	Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 and 404 I. P. C.	...	63	...	63	20	63	100	97	33	28	...	36	...	...	7 cases were referred and sanctioned.
14	Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409 I. P. C.	...	86	3	89	14	89	144	140	54	63	...	13	10	4	6 cases were referred and sanctioned. 1 case pending trial. 2 cases under Police investigation.
15	Mischief (simple), Sections 426, 427 and 434 I. P. C.	...	1,300	8	1,308	10	1,308	3,446	3,300	2,063	1,929	...	217	...	...	3 cases were referred of which one is pending sanction.
16	Criminal breach of contract of service, Sections 490 to 492 I. P. C.	...	69	...	69	...	69	133	68	22	39	...	7	...	...	
17	Offences relating to marriage Sections 493 to 498 I. P. C.	...	24	...	24	...	24	90	88	22	63	...	...	3	...	1 case was referred and sanctioned.
18	Defamation, Sections 500 to 502 I. P. C.	...	41	...	41	1	41	76	86	27	53	...	...	6	...	
19	Criminal intimidation and insult, Sections 504 and 506 to 510 I. P. C.	...	106	1	107	3	107	312	280	117	159	...	13	...	...	3 cases were referred and sanctioned.
20	Criminal trespass, Section 447 I. P. C.	...	687	4	691	4	691	2,078	1,968	1,143	641	...	184	...	...	
21	Public and local nuisances Sections 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287 and 290 I. P. C.	...	19	...	19	2	19	34	34	9	12	...	12	1	...	
22	Causing obstruction on public way Section 283 I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Local and Revenue Laws and Abkari Regulation 1 of 1954	...	897	2	899	133	899	1,153	1,112	226	231	...	655	...	...	4 cases were referred of which one case is pending sanction.
	Total	...	11,811	37	11,848	250	11,848	26,633	25,977	16,135	7,517	10	2,277	38	5	

xviii

B.—POLICE—continued.

(13)—Comparative statement of cases dealt with by the Police during the years 1071 and 1072 M. E.

[illegible]

xix

B.—POLICE—continued.

(14)—Statement comparing the result of Police operations in the detection of crimes and recovery of stolen property from the year 1057 to 1072 M. E.

CASES.

[illegible]

PERSONS.

[illegible]

PROPERTY.

1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.	1971.	1972.
1,21,111	97	101	106	109	112	116	117	121	126	129	130	132	138	141	141
21,743	30	33	36	37	38	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	48	49	50
20.4	100	100	103	105	108	115	117	122	123	127	129	131	136	139	143
68,750	101	101	104	106	107	110	111	114	116	118	119	120	122	124	125
34,412	102	102	104	106	107	110	111	114	116	118	119	120	122	124	125
50.9	103	103	104	106	107	110	111	114	116	118	119	120	122	124	125
53,536	104	104	106	107	108	110	111	114	116	118	119	120	122	124	125
31,446	105	105	106	107	108	110	111	114	116	118	119	120	122	124	125
57.9	106	106	107	108	109	111	112	115	117	119	120	121	123	125	126
68,354	107	107	108	109	110	112	113	116	118	120	121	122	124	126	127
42,913	108	108	109	110	111	113	114	117	119	121	122	123	125	127	128
62.7	109	109	110	111	112	114	115	118	120	122	123	124	126	128	129
33,111	110	110	111	112	113	115	116	119	121	123	124	125	127	129	130
21,070	111	111	112	113	114	116	117	120	122	124	125	126	128	130	131
72.2	112	112	113	114	115	117	118	121	123	125	126	127	129	131	132
48,658	113	113	114	115	116	118	119	122	124	126	127	128	130	132	133
37,962	114	114	115	116	117	119	120	123	125	127	128	129	131	133	134
78.0	115	115	116	117	118	120	121	124	126	128	129	130	132	134	135
32,948	116	116	117	118	119	121	122	125	127	129	130	131	133	135	136
22,712	117	117	118	119	120	122	123	126	128	130	131	132	134	136	137
68.7	118	118	119	120	121	123	124	127	129	131	132	133	135	137	138
68.7	119	119	120	121	122	124	125	128	130	132	133	134	136	138	139
45,024	120	120	121	122	123	125	126	129	131	133	134	135	137	139	140
32,351	121	121	122	123	124	126	127	130	132	134	135	136	138	140	141
70.9	122	122	123	124	125	127	128	131	133	135	136	137	139	141	142
53,641	123	123	124	125	126	128	129	132	134	136	137	138	140	142	143
39,460	124	124	125	126	127	129	130	133	135	137	138	139	141	143	144
60.7	125	125	126	127	128	130	131	134	136	138	139	140	142	144	145
32,626	126	126	127	128	129	131	132	135	137	139	140	141	143	145	

B.—POLICE—continued.

(15)—Statement showing the number of Head and Sub-Stations and the number of visits paid by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents during the year 1072 M. E.

Number.	Head Stations.	Number.	Sub-Stations.	Number of visits paid by Superintendent.	Number of days spent by him on circuit.	Number of visits paid by Assistant Superintendents.	Number of days spent by them on circuit.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Aramboly			2		2		
2	Mylady			1		1		
		1	Mooppandal	1		2		
		2	Vellamadom	2		2		
		3	Kadookaray			1		
		4	Nadookany			1		
		5	Pumakulem			2		
		6	Alavakaray	1		1		
3	Bhutapandi			1		2		
		7	Tovala	2		2		
		8	Azhagiapandiapurem	1		2		
4	Agastisvaram			1		1		
		9	Suchindram	1		1		
		10	Kottaram	1		2		
		11	Ethamoly			1		
5	Kottar Town			1		1		
6	Eraniel			1		1		
7	Colachel			1		3		
		12	Thiroomvithamcode			1		
		13	Rajakamangalam	1		1		
		14	Killiyur			1		
		15	Thottiyode			1		
8	Kalkulam			1		3		
		16	Tiruvattar	1		1		
		17	Thuckalay (Sub Jail)	1		1		
		18	Coolasakarem	1		1		
		19	Cattathuray			1		
9	Vilavankod			1	135 days.	5		
		20	Aroomanay			1		
		21	Pattanam			1		
		22	Kalikavilay	1		2		
10	Neyyattinkara			1		2		
11	Parassala			1		2		
		23	Balaramapuram	2		2		
		24	Vizhinjam			1		
		25	Ottasagaramangalam			1		
		26	Puvar			1		
		27	Nemom	2		2		
		28	Panachamood	1		2		
12	Nedumangad			2		2		
		29	Palode	1		1		
		30	Kattakada			2		
		31	Vithuray			1		
		32	Vamanapuram	1		1		
13	Attungal			1		1		
		33	Chilakur			1		
		34	Kilimanur			1		
		35	Madavoor			1		
		36	Chirayinkil	1		3		
14	Trivandrum Taluq			Often.		2		
		37	Vattiyoorkavoo			1		
		38	Cheyarem	3		1		
		39	Kulattur			1		
		40	Kalakkuttum	2		1		
		41	Thonakkel			1		
		42	Kadinumkulem			1		
15	Quilon Cusbah			3		Often.		
16	Parayur			1		2		

B.—POLICE—continued.

(15)—Statement showing the number of Head and Sub-Stations and the number of visits paid by the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents during the year 1072 M. E.—continued.

Number.	Head Stations.	Number.	Sub-Stations.	Number of visits paid by Superintendent.	Number of days spent by him on circuit.	Number of visits paid by Assistant Superintendents.	Number of days spent by them on circuit.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17	Quilon Town...	43	Ashramam ...	...	...	1	Often.	
18	Kottarakara ...	44	Kundara ...	...	...	4		
		45	Neendakara ...	...	...	2		
19	Pattanapuram ...	45	Kallada ...	...	...	1		
		47	Oomanur ...	...	...	1		
		48	Anchel ...	...	...	5		
		49	Kadakkal ...	...	...	4		
		50	Kulaturpuzha ...	...	...	1		
		51	Oottakal ...	...	...	2		
20	Shencottah ...	52	Auaniswram ...	...	...	2		
		53	Arienkavu ...	...	...	5		
		54	Puliyara ...	...	...	2		
		55	Samburvadakaray ...	...	...	2		
		56	Ilattur ...	...	...	1		
		57	Ayikudy ...	...	...	1		
21	Kunnattur ...	58	Athenputhur ...	...	...	1		
		59	Sastancottah ...	...	...	2		
22	Karunagupalli ...	60	Suranad ...	...	...	3		
23	Kayangulam ...	61	Chavara ...	...	...	1		
24	Kartikapalli ...	62	Tirukunapuzha ...	...	...	4		
		63	Backwater Stations ...	...	...	4		
		64	Veeyapuram ...	...	...	2		
25	Mavelikara ...	65	Eramacuzhi ...	...	...	7		
26	Chengannur ...	66	Pandallam ...	...	...	7		
27	Pattanamittita ...	67	Rance ...	...	...	6		
		68	Konyur ...	...	...	1		
		69	Kozhencherry ...	...	...	1		
		70	Kypattur ...	...	...	1		
28	Tiruvellah ...	71	Mannar ...	...	...	4		
		72	Kallupara ...	...	...	1		
29	Ambalapuzha ...	73	Tottapalli ...	...	...	7		
30	Pulincoonnnoo ...	74	Edathuva ...	...	...	3		
		75	Punnapparra ...	...	...	7		
		76	Karimbavalavu ...	...	...	1		
31	Alleppey Town ...	77	Pinnamaday ...	...	...	1		
32	Shertallay ...	78	Andakarally ...	...	...	14		
33	Kuthiyathode ...	79	Thaneermookam ...	...	...	2		
		80	Kandanad ...	...	...	1		
34	Vaikam ...	81	Wadayar ...	...	...	1		
35	Arukutty ...	82	Kadathuruthy ...	...	...	8		
		83	Vechoor ...	...	...	10		
36	Ettumanur ...	84	Kidangoor ...	...	...	1		

B.—POLICE—continued.

(15)—Statement showing the number of Head and Sub-Stations and the number of visits paid by the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents during the year 1072 M. E.—concluded.

Number.	Head Stations.	Number.	Sub-Stations.	Number of visits paid by Superintendent.	Number of days spent by him on circuit.	Number of visits paid by Assistant Superintendents.	Number of days spent by them on circuit.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	Kottayam ...	85	Tiruvapur ...	...	...	Often.		
		86	Kumaragom ...	...	...	1		
38	Changanachery ...	87	Poodupalli ...	...	...	2		
39	Kanjirapalli ...	88	Pambady ...	...	...	1		
		89	Ramengherry ...	...	...	1		
		90	Manimallay ...	...	...	2		
		91	Moondakayam ...	...	...	1		
40	Peermade ...	92	Chottuppara ...	...	...	1		
41	Muvattupuzha ...	93	Kuttattukullam ...	...	...	7		
		94	Kothamungalam ...	...	...	6		
		95	Eramallur ...	...	...	1		
		96	Piravum ...	...	...	3		
		97	Illakad ...	...	...	2		
42	Todupuzha ...	98	Vazhakullam ...	...	...	1		
		99	Nelluparay ...	...	...	1		
43	Minachel ...	100	Ramapuram ...	...	...	4		
		101	Poonjar ...	...	...	1		
44	Allangad ...	102	Kothakolangaray ...	...	...	5		
45	Alwaye ...	103	Paracadavu ...	...	...	7		
		104	Poothenchera ...	...	...	1		
46	Parur ...	105	Moonambom ...	...	...	1		
47	Edapalli ...	106	Poothenvelikara ...	...	...	1		
		107	Verapoly ...	...	...	2		
48	Kunnatnad ...	108	Kodanad or Maliatur ...	...	...	3		
		109	Iykernad ...	...	...	1		
49	Devikollam ...	110	Kallattoomookku ...	...	...	Often.		
50	Fort Station ...	112	Kythamuku or Pettah ...	...	...	Often.		
51	Poothenchanda ...	113	Perkkada ...	...	...	Often.		

C.—FACTORIES.

(16)—Statement showing the number of Factories in Travancore with particulars of their working during the year 1072 M. E.

Factories.	Where situated.	Number of hands employed.						Whether steam or hand-labor is employed.	Average rate of wages.	Particulars of accidents to the working hands.	Whether the buildings are roomy and airy.	What sanitary arrangements are provided.
		Classified according to sex.			Classified according to age.							
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Adults.	Young persons.	Total.					
Darragh spinning and weaving Mill	Quilon	468	162	630	240	390	630	Steam.	As. 3-4 pies per day.	13 accidents.	The buildings are roomy and airy.	Latrines provided for both sexes and are daily cleaned and disinfected.
Coffee curing Works	Do.	60	140	200	170	30	200	Steam and manual labor.	6 chs.	Nil.	Do.	Separate latrines provided for both sexes.
Saw Mills	Do.	106	...	106	81	25	106	Do.	14 chs.	Nil.	Do.	Do.
Tile and Brick Factory	Do.	192	5	197	141	56	197	Do.	7 chs.	1 cooly cut his arm and some other slight cuts.	Do.	Do.
Messrs. Arnold Cheney and Co.'s factory for pressing coir yarn and fibre	Alleppey	82	84	166	102	64	166	Do.	4½ chs.	Nil.	Do.	Do.
Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co.'s Works	Do.	*	*	600	500	100	600	*	*	Nil.	*	*

* Particulars not furnished.

D.—ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.

(17)—Statement of Permits issued for importing Military stores into Travancore during the year 1072.

(17)—Statement of Permits issued for importing Military stores into Travancore during the year 1072.

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D.—ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.

(18)—Statement showing actual imports under licenses issued during the year 1072.

DETAIL OF STORES.

NAMES OF STATES.	Rifles or Rifled Carabines.												Smooth-bore Guns and Carabines.				Total				
	Military.				Sporting.				Double-barrelled.				Single-barrelled.					Sporting.			
	Repeating or Magazine.		Breech-loading.		Muzzle-loading.		Repeating or Magazine.		Breech-loading.		Muzzle-loading.		Double-barrelled.		Single-barrelled.			Double-barrelled.		Single-barrelled.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
Total of actual imports under British Licenses during M. E. 1072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of actual import as the personal effects of privileged persons during 1072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of non-imports during M. E. 1072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(22)—Statement showing the nature and extent of punishments awarded by the Magistrates in Travancore, during the year 1972 M. E.

DISTRICTS.	Of the persons sentenced to fine.											No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment.											Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	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No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	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No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and above 50 Rs. and below 1000 Rs.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, below 6 months.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, 6 months and below one year.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment, one and below 2 years.	No. of persons sentenced to fine, and below 50 Rs.

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E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(23)—Statement showing the No. of Appeals pending, filed and disposed of in the Appellate Magistrates' Courts of Travancore, during the year 1972 M. E.

Courts.	Disposed of.										Pending.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	No. of persons in cases in which										Average duration (in days) of the pendency of appeals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	After perusal of records.										Below one month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Filed during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Finding and sentence were modified.					Finding and sentence were confirmed.					Cases.	Persons.	Above one and below 3 months.					Cases.	Persons.	Above 3 months.					Cases.	Persons.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
			Conviction upheld but sentence reduced.	Conviction altered but sentence confirmed.	Conviction and sentence were modified.	Conviction and sentence set aside	Conviction and sentence set aside and acquittal ordered.	Conviction and sentence set aside and retrial ordered.	Otherwise disposed of by death, escape from custody, &c.	Conviction and sentence were confirmed.	Conviction upheld but sentence reduced.	Conviction altered but sentence confirmed.			Conviction and sentence were modified.	Conviction and sentence set aside	Conviction and sentence set aside and acquittal ordered.	Conviction and sentence set aside and retrial ordered.	Otherwise disposed of by death, escape from custody, &c.			Conviction and sentence were confirmed.	Conviction upheld but sentence reduced.	Conviction altered but sentence confirmed.	Conviction and sentence were modified.	Conviction and sentence set aside				Conviction and sentence set aside and acquittal ordered.	Conviction and sentence set aside and retrial ordered.	Otherwise disposed of by death, escape from custody, &c.	Conviction and sentence were confirmed.	Conviction upheld but sentence reduced.	Conviction altered but sentence confirmed.	Conviction and sentence were modified.	Conviction and sentence set aside	Conviction and sentence set aside and acquittal ordered.	Conviction and sentence set aside and retrial ordered.	Otherwise disposed of by death, escape from custody, &c.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Remanded and received by transfer.	Cases.	Persons.	Total for disposal.		Cases.	Persons.	Transferred to other Courts.		Cases.	Persons.	The appeal was rejected on perusal of appeal petition and copy of judgment.	Cases.	Persons.	Total disposal.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration (in days) of the pendency of appeals.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(24)—Statement showing the operations of the Sessions Courts of Travancore, during the year 1972 M. E.

COURTS.	Pending at the beginning of the year.		Filed during the year.		Remanded and received by transfer.		Total.		Disposed of.										Average duration in days.	PENDING.				Total.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Transferred to other courts.	Suspended under section 217.		Convicted.	No. of persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
										Cases.	Persons.		Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of by death, escape from custody, &c.												
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
Nagercoil	1	1	16	30	...	...	17	31	1	1	...	...	12	13	...	16	26	13	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	5
Trivandrum	3	3	46	95	1	1	50	99	...	...	...	...	46	43	1	46	90	12	4	9	...	...	...	4	9	
Quilon	...	...	33	87	...	...	33	87	...	...	...	...	34	53	...	33	87	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alleppey	...	...	35	80	...	...	35	80	...	...	...	...	29	51	...	35	80	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parur	1	2	12	35	...	...	13	37	...	...	...	...	9	19	...	11	28	9	2	9	...	...	...	2	9	
Total.....	5	6	142	327	1	1	148	334	1	1	...	130	179	1	141	311	13	7	23	...	...	...	...	7	23	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(25)—Statement showing the nature and extent of punishments awarded in trials before the Sessions Courts of Travancore, during the year 1972 A. E.

Courts.	Punishments awarded in cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts.							Punishments awarded by Sessions Courts in cases referred for confirmation of sentence, to the High Court during the year.			No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment.														Total.			
	No. of persons fined only.	No. of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment only.	No. of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment together.	Do. whipped only.	Do. fined and imprisoned.	Do. whipped and imprisoned.	Do. fined, whipped and imprisoned.	Total.	No. sentenced to death.	No. sentenced to simple imprisonment.	No. sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Below one year.	Above one and below 3 years.		Above 3 and below 7 years.		Above 7 & below 10 years.		Above 10 & below 14 years.		For life.			Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Total.
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	
Nagcoil	1	2	5	...	3	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	11	
Trivandrum	...	5	23	...	15	...	...	43	...	1	...	2	3	19	2	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	40	45	
Quilon	...	3	29	...	...	1	...	33	...	...	...	1	3	10	...	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	31	34		
Alleppey	...	1	21	...	1	...	...	23	...	1	...	5	1	9	1	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	2	26	28		
Parur	...	1	6	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9		
Total.....	1	12	84	...	31	2	...	120	...	2	...	8	10	46	3	44	...	16	...	...	...	...	8	13	114	127		

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(26)—Statement showing the number of appeals pending, filed and disposed of in the Sessions Courts of Travancore, during the year 1072 M. E.

Courts.	Pending at the commencement of the year.		Filed during the year.		Remanded and received by transfer.		Total for disposal.		Transferred to other Courts.		Disposed of.										Average duration (in days) of the pendency of appeals.		Above one and below 3 months.		Above 3 months.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of persons in cases in which										Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
											After perusal of records.					The appeal was rejected on perusal of finding and sentence were confirmed.													Total disposal.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
											Finding and sentence were modified.		Finding and sentence were reversed.			Conviction and sentence were modified.		Conviction and sentence set aside and acquittal ordered.											Conviction and sentence set aside and re-trial ordered.		Otherwise disposed of by death, escape from custody etc.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
											Conviction upheld but sentence reduced.	Conviction altered but sentence confirmed.	Conviction and sentence were modified.	Conviction and sentence set aside and acquittal ordered.	Conviction and sentence set aside and re-trial ordered.	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(27)—Statement of Criminal cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Courts, during the year 1072, under Section 278 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Section 12 of the High Court Regulation (I of 1067.)

Pending at the beginning of the year.		Received in 1072.		Total.		Disposed of.		Nature of disposal.						Average duration.		Remaining.	
Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Months.	Days.	Cases.	Prisoners.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	15	16	17	18
2	3	9	10	11	13	10	12	5	6	3	3	2	3	1	9	1	1

(28)—Statement of Criminal Appeals preferred to the High Court from the decisions of the Sessions Judges and Magistrates, during the year 1072 M. E.

Pending at the beginning of 1072.		Filed in 1072.		Total.		Disposed of.		Number of prisoners.				Averageduration.		Pending.	
Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	In whose cases the lower Courts' decisions were confirmed.	Do. modified.	Do. reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Months.	Days.	Cases.	Prisoners.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	2	64	83	66	85	64	81	59	2	20	...	1	2	2	4

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(20)—Statement of under-trial prisoners detained in custody by the Sessions Courts of Travancore, during the year 1972 M. E.

COURTS.	Remaining under trial in custody at the commencement of the year.	Committed to custody during the year.		Classification according to creed and sex.												Disposed of during the year from custody.										Remaining in custody at the close of the year.			Explanation for the detention of the prisoners under trial at the close of the year.	Total number of days for which all the under-trial prisoners were detained in jail.	Average number of days of the detention of an under-trial prisoner in jail.	Average daily strength of under-trial prisoners in jail.	Percentage of mortality to the number detained in jail.	38
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	For more than a month.	For less than a month.										
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		
Nagercoil	1	26	27	27	...	19	6	3	...	51	3	2	...	27	...	10	...	30	37	10	...	...	...	2	27	...	...	186	69	52	...			
Trivandrum	3	80	83	...	...	51	3	2	...	27	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	5	1,112	1339	308	120				
Quilon	6	36	42	...	...	31	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	1	28	...	...	42	...	...	...	692	1640	190	...				
Alleppey	...	74	74	1	...	38	21	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	30	...	...	...	...	29	74	...	...	...	741	1001	206	...				
Pannr	...	39	39	...	...	24	11	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	9	9	...	...	...	30	...	...	9	304	779	84	...				
Total	10	255	263	1	...	163	84	2	348	...	...	1	...	...	2	238	...	102	57	28	29	2	251	...	14	14	3,035	1145	840	...				

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—concluded.

(30A)—Statement of fines pending recovery at the close of 1072 in the several grades of Magistrates' Courts, distributed between the years in which they were imposed.

Districts.	Grades of Courts.	1072. Rs.	1071. Rs.	1070. Rs.	1069. Rs.	1068. Rs.	1067. Rs.	1066. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Padmanabhapuram.	District Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1st Class Do.	681	819	264	...	...	...	...	1,764
	2nd and 3rd Class Do.	155	85	155	89	17	20	...	521
	Total.....	836	904	419	89	17	20	...	2,285
Trivandrum.	District Magistrate's Court.	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	213
	1st Class Do.	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
	2nd and 3rd Class Do.	940	330	346	325	112	1,032	...	3,085
	Total.....	1,050	543	346	325	112	1,032	...	3,408
Quilon.	District Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	47	100	...	147
	1st Class Do.	1	337	...	...	...	47	...	385
	2nd and 3rd Class Do.	1,338	341	90	290	365	67	...	2,491
	Total.....	1,339	678	90	290	412	214	...	3,023
Kottayam.	District Magistrate's Court.	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Kottayam 1st Class Do.	50	300	380	60	1,402	1,071	...	3,263
	Arakutti Do.	112	1,105	40	50	1,077	1,878	...	4,262
	2nd and 3rd Class Do.	940	818	1,169	1,846	2,330	3,984	30	11,117
	Total.....	1,152	2,223	1,589	1,956	4,809	6,933	30	18,692
Alleppey.	District Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1st Class Do.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
	2nd Class Do.	192	5	71	20	223	83	...	594
	Total.....	292	5	71	20	223	83	...	694
Cardamom Hills.	District Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1st Class Do.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
	2nd Class Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grand Total.	District Magistrate's Court.	50	213	...	...	47	100	...	410
	1st Class Do.	1,054	2,570	684	110	2,479	2,996	...	9,893
	2nd and 3rd Class Do.	3,565	1,579	1,831	2,570	3,047	5,186	30	17,808
	Total.....	4,669	4,362	2,515	2,680	5,573	8,282	30	28,111

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL).
(31)—Statement showing the file and disposal of Original Suits in the District and Munsifs' Courts of Travancore, during the year 1072. M. E.

COURTS.	Suits on the file.				Disposal				Average duration of the disposal of suits.				Pending at the close of the year.			
	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
District Courts	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Munsifs' Courts—Ordinary Suits.	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Munsifs' Courts—Small Cause Suits.	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Munsifs' Courts—Munsifs' Courts.	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Grand Total	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
District Courts	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Munsifs' Courts—Ordinary Suits.	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Munsifs' Courts—Small Cause Suits.	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Munsifs' Courts—Munsifs' Courts.	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Grand Total	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
District Courts	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Munsifs' Courts—Ordinary Suits.	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Munsifs' Courts—Small Cause Suits.	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Munsifs' Courts—Munsifs' Courts.	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total
Grand Total	Total	Real	Personal	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Total	Total

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL)—continued.

(32)—Statement showing the file and disposal of Regular Appeals in the District Courts of Travancore, during the year 1072 M. E.

Courts.	Regular Appeals on the file.										Disposals.										Average duration of the disposal of appeals from Regular decrees.										Pending at the close of the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Instituted during the year.										Total file.										Uncontested.					Contested.					Total.		Both taken together.										Days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
																					On oath or reference to arbitration.					On the merits by Court.																											Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL)—continued.

(33)—Statement showing the No. and description of Original Suits and of Appeals from Regular decrees instituted in the District and Munsifs' Courts of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS

(33)—Statement showing the No. and Description of Original Suits and Courts of Travancore, during

COURTS.		SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.												SUITS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.					
		On contracts in writings.	On contracts not in writings.	On accounts stated.	For goods sold.	For wages.	Suits for rent and Avakoms by Royal Proclamation Jemmes against Tenants.	Other suits for rent &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	Damages.				Suits for redemption or enforcement of mortgages.	For ejectment.	For partition of immovable property.	Suits between Proclamation Jemmes and Tenants for renewals of Kanom &c.	To declare or establish rights to immovable property.	
										For injuries to person.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other damages.						
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
District Courts—Ordinary Suits.	Nagercoil ...	18	4	1	...	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	55	5	2	...	15	
	Trivandrum ...	105	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	9	4	...	9	
	Quilon ...	45	1	5	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	89	19	2	...	24	
	Alleppey ...	73	5	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	99	49	5	58	26	
	Parur ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	16	6	26	4	
Total.....		256	16	19	...	5	1	11	12	...	4	1	4	281	98	19	89	78	
District Courts—Small Cause Suits.	Nagercoil... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trivandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Quilon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Alleppey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Parur ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....		...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of District Courts.		256	16	19	...	5	14	11	12	...	4	1	4	281	98	19	89	78	
Munsifs' Courts—Ordinary Suits.	Nagercoil ...	579	171	32	3	6	...	10	26	...	1	1	3	273	48	6	...	18	
	Padmanabhapuram ...	429	159	5	2	...	4	16	5	...	...	...	...	565	60	10	46	41	
	Neyyattinkara ...	351	10	109	8	1	63	33	7	...	6	...	...	184	13	10	1	54	
	Trivandrum Principal ...	1062	76	192	22	13	48	42	60	...	...	...	30	244	41	3	59	321	
	Do. Additional... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chirayinkil ...	562	74	62	7	2	32	24	8	1	4	...	4	217	84	...	86	44	
	Quilon ...	610	156	248	1	7	6	16	8	...	1	1	4	348	97	1	2	10	
	Kottarakara ...	576	27	5	2	2	15	19	2	...	1	1	3	34	28	2	119	30	
	Haripad ...	386	57	9	3	2	5	46	14	...	...	...	5	233	50	2	15	1	
	Shencottah ...	128	11	16	...	...	...	8	2	...	1	3	...	85	6	1	...	3	
	Krishnapuram...	925	47	63	...	4	2	15	10	...	1	1	1	64	104	1	7	36	
	Tiruvalla ...	503	47	165	12	21	80	27	52	...	8	...	...	142	112	11	181	67	
	Alleppey ...	612	28	72	2	3	6	12	7	...	...	...	...	13	45	...	3	228	
	Shertallay ...	379	33	5	50	1	...	39	20	...	...	...	3	282	126	1	10	6	
	Vaikam ...	312	41	21	2	2	24	21	11	...	8	...	1	104	152	1	93	58	
	Kottayam ...	726	36	31	...	2	4	41	24	...	2	...	1	222	59	...	73	73	
	Muvattupuzha...	435	54	17	...	1	15	28	15	...	2	2	2	130	108	5	19	10	
	Parur ...	601	62	14	6	1	8	35	12	...	1	...	6	22	109	3	37	169	
	Devicollam ...	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....		9,505	1,071	1,007	121	68	312	432	284	1	38	10	81	3,152	1,242	61	751	1,160
Munsifs' Courts—Small Cause Suits.	Nagercoil ...	605	281	179	58	...	...	36	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Padmanabhapuram ...	556	254	40	36	9	5	28	13	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Neyyattinkara ...	414	74	41	2	1	19	96	18	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trivandrum Principal ...	1253	57	800	33	23	4	13	25	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. Additional... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chirayinkil ...	668	304	143	51	7	24	17	16	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Quilon ...	756	569	457	1	8	3	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kottarakara ...	519	120	19	9	9	4	27	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
	Haripad ...	394	72	37	16	2	2	26	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shencottah ...	96	21	17	5	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Krishnapuram...	578	169	143	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tiruvalla ...	369	97	69	9	2	50	39	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Alleppey ...	295	64	115	...	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shertallay ...	265	112	6	128	4	...	16	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vaikam ...	149	58	50	6	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kottayam ...	350	75	93	2	...	4	18	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muvattupuzha...	289	83	32	4	7	6	31	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Parur ...	487	143	82	45	1	3	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Devicollam ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....		7,984	2,553	2,326	405	98	127	426	233	...	12	1	27	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Munsifs' Courts.		17,489	3,624	3,333	526	166	439	858	517	1	50	11	108	3,152	1,242	61	751	1,160	
GRAND TOTAL.		17,745	3,640	3,352	526	171	453	869	529	1	54	12	112	3,433	1,340	80	840	1,247	
District Courts—Appeals from Regular Decrees.	Nagercoil ...	63	18	40	5	5	0	8	2	...	...	1	8	40	24	...	3	12	
	Trivandrum ...	176	24	14	...	6	15	13	12	...	7	2	9	48	39	1	2	25	
	Quilon ...	88	10	7	...	1	4	10	8	...	...	1	3	62	51	...	4	24	
	Alleppey ...	131	42	6	...	7	0	18	9	...	4	...	...	87	70	6	40	49	
	Parur ...	26	5	1	1	1	...	12	8	...	...	...	5	14	46	2	17	6	
Total.....		484	103	70	10	20	31	61	39	...	12	3	25	251	230	9	66	116	

IVIL)—continued.

Appeals from Regular decrees instituted in the District and Munsifs' year 1072 M. E.

MIXED AND MISCELLANEOUS SUITS.															TOTAL INSTITUTIONS.		
contracts or obligations, on the ground of fraud, mistake &c.	Suits for injunctions.	Suits to establish or dispute wills.	Suits for dissolution of partnership or for accounts of partnership.	Suits relating to religious & other endowments.	Suits relating to marriage, dowry and divorce.	Suits to establish or dispute adoptions.	Interpleader suits.	Claims to inheritance.				Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments.	Claims to maintenance.	Other suits not falling under any of the foregoing heads.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	77	49	126
33	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	67	144	211
24	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	167	61	228
14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	286	91	380
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	89	24	112
85	1	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	15	2	...	3	11	34	685	372	1,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
85	1	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	15	2	...	3	11	34	685	385	1,070
20	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	14	369	882	1,251
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	37	652	1,394
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	450	597	1,346
40	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	668	1,002	2,270
6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	441	811	1,252
14	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	481	1,058	1,539
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	269	463	1,130
82	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	359	569
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	103	197	300
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	221	1,075	1,296
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	525	898	1,423
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	311	953	1,264
50	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	476	539	1,015
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	408	449	857
1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	872	1,301
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	393	550	862
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	310	860	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	15
327	4	...	3	27	59	1	...	3	4	...	...	8	58	816	7,389	13,263	20,652
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0	1,205	1,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965	965
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	692
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,209	2,209
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,238	1,238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,812	1,812
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	723	723
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	568	568
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	158	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	620
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	491
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	570
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	813
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	14,311	14,311
327	4	...	3	27	59	1	...	3	4	...	7	8	64	959	7,390	27,574	34,963
412	5	4	6	31	60	1	...	3	19	2	7	11	75	993	8,071	27,950	36,033
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	90	265
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	156	440
78	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	353
20	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	286	515
4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	89	162
170	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	9	816	919	1,735

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS

(34)—Statement showing the graded values of the Original Suits
Courts of Travancore,

District Courts— Ordinary Suits.	COURTS.	Not exceeding. 10 Rs.		Between 10 and 20 Rs.		Between 20 and 30 Rs.		Between 30 and 50 Rs.		Between 50 and 100 Rs.			
		Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Nagercoil ... Trivandrum ... Quilon ... Alleppey ... Parur ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	2 ... 1	 1 ...	... 1	1	1 4 3 1 ...	... ... ... ... ...		
	Total.....	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	9	...		
District Courts— Small Cause Suits.	Nagercoil ... Trivandrum ... Quilon ... Alleppey ... Parur ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	2 4 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	2 3 2		
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7		
	Total of District Courts.....	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	7	9	7		
Munsifs' Courts—Ordinary Suits.	Nagercoil ... Padmanabhapuram ... Neyyattinkara ... Trivandrum Principal Do. Additional Chirayinkil ... Quilon ... Kottarakara ... Haripad ... Shencottah ... Krishnapuram ... Tiruvalla ... Alleppey ... Shertallay ... Vaikam ... Kottayam ... Muvattupuzha ... Parur ... Devicolum ...	9 12 16 27 9 7 14 6 3 12 22 22 11 7 5 9 14	2 1 14 5 3 1	8 40 44 51 27 18 28 23 6 ... 14 46 15 18 15 18 22 14	... 4 13 4 ... 2 1 2 ... 9 1	35 43 55 47 35 27 42 20 10 21 31 19 25 10 26 15 11	4 9 19 15 1 18 8	52 108 146 259 78 76 79 43 12 35 76 29 50 44 54 33 43	316 225 196 415 279 410 257 204 69 399 312 225 205 138 261 190 264 1	86 194 230 173 126 124 126 104 18 42 128 48 121 97 112 80 79	306 239 217 492 316 356 243 202 73 275 341 231 167 164 313 203 299 5		
	Total.....	205	26	407	36	472	96	1,217	4,366	1,888	4,447		
	Munsifs' Courts—Small Cause Suits.	Nagercoil ... Padmanabhapuram ... Neyyattinkara ... Trivandrum Principal Do. Additional Chirayinkil ... Quilon ... Kottarakara ... Haripad ... Shencottah ... Krishnapuram ... Tiruvalla ... Alleppey ... Shertallay ... Vaikam ... Kottayam ... Muvattupuzha ... Parur ... Devicolum ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	425 307 176 597 379 653 163 123 36 232 137 103 124 53 156 105 242 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	442 376 312 716 534 743 305 259 68 406 241 203 229 117 232 203 323 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	338 312 204 896 325 446 255 186 54 271 242 185 187 100 182 159 248 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...		
		Total.....	...	4,011	...	5,710	...	4,590	...	...	...	...	
		Total of Munsifs' Courts.....		205	4,037	407	5,746	472	4,686	1,217	4,366	1,888	4,447
		Grand Total.....		205	4,037	408	5,746	475	4,687	1,218	4,373	1,897	4,454
		District Courts— Appeals from Regular decrees.	Nagercoil ... Trivandrum ... Quilon ... Alleppey ... Parur ...		1 1 1	5 2 2	3 10 2 1 ...	5 6 5 4 4	8 11 6 1 2	18 17 10 19 4	30 33 17 40 10	17 45 42 63 21	53 99 46 65 26
			Total.....	3	3	9	16	24	28	68	130	188	289

(CIVIL)—continued.

and Appeals from regular decrees instituted in the District and Munsifs' during the year 1072 M. E.

Between 100 and 200 Rs.		Between 200 and 500 Rs.		Between 500 and 1000 Rs.		Between 1000 and 2000 Rs.		Between 2000 and 2500 Rs.		Between 2500 and 5000 Rs.		Exceeding 5000 Rs.		Suits whose value cannot be estimated in money.		TOTAL.		
Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	...	1	...	59	33	5	13	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	77	49	126
2	...	...	4	42	97	10	26	3	3	2	...	1	2	1	...	67	144	211
3	1	...	2	95	43	42	15	10	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	167	61	228
1	1	...	4	203	53	47	23	14	2	5	...	5	...	2	3	286	94	380
1	...	...	2	63	9	20	12	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	88	24	112
9	2	14	12	462	235	124	89	32	13	13	10	13	6	4	3	685	372	1,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
9	2	14	12	462	235	124	89	32	13	13	10	13	6	4	3	685	385	1,070
95	181	84	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	882	1,251
188	129	157	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	652	1,394
171	110	87	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	597	1,346
79	425	32	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	1,602	2,270
97	140	69	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	811	1,252
128	166	101	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	1,058	1,539
104	115	70	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	676	1,139
91	106	72	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	569	928
31	40	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	197	300
52	217	45	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	1,075	1,296
107	166	115	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	898	1,423
99	319	79	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	953	1,264
142	110	109	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	539	1,015
111	82	124	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	449	857
113	177	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	872	1,301
78	111	65	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	559	862
85	174	94	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	860	1,200
...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	15
1,771	2,773	1,423	1,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7,389	13,263	20,652
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,205	1,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	995	995
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	692
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,209	2,209
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,238	1,238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,842	1,842
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	723
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	568
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	620
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	491
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	570
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	813
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,311	14,311
1,771	2,773	1,423	1,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7,389	27,574	34,963
1,780	2,775	1,442	1,531	462	235	124	89	32	13	13	10	13	6	5	3	8,074	27,959	36,033
27	55	16	23	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	175	265
38	62	40	60	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	284	440
66	46	59	39	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	158	353
104	82	86	38	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	229	515
25	16	31	17	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	73	162
260	261	232	177	32	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	919	1,735

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS

(35)—Statement distributing the total No. of Original Suits and Regular Appeals during the year 1072, according to the interval of time

[illegible]

(CIVIL)--continued.

disposed of in the District and Munsif's Courts of Travancore, within which they were disposed of.

[illegible]

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL)—continued.
(36)—Statement showing the result of Proceedings on Applications for Execution of Decrees in the District and Munsifs' Courts of Travancore during the year 1972 M. E.

Courts.	Applications for execution of decrees pending at the commencement of the year.				Applications disposed of.				Applications pending at the close of the year.				Amount realized.		Number of Applications.										Number of decrees not moved for execution but of which satisfaction or adjustment of Court was certified.					
	Total.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.	For less than 3 months.	For more than 3 months.	For less than 6 months.	For more than 6 months.	Total.	Average duration of decrees in execution in days.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which movable property.		On which immovable property.	On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected other than in the manner referred to in the preceding column.							
																Was attached.	Was sold.		Of movable property.	Of immovable property.										
District Courts.	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
Nagereoli	249	1	43	56	122	222	21	21	2	2	27	63	Rs. 31,721	Rs. 18,309	3	14	...	...	2	2	1	4	...	1	100					
Trivandrum	307	12	51	60	181	339	25	25	14	14	90	78	32,400	12,181	1	21	...	...	23	3	21	...	...	202						
Quilon	327	12	51	60	181	339	25	25	14	14	90	78	32,400	12,181	1	21	...	...	23	3	21	...	...	251						
Alleppey	331	12	51	60	181	339	25	25	14	14	90	78	32,400	12,181	1	21	...	...	23	3	21	...	...	251						
Parur	331	12	51	60	181	339	25	25	14	14	90	78	32,400	12,181	1	21	...	...	23	3	21	...	...	251						
Total	1,787	47	267	446	1,027	1,737	213	213	51	51	321	231	Rs. 137,174	Rs. 105,908	13	81	...	...	37	14	...	...	...	69						
Nagereoli	1,427	62	377	150	861	1,430	116	116	8	8	124	34	Rs. 18,638	Rs. 13,731	24	40	...	...	31	2	...	...	...	159						
Trivandrum	2,083	33	323	209	1,331	1,808	161	161	19	19	185	18	15,374	13,728	14	67	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	411						
Quilon	1,101	21	404	118	556	1,021	49	49	33	33	108	8	13,740	12,788	14	81	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	159						
Alleppey	1,356	68	308	97	770	1,213	107	107	5	5	113	25	11,917	10,405	4	59	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	159						
Parur	1,356	68	308	97	770	1,213	107	107	5	5	113	25	11,917	10,405	4	59	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	159						
Total	1,787	47	267	446	1,027	1,737	213	213	51	51	321	231	Rs. 137,174	Rs. 105,908	13	81	...	...	37	14	...	...	...	69						
Nagereoli	147	1	3	4	155	155	1	1	1	1	4	4	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 1,400	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1						
Trivandrum	181	1	3	4	189	189	1	1	1	1	4	4	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 1,400	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1						
Quilon	181	1	3	4	189	189	1	1	1	1	4	4	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 1,400	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1						
Alleppey	181	1	3	4	189	189	1	1	1	1	4	4	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 1,400	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1						
Parur	181	1	3	4	189	189	1	1	1	1	4	4	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 1,400	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1						
Total	738	5	13	16	772	772	5	5	5	5	16	16	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 7,000	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5						
Nagereoli	2,314	754	4,580	1,377	14,002	21,319	2,065	2,065	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Trivandrum	41	15	943	15	613	613	43	43	...	...	49	16	Rs. 949	Rs. 706	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113						
Quilon	67	17	138	27	148	148	33	33	...	...	53	14	Rs. 1,214	Rs. 1,713	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187						
Alleppey	20	340	368	17	1,323	327	33	33	...	...	65	13	Rs. 1,964	Rs. 634	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39						
Parur	78	26	233	66	427	772	45	45	...	...	122	17	Rs. 4,883	Rs. 327	17	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22						
Total	2,874	956	7,904	1,475	16,360	26,791	2,141	2,141	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Nagereoli	2,314	754	4,580	1,377	14,002	21,319	2,065	2,065	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Trivandrum	41	15	943	15	613	613	43	43	...	...	49	16	Rs. 949	Rs. 706	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113						
Quilon	67	17	138	27	148	148	33	33	...	...	53	14	Rs. 1,214	Rs. 1,713	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187						
Alleppey	20	340	368	17	1,323	327	33	33	...	...	65	13	Rs. 1,964	Rs. 634	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39						
Parur	78	26	233	66	427	772	45	45	...	...	122	17	Rs. 4,883	Rs. 327	17	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22						
Total	2,874	956	7,904	1,475	16,360	26,791	2,141	2,141	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Nagereoli	2,314	754	4,580	1,377	14,002	21,319	2,065	2,065	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Trivandrum	41	15	943	15	613	613	43	43	...	...	49	16	Rs. 949	Rs. 706	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113						
Quilon	67	17	138	27	148	148	33	33	...	...	53	14	Rs. 1,214	Rs. 1,713	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187						
Alleppey	20	340	368	17	1,323	327	33	33	...	...	65	13	Rs. 1,964	Rs. 634	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39						
Parur	78	26	233	66	427	772	45	45	...	...	122	17	Rs. 4,883	Rs. 327	17	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22						
Total	2,874	956	7,904	1,475	16,360	26,791	2,141	2,141	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Nagereoli	2,314	754	4,580	1,377	14,002	21,319	2,065	2,065	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Trivandrum	41	15	943	15	613	613	43	43	...	...	49	16	Rs. 949	Rs. 706	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113						
Quilon	67	17	138	27	148	148	33	33	...	...	53	14	Rs. 1,214	Rs. 1,713	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187						
Alleppey	20	340	368	17	1,323	327	33	33	...	...	65	13	Rs. 1,964	Rs. 634	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39						
Parur	78	26	233	66	427	772	45	45	...	...	122	17	Rs. 4,883	Rs. 327	17	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22						
Total	2,874	956	7,904	1,475	16,360	26,791	2,141	2,141	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Nagereoli	2,314	754	4,580	1,377	14,002	21,319	2,065	2,065	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Trivandrum	41	15	943	15	613	613	43	43	...	...	49	16	Rs. 949	Rs. 706	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113						
Quilon	67	17	138	27	148	148	33	33	...	...	53	14	Rs. 1,214	Rs. 1,713	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187						
Alleppey	20	340	368	17	1,323	327	33	33	...	...	65	13	Rs. 1,964	Rs. 634	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39						
Parur	78	26	233	66	427	772	45	45	...	...	122	17	Rs. 4,883	Rs. 327	17	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22						
Total	2,874	956	7,904	1,475	16,360	26,791	2,141	2,141	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Nagereoli	2,314	754	4,580	1,377	14,002	21,319	2,065	2,065	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Trivandrum	41	15	943	15	613	613	43	43	...	...	49	16	Rs. 949	Rs. 706	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113						
Quilon	67	17	138	27	148	148	33	33	...	...	53	14	Rs. 1,214	Rs. 1,713	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187						
Alleppey	20	340	368	17	1,323	327	33	33	...	...	65	13	Rs. 1,964	Rs. 634	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39						
Parur	78	26	233	66	427	772	45	45	...	...	122	17	Rs. 4,883	Rs. 327	17	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22						
Total	2,874	956	7,904	1,475	16,360	26,791	2,141	2,141	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Nagereoli	2,314	754	4,580	1,377	14,002	21,319	2,065	2,065	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Trivandrum	41	15	943	15	613	613	43	43	...	...	49	16	Rs. 949	Rs. 706	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113						
Quilon	67	17	138	27	148	148	33	33	...	...	53	14	Rs. 1,214	Rs. 1,713	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187						
Alleppey	20	340	368	17	1,323	327	33	33	...	...	65	13	Rs. 1,964	Rs. 634	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39						
Parur	78	26	233	66	427	772	45	45	...	...	122	17	Rs. 4,883	Rs. 327	17	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22						
Total	2,874	956	7,904	1,475	16,360	26,791	2,141	2,141	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Nagereoli	2,314	754	4,580	1,377	14,002	21,319	2,065	2,065	218	218	2,383	23	Rs. 2,593,332	Rs. 1,12,727	256	845	...	...	244	159	...	...	...	1,530						
Trivandrum	41	15	943	15	613	613	43	43	...	...	49	16	Rs. 949	Rs. 706	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113						
Quilon																														

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL)—continued.
(37)—Statement showing the number of First and Second Appeals pending, filed, and disposed of in the High Court of Travancore, during the year 1072 M. E.

NATURE OF APPEALS.	Pending at the commencement of the year.		Filed during the year.		Re-admitted.	Total.	Value in Rupees.	Disposed of.					Average duration of the disposal of Appeals.								Pending.						
	Real.	Personal.	Uncontested.					Contested.	Total.	Contested.		Uncontested.		Contested.		Uncontested.		Both taken together.		Below 3 months.	Above 3 and below 6 months.	Above 6 months and below one year.	Above one and below 2 years.	Above 2 and below 3 years.	Above 3 years.		
			Dismissed for default.	Abated, withdrawn or otherwise disposed of.						Dismissed.	Uncontested.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.							Months.	Days.
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	Total.		
First Appeals ...	104	202	100	3	409	3,19,178	4	3	7	310	324	4	...	7	7	4	4	48	14	20	3	...	...	...	85		
Second Appeals ...	109	254	145	3	511	92,141	8	3	7	432	450	3	8	4	...	3	9	33	9	17	2	...	...	...	61		
Total.....	213	456	245	6	920	4,11,319	12	6	14	742	774	3	13	5	12	3	19	81	23	37	5	...	...	...	146		

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL)—continued.

(38)—Statement showing the amount of collections and disbursements in the Judicial Department for the year 1072 M. E.

COURTS.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.	Rs.	ch. C.
	Fines.		Institution fees.		Petition and Vakalat fees.		Process-service fees.		Registration fees.		Total of columns 1 to 5.		Amount including outstandings realized and unclaimed deposits &c. credited to Government.		Bates given to under-trial prisoners and witnesses in criminal cases.		Contingent expenses.		Refund of Court fees and Process fees.		Salaries to Judges and Munisifs and cost of the establishment including the Process-service Establishment.		Total of columns 8 to 11.	
High Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	435	25 4	73,313	4	...	...	24,853	8 4	292	7	28,555	6	28,555	6 14	8	...	3,475	4 11	2,220	21 7	65,018	1 5	70,721	27 7
Munsifs' Courts ...	134	19	1,35,828	2	1,12,03	...	1,02,851	9 15	...	...	3,55,467	3 3	3,57,855	...	...	...	788	17 6	6,971	25 9	78,072	22 7	86,459	6 10
Total.....	540	16 4	2,30,331	5	1,35,495	21 4	1,29,130	18 3	5,826	7	5,23,515	327	5,05,693	4 3	984	8 12	4,731	27 15	21,169	26	2,86,703	10 9	3,13,569	17 4

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL)—continued.

(39)—Particulars of the total No. of Civil cases pending, filed and disposed of in the High Court, and in the District and Munsifs' Courts of Travancore, during the year 1072 M. E.

COURTS.	Pending at the commencement of 1072.		Filed in 1072.			Grand total.		Value of suits and appeals filed, in Travancore Rupees.		Disposed of.				Decided after contest.		Pending.		Suits of previous years.	
	2	213	Real.	Personal.	Total.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagercoil	50	213	167	244	411	461	1,57,320	206	115	421	189	341	157	149	40	40	12	...	...
Trivandrum	225	...	234	461	685	920	3,93,083	323	128	651	274	377	151	372	369	257	4	...	...
Quilon	227	...	371	557	928	825	2,99,799	444	128	930	353	220	167	277	353	239	4	...	...
Alleppey	203	...	587	944	1,147	1,147	5,43,408	766	164	930	542	388	384	382	217	205	12	...	...
Parur	60	...	184	109	293	353	1,59,948	256	41	297	184	113	111	145	56	53	3	...	...
Total	765	...	1,543	1,398	2,941	3,706	14,44,758	2,295	376	2,871	1,532	1,339	970	1,325	835	804	31	...	...
Nagercoil	343	...	378	1,138	2,516	2,859	1,35,059	732	1,815	3,547	373	341	523	209	312	312	18	...	...
Padmanabhapuram	562	...	770	1,687	2,445	3,007	1,63,017	831	1,341	2,692	707	1,895	613	388	315	297	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	356	...	...	...	...	2,451	1,31,761	571	1,516	1,912	665	1,247	465	161	339	311	...	...	...
Trivandrum Principal	387	...	693	3,919	4,612	2,825	2,64,978	725	1,687	2,412	331	2,081	544	181	433	433	...	...	...
Do. Additional	163	...	442	2,092	2,534	2,697	1,37,373	725	1,687	2,412	331	2,081	544	181	433	433	...	...	...
Cherayinkil	492	...	485	2,969	3,454	3,946	1,78,124	624	1,694	3,382	404	2,978	497	198	368	358	...	...	...
Quilon	149	...	538	1,453	1,991	2,140	1,20,914	472	1,211	1,682	339	1,344	426	139	457	457	...	...	...
Kottarakara	204	...	371	1,154	1,525	1,729	1,11,094	435	1,099	1,444	324	1,120	312	123	285	277	...	...	...
Haripad	43	...	104	369	464	507	36,201	113	327	439	93	346	81	31	68	68	...	...	...
Shencottah	43	...	104	369	464	507	36,201	113	327	439	93	346	81	31	68	68	...	...	...
Krishnapuram	224	...	227	2,007	2,234	2,453	1,50,745	358	1,610	1,968	315	1,633	282	76	490	427	...	...	...
Thiruvalla	179	...	547	1,542	2,089	2,568	1,56,649	612	1,347	2,159	558	1,601	447	165	400	396	...	...	...
Alleppey	128	...	331	1,478	1,809	1,937	1,49,889	339	1,378	1,717	256	1,461	341	98	220	219	...	...	...
Shertallay	139	...	490	1,691	1,881	1,720	1,26,794	415	1,059	1,454	353	1,101	295	120	266	266	...	...	...
Vaikam	161	...	427	1,740	1,927	1,328	1,11,782	353	1,053	1,406	366	1,101	295	120	266	266	...	...	...
Kottayam	233	...	447	1,460	1,907	2,140	1,06,777	382	1,343	1,725	376	1,349	277	105	415	409	...	...	...
Marattupuzha	147	...	311	1,051	1,362	1,500	1,02,571	429	807	1,236	213	1,323	260	169	273	265	...	...	...
Parur	96	...	343	1,684	2,027	2,123	1,39,085	428	1,562	1,990	317	1,673	337	91	133	133	...	...	...
Davikulom	12	...	15	15	16	23	2,731	3	7	10	...	10	2	1	18	15	...	...	...
Total	4,671	...	7,663	28,165	35,828	40,499	23,27,494	9,144	25,107	34,251	6,713	27,538	6,590	2,554	6,248	6,010	...	...	...
Grand Total	5,649	...	9,665	29,811	39,476	45,125	41,83,571	12,181	25,715	37,896	8,766	29,140	7,798	4,883	7,229	6,955	...	...	...

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G.—REGISTRATION.

(42)—Statement showing the number of documents presented for registration in each Registry Office during the years 1071 and 1072 M. E.

Number.	Sub-Registry Offices.	1071.				1072.				Increase.	Decrease.
		Book I. Registrations relating to immovable property.	Book III. Registrations relating to movable property and other transactions.	Book VI. Wills.	Total.	Book I. Registrations relating to immovable property.	Book III. Registrations relating to movable property and other transactions.	Book VI. Wills.	Total.		
1	Shertallay	4,882	70	1	4,953	6,186	76	1	6,263	1,310	
2	Chirayinkil	5,413	147	12	5,572	5,658	136	1	5,795	223	
3	Mavelikara	5,134	72		5,206	5,371	48		5,419	213	
4	Tiruvalla	4,092	52		4,144	4,464	63		4,527	383	
5	Kalkulam	4,316	170		4,486	4,292	113		4,405	81	
6	Neyyattinkara	4,784	204		4,988	3,807	218	3	4,028	960	
7	Trivandrum	3,751	150		3,901	3,897	117	19	4,016	115	
8	Vilavankod	3,699	208		3,907	3,821	192		4,013	106	
9	Eranjel	3,820	84		3,904	3,889	88		3,977	73	
10	Karunagapalli	3,744	122	3	3,869	3,796	138	5	3,939	70	
11	Vaikom	3,314	60		3,374	3,354	39	2	3,395	521	
12	Kunnatnad	3,411	44	1	3,456	3,586	53		3,639	183	
13	Quilon	3,190	133	1	3,324	3,399	195	10	3,604	280	
14	Nemom	3,862	293		4,155	3,304	176	1	3,481		674
15	Alleppey	3,205	39		3,244	3,258	39		3,297	53	
16	Parur	3,218	51	1	3,270	3,200	70		3,270		
17	Agastisvaram	2,410	55		2,465	3,075	72	1	3,148	683	
18	Munchira	2,652	204		2,856	2,758	239		2,997	141	
19	Kottarakara	2,915	32		2,947	2,891	52		2,946	1	
20	Kartikapalli	4,404	72		4,476	2,812	80	19	2,894	1,642	
21	Kottayam	2,836	48	3	2,887	2,789	35	9	2,833	54	
22	Parasalla					2,668	157		2,825		
23	Chattannur	2,554	62		2,616	2,748	61		2,809	193	
24	Ettumanur	3,301	12	2	3,315	2,734	16	2	2,752		563
25	Kazhakootam	2,459	61	2	2,522	2,644	87	1	2,732	210	
26	Colachel	2,604	52		2,656	2,647	50		2,697	41	
27	Alangad	2,545	21	4	2,570	2,610	21	3	2,664	94	
28	Chengannur	2,390	21		2,411	2,581	37		2,618	207	
29	Nedumangad	2,126	66		2,192	2,530	66		2,596	404	
30	Krishnapuram	2,660	53	1	2,714	2,546	40		2,586		128
31	Kunnattur	2,226	25		2,251	2,471	38		2,509	258	
32	Minachil	2,196	43	6	2,245	2,446	31	2	2,486	241	
33	Changanachery	1,999	36	4	2,039	2,399	21	5	2,425	386	
34	Muvattupuzha	1,868	29	2	1,899	2,007	34	29	2,043	144	
35	Nagercoil	1,878	35		1,913	1,911	32	2	1,945	32	
36	Tovala	1,711	22		1,733	1,801	23		1,824	91	
37	Kayangulam	496	15		511	1,717	77		1,794	1,283	
38	Shencottah	1,665	28	2	1,695	1,642	29	5	1,676	81	
39	Pattampuram	1,314	21		1,335	1,447	15		1,462	127	
40	Kuttattukulam	1,467	20	1	1,488	1,350	31	1	1,382		106
41	Pattanamtitta	1,103	21		1,124	1,153	30		1,183	59	
42	Kanjirapalli	872	32	1	905	1,106	38		1,144	239	
43	Todupuzha	621	17		638	919	23	2	944	306	
44	Navaikulam					568	14		582	582	
45	Devicolum	10	7		17	31	2		33	16	
Total.....		1,19,077	3,009	37	1,22,123	1,26,813	3,212	72	1,30,097	12,183	4,209

(43)—Statement of work done in the Central Office during the year 1072 M. E.

Number of communications brought over for disposal from previous year	...
Do. received during the year	10,506
Total.....	10,506
Do. disposed of during the year	10,503
Do. remaining undisposed of at the close of the year	3
Do. of orders together with separate communications	7,204
Do. of returns examined	5,039
Do. of copies of registered documents received and examined	1,31,073
Do. of Indexes received and examined (each volume containing 500 pages)...	333

G.—REGISTRATION.

(44)—Number and percentage of documents registered in each office with reference to duration during the year 1072 M. E.

Districts.	Sub-Districts.	Number of documents registered.										Total.
		On the day of presentation.		On the 2nd day after presentation.		On the 3rd day after presentation.		After the 3rd day but within a week after presentation.		After more than a week.		
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala	1,792	98.4	20	1.1	4	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.2	1,821
	Agastisvaram	3,137	99.7	6	0.2	1	...	1	...	2	0.1	3,147
	Nagercoil	1,911	98.4	20	1.0	6	0.3	...	...	5	0.3	1,942
	Eranjel	3,936	99.0	17	0.4	...	...	3	0.1	18	0.5	3,974
	Colachel	2,478	91.9	138	5.1	49	1.8	14	0.5	17	0.7	2,696
	Kalkulam	4,139	94.2	157	3.6	65	1.5	9	0.2	22	0.5	4,392
	Vilavankod	3,953	98.7	14	0.3	...	...	35	0.9	5	0.1	4,007
	Munchira	2,978	99.5	4	0.2	1	...	...	...	9	0.3	2,992
	Parassala	2,749	97.4	27	0.9	25	0.9	5	0.2	17	0.6	2,823
	Neyyattinkara	3,965	98.5	22	0.5	...	...	2	0.1	36	0.9	4,025
	Nemom	3,433	98.8	32	0.9	2	...	5	0.1	7	0.2	3,479
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum	3,553	88.6	137	3.4	87	2.2	156	3.9	76	1.9	4,009
	Kazhakuttam	2,593	94.9	69	2.5	56	2.1	3	0.1	10	0.4	2,731
	Nedumangad	2,461	94.9	21	0.8	43	1.6	49	1.9	20	0.8	2,594
	Chirayinkil	5,025	97.3	122	2.1	21	0.4	...	...	10	0.2	5,178
	Navaikulam	569	98.0	6	1.0	...	...	...	...	6	1.0	581
	Kottarakara	2,922	99.2	11	0.4	5	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.1	2,946
	Pattanapuram	1,445	98.8	14	1.0	...	...	1	0.1	2	0.1	1,462
	Kunnattur	2,366	94.6	43	1.7	47	1.9	33	1.3	13	0.5	2,502
	Shencottah	1,533	91.7	73	4.4	16	0.9	43	2.6	7	0.4	1,672
Quilon.	Quilon	3,498	97.2	76	2.1	9	0.3	3	0.1	12	0.3	3,598
	Chattannur	2,765	98.5	30	1.1	6	0.2	...	...	7	0.2	2,808
	Karunagapalli	3,848	98.0	56	1.4	14	0.4	1	...	9	0.2	3,928
	Krishnapuram	2,549	98.8	25	1.0	2	0.1	1	...	4	0.1	2,581
	Kartikapalli	2,823	98.0	33	1.2	5	0.2	4	0.1	15	0.5	2,880
	Kayangulam	1,770	98.7	16	0.9	5	0.3	1	...	2	0.1	1,794
	Mavelikara	5,339	98.6	53	1.6	6	0.1	7	0.1	8	0.2	5,413
	Chengannur	2,538	96.8	65	2.5	2	0.1	1	...	15	0.6	2,621
	Pattanamtitta	1,161	98.2	16	1.4	1	0.1	...	...	4	0.3	1,182
	Tiruvella	4,425	97.8	55	1.2	17	0.4	3	0.1	24	0.5	4,524
	Alleppey	2,952	89.6	246	7.5	65	2.0	15	0.5	15	0.4	3,293
	Kottayam.	Shertallay	5,461	87.3	589	9.4	161	2.6	18	0.3	25	0.4	6,254
Vaikom		3,786	97.2	67	1.7	21	0.6	4	0.1	17	0.4	3,895
Ettumanur		2,500	90.9	156	5.7	55	2.0	36	1.3	2	0.1	2,749
Kottayam		2,774	98.1	25	0.9	2	0.1	3	0.1	22	0.8	2,826
Changanachery		2,386	98.5	22	0.9	5	0.2	1	0.1	8	0.3	2,422
Kanjirapalli		1,122	98.2	12	1.0	...	...	6	0.5	3	0.3	1,143
Minachil		2,449	98.9	20	0.8	1	...	...	...	7	0.3	2,477
Todupuzha		920	99.0	7	0.8	...	...	2	0.2	...	...	929
Muvattupuzha		1,936	94.5	43	2.1	20	1.0	17	0.8	33	1.6	2,049
Kuttattukulam		1,357	98.3	17	1.2	...	...	2	...	6	0.5	1,380
Kunnattnad		3,570	98.2	49	1.3	7	0.2	2	0.1	9	0.2	3,637
Alengad		2,474	92.8	34	1.3	15	0.5	74	2.8	69	2.6	2,666
Parur		2,366	72.4	315	9.6	171	5.2	301	9.2	116	3.6	3,269
Devicolum		30	90.9	1	3.0	...	...	2	6.1	...	...	33
Total.....		1,24,337	95.7	2,981	2.3	1,018	0.8	866	0.7	722	0.5	1,29,924

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—SEASON AND RAINFALL.

(45)—Statement of rainfall for the various Stations in Travancore for the year 1072 M. E. compared with the normal.

Months.	Parur.		Allegad.		Kunnathad.		Muvattupuzha.		Todupuzha.		Vaikam.		Shertallay.		Ettumamur.	
	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.
Avany ...	12.48	11.09	1.39	1.45	11.39	5.01	6.38	12.34	14.77	2.30	5.75	7.10	12.56	1.53	7.98	5.03
Purattay ...	2.62	9.60	6.71	3.04	10.12	3.33	6.79	10.95	12.13	1.28	5.06	6.82	1.90	8.82	1.12	5.02
Alpasy ...	5.62	12.23	6.71	3.04	5.91	4.44	1.47	11.58	15.16	3.50	3.31	9.82	1.90	8.82	1.12	5.02
Karigay ...	7.90	1.14	6.85	0.48	10.76	0.00	10.16	13.37	15.16	3.50	3.31	9.82	1.90	8.82	1.12	5.02
Margally ...	0.32	0.59	0.27	0.31	0.24	0.00	0.18	1.15	0.05	0.65	...	0.41	8.44	0.68	0.01	0.23
Thie ...	...	0.11	0.11	0.51	...	0.03	0.03	0.29	0.04	0.04	...	0.32	0.90	0.21	0.20	0.11
Mausy ...	1.02	0.62	0.90	0.51	1.58	0.86	0.70	0.41	0.29	0.51	1.09	0.63	0.90	0.45	0.40	0.60
Pangoony ...	2.72	2.03	0.69	0.67	1.43	0.82	0.86	0.30	0.53	0.30	0.63	0.91	0.90	0.31	0.40	0.60
Chitray ...	2.72	2.03	0.69	0.67	1.43	0.82	0.86	0.30	0.53	0.30	0.63	0.91	0.90	0.31	0.40	0.60
Chitray ...	21.31	21.33	0.02	0.02	2.47	12.18	9.71	2.70	10.30	11.52	2.46	27.08	2.07	17.51	19.31	14.56
Vycasy ...	43.66	31.33	12.33	12.33	31.30	15.38	15.92	4.47	10.30	11.52	2.46	27.08	2.07	17.51	19.31	14.56
Auny ...	33.33	20.33	13.00	12.03	25.25	12.16	12.03	33.40	27.47	20.21	20.32	12.97	43.84	13.07	27.77	17.33
Andy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.65	20.44	31.70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	140.22	115.89	24.33	8.43	101.27	57.21	44.06	162.62	118.34	44.28	80.03	84.91	130.32	78.01	120.83	108.11

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Months.	Minachil.		Kobayam.		Kottayam Engineer's Office.		Peermade.		Changanachery.		Alleppey.		Ampalappuzha.		Thiruvalla.	
	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.
Avany ...	8.87	13.60	5.12	0.55	10.53	10.00	0.53	14.05	26.59	12.54	6.93	10.88	5.34	11.28	3.22	3.70
Purattay ...	11.32	10.05	1.27	0.44	10.33	8.06	2.27	20.88	17.87	13.01	6.40	10.34	7.31	9.44	1.50	4.50
Alpasy ...	14.92	16.09	1.17	0.47	7.41	11.11	3.73	18.73	16.98	4.60	4.65	13.80	7.31	9.44	1.50	4.50
Karigay ...	10.14	3.06	7.05	0.07	11.71	2.05	9.72	10.47	3.72	3.72	6.81	5.37	5.37	13.80	5.90	3.74
Margally ...	...	1.36	1.19	0.55	1.01	0.20	0.96	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.73	1.44	5.37	1.12	5.34	3.10
Thie ...	0.38	0.20	0.16	0.37	1.01	0.20	0.96	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.12	0.70	...	1.12	1.06	0.13
Mausy ...	4.73	2.63	2.10	0.46	1.01	0.70	0.96	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.12	0.70	...	1.12	0.73	1.54
Pangoony ...	8.02	6.39	1.63	0.17	5.66	4.82	0.85	4.45	1.32	0.24	2.86	2.08	1.11	0.95	2.27	0.40
Chitray ...	13.79	11.67	2.12	2.68	6.37	5.92	0.45	4.51	1.32	0.24	2.86	2.08	1.11	0.95	2.27	0.40
Chitray ...	9.87	20.27	10.40	8.63	13.51	13.20	0.94	18.36	8.02	5.96	4.96	7.16	3.70	3.89	3.35	2.50
Vycasy ...	44.63	28.40	16.23	13.07	43.87	28.27	17.60	24.70	17.35	14.08	22.18	21.44	13.31	17.14	8.94	6.68
Auny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andy ...	25.38	25.06	3.32	0.41	24.63	18.43	6.20	59.50	43.60	11.90	17.24	10.51	11.74	14.23	11.31	1.43
Total.....	153.20	130.20	10.00	1.91	138.42	104.50	33.92	202.27	201.98	0.29	121.01	117.86	76.35	101.91	77.78	87.42

A.—SEASON AND RAINFALL—continued.

(45)—Statement of rainfall for the various Stations in Travancore for the year 1072 M. E. compared with the normal—continued.

Months.	Chengannur.		Kattikapalli.		Mavelikara.		Kannur.		Shencottah.		Pattanamparam.		Kottarakara.	
	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.
Avany ...	5.60	8.02	3.02	6.02	5.31	9.72	4.41	3.76	6.24	2.48	4.81	7.36	5.00	6.60
Purattay ...	7.74	7.10	1.05	8.35	2.58	6.92	6.31	4.76	8.08	4.20	7.60	8.83	9.74	7.30
Alpasy ...	8.93	11.04	1.60	11.33	8.16	15.61	7.45	9.52	11.09	1.57	4.50	11.13	20.16	13.18
Karigay ...	0.08	2.96	5.99	2.74	3.61	3.61	0.04	6.81	2.54	4.27	7.50	3.11	11.30	2.56
Margally ...	...	0.08	0.79	1.59	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.30	0.49	0.10	3.70	0.80	0.60	0.80
Thie ...	...	0.33	0.33	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.30	0.49	0.10	3.70	0.80	0.60	0.80
Mausy ...	2.04	1.46	0.63	0.56	2.65	0.53	2.12	6.94	1.08	0.58	1.20	0.81	3.27	0.26
Pangoony ...	6.34	4.71	1.63	2.03	9.94	2.19	1.25	6.94	1.08	0.58	1.20	0.81	3.27	0.26
Chitray ...	4.36	8.16	3.80	5.33	3.95	5.83	2.48	3.58	6.02	2.01	3.00	5.19	1.90	4.91
Chitray ...	18.31	14.38	1.93	14.03	12.52	16.71	4.19	3.58	6.02	2.01	3.00	5.19	1.90	4.91
Vycasy ...	30.30	20.70	18.60	16.00	33.65	23.49	10.16	12.20	17.75	1.53	0.10	8.70	18.70	15.36
Auny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.91	17.17	16.44	21.40	31.77	37.80	18.83
Andy ...	19.22	14.30	4.92	9.34	12.22	12.92	0.00	15.11	11.33	3.48	14.65	12.88	13.64	10.45
Total.....	119.22	95.53	23.69	80.90	84.95	100.73	15.75	101.56	84.03	17.55	61.50	98.79	131.96	80.76

ix

Months.	Quilon.		Chirayinkil.		Nedumangad.		Trivandrum.		Neyyattinkara.		Vilavankod.		Padmanabhapuram.		Eraniel.	
	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.	1072	Normal.
Avany ...	5.35	6.63	3.48	4.72	1.45	5.25	4.10	0.42	0.20	2.22	0.56	0.08	2.37	2.32	0.81	0.84
Purattay ...	11.25	8.70	2.55	5.30	5.65	6.63	3.04	3.98	4.81	0.38	3.83	3.46	4.57	3.05	2.70	1.34
Alpasy ...	4.00	12.30	8.30	11.80	11.06	16.20	5.14	7.26	4.02	7.54	0.30	8.92	11.69	3.70	7.72	4.95
Karigay ...	9.80	3.11	6.69	1.63	23.73	4.92	18.81	11.51	15.02	3.18	1.81	15.54	4.40	11.14	2.07	2.54
Margally ...	1.05	0.55	0.29	0.14	1.38	1.36	2.53	1.38	1.87	0.91	2.12	1.08	1.51	0.16	0.81	0.70
Thie ...	...	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	...	0.31	0.31	0.15	0.15
Mausy ...	1.85	0.92	0.93	0.48	2.45	1.46	1.81	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.51	3.36	1.39	1.39	0.97	0.21
Pangoony ...	3.81	2.83	1.01	1.61	2.82	4.68	0.16	4.24	0.49	3.75	4.51	7.55	3.03	4.52	0.45	1.21
Chitray ...	8.30	6.41	2.89	4.43	9.02	9.16	1.27	0.42	3.13	1.22	1.37	6.91	4.24	2.67	3.46	1.31
Chitray ...	12.15	16.80	4.74	13.36	7.91	14.65	0.74	7.58	6.06	1.92	1.73	6.91	4.24	2.67	3.46	1.31
Vycasy ...	27.48	16.76	10.70	13.41	25.07	13.21	11.86	13.32	15.11	5.24	5.77	17.15	7.28	11.21	9.23	5.78
Auny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.61	6.31	7.98	2.60	17.15	5.01	11.21	9.23	5.78
Andy ...	13.00	11.64	1.34	7.32	11.17	7.71	3.46	5.60	4.71	0.65	1.72	3.64	3.70	0.15	0.69	0.92
Total.....	30.01	89.60	9.44	65.54	113.31	86.96	26.35	59.29	64.11	7.50	25.21	76.93	50.51	26.42	30.97	0.82

A.—SEASON AND RAINFALL—concluded.

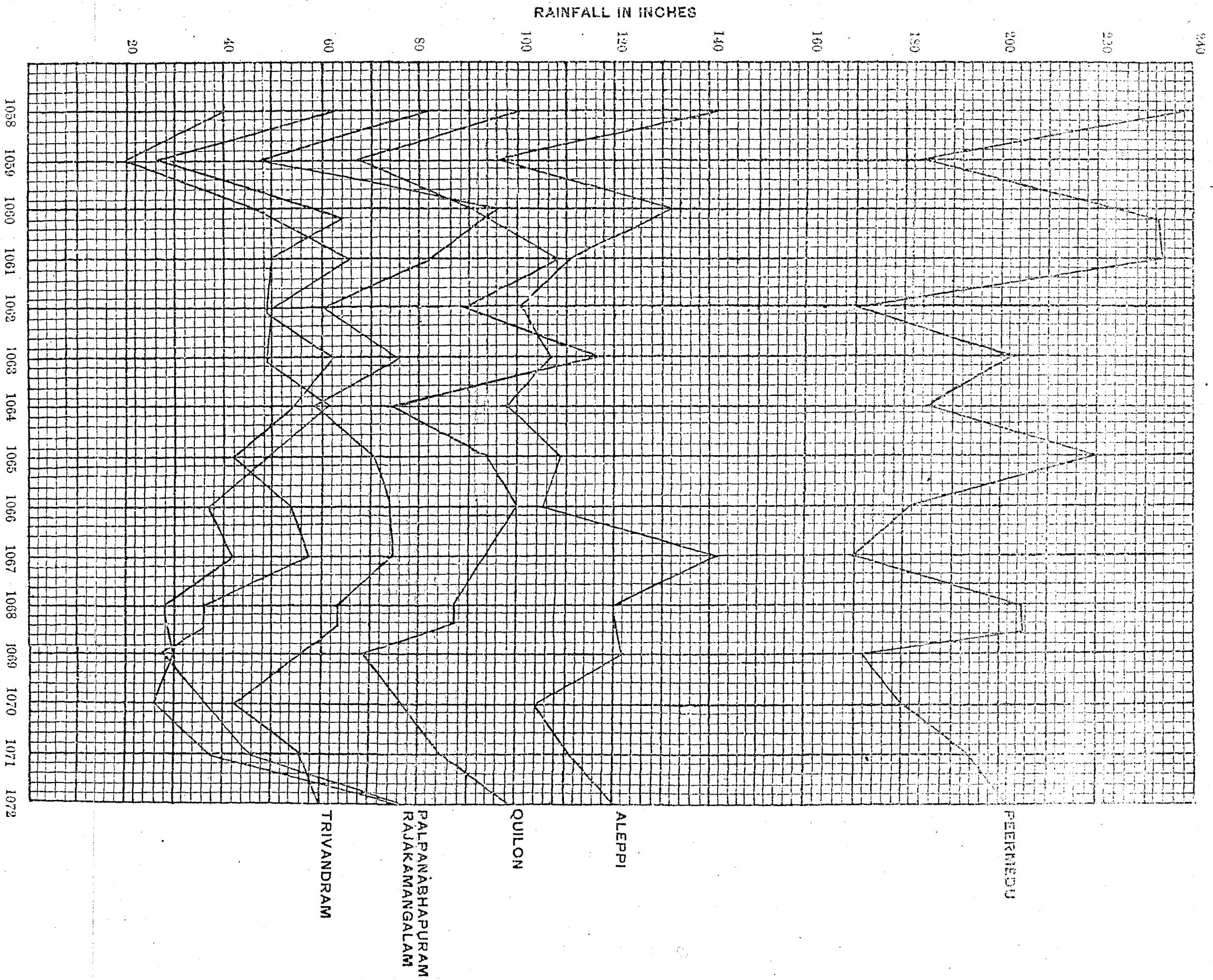
(45)—Statement of rainfall for the various Stations in Travancore for the year 1972 M. E. compared with the normal.

Months.	Rajakumangalam.			Nagercoil.			Agastisvaram.			Thumarakulam.			Varkot.			Bhuthapandi.			Anumboly.		
	1972	Normal.	Difference.	1972	Normal.	Difference.	1972	Normal.	Difference.	1972	Normal.	Difference.	1972	Normal.	Difference.	1972	Normal.	Difference.	1972	Normal.	Difference.
Amavasya	0.97	1.51	0.54	0.22	0.32	0.10	0.18	0.45	0.27	0.60	0.90	0.10	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.18	0.78	0.55	0.35	0.35	0.55
Purnimasya	0.98	1.51	0.53	2.14	2.23	0.09	5.49	7.37	1.88	3.51	5.00	1.49	2.51	2.51	0.00	3.91	3.91	0.00	3.91	3.91	0.00
Asvini	4.32	4.32	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00
Kartika	16.01	16.01	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00
Margashirsha	6.06	6.06	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00
Thula	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
Massey	1.12	1.12	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
Panguni	1.12	1.12	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
Chittiray	6.93	6.93	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00
Vrischikay	6.97	6.97	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00
Kumbh	23.13	23.13	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00
Asvini	2.94	2.94	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00
Total.....	76.98	39.64	38.04	64.72	25.59	39.13	64.97	32.95	32.02	63.26	35.35	27.91	27.78	25.63	2.15	38.65	32.55	6.10	47.80	26.78	21.11

A.—SEASON AND RAINFALL.

(46)—Rainfall Chart.

Rainfall Chart



Trivandram Observatory }
22nd January 1898

LITHOGRAPHED IN SURVEY OFFICE TRIVANDRAM 1898

B.—TRADE.

(47)—Duty on goods imported.

No.	Goods.	Amount of duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1071	1072		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tobacco	10,36,818	9,66,718	...	70,100
2	Cigars	1,415	1,486	71	...
3	Snuff	2,457	2,482	25	...
4	Wines	2,029	2,124	95	...
5	Rocksalt	862	960	98	...
6	Minor goods	9,857	16,912	7,055	...
	Total.....	10,53,438	9,90,682	7,344	70,100
	Net.....	...	...	...	62,756

(48)—Duty on goods exported.

No.	Goods.	Amount of duty.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1071	1072		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Copra	1,90,421	1,75,312	...	15,109
2	Coir	1,30,717	1,48,135	17,418	...
3	Cocoanuts	13,758	13,871	113	...
4	Vettupauk... ..	21,382	20,895	...	487
5	Tamarind	6,907	9,493	2,586	...
6	Coffee	2,624	2,648	24	...
7	Cocoanut oil	12,353	7,763	...	4,590
8	Salt fish	13,442	13,388	...	54
9	Dry ginger	35,127	34,370	...	757
10	Timber	29,840	22,196	...	7,644
11	Palmyra Jaggery... ..	23,742	22,755	...	987
12	Pepper	73,191	63,322	...	9,869
13	Poonnaka oil	1,272	3,224	1,952	...
14	Coir fibre	109	41	...	68
15	Molasses	5,935	3,641	...	2,294
16	Paddy	1,613	...	...	1,613
17	Peroompyre	...	...	...	...
18	Hides	7,896	7,345	...	551
19	Lemongrass oil	580	487	...	93
20	Arrowroot and flour	872	441	...	431
21	Turmeric	2,700	2,961	261	...
22	Ginger	372	467	95	...
23	Kutcholam	948	711	...	237
24	Minor goods	4,182	5,323	1,141	...
	Total.....	5,79,983	5,58,789	23,590	44,784
	Net.....	...	...	...	21,194

B.—TRADE—continued.

(49)—Value of dutiable goods imported.

No.	Goods.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1071	1072		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tobacco	31,35,594	29,80,119	...	1,55,475
2	Cigars	16,700	17,224	524	...
3	Snuff	30,687	31,008	321	...
4	Minor goods	1,13,982	2,62,908	1,48,926	...
	Total.....	32,96,963	32,91,259	1,49,771	1,55,475
	Net.....	...	...	...	5,701

(50)—Value of dutiable goods exported.

No.	Goods.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1071	1072		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Copra	38,08,480	35,28,466	...	2,79,964
2	Cocoanut oil	2,47,058	1,55,256	...	91,802
3	Coir	26,14,337	29,62,693	3,48,356	...
4	Coir fibre	2,180	812	...	1,368
5	Cocoanuts	2,75,153	2,77,423	2,270	...
6	Vettupauk	4,27,640	4,17,896	...	9,744
7	Coffee	52,477	52,954	477	...
8	Palmyra jaggery	4,74,844	4,55,104	...	19,740
9	Dry ginger	7,02,535	6,87,396	...	15,139
10	Salt fish	2,68,848	2,67,781	...	1,087
11	Poonnaka oil	25,437	64,486	39,049	...
12	Tamarind	1,38,184	1,89,856	51,722	...
13	Turmeric	54,018	59,220	5,202	...
14	Timber	2,98,407	2,21,964	...	76,443
15	Pepper	14,63,820	13,47,725	...	1,16,095
16	Lemon grass oil	58,007	48,760	...	9,247
17	Molasses... ..	1,18,692	72,825	...	45,867
18	Hides	1,57,926	1,46,893	...	11,033
19	Paddy	32,258	...	...	32,258
20	Rice	4,582	...	...	4,582
21	Horse gram	29	...	...	29
22	Ginger	7,436	9,351	1,915	...
23	Kutcholam	18,964	14,215	...	4,749
24	Arrow root and flour	17,434	8,822	...	8,612
25	Percompyre	...	...	...	...
26	Minor goods	65,355	1,06,471	41,116	...
	Total.....	1,13,34,001	1,10,96,349	4,90,107	4,27,759
	Net.....	...	...	...	2,37,652

B.—TRADE—continued.

(51)—Quantity of dutiable goods imported.

No.	Goods.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1071	1072		
1	Tobacco Candies	12,069	10,552	...	1,517
2	Cigars Cwts.	43	44	1	...
3	Snuff Bottles	14,189	14,272	83	...
4	Wines Gallons	1,884	1,346	...	538
5	Rocksalt Mds.	339	377	38	...

(52)—Quantity of dutiable goods exported.

No.	Goods.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1071	1072		
1	Copra Cwt.	4,40,147	3,75,957	...	64,190
2	Cocoanut oil do.	20,306	10,539	...	9,767
3	Coir do.	2,86,434	3,23,362	36,928	...
4	Coir fibre do.	299	107	...	192
5	Cocoanuts No.	90,10,965	90,77,246	66,281	...
6	Vettupauk Candies	3,361	3,285	...	76
7	Coffee Cwts.	2,644	2,659	15	...
8	Palmyra Jaggery do.	1,33,272	1,27,729	...	5,543
9	Dry ginger do.	46,017	45,023	...	994
10	Salt fish do.	88,016	87,681	...	335
11	Poonnaka oil do.	4,117	7,902	3,785	...
12	Tamarind do.	54,282	74,617	20,335	...
13	Turmeric do.	7,579	8,364	785	...
14	Pepper Candies	14,381	12,442	...	1,939
15	Lemongrass oil Cwts.	509	428	...	81
16	Molasses do.	19,430	11,921	...	7,509
17	Hides Scores	9,169	7,114	...	2,055
18	Rice Cwts.	1,382	...	...	1,382
19	Paddy do.	15,692	...	...	15,692
20	Horse gram do.	1	...	...	1
21	Ginger do.	730	918	188	...
22	Kutcholam do.	1,867	1,396	...	471
23	Arrow root & flour do.	8,562	4,320	...	4,233

B.—TRADE—continued.

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

No.	Goods.	From British India.						From Foreign countries.										Total value in Rupees.		Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.
		By land.		By backwater.		By sea.		From Colombo and Jaffna.		From Muscat and Pondicherry.		From London and France.		From New York.		1071	1072					
		1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072			Rs.	Rs.			
1	Tobacco ...	3,82,916	3,74,703	4,28,091	3,15,059	...	...	23,24,587	22,90,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,35,594	29,80,119	...	1,55,475			
2	Cigars ...	13,086	13,101	2,005	1,740	1,609	2,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,700	17,224	524	...			
3	Snuff ...	30,645	30,974	41	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,687	31,008	321	...			
4	Minor goods ...	1,042	1,792	18,228	21,678	7,418	4,483	12,562	27,740	4,057	39,162	70,672	1,43,530	3	24,523	1,13,982	2,62,908	1,48,926	...			
	Total.....	4,27,689	4,20,570	4,48,365	3,38,511	9,028	6,866	23,37,149	23,18,097	4,057	39,162	70,672	1,43,530	3	24,523	32,96,983	32,91,259	1,49,771	1,55,475			
	Net.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,704			

lxix

B.—TRADE—continued.

(54)—Trade routes—Goods exported, dutiable.

No.	Goods.	To British India.						To Foreign countries.								Total value in Rupees.		Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	
		By land.		By backwater.		By sea.		To Colombo and Jaffna.		To Muscat and Pondicherry.		To London and France.		To New York.							
		1071.	1072.	1071.	1072.	1071.	1072.	1071.	1072.	1071.	1072.	1071.	1072.	1071.	1072.	1071.	1072.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1	Copra	3,897	343	25,86,433	22,31,316	12,18,100	12,32,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Cocunut oil	1,10,704	1,09,280	1,36,314	45,967	5,79,598	6,74,554	63	5,017	79,681	7,344	1,08,544	89,349	1,58,413	1,57,069	26,14,337	29,62,693	91,849	91,849	...	
3	Coir	54,982	57,206	16,37,776	19,72,154	5,79,598	6,74,554	63	5,017	79,681	7,344	1,08,544	89,349	1,58,413	1,57,069	26,14,337	29,62,693	3,48,356	3,48,356	...	
4	Coir fibre	65	102	1,486	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Cocoanuts	79,591	1,03,765	1,72,563	1,51,222	9,073	21,010	1,991	...	2,087	1,426	9,908	...	...	...	2,75,153	2,77,423	2,270	2,270	...	
6	Vetupauk	3,26,928	3,33,052	92,044	81,541	8,668	3,303	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	4,27,640	4,17,896	477	477	...	
7	Coffee	12,341	33,864	20,343	16,914	1,349	959	4	...	299	...	18,312	1,003	...	214	53,954	53,954	...	...	...	
8	Palmyra Jaggery	4,29,110	4,40,000	6,429	9,143	39,006	5,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,74,844	4,55,104	...	...	...	
9	Dry ginger	33,579	48,459	1,67,659	1,85,402	4,57,212	3,88,341	51	144	6,795	1,725	37,212	55,682	...	7,643	7,02,535	6,87,306	...	...	...	
10	Salt fish	1,70,640	1,83,448	36,155	24,219	18,843	17,732	43,181	42,362	29	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,848	2,67,761	...	...	...	
11	Poonaka oil	15,064	61,619	10,279	2,394	154	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,437	64,486	39,049	39,049	...	
12	Tamarind	1,32,057	1,76,079	1,266	1,997	343	4,438	4,419	6,323	49	1,029	...	...	...	...	1,38,134	1,89,856	51,722	51,722	...	
13	Turneric	8,997	8,550	16,004	19,252	23,782	22,911	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,018	33,220	6,202	6,202	...	
14	Timber	1,15,974	1,35,367	98,512	22,189	74,477	38,695	2,175	1,917	7,319	23,796	6,884	6,113	...	...	2,38,407	2,21,964	...	...	...	
15	Pepper	1,23,399	1,14,794	3,02,809	4,48,793	10,14,137	7,72,500	13,658	5,525	3,023	...	...	...	...	...	14,63,820	13,47,725	...	...	...	
16	Lemongrass oil	2	...	67,986	48,440	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,007	48,760	9,249	9,249	...	
17	Molasses	824	305	1,17,863	72,520	8,475	6,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,692	73,825	45,867	45,867	...	
18	Hides	77,821	71,630	75,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,926	1,46,893	11,033	11,033	...	
19	Paddy	13,477	...	18,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,258	...	32,222	32,222	...	
20	Rice	951	...	3,609	...	15	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,582	...	4,582	4,582	...	
21	Horse gram	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Ginger	7,148	8,746	238	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,436	9,351	1,915	1,915	...	
23	Kutcholam	978	1,144	13,404	9,818	4,582	3,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,964	14,215	4,749	4,749	...	
24	Arrow root and flour	...	236	12,265	6,923	5,019	1,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,434	8,822	8,612	8,612	...	
25	Perocumpe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Minor goods	9,473	11,303	32,579	33,267	23,303	61,385	...	86	...	...	...	430	...	...	65,355	1,06,471	41,116	41,116	...	
	Total	17,24,891	18,92,567	56,14,022	54,59,830	34,86,455	32,56,511	65,611	61,383	99,427	1,00,057	1,75,800	1,55,374	1,67,735	1,70,627	1,13,34,001	1,10,96,349	4,90,107	4,27,759	...	
	Net	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,652	...

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(55) —Trade routes—goods imported free.

No.	Goods.	From British India.				From Foreign countries.				Total value in Rupees.				Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.		
		By land.		By backwater.		By sea.		From Colombo and Jaffna.		From Muscat & Pondicherry.		From London and France.					From New York.	
		1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072	1071	1072				1071	1072
1	Piece goods	3,05,852	3,40,077	91,320	35,338	5,93,362	5,17,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,90,453	8,93,391	97,062	...	
2	Rice	97,310	4,43,263	7,70,269	8,56,065	1,33,263	29,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,00,785	13,29,138	3,28,353	...	
3	Paddy	2,16,172	3,37,682	40,57,421	6,04,813	6,23,181	1,08,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,96,777	11,80,742	7,16,035	...	
4	Coffee	540	987	1,873	448	254	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,861	12,41	1,620	...	
5	Thread	70,783	87,593	1,09,371	7,27,558	26,002	8,07,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,156	4,71,576	1,96,220	...	
6	Cotton	9,435	9,215	6,00,869	30,623	10,209	10,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,49,927	7,47,382	97,455	...	
7	Copper	767	...	2,472	802	69,050	36,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,289	37,627	34,662	...	
8	Chilies	29,382	37,932	51,987	1,30,846	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,573	1,77,478	96,205	...	
9	Cattle	7,797	33,739	94	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,891	34,661	26,770	...	
10	Boxes	204	218	365	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	218	367	...	
11	Black gram	13,181	38,901	9,087	7,436	5,676	2,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,944	49,251	21,307	...	
12	Brass	51	684	...	...	29,221	20,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,455	21,455	7,817	...	
13	Wines	1,018	1,214	48,915	54,690	1,384	12,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,773	68,054	4,281	...	
14	Gingelly oil	22,750	38,166	1,935	56,432	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,076	94,619	70,544	...	
15	Sugar	38,616	39,070	5,037	9,644	3,473	42,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,159	90,951	43,792	...	
16	Cumin seed	5,722	11,145	39	112	5,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,239	11,237	18	...	
17	Green gram	10,679	20,094	107	5,527	3,332	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,618	26,725	12,107	...	
18	Jaggery	25,072	49,614	69	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,164	49,614	24,450	...	
19	Garlic	8,893	6,199	39	1,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	8,051	8,012	...	
20	Coriander	...	15,369	32	1,202	2,778	944	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,703	17,575	6,555	...	
21	Lead	...	...	1,239	3,053	19,806	11,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,401	14,846	3,232	...	
22	Stationery	...	...	6,360	...	11,975	15,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,335	15,103	...	...	
23	Gold coins	...	...	...	...	27,890	16,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,800	16,012	...	...	
24	Silver coins	...	...	...	...	76,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,297	77,297	...	...	
25	Gingelly	20,948	24,005	1,384	208	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,332	24,246	1,914	...	
26	Bombay salt	...	...	...	...	1,45,063	1,10,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,45,063	1,10,311	34,722	...	
27	Minor goods	2,06,411	2,25,894	3,10,398	3,16,398	3,36,091	49,705	28,384	2,965	7,669	255	10,021	20,373	9,06,922	12,44,138	3,37,216	...	
Total.....		10,99,972	17,51,561	31,45,511	35,10,805	20,79,171	15,09,521	28,384	20,574	7,669	255	10,021	20,373	63,75,136	69,13,089	9,13,860	...	
Net.....		4,37,563																

B.—"TRADE—concluded."

(56)—Trade routes—goods exported free.

[illegible]

MAP OF TRAVANCORE

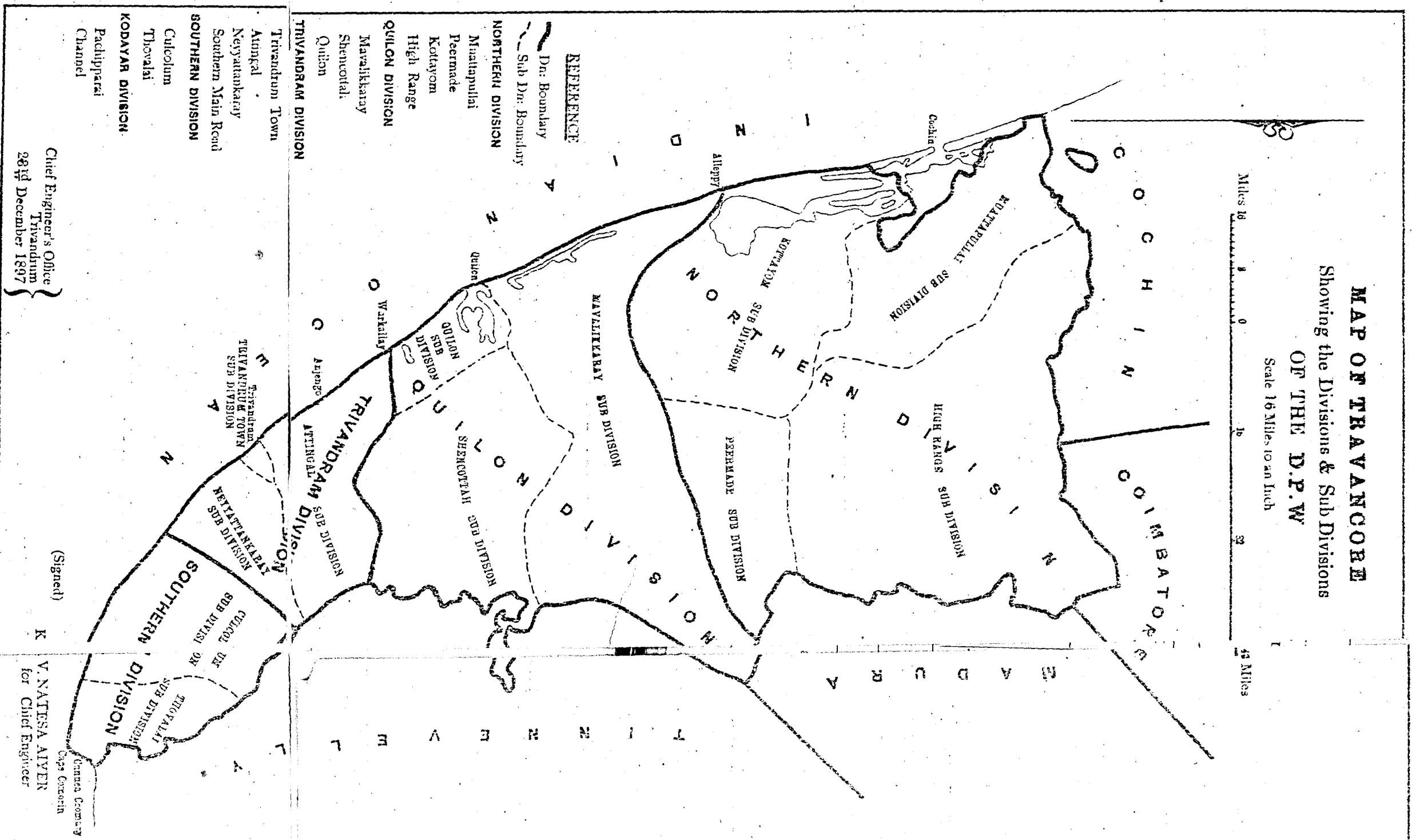
Showing the Divisions & Sub Divisions OF THE D.P.W

Scale 16 Miles to an Inch

Miles 16

16

16 Miles



C.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(58)—Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Public Works Department for the year 1896—1897.

Particulars of receipts.	Receipts.				Particulars of disbursements.	Disbursements.					
	Amount.			Total.		Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	Chs.	C.			Rs.	Chs.	C.			
<i>Opening balances.</i>											
To cash	5,305	2	9		By expenditure on works as per Progress Reports	13,63,243	21	5			
" Miscellaneous Advances	83,789	4	14		Establishment	1,98,394	8	9			
" Stock	2,37,993	19	3		Tools and Plant	95,002	3	1			
" Stock sales	...	...	...								
Total.....	3,27,087	26	10		Payments into Treasury	64,604	11	12			
					Transfers Divisional	2,31,535	24	3			
<i>Deduct</i>					<i>Closing balances.</i>						
Stock purchases	5,482	7	6		By cash	22,154	18	7			
Deposits	59,335	16	14		" Miscellaneous advances... ..	39,464	7	5			
Total.....	64,817	24	4		" Stock... ..	3,36,754	...	15			
					" Stock sales	548	19	11			
					Total.....	3,98,921	18	6			
Net Balance.....	2,62,270	2	6		<i>Deduct.</i>						
Cheques cashed during the year (in-					<i>Balances at credit.</i>						
cluding compensation paid during					Stock purchases	69	25	9			
the year for lands acquired)					Deposits	47,070	27	5			
Transfers Divisional	17,97,940	3	13		Total.....	47,140	24	14			
Revenue	2,31,535	24	3								
	12,815	4	...		Net Balance.....	3,51,780	21	8			
Grand Total.....					Grand Total.....	23,04,561	6	6			

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C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Buildings. Residencies.	Originals.	<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Making certain additions and alterations to the Resident's office, Trivandrum	5,141								
		Lead sheeting the northern portion of the Residency, Trivandrum	1,749								
		Expenditure on 3 works estimated below Rs. 500 each	332			7,222					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Special repairs to Quilon Residency	4,358								
		Certain works to Courtallom Residency	166								
		Expenditure on minor works estimated below Rs. 500 each	12			4,536					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Thorough repairs and additions to the Residency and constructing clerks' quarters attached to it at Peermade	81								
		Providing furniture for do.	2,876								
		Minor work 1	18			2,975					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Certain improvements and additions to the new building and to the old building at the Cape Residency	186								
		Constructing kitchen and godown for do.	48								
		Providing furniture to the Cape Residency	78			312			15,045		
Courts and Cutcheries.	Repairs.	<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Minor works 3	574			574					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Annual repairs to the Residency	811								
		Minor works	347			1,158					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 4	674			674					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor work 1	335			335			2,741		
	Originals.	<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Providing steel joists in lieu of the decayed bressummers of the Public offices	860								
		Renewing the roof and sundry repairs to the Huzur Registrar's Record room	266								
		Certain works to the Town Magistrate's Cutcherry, Lower Killiyar	276								
		Constructing portico to the Registrar's Cutcherry, Neyyattinkara	96								
		Do. compartments with iron railings in the Huzur Treasury	1,525								
		Do. property room to the Zillah Court at Trivandrum	1								
		Do. a Chowkey at Vizhinjam	5								
		Tile roofing the verandah of the old Munsif's Court, Trivandrum	9								
		Constructing a first class Sub-Registrar's Cutcherry at Nedumangad	739								
		Supplying furniture to the High Court, Trivandrum	270								
		Minor works 26	1,750			5,797					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Constructing Magistrate's Court at Karunagapalli	709								
		Do. enclosure wall to do.	520								
		Making additions to Ampalapuzha Taluk Cutcherry	137								
		Improving the Magistrate's Court at Paravur	959								
		Extending the wings of the Kottarakara Taluk Cutcherry	1,749								
		Carried over.....	4,074			5,797			17,786		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of work.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
		Brought forward.....	4,074			5,797			17,786		
		Constructing a bandy shed to the new Taluk Cutcherry at Shencottah	283								
		Do. a shed for clients in the District Munsif's Court at Shencottah	98								
		Providing zinc guttering and pipes for Alleppey Zillah Court	575								
		Filling in pits in the compound of the Chengannur Taluk Cutcherry	434								
		Certain works to Quilon Public Offices	613								
		Enlarging the Proverty Cutcherry at Chatayamangalam	82								
		Additional accommodation for the Chatayamangalam Proverty Cutcherry	26								
		Certain additional works to the Zillah Court at Alleppey	7								
		Constructing Zillah Court at do.	3								
		Do. a combined Magistrate's Court, Police Station and Anchal Office at Pattanamtitta	20								
		Certain extra works to the Alleppey Zillah Court	132								
		Minor works	2,184			8,531					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Constructing Taluk and Registrar's Cutcherry under one roof at Changanachery	1,281								
		Do. Registrar's Cutcherry at Minachil	651								
		Do. Magistrate's Court at Arukutti	120								
		Providing additional accommodation for the Taluk and Registrar's office at Shertallay	542								
		Constructing a compound wall for the Parur Court buildings	812								
		Certain improvements and additions to the Registrar's Cutcherry at Alangad	33								
		Constructing Taluk and Registrar's Cutcherry at Todupuzha	4,138								
		Renewing the roof and certain other improvements to the Taluk Cutcherry at Minachil	537								
		Constructing a 3rd class Chowkey at Bhagavaty Kotta	304								
		Do. a weighing shed at Perunthiruka	35								
		Do. additional works to the Chowkey at Antakarazhi	85								
		Reconstructing and extending the platform in the Chowkey at Arukutti	2,540								
		Renewing the roof of the old Taluk Cutcherry at Kottayam	175								
		Constructing Preventive Officer's station at Alwaye Tottumukham	207								
		Do. property room to the Munsif's Court at Muvattupuzha	275								
		Constructing Taluk and Registrar's Cutcherry at Ettumanur	2,406								
		Do. second class Chowkey at Vottikal	510								
		Tile flooring the Taluk Cutcherry at Tiruvalla	226								
		Providing property room for the Munsif's Court, Tiruvalla	825								
		Constructing compound wall to the Taluk Cutcherry, Tiruvalla	63								
		Renewing the roof of the Taluk Cutcherry at Vaikam.	204								
		Constructing first class Chowkey at Veluttulli	84								
		Paving with tiles the floor of the Taluk Cutcherry and Munsif's Court at Muvattupuzha	22								
		Additions and alterations to District Magistrate's Court, Peermade	495								
		Minor works, 25	1,635			18,208					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Constructing Zillah and Munsif's Court at Nagerecoil	8,927								
		Constructing Magistrate's Court and Registrar's Cutcherry under one roof at Tiruvattar	2,478								
		Carried over.....	11,405			32,536			17,786		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	0	0	Rs.	0	0	Rs.	0	0
		Brought forward.....	11,405	...	...	32,536	...	...	17,786	...	...
		Constructing a well for the new Zillah Court house at Nagercoil ...	1,173	...	...						
		Reconstructing fallen and bent revetment and repairing roof of the Vilavankod Taluk Cutcherry...	474	...	...						
		Reconstructing the Record room and making other improvements and alterations to the Agastisvaram Taluk Cutcherry ...	990	...	...						
		Constructing the Vilavankod Taluk Cutcherry ...	1,255	...	...						
		Extending the Munsif's Court compound at Eraniel...	221	...	...						
		Expenditure on minor works 11 ...	568	...	...	16,086	...	...	48,622	...	...
	Repairs.	Trivandrum Division.									
		Annual repairs to the Public Offices and attached buildings ...	1,694	...	...						
		Relining the Durbar Hall chairs ...	73	...	...						
		Minor works 32 ...	1,839	...	...	3,606	...	...			
		Quilon Division.									
		Annual repairs to Quilon Public Offices ...	844	...	...						
		Minor works ...	2,086	...	...	2,930	...	...			
		Northern Division.									
		Minor works 61 ...	2,608	...	...	2,608	...	...			
		Southern Division.									
		Minor works 24 ...	2,727	...	...	2,727	...	...	11,871	...	...
	Originals.	Trivandrum Division.									
		Improvements to the tiled buildings, north of the Public Offices for accommodating the Cantonment Police Station ...	872	...	...						
		Constructing a 3rd class Police Station at Katinamkulam ...	562	...	...						
		Do. do. at Puvar ...	7	...	...						
		Do. do. at Vattiyurkavu ...	597	...	...						
		Do. do. at Tonnakkal ...	522	...	...						
		Do. do. at Pallode ...	10	...	...						
		Do. do. at Panachimudu ...	41	...	...						
		Do. do. at Ottasekharaman-galam ...	9	...	...						
		Do. Police Station at Vizhinjam ...	54	...	...						
		Minor works 9 ...	595	...	...	3,269	...	...			
		Quilon Division.									
		Constructing a 3rd class Police Station at Kadakal ...	465	...	...						
		Do. do. at Konni ...	457	...	...						
		Do. do. at Ramankarry ...	671	...	...						
		Do. do. at Kaipatur ...	1	...	...						
		Do. do. at Kayangulam ...	58	...	...						
		Minor works ...	78	...	...	1,730	...	...			
		Northern Division.									
		Constructing 1st class Police Station at Todupuzha ...	1,948	...	...						
		Constructing 3rd class Police Station at Kumaragam.	295	...	...						
		Do. 1st class do. at Peermade ...	179	...	...						
		Do. 3rd class do. with enclosure wall, Munampam ...	157	...	...						
		Do. do. do. at Puttenvelikara ...	119	...	...						
		Do. do. do. at Angamali ...	233	...	...						
		Do. do. do. at Vaikam ...	8	...	...						
		Do. do. da. at Kadutturutti ...	20	...	...						
		Do. do. do. at Nellipara ...	52	...	...						
		Minor works 4 ...	149	...	...	3,160	...	...			
		Southern Division.									
		Constructing a Police Station at Edamala pass ...	1,083	...	...						
		Do. a 1st class Police Station at Tiruvattar ...	1,326	...	...						
		Do. 3rd class Police Station Tolayavetta ...	738	...	...						
		Carried over.....	3,147	...	...	8,159	...	...	78,279	...	...

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	0	0	Rs.	0	0	Rs.	0	0
		Brought forward.....	3,147	...	...	8,159	...	...	78,279	...	...
		Constructing lines for Police Station at Edamala pass ...	117	...	...						
		Expenditure on minor works 4 ...	793	...	...	4,057	...	...	12,216	...	...
	Repairs.	Trivandrum Division.									
		Minor works 35 ...	1,689	...	...	1,089	...	...			
		Quilon Division.									
		Minor works ...	663	...	...	663	...	...			
		Northern Division.									
		Minor works 4 ...	500	...	...	500	...	...			
		Southern Division.									
		Minor works 27 ...	729	...	...	729	...	...	2,981	...	...
	Medical Buildings.	Originals.									
		Trivandrum Division.									
		Providing turnstyle gates and repairing kyala, General Hospital ...	210	...	...						
		Certain additional works to the Leper Asylum ...	9,967	...	...						
		Constructing Leper Asylum at Trivandrum ...	1,394	...	...						
		Constructing kyala wall around Leper Asylum ...	682	...	...						
		Providing corrugated iron walling for latrine at Leper Asylum ...	16	...	...						
		Certain works to the lower story of the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory to form an office for the Sanitary Commissioner ...	69	...	...						
		Clearing jungle and excavating tank at Leper Asylum.	221	...	...						
		Certain works to the Taikad Hospital ...	631	...	...						
		Supplying furniture for the Lady Doctor's Hospital ...	2,027	...	...						
		Do. for Leper Asylum ...	2,341	...	...						
		Renewing the roof of the main building, Lunatic Asylum ...	490	...	...						
		Constructing additions and alterations to the Lady Doctor's Hospital ...	7,996	...	...						
		Constructing Hospital at Chirayinkil ...	4,697	...	...						
		Constructing Hospital at Nedumangad ...	1,804	...	...						
		Providing temporary accommodation for the Medical Store, General Hospital ...	530	...	...						
		Constructing latrine for Leper Asylum ...	557	...	...						
		Making 2 moveable latrines for Leper Asylum ...	581	...	...						
		Constructing Hospital without-houses at Neyyattinkara ...	2,688	...	...						
		Do. Lunatic Asylum ...	899	...	...						
		Do. additional accommodation for the Lady Doctor's Dispensary ...	2,753	...	...						
		Minor works 30 ...	2,274	...	...	42,829	...	...			
		Quilon Division.									
		Constructing 2 portable latrines for Kozhencherry Hospital ...	449	...	...						
		Do. do. for Quilon Hospital ...	187	...	...						
		Do. do. for Kottarakara Dispensary ...	209	...	...						
		Do. dead house attached to the infectious disease hospital, Quilon ...	119	...	...						
		Minor works ...	363	...	...	1,327	...	...			
		Northern Division.									
		Constructing Dispensary at Tiruvalla ...	833	...	...						
		Improvements to the out houses attached to the hospital at Muvattupuzha ...	88	...	...						
		Constructing Pulaya ward, landing ghaut &c. to the hospital at Lalam ...	59	...	...						
		Do. additional works to Lalam hospital ...	113	...	...						
		Do. in-patients' shed, Peermade Dispensary ...	710	...	...						
		Do. Post mortem shed for the hospital at Tiruvalla ...	48	...	...						
		Do. Dead house to the Hospital, Kanjirapalli ...	312	...	...						
		Carried over.....	2,163	...	...	44,156	...	...	93,476	...	...

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.
		Brought forward.....	2,163			44,156			93,476		
		Certain works in connection with the hospital at Kanjirapalli	974								
		Constructing small-pox and cooking sheds for the hospital at Todupuzha and a compound wall with gate	1								
		Sinking a well for the hospital at Lalam	23								
		Providing iron bars to doors and windows for the Lunatic wards to hospitals	13								
		Constructing cholera shed for the hospital at Kanjirapalli	694								
		Do. hospital at Kanjirapalli	74								
		Re-constructing contagious disease ward, Muvattupuzha hospital	592								
		Constructing dispensary at Vaikam	503								
		Repairs and improvements to Kottayam hospital including the construction of compound wall and fence	1								
		Re-roofing the hospital at Alwaye	1,052								
		Contagious disease ward and approach at Lalam	209								
		Minor Works 18	988			7,287					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Constructing a dispensary at Colachel	1,075								
		Minor works 5	245			1,320			52,768		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Annual repairs to the Civil Hospital buildings	916								
		Do. to the Lunatic Asylum	670								
		Minor works 10	1,433			3,019					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works	1,217			1,217					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 22	1,731			1,731					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 4	405			405			6,372		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Constructing additions to the Leper ward Pujappura Jail	157								
		Do. quarantine ward with out-houses near Pujappura	744								
		Extending the cook room and other works to the Jail Superintendent's bungalow	884								
		Minor works 5	387			2,172					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Certain improvements to the Quilon District Jail	913								
		Constructing a dispensary at Quilon	489								
		Re-constructing the enclosure wall of do.	1								
		Constructing solitary cells and closing railings &c. by a masonry wall in the Alleppey Jail.	13								
		Do. lean-to-kitchen Alleppey Jail	47								
		Providing furniture for dispensary at Quilon	13								
		Minor works	578			2,054					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor work 1	206			206			4,432		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Annual repairs to the Central Jail and attached buildings	1,039								
		Minor works 2	28			1,067					
		Carried over.....				1,067			1,57,043		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.
		Brought forward.....				1,067			1,57,043		
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works	351			351					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 3	125			125					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 2	88			88			1,631		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Constructing a building for the Industrial School of Arts	3,893								
		Do. a boundary wall on the northern, eastern and southern sides of the Girls' College Trivandrum	256								
		Do. a female Normal School, Fort, Trivandrum	23								
		Do. a building for the Girls' College	27								
		Do. a latrine of 4 compartments for the teachers and pupils in the Do. Do.	21								
		Do. a bandy shed and stable attached to the College, Trivandrum	48								
		Making furniture for the Girls' College	201								
		Erecting machinery and other works connected with the School of Arts	1,396								
		Providing ceiling to the roof of the Girls' College	343								
		Do. furniture for the District Schools	131								
		Constructing ornamental railings and gates on the main road face, Industrial School of Arts	285								
		Do. a building for L. B. Girls' School	133								
		Strengthening the floor of His Highness the Maharajah's College	547								
		Minor works 12	2,070			9,374					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Constructing English School at Ampalapuzha	677								
		Additional accommodation to Mavelikara Vernacular Boys' School	860								
		Supplying furniture for schools in the Quilon Division (Central Range)	1,856								
		Constructing Girls' School at Haripad	1								
		Certain works to Mavelikara English School	104								
		Constructing 2 urinals for the use of the Malayalam and English Schools at Quilon	2								
		Do. English School, Quilon	216								
		Do. do. at Kottarakara	116								
		Do. Boys' Vernacular School at Tiruvalla	108								
		Minor works 10	1,368			5,338					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Constructing new building to accommodate 250 pupils for the Central Vernacular School at Tiruvalla	1,280								
		Constructing Vernacular Girls' School for 50 pupils at Pala, Minachil Taluk	395								
		Providing additional accommodation for the District Vernacular School at Vaikam	4								
		Do. furniture for the schools in the Northern Division	256								
		Constructing Vernacular Girls' School at Vaikam	238								
		Providing furniture for the Girls' Schools in the Northern Division	25								
		Carried over.....	2,198			14,712			1,58,674		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
		Brought forward.....	2,198	...	...	14,712	...	...	1,58,674	...	...
		Constructing an English school at Changanachery ...	2,179	...	...						
		Providing wire fence for the premises of the District Vernacular school at Kottayam...	159	...	...						
		Constructing Boys' Vernacular school at Muvattupuzha...	621	...	...						
		Minor works 9 ...	581	...	...	5,738	...	...			
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Constructing an English school at Bhutapandi ...	1,166	...	...						
		Do. a Vernacular Boys' school at Padmanabhapuram...	1,364	...	...						
		Supplying furniture for the District schools in the Southern Division...	895	...	...						
		Constructing a Mahomedan Girls' school at Tiruvankod...	1,814	...	...						
		Do. a Vernacular Boys' school at Suchindram...	2,533	...	...						
		Do. an English school at Eraniel ...	1,606	...	...						
		Do. do. at Tiruvattar ...	2,601	...	...						
		Do. a Vernacular school for 150 pupils at Kottar...	1,625	...	...						
		Do. a Mahomedan Boys' school for 150 pupils at Kottar...	1,570	...	...						
		Do. an enclosure wall for the Thuckalay English School...	347	...	...						
		Do. a Vernacular school for 100 girls at Minchara ...	162	...	...						
		Minor works 3 ...	255	...	...	15,940	...	...	36,390	...	...
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Repairs.	Special repairs to college and attached buildings ...	194	...	...						
		Minor works 21 ...	2,273	...	...	2,467	...	...			
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Repairing and strengthening the roof of special English school, Mavelikara, and providing furniture for the same ...	331	...	...						
		Minor works ...	1,651	...	...	1,982	...	...			
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 27 ...	1,085	...	...	1,085	...	...			
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 17 ...	1,703	...	...	1,703	...	...	7,237	...	...
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Minor works 2 ...	331	...	...	331	...	...			
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Wire fencing for the Quilon Travellers' bungalow ...	608	...	...						
		Providing additional accommodation to Kottarakara Travellers' bungalow...	61	...	...						
		Minor works ...	Nil.	...	...	669	...	...			
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Constructing Rest house about the 30th mile Peer-made ghat road...	194	...	...						
		Certain works in connection with Changanachery Travellers' bungalow...	224	...	...						
		Additions and improvements to Travellers' bungalow, Mundakayam...	731	...	...						
		Minor works 2 ...	93	...	...	1,242	...	...			
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Thorough repairs to the Travellers' bungalow at Nagercoil...	1,231	...	...						
		Minor works 2 ...	316	...	...	1,547	...	...	3,789	...	...
		Carried over.....							2,06,090	...	...

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
		Brought forward.....							2,06,090	...	...
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Repairs.	Annual repairs to the Travellers' bungalow, Trivandrum...	516	...	...				808	...	...
		Minor works 2 ...	292	...	...						
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works ...	1,646	...	...	1,646	...	...			
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works ...	1,152	...	...	1,152	...	...			
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Renewing the roof of Kuzhittura Travellers' bungalow...	1,469	...	...						
		Minor works 7 ...	1,511	...	...	2,980	...	...	6,586	...	...
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Originals.	Providing 2 wings to the Satram at Nedumangad ...	275	...	...						
		Minor works 6 ...	187	...	...	462	...	...			
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Re-tiling the two Satrams at Ottakal	219	...	...						
		Minor work 1 ...	116	...	...	335	...	...			
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Re-tiling the roof of Mundakayam Satram	13	...	...						
		Constructing a Satram at Piravam ...	60	...	...						
		Do. do. at Kottayam ...	134	...	...						
		Minor works ...	154	...	...	361	...	...			
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor work 1 ...	74	...	...	74	...	...	1,232	...	...
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Repairs.	Minor works 9 ...	332	...	...	332	...	...			
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works ...	667	...	...	667	...	...			
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 11 ...	722	...	...	722	...	...			
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Re-roofing Kuzhittura Satram ...	260	...	...						
		Minor works 2 ...	124	...	...	384	...	...	2,105	...	...
		<i>Trivandrum Division Nil.</i>									
		<i>Quilon Division Nil.</i>									
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Constructing Tobacco Bankshall landing at Muvattupuzha...	462	...	...	462	...	...			
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Constructing a weighing shed for the Tobacco Bankshall at Kottar...	222	...	...	222	...	...	681	...	...
		<i>Trivandrum Division Nil.</i>									
	Repairs.	<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works ...	124	...	...	124	...	...			
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 2 ...	16	...	...	16	...	...			
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 1 ...	48	...	...	48	...	...	188	...	...
		Carried over.....							2,16,885	...	...

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	¢	Rs.	Ch.	¢	Rs.	Ch.	¢
		Brought forward.....							2,16,885		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
Military Buildings.	Originals.	Renewing the roof of the contagious disease ward, Brigade Hospital, and certain works to the eye ward attached thereto...	43								
		Re-constructing the cross walls of the cavalry stable at Trivandrum...	167								
		Constructing a guard room and Kandukrishni Cutcherry combined within the Fort, Trivandrum...	1,642								
		Constructing a new well for the use of the Residency Escort, Taikaud...	105								
		Do. a masonry wall around the Brigade barracks enclosure in lieu of the mud wall...	70								
		Certain works to the Resident's Escort lines...	944								
		Do. to the Cavalry barracks...	586								
		Do. to the bungalow of the Commandant, Nair Brigade...	151								
		Constructing a dwelling for the Veterinary Surgeon, Nair Brigade...	2,648								
		Certain additional works to the Kandukrishni Cutcherry...	850								
		Minor works 18 ...	728			7,934					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Certain works to the Commanding Officer's bungalow, Quilon...	444			444					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Providing tile roof &c. to the Nair Brigade Sepoys' shed at Kottayam...	83			83			8,461		
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		<i>Nil.</i>									
	Repairs.	<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Annual repairs to the Commandant's bungalow ...	887								
		Do. to the Brigade barracks ...	791								
		Do. to the Resident's Escort lines ...	578								
		Special repairs to the Commandant's bungalow ...	157								
		Minor works ...	1,290			3,703					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works ...	249			249					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor work 1 ...	5			5					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 4 ...	97			97			4,054		
D. P. W. Buildings.	Originals.	<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Constructing Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' shed for the Chief Engineer's Workshop...	302								
		Do. a bungalow for the Chief Engineer ...	17,240								
		Do. Tiffin rooms, latrine, gate and well for the Trivandrum Division office...	67								
		Do. a cook house and covered way to the Chief Engineer's bungalow...	1,072								
		Do. a building for the Sub-divisional Office at Attungal...	302								
		Do. do. for the Chief Engineer's Office and Store...	42,719								
		Minor works 13 ...	780			62,492					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Re-constructing Camp shed at Madathura ...	320								
		Minor works ...	40			360					
		Carried over.....				62,852			2,29,400		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	¢	Rs.	Ch.	¢	Rs.	Ch.	¢
		Brought forward.....							62,852		
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Constructing Sub-divisional Office at Kottayam ...	498								
		Do. cooly lines in the Peermade sub-division...	2,182								
		Minor works 8 ...	583			3,263					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor work 1 ...	9			9			66,124		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Repairs.	Annual repairs to the moulding sheds at the Trivandrum Brickfield...	743								
		Minor works 22 ...	3,412			4,155					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works ...	1,808			1,808					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 28 ...	3,194			3,194					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 7 ...	1,137			1,137			10,294		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Constructing a third class Anchal office at Pallode ...	295								
		Do. do. at Parassala ...	307								
		Minor works 12 ...	752			1,354					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Constructing Transit and Anchal office at Paravur ...	89								
		Do. Anchal office at Kundara ...	432								
		Do. at Mannar ...	291								
		Do. do. Adur ...	559								
		Re-tiling roof of the Punalur Anchal office ...	3								
		Constructing cooking and sleeping shed for Transit boat rowers, Quilon ...	760								
		Do. a wall and well, Chattannur Anchal office...	424								
		Do. a gate and enclosure wall to the Paravur Anchal office...	81								
		Minor works ...	2,034			4,673					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Constructing second class Anchal office at Muvattupuzha...	223								
		Do. do. at Parur ...	559								
		Do. do. at Shertallay ...	737								
		Do. third class do. at Mannanam ...	1								
		Do. do. at Pallam ...	389								
		Do. kitchen to the Anchal office at Arraday ...	47								
		Minor works 10 ...	177			2,133					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Constructing second class Anchal office at Padmanabhapuram...	836								
		Minor works 3 ...	125			961			9,121		
	Repairs.	<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Minor works 28 ...	354			354					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works ...	693			693					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 46 ...	470			470					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 20 ...	326			326			1,843		
		Carried over.....							3,16,7-2		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	o	Rs.	Ch.	o	Rs.	Ch.	o
Miscellaneous Buildings.	Originals.	Brought forward.....							3,16,782		
		Trivandrum Division.									
		Constructing enclosure wall and gate to the Victoria Jubilee Hall, Trivandrum...	1,702								
		Providing seats for the Victoria Jubilee Hall, Trivandrum...	296								
		Constructing an additional building for the Government Printing office...	1								
		Do. Victoria Jubilee Hall, Trivandrum...	39								
		Providing additional guttering and other works to the Napier Museum...	138								
		Certain extra works to Miss Williams' bungalow...	488								
		Providing furniture for the Government Printing Office...	622								
		Certain works to the Sanitary Commissioner's Office...	1,277								
		Constructing additional Sanitarium bungalow, Ponnudi...	4,125								
		Do. a bungalow for H. H. the Maha Rajah at Ponnudi...	96								
		Do. upper storey for the bungalow occupied by the Lady Principal of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College for girls...	1,156								
		Making certain additions and alterations to the Observatory...	3								
		Constructing out-houses to the new Sanitarium bungalow, Ponnudi...	276								
		Providing furniture for the Sanitary Commissioner's Department...	477								
		Expenditure on minor works 38	3,136								
		Providing wooden ceiling to the bungalow of the Superintendent of Public Gardens	- 431								
		Making two wall cases to the Napier Museum	- 104								
		Constructing cattle pound near Lower Killiyar	- 219			13,078					
		Quilon Division.									
		Constructing Kutwall's office, Quilon	998								
		Minor works	8			1,006					
		Northern Division.									
		Constructing Kottaram for His Highness the Maha Rajah, Peermade...	697								
		Certain additions and improvements to the District Magistrate's Bungalow, Peermade	65								
		Minor works 2	238			1,000					
		Southern Division.							15,084		
		Nil.									
		Trivandrum Division.									
		Annual repairs to the Observatory	356								
		Do. to the Sanitarium bungalow, Ponnudi	625								
		Up-keep of the machinery, Government Printing office.	967								
		Up-keep of the machinery of the Industrial School of Arts.	2,312								
		Minor works 30	3,560								
		Annual repairs to the Napier Museum	- 498			7,327					
		Quilon Division.									
		Minor works	1,432			1,432					
		Northern Division.									
		Minor works 8	354			354					
		Southern Division									
		Nil.									
		Kottayar Division.									
		Minor work 1	198			198			9,311		
Communications Bridges and Culverts.	Originals.	Trivandrum Division.									
		Constructing iron girder bridge across the Karamana-river at Kundamankataavu	49,854								
		Carried over.....	49,854						3,41,177		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	o	Rs.	Ch.	o	Rs.	Ch.	o
		Brought forward.....	49,854						3,41,177		
		Constructing iron girder bridge across the Vamanapuram river at Puvampara...	38,191								
		Do. a foot bridge across the A. V. M. canal on the proposed trace from Varattur to Uchakata...	823								
		Do. a masonry bridge across the Kallar river	14,089								
		Do. a bridge over the Kyar on the road from Puvur to Shanguruty...	1								
		Reconstructing the Kowdyar bridge	22								
		Minor works 5	941			1,03,924					
		Quilon Division.									
		Constructing lattice girder bridge over the Parapar...	75,918								
		Do. Tanapatikal bridge at Haripad	86								
		Do. a bridge over the Enati river	133								
		Increasing the water way of the second mile bridge, Kayangulam to Panalur road	170								
		Constructing a bridge across Cherikolpuzha stream	948								
		Re-constructing the 1th mile bridge on the Kaldrutty coffee estate road	6								
		Minor works	737			27,998					
		Northern Division.									
		Constructing I. G. Bridge across Lalam stream of 3 spans, 30' each...	609								
		Do. across the Kandanad river	320								
		Do. 40' Truss bridge across Karikod stream	483								
		Do. bridge on the 12th mile of Kotamangalam to Perumpavur road	602								
		Do. I. G. bridge 2x25 at Paliyapallam on the Tiruvalla village road...	264								
		Renewing the planking of Nagampatam bridge, 97th mile, M. C. road...	2,981								
		Constructing I. G. bridge, 80th mile, M. C. road, and raising embankment...	477								
		Do. combined bridge and dam across Perumattam stream on the 2nd mile of Muvattupuzha to Kotamangalam road...	382								
		Do. I. G. bridge across Cheriapalli canal	768								
		Providing bridges and culverts on the direct road to Putupalli...	272								
		Constructing wooden truss bridge 42' span across Kolani stream, 10th mile, Palakuzhi road	556								
		Re-constructing 7th mile bridge on the Alwaye to Perumpavur road...	2,715								
		Renewing and re-constructing bridges and culverts, 77th to 84th mile, M. C. road	1,498								
		Constructing platform bridges across Puttentodu, Arukutti...	1,045								
		Restoring the damaged bridge on the 5th mile of the Palakuzhi road...	885								
		Re-constructing I. G. Bridge, 153 mile, M. C. road	242								
		Constructing I. G. bridge across Kalmata river	2,033								
		Re-constructing bridge on the Ettumauur to Lalam road...	886								
		Constructing culvert on the road between contagious disease ward and the Hospital at Shertallay	431								
		Renewing bridges on M. C. road, 113 to 153rd mile	1,320								
		Renewing the wooden truss bridge at Neelamangalam on the 100th mile, M. C. road...	13								
		Renewing the wooden girder elephant bridge on the 5th mile, Cardamom Hill road	62								
		Minor works 3	358			19,222					
		Southern Division.									
		Preliminary surveys and levels in connection with the construction of a bridge at Tiruvattar	570								
		Carried over.....	570			1,51,144			3,41,177		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	£	C.	Rs.	£	C.	Rs.	£	C.
		Brought forward.....	570	...	...	1,51,144	...	...	3,41,177	...	...
		Constructing a bridge across Ozhuganaseri river on the 43rd mile, M. S. road ...	26,967	...	...						
		Providing an iron platform to the Kuzhittura bridge... ..	1,403	...	...						
		Constructing a bridge on the 6th mile, Padmanabhapuram Puttanar	966	...	...						
		Minor works 7	473	...	...	30,379	...	...	1,81,523	...	...
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Repairs.	Renewing the wood work of the lattice girder bridge on the 22nd mile, Trivandrum to Shencottah road ...	1,510	...	...						
		Repairing and replanking the timber platform bridges in the Trivandrum Town... ..	85	...	...						
		Minor works 2	116	...	...	1,711	...	...			
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Repairing the 39th mile bridge, Ayur to Kulattupuzha road... ..	2,519	...	...						
		Repairing certain bridges and culverts on the M. C. road from 29th to 37th mile... ..	124	...	...						
		Do. the 17th, 18th, 29th and 34th mile bridges, Kayangulam to Punalur road... ..	197	...	...						
		Minor works	537	...	...	3,377	...	...			
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Repairing bridge on the 7th mile, Alwaye to Edapalli road... ..	10	...	...						
		Do. and planking bridges on the 25th and 33rd miles, Kottayam to Mundakayam road... ..	506	...	...						
		Renewing wood-work and repairs to masonry platform of 2 bridges, Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha road ...	1,128	...	...						
		Repairs to bridge on the Perumpavur to Alwaye road... ..	927	...	...						
		Minor works 5	381	...	...	2,952	...	...			
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Renewing 60' truss bridge across Masupatti river on the 17th mile of Nagercoil to Balamore road ...	1,725	...	...						
		Renewing the planking &c. of the iron girder bridge near A. V. M. canal at Colachel	610	...	...						
		Do. do. over A. V. M. canal at Tengapattanam... ..	472	...	...						
		Renewing the platform bridge over Parvati Vaicani, 2nd mile, Hill side road	54	...	...						
		Minor works	341	...	...	3,202	...	...	11,242	...	...
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
Roads.	Originals.	Road from Marutumudu to Marutturpalam on the M. C. road... ..	103	...	...						
		Road from Kundamankatavu to Malayinkizh	11	...	...						
		Improving the drainage of the Etacherikottamukku street and a culvert in the vicinity of the Southern Fort Gate	93	...	...						
		Widening and improving the lane from the Pazhavan-gati main road to Kanjippura Fort Gate	90	...	...						
		Metalling the road from Eastern Fort Gate to Karamana... ..	9,286	...	...						
		Constructing a parapet wall between the road and the stream on the east side of Tampanur brickfields	30	...	...						
		Do. a road from Vizhinjam to Puvur	829	...	...						
		Do. do. from Aryanad to Pallode via Vitura... ..	1,223	...	...						
		Improving the Vellanad road	397	...	...						
		Roads from Perkata Market to Marutumudu	377	...	...						
		Constructing 14 feet fair weather road from Singara-tope to Kaladi via Airanimuttam Dam	64	...	...						
		Do. a road from Pottankod to Marukampuzha with a branch to the 13th mile of Trivandrum to Quilon road	839	...	...						
		Carried over.....	13,342	...	...				5,33,942	...	...

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	£	C.	Rs.	£	C.	Rs.	£	C.
		Brought forward.....	13,342	...	...				5,33,942	...	...
		Road from 12th mile, Anapara road to 13th mile, Kottur road... ..	9	...	...						
		Metalling certain portions of the road from Trivandrum to Shencottah	3,187	...	...						
		Do. worst portions of the M. S. road	2,535	...	...						
		Constructing road from Vellanad to Aryanad	278	...	...						
		Improving the village road from 22nd mile, Trivandrum—Quilon road, to Attungal Palace	380	...	...						
		Gravelling the M. S. road from 4th to 19th mile	585	...	...						
		Re-metalling the M. S. road from 5th to 17th mile	3,866	...	...						
		Minor works 11	900	...	...	25,080	...	...			
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Improving the road from Quilon to Madattura	696	...	...						
		Do. the village road from Paravur Market to the Chowkey... ..	74	...	...						
		Do. existing road and canal between Tandankulangara and backwater	1,255	...	...						
		Do. the road from Putur to Mulakarachampara Depot... ..	76	...	...						
		Do. the road from Kartigapalli to the 7th mile Mavelikara to Trikkunnapuzha road via Haripad... ..	3,368	...	...						
		Constructing road from Ala Ramapuram market to Kodu-Kulanji... ..	1,083	...	...						
		Do. road from Ayur to Ittikara	7,832	...	...						
		Do. road from Kottarakara to Velinallur	3,143	...	...						
		Do. road from Paravur Market to Paripalli	2,615	...	...						
		Do. from Paravur to Chattannur	39	...	...						
		Do. road from Konni to Ranni	2,282	...	...						
		Do. road from Pattakadavu to Sastamkotta	79	...	...						
		Do. road from Shencottah to Sampurvatakara... ..	1,150	...	...						
		Do. road from Erur to Edamanur	661	...	...						
		Do. road from Ramapuram Market to meet the road from 72nd mile, M. C. road, to Kollakatavu... ..	1,285	...	...						
		Diverting part of Tiruvalla village road and providing a groyne... ..	64	...	...						
		Restoring Quilon to Shencottah road	1,809	...	...						
		Constructing road from 3rd mile, Shencottah road, to Backwater... ..	3	...	...						
		Improving the village road from Kayangulam to 3rd mile of Mavelikara to Trikkunnapuzha road	6	...	...						
		Improving the village road from 7th mile, Mavelikara to Pantalam road, to join the 10th mile of Kayangulam to Punalur road	5	...	...						
		Constructing road from Adur to Sastamkotta to join the 8th mile, Kayangulam-to-Punalur road	2,974	...	...						
		Reconstructing the revetment and parapet wall on the 52nd mile, Shencottah road	519	...	...						
		Minor works	807	...	...	31,825	...	...			
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Improving and thoroughly restoring road from Kottayam to Kumili	41,402	...	...						
		Metalling a portion of Peermade to Gudalur road—6:st to 66th mile	1,799	...	...						
		Constructing road from Ponkunnam to Lalam	12,306	...	...						
		Improving the Peermade Ghant road from 34th to 45th miles... ..	847	...	...						
		Constructing masonry works on the road from Kanjirapalli to Kunnumbagam... ..	1,689	...	...						
		Do. carriage road from Peermade Residency to Kuttikanam... ..	128	...	...						
		Diversion of road through C. M. S. Bishop's compound, Kottayam... ..	1,070	...	...						
		Constructing road from Lalam to Todupuzha	381	...	...						
		Carried over.....	59,622	...	...	56,905	...	...	5,33,942	...	...

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	o	Rs.	Ch.	o	Rs.	Ch.	o
		Brought forward.....	59,622			56,905			5,33,942		
		Improving the village road from Talayolaparampu market ending through Panjipalam to meet the Udayamperur village road	262								
		Metalling road from Ettumanur to Lalam	11								
		Talliar-Chinnar bridle path	12,000								
		Constructing road from Putuppalli to Changanachery. Do. road from Kuttattukulam to Ramapuram. Certain extra works to the Alwaye-Anjumala road.....	199			416					
		Improving the Cardamom Hill road and the Glenmary-Maimala road.....	681			605					
		Constructing road from Kotamangalam to Neriya-mangalam.....	424								
		Gravelling the last 3 miles of road from Alwaye to Edapalli.....	976								
		Constructing Powder Magazine on the Peermade Ghaut road.....	553								
		Widening and improving the road from Vaikam landing ghaut to the Pagoda in connection with H. H. the Maharajah's visit	74								
		Road from Parur to Mamala	1								
		Special improvement to the road from Perumpavur to Alwaye and thence to Edapalli	2,524								
		Constructing road from M. C. road to Kallupara	958								
		Gravelling 9th mile, Alwaye-to-Parur road	776								
		Constructing road from Chengal to Malayattur	270								
		Do. road from Edapalli to Parendur	495								
		Tracing road from Erikad to Pampady	20								
		Tracing road from Kanjirapalli to Tampalakad in extension to meet the Ponkunnam-to-Lalam road.....	45								
		Tracing 70 miles of road and cutting 6 feet path between Neriya-mangalam and the British frontier. Do. road from Pavukunnam near 20th mile, Kottayam to Mundakayam road, via Cherukadavu to join the Kanjirapalli to Kunnumbagam road near 5th mile.....	817								
		Constructing road from Muvattupuzha to Piravam	67								
		Do. do. from Vaikam to Udayamperur	96								
		Do. do. 135th mile M. C. road to Alwaye	56								
		Minor works	680			82,650					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Forming and metalling the road from 47th mile, Cape road, to Tamarakulam salt factory	4,493								
		Opening a road from Narakulam to Bhutapandi Police Station.....	823								
		Improving the road from Kuzhittura to Alanchola	474								
		Extending the Kottar-to-Paraka road as far as Manakudi.....	2,583								
		Constructing a metalled road around the Tamarakulam Ullam.....	1,228								
		Improving the village road from Kottaram to Agastisvaram.....	1,642								
		Do. the road from the 8th mile of the road from Nagercoil to Colachel via Rajakamangalam to Pillatope	242								
		Do. the Kalliyankatu village road from 4th mile, Ashambo road, to 38th mile, M. S. road	1,396								
		Widening road from Kottar bankshall to Vadivisvaram.....	35								
		Improving and partially constructing the road from 10th mile, Tuvachi road, to Kattuputtur village	15								
		Metalling certain portions of the M. S. road	200								
		Improving the village road from Thuckalay to Tiruvankod.....	293								
		Carried over.....	13,424			1,39,555			5,33,942		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	o	Rs.	Ch.	o	Rs.	Ch.	o
		Brought forward.....	13,424			1,39,555			5,33,942		
		Extending the road branching off from 45th mile, southern road, to Bheemanagari, as far as Tazhakuti.....	97								
		Gravelling the 6th mile of road from Nagercoil to Rajakamangalam.....	496								
		Metalling Tittuvila to Aramboly road	1,072								
		Constructing a cart road from Valiatumukham to Ponmana.....	102								
		Metalling the road from Veeranangam to Bhutapandi.....	424								
		Improving the road from 8th mile, Ashambo road, to Katukara.....	12								
		Constructing a road from Nagercoil to Friday market via Thursday market and Santapuram village	20								
		Improving the Kottar bazaar and Kaikalavars' street masonry side drains.....	737								
		Metalling portion of Tiruvattar road	657								
		Road from Martandam to Karingal	41								
		Deviation on the 28th mile, M. S. road	15								
		Trace from Kumarapuram to Perinchilampu	96								
		Road from Padmanabhapuram to Tiruvattar	19								
		Road from Ettampoli to Periakattutura	178								
		Minor works 6	232			17,622			1,57,177		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of the M. S. road	21,887								
		Do. of the Trivandrum Town roads.....	13,812								
		Do. of road from Eastern Fort Gate to 4th mile, Nedumangad road.....	1,340								
		Do. of road from Karamana to the sea beach	1,435								
		Do. of 3rd mile, M. S. road, to Kottur	1,716								
		Do. of road from Balaramapuram to Kattakada	516								
		Do. of road from Neyyattinkara to Puvar	486								
		Do. of road from Balaramapuram to Puvar	1,187								
		Do. of do. from Amaravila to Anapara Ampalam	576								
		Do. of do. from Manakad to Vizhinjam	862								
		Do. of do. from Amaravila, 14th mile Md S. road, to Ottasekaramangalam.....	505								
		Do. of do. from Trivandrum to Shencottah.....	3,985								
		Do. of do. from Nedumangad to Anappara	1,548								
		Do. of do. from Anad to Kallar	1,249								
		Do. of do. in and about Tirumala and Pujappura.....	1,053								
		Do. of do. in and about Sastamangalam	1,110								
		Do. of do. from 16th mile of Trivandrum to Shencottah road, to 17th mile, M. C. road	663								
		Do. of do. from Aryanad to Pallode via Vitura.....	934								
		Do. of do. from second mile, Anapara road, to 12th mile of the Kottur road.....	432								
		Do. of main central road	2,475								
		Do. of road from Trivandrum to Quilon	3,338								
		Do. of do. from Kilimanur to Alankod	561								
		Do. of do. from Vamanapuram to Attungal.....	488								
		Do. of do. from Pallipuram to Vempayam	515								
		Do. of do. from Sheccaram to Pottenkod	380								
		Do. of do. from Vizhinjam to Puvar	672								
		Do. of Varkala barrier roads	967								
		Re-constructing the fallen walls on the road from the Eastern Fort gate to the Museum.....	271								
		Closing breaches, 43rd mile, M. S. road	554								
		Maintenance of Planters' road from Vitura to Glen Elg.....	342								
		Carried over.....	65,889						6,91,119		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
		Brought forward.....	65,889						6,91,119		
		Maintenance of Planters' road from Kallar to Ponmudi..	1,095								
		Do. of do. from do. to Travancore Frontier...	537								
		Do. of do. from Pallode to Braemore ...	732								
		Do. of do. from Karacone to Glen Elg..	552								
		Minor works 70 ...	7,617			76,422					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of roads, village roads and traces ...	88,632			88,632					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of M. C. road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier from 72th to 156th mile...	6,908								
		Do. do. for 1071 ...	61								
		Do. do. Kottayam Town roads ...	1,018								
		Do. of road to Mundakayam ...	5,280								
		Do. of do. for 1071 ...	68								
		Do. of Changanachery to Wazhur road ...	1,267								
		Do. of do. for 1071 ...	19								
		Do. of road from Kanjirapalli to Kunnumbagam and Manimala ...	961								
		Do. do. Kunnumbagam to Karukachal ...	452								
		Do. do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier ...	887								
		Do. do. to Todupuzha ...	652								
		Do. do. Palakuzha to do. ...	1,283								
		Do. do. for 1071 ...	3								
		Do. of road from Palakuzha to Paravur ...	493								
		Do. from Perampavur to Alwaye ...	999								
		Do. from Alwaye to Edapalli market ...	518								
		Maintenance of road from 104th mile, M. C. road, to Lalam...	1,042								
		Do. do. for 1071 ...	6								
		Do. of approach roads to river crossings ...	155								
		Do. from Lalam to Punjar ...	369								
		Do. from Kanjirapalli to Ervattupetta ...	952								
		Do. from Alwaye to Parur ...	627								
		Do. from Perumpavur to Kotamangalam and thence to Muvattupuzha...	1,250								
		Do. from Ettumanur to Vaikam ...	602								
		Do. from Lalam to Todupuzha ...	630								
		Do. from Ponkunnam to Lalam ...	264								
		Do. from Mundakayam (33rd mile) to Guddalur (69th mile)...	11,653								
		Do. of Cardamom Hill road, Peermade ...	1,255								
		Do. of Pampanar 51st mile main road to Manimala range...	998								
		Do. of village road from Tiruvalla to Kaviyur &c...	540								
		Maintenance of trace from Neriyaamangalam to Chinnar &c...	3,397								
		Do. do. for 1071 ...	4								
		Do. of road from Mundakayam (33rd mile) to Guddalur (69th mile) for 1071 ...	8								
		Do. do. from Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha for do. ...	16								
		Repairing damages caused by floods and high winds to the Peermade Ghaut roads...	4,435								
		Do. do. on the roads from Perampavur to Alwaye and Edapalli...	533								
		Do. do. on the Ettumanur to Vaikam road ...	110								
		Minor works ...	8,711			58,429					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of roads from Kuzhittura to Alenchola ...	961								
		Do. from Toduvetty, 25th mile, southern road, to hill side via Kulasekharam and Myloniy ...	2,143								
		Carried over.....	3,104			2,23,483			6,91,119		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
		Brought forward.....	3,104			2,23,483			6,91,119		
		Maintenance of roads from Mulakumud, 30th mile, southern road, to Colachel...	592								
		Do. from Monday Market to Tiruvattar, via, Tiruvankod...	862								
		Do. from Paracheri, 37th mile, southern road, to Colachel...	1,802								
		Do. from Parvatiagaram, 40th mile, southern road, to join Cape road...	488								
		Do. from 44th mile, southern road, to Bhutapandi, via, Tirupattisaram, Veeramangalam and Tazhakudi...	547								
		Do. from Nagercoil to Balamore, 1st section, up to Azhakiyapandipuram...	1,786								
		Do. second section from Azhakiyapandipuram to Balamore...	2,144								
		Do. from Kottar, 1st mile, Cape road, to Dharmapuram...	691								
		Do. from Rajakamangalam to Erniel ...	559								
		Do. from Eraniel to Muttam ...	440								
		Do. from Monday market to Putukada via, Karingal...	1,147								
		Do. from Mekod to Kulasekharam ...	519								
		Do. the Nagercoil Town roads ...	849								
		Do. from Kuzhittura to Tengapattanam via, Putukada...	648								
		Do. from Rajakamangalam to Colachel ...	657								
		Do. from Nagercoil to Rajakamangalam ...	667								
		Do. from Tittivila, 6th mile, Balamore road, to Aramboly...	353								
		Do. from Nedumangad to Shorlakod, (section from Anaparayampalam to Shorlakod)...	1,767								
		Do. from Colachel to Eravipudurkada via, Karingal...	716								
		Do. from Thuckalay to Tadikaranconam via, Shorlacode...	1,473								
		Do. from Nagercoil (cross road at the tank near the clock tower) to Cape Comorin...	2,217								
		Do. from Cape Comorin to Panagudy frontier...	533								
		Do. from 6th mile, Cape road, to Tamarakulam.	574								
		Do. from 48th mile, Southern road, to Eattenkattumadam 48th mile, Cape road...	615								
		Do. from Masapatty to Karimony road ...	549								
		Repairs to damages in the road from Tittivila (6th mile Balamore road), to Aramboly (1st mile breach)...	630								
		Do. Balamore road (1st and 2nd section) ...	893								
		Do. Tovala to Tazhakudi road ...	845								
		Closing breaches and restoring damages, Cape road ...	2,200								
		Do. do. in Panagudy road ...	1,364								
		Do. do. in Terur Road ...	643								
		Repairing bridle path from Tuvachi dam to Nadukani Chowkey...	262								
		Minor works 58 ...	10,694			43,830					
		<i>Kotayar Division.</i>									
		Minor work 1 ...	288			288			2,67,601		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
Canals.	Originals.	Preventing sea encroachment on the 22nd mile, W. B. Canal...	6,705								
		Constructing revetment wall at old landing place ...	220								
		Do. do. at Chaka ...	252								
		Do. Masonry drain at Tekkenada ...	436								
		Do. Groynes, sea erosion work, Varkala ...	45,879			53,492					
		Carried over.....				53,492			9,58,720		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.
		Brought forward.....				53,492			9,58,720		
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Constructing revetment near Tile factory, Quilon ...	950								
		Improving the west Junction Canal at Alleppey ...	96								
		Constructing landing ghauts and guard walls on the banks and a road on the Eastern bank of west junction canal, Alleppey...	2,330								
		Restoring the Pirakad Branch canal ...	357								
		Improving the Tanapatikal canal at Haripad ...	828								
		Do. the Vada canal ...	3								
		Minor works ...				4,564					
		<i>Northern Division</i>									
		Improving the Kadiyara canal ...	70								
		Improvements to Atirampuzha todū ...	187								
		Deepening the basin and canal adjoining the Kandanad Chowkey...	48								
		Deepening the Alwaye River ...	886								
		Deepening basin and improving Division Cutcherry landing at Kottayam ...	662								
		Improving the Canal from Alleppey to Changanchery...	308								
		Opening Canal from Vemprnad lake to Mohamei bazaar...	2								
		Improving Canal from Nedumpara to Pulingamud ...	274								
		Minor work 1 ...	286			2,723					
		<i>Southern Division</i>									
		<i>Nil.</i>							60,779		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Repairs.	Maintenance of Puttericandam canal ...	522								
		Do. of Trivandrum canal ...	3,770								
		Do. of W. B. canal ...	1,780								
		Closing breaches W. B. canal ...	2,515								
		Minor works 8 ...	1,065			9,652					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of Karipuzha canal ...	412								
		Do. of canals and backwaters ...	6,019								
		Do. of Varkala Barrier canal ...	473								
		Special maintenance of canals and backwaters on account of damages caused by heavy rains...	916								
		Special repairs to canals and backwaters on account of H. H. the Maha Rajah's tour...	1,277								
		Minor works ...	560			9,657					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of canal from Kottayam to Vaikam ...	837								
		Minor works 15 ...	1,202			2,039					
		<i>Southern Division</i>									
		<i>Nil.</i>							21,348		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
Salt works.	Originals.	Certain works to Salt bankshall at Balaramapuram ...	575								
		Constructing salt bankshall at Pallikal ...	1								
		Minor works 3 ...	294			870					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Extending the 6 sheds in the Quilon Kuduchantram ...	734								
		Improving the salt bankshall at Paravur ...	877								
		Alterations to the Puttankavu Salt bankshall ...	833								
		Constructing salt bankshall at Punalur ...	12								
		Do. do. at Kozhancheri ...	1,166								
		Do. do. at Adur ...	29								
		Minor works ...	53			3,704					
		Carried over.....				4,574			10,40,847		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.	Rs.	Ch.	P.
		Brought forward.....				4,574			10,40,847		
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Providing a tiled roof and certain other improvements to the Salt bankshall at Kotakulankara ...	13								
		Constructing Salt bankshall at Aikaranad ...	6								
		Do. do. at Antakarazhi ...	16								
		Minor works 2 ...	10			45					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor work 1 ...	2			2			4,621		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Repairs.	Annual repairs to the Kuduchantram at Valia-tura...	1,248								
		Minor works 11 ...	355			1,603					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Annual repairs to the Quilon Kuduchantram ...	539								
		Minor works ...	581			1,120					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Repairs to Salt bankshalls ...	250								
		Minor works 26 ...	1,064			1,314					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 8 ...	780			780			4,817		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Originals.	Minor works 2 ...	561			561					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Providing ferries on the crossing at Cherukolpuzha Kananperur and Kakad on the Sabarimala village road...	387								
		Do. 2 Jungar ferry boats for the crossing at Shendruny...	450								
		Minor works ...	279			1,116					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Supplying Jungar on Thempoly crossing ...	444								
		Minor works 2 ...	260			704					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 3 ...	242			242			2,623		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
	Repairs.	Maintenance of Ferries in the Division ...	549			549					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of Ferries in the Division ...	2,062			2,062					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of Ferries in the Division ...	3,079			3,079					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of Ferries in the Division ...	566								
		Minor work 1 ...	137			703			6,393		
		<i>Trivandrum Division.</i>									
		Providing lamp posts on the road leading from Tampanur to the south east gate of the Public offices via, Manjalikulam ...	720								
		Do. do. on the road from Bhaktivilasam bungalow...	1,028								
		Minor works 6 ...	503			2,251					
		Carried over.....				2,251			10,59,301		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Miscellaneous.	Repairs.	Brought forward.....				2,251			10,59,301		
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Providing a light for the Quilon Port	553								
		Minor works	161			714					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Minor works	207			207					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 2	67			67			3,239		
		<i>Tricandrum Division.</i>									
		Lighting roads in the Tricandrum Town	8,904								
		Minor works 2	923			9,827					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Lighting canals and backwaters &c.	3,566								
		Minor works	8			3,574					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Maintenance of light in the canals and backwaters in the Division...	1,069								
		Do. do. for 1971	385								
		Minor works 3	174			1,628					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 3	117			117			15,146		
		<i>Tricandrum Division.</i>									
		Constructing Public urinal in the Tricandrum Town...	148								
		Do. 5 wells for the Town of Tricandrum	392								
		Do. latrine near Commemara Market	93								
		Draining the Padmatirtham tank inside the Fort, Tricandrum...	695								
		Providing furniture for H. H. the Maha Rajah's Palace...	1,666								
		Minor works 13	1,194			4,188					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Constructing 6 latrines in the Alleppey Town	3,276								
		Improving the drainage in the Alleppey Town	41								
		Providing pipe line from Courtallam waterfall to the Sircar bungalow...	15								
		Constructing 3 urinals in the Quilon Town	308								
		Minor works	168			3,808					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Renewing the shed in the Landing Ghaut at Vaikam	130								
		Constructing Cartmen's shed at Peermade...	9								
		Planting avenue trees on both sides of Peermade road...	17								
		Minor works 3	220			376					
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 2	57			57			8,429		
		<i>Tricandrum Division.</i>									
		Minor works 10	494			494					
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works	5			5					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		Baling and cleaning the tank at Vaikam	899								
		Repairs to damages caused by floods and high winds in the Division...	4,592								
		Minor works 3	58			5,549					
		Carried over.....				6,048			10,86,115		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—continued.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Irrigation works.	Originals.	Brought forward.....							6,048		10,86,115
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Minor works 4	283			283					
		<i>Kotayar Division.</i>									
		Minor work 1	445			445			6,776		
		<i>Tricandrum Division.</i>									
		Improving the Murikal dam above Marutamkuzhi dam, Lower Killiyar	185								
		Do. Kaduvatty dam above do. do.	3								
		Restoration of the Vilattankari tank	80								
		Minor work 1	9						277		
		<i>Quilon Division.</i>									
		Minor works 2	17			17					
		<i>Northern Division.</i>									
		<i>Nil.</i>									
		<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Improving the Edapara caul between Anandanar and Arasayar caul...	596								
		Do. and raising the banks of Anandanar from 1st to 9th mile (including repairs and alterations required to calingulas)	613								
		Do. the Salaivilakam Dam across Alattorayar at Azhakiyapandipuram, Tovala Taluq...	4								
		Do. Variyurkulam caul	327								
		Do. the Arasayar caul from Chettittoppu to Peechankulam...	1,313								
		Do. the water supply to Kottankulam	2								
		Do. the Krishnan Coil caul	1,307								
		Do. Muriyapanjan caul	1,561								
		Constructing a regulator in the 16th mile P. Puthanar below Anai Calingulah...	1,428								
		Cutting a channel from 19th mile P. Puttanar to Paracherikulam...	136								
		Strengthening the right and left banks of Venkodi Vaicaul and inserting a 9" pipe drainage sluice...	227								
		Improving the Putterikulam Caul	36								
		Deviating the Krishnankottai Odai to prevent Tovala Periakulam from silting...	1,019								
		Improving the Aruvikara dam at Tiruvattar	1								
		Constructing a dam across Narikal Vaicaul to feed Pallugakulam tank, Colachel Adhigaram	799								
		Do. 2 bridges in Krishnan coil caul	103								
		Widening Alattorayar bank between Tittavila to Aramboly road and Seetapal...	12								
		Constructing a channel with a syphon sluice across the Paralayar to convey water from the Aruvikara caul to Pattakulam...	839								
		Improving Patiravilakulam Marukal in the Kotanallur Adhigaram...	619								
		Constructing an out-let sluice to Odappakulam and under sluice in the right bank of Valliyar	502								
		Extending Arasayar caul from Peechenkulam to Kalkulam...	4								
		Do. Krishnancoil caul from Silpasary tank to Umayapanganery kulam	306								
		Deviating Valliyar and re-constructing a bridge in 2nd mile. Muttam road...	121								
		Widening P. Puttanar	20								
		Minor works 32	2,177						14,072		
		Carried over.....							14,366		10,92,891

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(59)—Statement of Expenditure on works undertaken by the D. P. W. during the year 1972—concluded.

Service heads.	Departmental heads.	Name of works.	Outlay on works.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
			Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
		Brought forward.....	34,202			5,647			12,59,871		
		Protecting big scours and slip & clearing water course and jungle in Valliyar above Characottukulam...	532								
		Closing breaches in Attupallattuvaicaul at Odakulam-paravu Ela in Midalam Adhigaram...	544								
		Do. do. in Valliyar	640								
		Do. do. in Terai caul	3,554								
		Do. do. in Palayar	13,031								
		Do. do. in Alattorayar	620								
		Do. do. in Valliyar 10th mile, 200 feet Muttam road...	1,652								
		Repairing damages in cauls near Layam	960								
		Closing breaches in Kundar	2,126								
		Strengthening the big scour in the right and left banks of Tuvalar near Erikulam	572								
		Re-constructing the wing wall near Nanjinad Puttanar channel Head work...	869								
		Closing breaches in Anandanar	4,608								
		Do. do. in branch caul from Anandanar	846								
		Do. do. in Puttetti vaicaul along Keel-kulam and Arasakulam Elas	1,148								
		Repairing damages and closing breaches in cauls near Aramboly, 2nd group...	330								
		Closing breaches in Pampuri vaicaul Valvachy tottam and Palliadi road	812								
		Repairing damages in the right bank of Panni vaicaul and sluice below Karuppukottukulam	467								
		Clearing silt in Nanjinad Puttanar	678								
		Closing breaches and strengthening weak portions, Killiyur vaicaul...	805								
		Minor works 177	28,394			97,390					
		<i>Kotayar Division.</i>									
		Minor work 1	336			336			1,03,373		
		Total.....							13,63,244		

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(60)—Abstract of Statements 58 and 59.

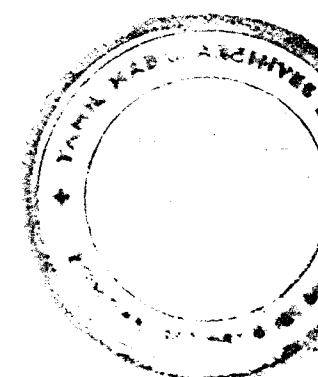
Repairs.		Rupees.	Rupees.
Communications	...	3,00,191	
Buildings	...	67,214	
Irrigation works	...	1,93,373	
Salt works	...	4,817	
Ferries	...	6,393	
Miscellaneous	...	21,922	
Original Works.			
Communications	...	3,99,479	
Buildings	...	2,73,963	
Irrigation works	...	1,66,980	
Salt works	...	4,621	
Ferries	...	2,623	
Miscellaneous	...	11,668	
Establishment	...	1,98,394	
Tools and Plant	...	95,002	
Payments into Treasury	...	64,604	
Transfers Divisional	...	2,31,536	
<i>Closing Balances.</i>			
Cash at end of Andu 1072,	22,155 "		
Miscellaneous Advances do.	39,464 "		
Stock do.	3,36,754 "		
Stock sales do.	549 "		
Total.....	3,98,922 "		
Deduct	...		
<i>Balances at credit.</i>			
Stock Purchases	70 "		
Deposits	47,071 "		
Total.....	47,141 "	3,51,781	
Net Balance.....		23,04,561	

C.—PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.

(61)—Statement showing the transactions of the year 1072 under the suspense head of stock.

Divisions.	Stock.				Stock Manufacture.				Total.			
	Receipts.		Total.		Receipts.		Total.		Receipts.		Total.	
	Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
Trivandrum	35413	...	1,150	3	...	...	...	...	1,150	3	1,504	16
General Stores	86,017	22	2,11	018	16	...	...	...	2,11	018	2,97,036	10
Workshops	81,771	10	6	02	097	23	1	1,43,839	5	7	1,95,833	24
Manufacture of bricks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum Do. at Jagati.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1,68,143	17	8	2,74,236	14	14	4,42,380	4	6	1,97,869	6	1
Quilon	40,390	16	8	13,749	24	14	54,140	13	6	49,909	15	9
Northern	29,127	21	10	13,030	5	12	42,157	27	6	2,581	11	10
Southern	—	2,016	19	6,156	18	4	4,139	27	4	1,889	16	15
Kotayur	525	9	...	25,449	15	14	25,974	24	14	3,157	4	12
Total	2,36,170	17	10	3,32,022	23	10	5,08,793	13	4	2,55,006	26	15

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.



REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(62)—Receipts of the Salt Department.

Items.	1071	1072
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Salt sales	18,51,430	18,43,888
Malvarasanjayam	28,519	34,348
Duty recovered for deficiency discovered on landing foreign salt.	37,907	18,936
Penalty for default in the import of foreign salt	2,641	...
Value of old gunny bags sold &c.	1,458	1,089
Miscellaneous revenue	10,926	1,045
Total.....	19,32,881	18,99,306

(63)—Disbursements of the Salt Department.

Items.	1071	1072
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Cost price of home-made salt	62,292	71,143
Do. of foreign salt	1,70,097	1,44,612
Charges of import	72,288	68,460
Cost of establishment	50,632	50,458
Cost of twine and gunny bags	...	2,500
Contingent expenses	6,080	6,430
Total.....	3,61,389	3,43,612

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(64)—Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of stamps during the year 1972 M. E.

RECEIPTS.							
	Rupees.	as.	p.	Rupees.	as.	p.	
Sale proceeds of Stamps	3,38,837	8	7	10,823	5	7	
Fees for adjudication under section 28	23	...	...	4,577	8	7	
Duty realised under section 29 by Division Peishcars	39	12	8	509	11	...	
Insufficient duty realised by Registrars and other officers entitled to take evidence under sections 31 and 34.	548	15	...	108	8	...	
Penalty levied under sections 31 and 34	2,747	3	...	329	7	2	
Stamp duty under section 35	1	4	...				
Insufficient duty realised under sections 46 and 47	14	6	...				
Penalty levied under sections 46 and 47	71	14	...				
Stamps affixed to Bills of lading &c.	406	13	...				
Do. do. Policies of Insurance	269	8	...				
Do. do. Instruments executed out of Travancore	662	...	...				
Do. do. Unexecuted instruments presented by parties	9,745	...	...				
Do. do. Abkari and other agreements	2,687	10	...				
Do. do. Licensed Vendor's agreements	84	...	...				
Amount realized by sale of tin boxes	16	5	8				
Do. do. blankbooks to Licensed Vendors	44	11	6				
Do. do. by fines inflicted on do.	5	10	11				
Do. do. for spoiling watermarked paper	7	7	5				
Total.....	3,56,213	1	9	16,548	8	4	

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(65) Dr. Account current of Receipts and Disbursements of the Travancore State for the year 1972 M. E. (1896—97 A. D.) Cr.

Balance as per last year's account.		Rupees.	Rupees.
SERVICE HEADS.			
I Land Revenue	1	97,63,321	7,08,828
II Stamps	2	23,28,335	4,14,114
III Salt	3	18,99,618	6,05,965
IV Abkari and Opium	4	3,56,213	1,67,122
V Customs	5	6,35,398	3,49,446
VI Tobacco	6	6,21,233	2,68,708
VII Cardamom and other goods	7	9,75,216	3,43,612
VIII Forest	8	91,815	16,549
IX Registration	9	4,37,127	10,673
X The Devassom or Religious Institutions	10	2,08,748	27,390
XI Post Office	11	75,189	44,183
XII Mint	12	27,409	64,343
XIII Law and Justice	13	57,525	2,31,769
XIV Jails	14	10,808	99,059
XV Police	15	5,33,982	75,356
XVI Marine	16	5,30	3,831
XVII Education, Science and Art	17	1,643	4,54,659
XVIII Medical	18	18,839	50,013
XIX Nayar Troops	19	91,210	2,00,106
XX Elephant and Horse Establishments	20	623	16,328
XXI Public Works	21	1,830	4,14,200
XXII Stationery and Printing	22	10,562	2,73,377
XXIII Mining (Punbago)	23	78,831	99,426
XXIV Miscellaneous	24	2,087	1,82,727
XXV Debt Heads	25	78,878	1,26,514
XXVI	26	78,878	2,71,777
	27	2,73,913	23,95,155
	28	498	48,388
	29	78,878	69,793
	30	78,878	8,10,652
	31	78,878	1,38,371
	32	78,878	5,336
	33	78,878	9,000
	34	78,878	...
Grand total.....		1,86,18,877	88,80,502
Balance to be carried to next year's account			27,321
Grand Total			89,16,723
Total			97,02,154
Total			1,86,18,877
In cash			26,13,939
Promissory Notes			65,98,870
Goods			3,60,617
Investments in fixed deposit with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and the Cochin Bank			1,28,737
Total			97,02,154

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CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS, VACCINATION AND
MEDICAL SERVICES.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(66)—Statement showing the Births registered in each of the Taluks of Travancore during the year 1972 M. E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Serial Number.	Division.	Taluk.	Registration circles (municipal and rural.)	Population according to Census of 1891.	No. of births registered.	Ratio of births for 1,000 of population.	No. of males born to every hundred of females born.	Excess of births over deaths for 1000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births for 1000 of population.	
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Tovola.	Melpidaka	...	6,328	81	79	160	12.80	12.48	25.28
2		Ananthapuram	...	2,271	37	21	61	16.27	10.55	26.82
3		Uzhaginipandipuram	...	4,036	41	43	84	10.15	10.65	20.80
4		Tovala	...	8,319	151	106	257	18.15	12.74	30.89
5		Thazhakudi	...	5,910	62	87	149	10.40	14.72	25.21
6		Nadupidaka	...	2,881	20	28	57	10.05	9.70	19.75
7	Total.....				14,489	15,262	29,751	401	367	768
8	Agastisvaram.	Parakkapadaka	...	17,851	177	145	322	9.92	8.12	18.04
9		Padapattupidaka	...	11,691	57	51	111	4.87	4.64	9.51
10		Kottarpidaka	...	10,379	38	55	93	3.66	5.29	8.95
11		Agastisvarumpidaka	...	21,299	116	118	234	5.44	5.64	10.98
12		Suchindrampidaka	...	7,304	67	65	132	9.17	8.89	18.06
13		Tharpidaka	...	7,527	102	114	216	13.55	15.14	28.69
14	Total.....				13,226	14,015	27,241	557	551	1,108
15	Eraniel.	Eraniel	...	18,266	80	73	162	4.87	3.99	8.86
16		Kadiyapattanam	...	11,392	126	123	249	11.06	10.79	21.85
17		Nindakara	...	22,631	163	77	180	4.55	3.40	7.95
18		Kolachel	...	15,675	63	60	123	4.01	3.82	7.83
19		Midalam	...	10,339	22	13	35	2.12	1.25	3.37
20		Thiruvithancode	...	7,821	37	57	94	4.72	7.28	12.01
21	Kalkulam.	Nattalam	...	6,265	81	65	146	13.53	10.47	24.01
22		Killiyur	...	12,762	25	35	60	1.95	2.74	4.69
23		Kalkulam	...	13,331	131	114	245	9.82	8.55	18.37
24		Bramapuram	...	2,551	92	78	170	36.06	30.57	66.63
25		Kothanallur	...	6,023	22	23	45	3.65	3.81	7.46
26		Meekodu	...	4,478	105	105	210	23.44	23.44	46.88
27	Vilavankod.	Ponmana	...	5,677	53	49	102	9.33	8.63	17.96
28		Thiruvattar	...	9,288	46	54	100	4.95	5.81	10.76
29		Attoor	...	7,397	54	43	101	7.84	5.81	13.65
30		Kappiyara	...	10,729	103	90	193	9.66	8.38	17.98
31		Vilavankod	...	9,771	80	73	153	8.69	7.16	15.85
32		Arumana	...	6,095	35	39	74	6.24	6.95	13.19
33	Neyyattinkara.	Pacodu	...	10,290	70	75	145	6.79	7.28	14.07
34		Kaliyal	...	3,838	21	21	42	5.51	5.51	11.02
35		Arudesappattu	...	13,024	236	226	462	18.11	17.12	35.23
36		Ezhudesappattu	...	10,478	140	139	279	13.36	13.26	26.62
37		Kunnattur	...	9,811	176	175	351	17.94	17.83	35.77
38		Pynkulam	...	5,739	63	57	120	10.99	9.94	20.93
39	Total.....				29,834	29,610	59,444	610	536	1,166
40	Neyyattinkara.	Neyyattinkara	...	25,006	372	301	676	14.87	12.15	27.02
41		Nemum	...	12,200	103	70	179	8.44	6.22	14.66
42		Kottukal	...	27,998	364	321	688	13.00	11.57	24.57
43		Marukil	...	6,322	118	137	255	18.66	21.67	40.33
44		Vilappu	...	2,735	162	149	311	59.23	54.47	113.70
45		Parassala	...	6,572	116	101	220	17.65	15.82	33.47
46	Trivandrum.	Kunnathukal	...	6,007	74	65	139	12.31	10.82	23.13
47		Perunkadavila	...	9,518	179	163	348	18.74	17.80	36.54
48		Kollayil	...	8,735	166	148	308	18.31	16.94	35.25
49		Kulathur	...	5,632	110	132	242	21.85	23.61	45.46
50		Nellamam	...	11,233	80	105	185	5.62	7.37	12.99
51		Pattam	...	6,515	27	13	40	4.14	1.99	6.13
52	Nedumangal.	Uloor	...	7,063	119	48	167	16.84	6.79	23.63
53		Kulathur	...	7,500	128	109	237	17.66	14.53	32.19
54		Pallipuram	...	7,891	91	64	155	11.53	8.11	19.64
55		Palkulangara	...	10,394	44	42	86	4.27	4.07	8.34
56		Vattiyoorokavu	...	10,672	163	132	295	15.27	12.46	27.73
57		Kazhakkootam	...	1,911	117	133	250	29.93	27.08	57.01
58	Total.....				56,909	55,029	1,11,938	858	722	1,580
59	Nedumangal.	Nedumangal	...	10,511	166	117	313	15.78	13.98	29.76
60		Vemboykunnam	...	8,626	86	62	148	9.96	7.18	17.14
61		Karakulam	...	4,256	65	49	114	15.27	11.51	26.78
62		Uzhumabikal	...	8,195	106	132	241	13.30	16.10	29.40
63		Ariyavudam	...	6,086	47	44	91	7.96	7.22	15.18
64		Perunkulam	...	4,530	56	112	168	12.36	24.72	37.08
65	Nedumangal.	Kulathumal	...	3,714	6	87	155	18.16	23.21	41.39
66		Vamanapuram	...	9,516	123	113	236	12.88	11.83	24.71
67	Total.....				27,857	27,610	55,467	716	716	1,432

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(66)—Statement showing the births registered in each of the Taluks of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial Number.	Division.	Taluk.	Registration circles (Municipal and rural.)	Population according to census of 1891.	Number of Births registered.	Ratio of births for 1,000 of population.	No. of males born to every 1,000 of females born.	Excess of births over deaths for 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births for 1,000 of population.
				Male. Female. Total.	Male. Female. Total.	Male. Female. Total.			
64	Trivandrum.	Chirayinkil.	Chirayinkil	...	...	...	...	...	...
65			Kunthapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
66			Kadakkavur	...	...	...	...	...	...
67			Manamboor	...	...	...	...	...	...
68			Warkkula	...	...	...	...	...	...
69			Novokulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
70			Madavur	...	...	...	...	...	...
71			Nagarur	...	...	...	...	...	...
72			Attungal	...	...	...	...	...	...
73			Edakode	...	...	...	...	...	...
74			Kilimanur	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kottarakk.	Kottarakk.	Kottarakk.	...	...	...	...	...	...
76			Indayamangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
77			Ezhucone	...	...	...	...	...	...
78			Valliyam	...	...	...	...	...	...
79			Kumil	...	...	...	...	...	...
80			Unnamur	...	...	...	...	...	...
81			Vattikavala	...	...	...	...	...	...
82			Kulakada	...	...	...	...	...	...
83			Total.....	48,271	49,724	97,995	1,501	1,308	2,809
84	Pattanamur.	Pattanamur.	Pattanamur	...	...	...	...	...	...
85			Vilakkudi	...	...	...	...	...	...
86			Myham	...	...	...	...	...	...
87			Thalavur	...	...	...	...	...	...
88			Anjell	...	...	...	...	...	...
89			Pattazhidesam	...	...	...	...	...	...
90			Total.....	19,858	19,589	39,447	369	214	583
91	Shencottah.	Shencottah.	Shencottah	...	...	...	...	...	...
92			Karkudy	...	...	...	...	...	...
93			Sivamallur	...	...	...	...	...	...
94			Puliyar	...	...	...	...	...	...
95			Elathoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
96			Ayickudy	...	...	...	...	...	...
97			Kilankad	...	...	...	...	...	...
98			Shamboorvadakara	...	...	...	...	...	...
99			Total.....	15,700	16,388	32,088	392	261	653
100	Kullon.	Kullon.	Kullon	...	...	...	...	...	...
101			Kilikkolloor	...	...	...	...	...	...
102			Adichamallur	...	...	...	...	...	...
103			Paravoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
104			Eraviyuram	...	...	...	...	...	...
105			Kilackakalada	...	...	...	...	...	...
106			Parimad	...	...	...	...	...	...
107			Total.....	60,832	61,102	1,21,935	1,035	967	2,002
108	Kannathur.	Kannathur.	Kannathur	...	...	...	...	...	...
109			Pooruvally	...	...	...	...	...	...
110			Suramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...
111			Enthamangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
112			Pallikad	...	...	...	...	...	...
113			Adoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
114			Vallikoda	...	...	...	...	...	...
115			Koduman	...	...	...	...	...	...
116			Westernkalkoda	...	...	...	...	...	...
117			Total.....	37,387	36,132	73,520	802	792	1,594
118	Kannagappalli.	Kannagappalli.	Kannagappalli	...	...	...	...	...	...
119			Kilassagurapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...
120			Krishnapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...
121			Puthappalli	...	...	...	...	...	...
122			Thazhava	...	...	...	...	...	...
123			Thayalakara	...	...	...	...	...	...
124			Chayara	...	...	...	...	...	...
125			Pannama	...	...	...	...	...	...
126			Total.....	52,862	55,961	1,08,823	930	950	1,880
127	Karthigappalli.	Karthigappalli.	Karthigappalli	...	...	...	...	...	...
128			Haripad	...	...	...	...	...	...
129			Pathiyoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
130			Keerkand	...	...	...	...	...	...
131			Chapend	...	...	...	...	...	...
132			Pallipad	...	...	...	...	...	...
133			Mathuculam	...	...	...	...	...	...
134			Kilackakara	...	...	...	...	...	...
135			Kannagapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...
136			Thakkannaputhu	...	...	...	...	...	...
137			Total.....	45,216	46,734	91,950	572	451	1,023

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(66)—Statement showing the births registered in each of the Taluks of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial Number.	Division.	Taluk.	Registration circles (Municipal and rural.)	Population according to census of 1891.	No. of births registered.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	No. of males born to every 1,000 of females born.	Excess of births over deaths for 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births for 1,000 of population.
				Male. Female. Total.	Male. Female. Total.	Male. Female. Total.			
138	Mavelikara.	Mavelikara.	Mavelikara	...	...	...	...	...	...
139			Kannamangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
140			Thekkakara	...	...	...	...	...	...
141			Pandam Thekkakara	...	...	...	...	...	...
142			Pallikad	...	...	...	...	...	...
143			Thannarakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
144			Naranad	...	...	...	...	...	...
145			Chennithala	...	...	...	...	...	...
146			Total.....	52,404	51,125	1,03,529	639	578	1,217
147	Chegganur.	Chegganur.	Chegganur	...	...	...	...	...	...
148			Vadakkakara	...	...	...	...	...	...
149			Ronny	...	...	...	...	...	...
150			Kumbazha	...	...	...	...	...	...
151			Oomallur	...	...	...	...	...	...
152			Pandam Vadakkakara	...	...	...	...	...	...
153			Aha	...	...	...	...	...	...
154			Total.....	48,413	45,517	93,930	977	905	18,92
155	Tiruvella.	Tiruvella.	Tiruvella	...	...	...	...	...	...
156			Neduturam	...	...	...	...	...	...
157			Kaviyur	...	...	...	...	...	...
158			Kadappara	...	...	...	...	...	...
159			Arumulla	...	...	...	...	...	...
160			Ayiroor	...	...	...	...	...	...
161			Mannar	...	...	...	...	...	...
162			Kalluppara	...	...	...	...	...	...
163			Total.....	62,514	59,628	1,22,142	1,150	998	2,151
164	Anulapuzha.	Anulapuzha.	Anulapuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...
165			Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...
166			Kynagur	...	...	...	...	...	...
167			Kavadam	...	...	...	...	...	...
168			Pulinkunnu	...	...	...	...	...	...
169			Nedumudy	...	...	...	...	...	...
170			Chambakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
171			Thalavady	...	...	...	...	...	...
172			Kozhimukko	...	...	...	...	...	...
173			Thakkazhy	...	...	...	...	...	...
174			Pirakkadu	...	...	...	...	...	...
175			Kannady	...	...	...	...	...	...
176			Total.....	46,009	47,836	93,845	899	832	1,731
177	Shertalla.	Shertalla.	Shertalla	...	...	...	...	...	...
178			Vayalar	...	...	...	...	...	...
179			Arur	...	...	...	...	...	...
180			Tharavoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
181			Marariculam	...	...	...	...	...	...
182			Ariyadu	...	...	...	...	...	...
183			Thanneermukam	...	...	...	...	...	...
184			Total.....	58,418	53,513	1,11,931	1,143	1,103	2,305
185	Vaikam.	Vaikam.	Vaikam	...	...	...	...	...	...
186			Kulasekaramangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
187			Pallipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...
188			Pannavally	...	...	...	...	...	...
189			Manakkunnam	...	...	...	...	...	...
190			Vaikam	...	...	...	...	...	...
191			Mulackulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
192			Total.....	40,947	39,691	80,638	783	712	1,525
193	Ettumanur.	Ettumanur.	Ettumanur	...	...	...	...	...	...
194			Manjir	...	...	...	...	...	...
195			Vechur	...	...	...	...	...	...
196			Kyppeyda	...	...	...	...	...	...
197			Kadathurthy	...	...	...	...	...	...
198			Kidangoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
199			Total.....	41,536	39,287	80,823	821	401	922
200	Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...
201			Nattagam	...	...	...	...	...	...
202			Pampady	...	...	...	...	...	...
203			Vijayapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...
204			Akolakunnam	...	...	...	...	...	...
205			Kannaragam	...	...	...	...	...	...
206			Ayinnam	...	...	...	...	...	...
207			Total.....	39,229	37,865	77,094	636	586	1,222

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(66)—Statement shewing the births registered in each of the Taluks of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8	9	10		
Serial Number.	Division.	Taluk.	Registration circles (Municipal and rural.)	Population according to Census of 1991.			Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of births for 1,000 of population.			No. of males born to every 100 of females born.	Excess of births over deaths for 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births for 1,000 of population.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.					
193	Changanacherry.	Changanacherry	...	...	...	14,131	142	153	295	10.05	10.82	20.87	92.81	5.38	...		
194		Manjudikara	...	...	...	13,852	127	118	245	9.16	8.51	17.67	107.42	5.34	...		
195		Puthupally	...	...	...	16,941	138	117	255	8.14	6.90	15.04	117.9	...	71		
196		Nelamperur	...	...	...	3,850	51	41	92	13.24	10.66	23.90	124.36	...	1.02		
197		Muttar	...	...	...	5,561	50	58	108	8.99	10.41	19.40	85.20	10.78	...		
198		Kanjirapalli	...	...	...	16,255	103	100	203	6.33	6.15	12.48	163.06	50	...		
199		Veliyanadu	...	...	...	4,129	13	12	25	3.14	2.00	6.04	108.33	...	5.33		
200		Total.....			38,596	36,120	74,722	624	599	1,223	8.35	8.01	16.36	104.17	2.41	...	
201		Minichil.	Minachil	...	...	...	9,609	50	52	102	5.06	5.26	10.32	56.15	2.43	...	
202			Lalam	...	...	...	8,726	79	56	135	9.05	6.41	15.46	141.07	3.20	...	
203	Bharanagmanam		...	...	...	5,974	33	31	64	5.52	5.18	10.70	107.69	...	4.02		
204	Kondur		...	...	...	8,292	60	88	148	9.64	10.61	20.25	90.90	2.90	...		
205	Ramapuram		...	...	...	10,673	66	46	112	6.18	4.30	10.48	143.91	18	...		
206	Total.....			30,830	29,146	59,976	482	421	903	8.03	7.01	15.06	114.48	1.95	...		
207	Muvattupuzha.	Muvattupuzha	...	...	...	12,776	90	70	160	7.04	5.47	12.51	128.57	...	7.0		
208		Kodanangalam	...	...	...	8,380	108	118	226	12.88	14.08	26.96	91.52	...	4.6		
209		Kuttattukulam	...	...	...	17,377	103	78	181	5.92	5.63	11.55	132.05	...	3.7		
210		Eramallur	...	...	...	19,050	56	56	112	2.93	2.93	5.86	16.0	...	...		
211		Eramallur	...	...	...	8,053	121	91	212	13.51	10.16	23.67	132.66	3.00	...		
212		Ramangalam	...	...	...	10,078	64	74	134	6.35	6.94	13.29	91.42	1.21	...		
213		Piravum	...	...	...	9,328	48	48	96	5.14	5.14	10.28	100	...	1.29		
214		Elakkadu	...	...	...	17,037	125	118	243	7.33	6.33	13.66	105.93	4.34	...		
215		Total.....			51,505	51,414	1,03,019	715	649	1,364	6.94	6.30	13.21	110.16	7.7	...	
216		Todupuzha.	Todupuzha	...	...	...	4,546	21	16	37	4.61	3.51	8.12	131.25	...	3.50	
217	Karikode		...	...	...	4,307	14	6	20	3.25	1.30	4.64	23.33	...	10.21		
218	Karimannur		...	...	...	4,591	10	16	26	2.1	3.46	5.66	62.5	...	2.82		
219	Manakkadu		...	...	...	4,061	31	40	74	8.33	9.80	18.13	85	...	1.71		
220	Kumaramangalam		...	...	...	7,677	68	79	147	8.85	10.59	19.44	83.5	4.36	...		
221	Total.....			12,786	12,416	25,202	147	157	304	5.83	6.22	12.06	93.62	...	1.82		
222	Kunnamad.	Kunnamad	...	...	...	11,066	204	167	371	17.04	13.95	30.99	122.18	...	3.43		
223		Thirikkakara	...	...	...	8,641	89	67	156	10.29	7.75	18.04	132.85	...	4.06		
224		Perumpavur	...	...	...	14,140	126	10	226	8.91	7.07	15.98	126	...	1.20		
225		Cheranallur	...	...	...	12,146	175	176	351	14.40	14.49	28.89	99.43	4.78	...		
226		Asamanur	...	...	...	9,995	65	81	146	6.50	8.10	14.60	80.2	...	1.90		
227		Mazhavannur	...	...	...	7,291	122	114	236	16.72	15.62	32.34	107.0	41	...		
228		Ayikarand	...	...	...	20,323	111	93	204	5.46	4.57	10.03	110.38	...	1.57		
229		Vazhakkulam	...	...	...	4,122	70	63	133	16.98	15.28	32.26	111.11	...	3.15		
230		Edappalli South	...	...	...	11,069	80	71	151	6.78	5.93	12.71	112.67	...	5.33		
231		Edappalli North	...	...	...	5,407	66	58	124	12.20	10.72	22.92	110.31	...	5.00		
232	Total.....			57,216	56,833	1,14,049	1,174	1,073	2,247	10.29	9.40	19.70	109.41	...	1.41		
233	Alangad.	Alangad	...	...	...	15,684	46	63	109	2.60	3.66	6.85	73.01	25	...		
234		Ayiroor	...	...	...	9,143	45	46	91	4.62	5.03	9.95	97.82	...	5.68		
235		Chengamanadu	...	...	...	9,910	23	32	55	2.32	3.22	5.54	71.87	...	4.64		
236		Puthenchira	...	...	...	5,370	17	18	35	3.16	3.35	6.51	91.44	...	5.69		
237		Kodakulangam	...	...	...	14,110	35	25	60	2.48	1.77	4.25	146	1.07	...		
238		Parakkadavu	...	...	...	6,627	59	52	111	8.92	7.99	16.91	113.46	3.19	...		
239	Total.....			35,914	35,014	70,928	294	317	611	4.14	4.46	8.61	62.74	...	1.45		
240	Parur.	Parur	...	...	...	13,488	50	43	93	3.76	3.15	6.88	116.27	1.33	...		
241		Vadakkakara	...	...	...	15,886	5	14	19	0	85	91	35.71	...	40		
242		Ezhikara	...	...	...	3,311	23	15	38	6.88	4.45	11.76	153.33	...	14.37		
243		Kottuvally	...	...	...	9,299	6	65	71	6.88	6.96	13.86	98.46	...	6.45		
244		Vernapuzha	...	...	...	10,064	14	31	45	1.38	3.07	4.45	45.10	...	4.36		
245	Total.....			30,082	29,196	59,278	184	191	375	3.10	3.22	6.32	66.33	...	2.36		
Total of Rural circles.				12,33,375	12,20,346	24,53,721	22,879	21,662	44,541	9.35	8.56	17.91	108.67	3.51	...		
Towns.																	
246	Nagereoli.	Nagereoli	...	...	...	5,335	5,852	11,187	316	304	620	28.51	27.17	55.68	104.95	7.00	...
247		Trivandrum	...	...	...	14,707	13,180	27,887	653	602	1,255	23.41	21.50	45.60	108.47	91	...
248		Quilon	...	...	...	7,871	7,501	15,375	10	118	226	7.02	7.67	14.69	11.52	...	3.47
249		Alleppey	...	...	...	11,286	11,482	22,768	189	200	389	8.70	8.78	17.08	91.5	...	3.65
250		Kottayam	...	...	...	3,530	3,551	7,080	201	257	458	41.16	36.24	77.70	114.39	25.53	...
Total of Town Circles.....				42,738	41,560	84,298	1,563	1,481	3,044	18.53	17.56	36.09	105.53	1.80	...		
Grand Total for the State.....				12,81,113	12,61,915	25,43,028	24,442	23,533	47,975	9.61	8.86	18.47	109.47	3.46	...		

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(68)—Detailed statement of Births and Deaths registered in each Town and Rural circles of the State of Travancore for the year 1072 M. E.

Serial number.	Division.	Taluk.	Town and rural circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Births.			No. of deaths registered.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Death per 1,000 of population.																																														
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Births per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Small-pox.		Fever.	Anemia.	Cholera.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	All other causes.																																										
																				Male.	Female.	Total.																																								
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
						Population according to Census of 1891.			Births.			No. of deaths registered.			Death per 1,000 of population.																																															
						Population according to Census of 1891.			Births.			No. of deaths registered.			Death per 1,000 of population.																																															
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A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(68)—Detailed statement of births and deaths registered in each Town and Rural circles of the state of Travancore for the year 1972 M. E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Deaths per 1,000 of population.																				
Serial Number.	Division.	Taluk.	Towns and rural circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population according to census of 1891.			Births.		Number of deaths registered.		Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.		Deaths per 1,000 of population.																
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Births per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Anemia.	Cholera.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All causes.											
																					Male.	Female.	Total.								
64	Trivandrum.	Chirayinkil.	Chirayinkil	...	...	12,146	339	27.80	105	107	212	08-13	...	...	5.51	1.64	...	1.33	...	...	8.15	8.02	8.60	17.42							
65			Kunthallur	...	...	4,878	211	43.25	44	52	96	84.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.12	9.24	10.66	19.86						
66			Kadakkavur	...	...	8,854	356	40.20	79	65	144	121.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.54	8.95	7.34	16.29						
67			Manamboor	...	...	8,507	157	18.25	61	50	114	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.60	5.44	5.81	13.25						
68			Narvakkala	...	...	18,339	603	32.78	153	116	290	104.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.10	7.33	7.97	16.30						
69			Narvaykulam	...	...	7,105	215	30.25	67	52	119	128.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.41	9.42	7.31	16.73						
70			Madavur	...	...	7,534	170	22.56	61	50	111	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.66	8.69	6.33	14.72						
71			Nagar	...	...	7,472	240	33.31	83	66	139	148.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.10	11.67	7.40	18.53						
72			Attengal	...	...	11,651	250	21.97	93	92	185	101.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.42	7.68	7.50	16.87						
73			Edakode	...	...	4,400	176	39.99	38	35	73	108.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.63	7.45	16.58	...						
74			Kilimanur	...	...	6,909	77	11.04	50	38	88	131.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.45	7.17	5.45	12.62						
11			Total	143	685.27	48,271	49,724	97,995	2,809	28.65	837	713	1,550	112.65	01	4.15	81	81	90	28	9.00	8.54	7.58	16.12							
75	Kottarakkara.	Kottarakkara.	Kottarakkara	...	...	12,790	139	10.85	72	53	125	135.44	...	...	3.51	1.7	...	...	...	...	4.76	5.62	4.11	9.76							
76			Chadayamangalam	...	...	7,418	220	28.61	95	81	176	117.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.21	12.80	10.01	29.74							
77			Ezhukone	...	...	12,085	195	16.13	92	57	149	161.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.06	7.61	4.21	11.82							
78			Vallyam	...	...	8,054	108	13.40	59	34	93	173.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.59	7.32	4.22	11.54							
79			Kumil	...	...	5,241	89	16.98	37	33	70	172.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.67	7.05	6.20	13.34							
80			Ummannur	...	...	10,577	153	14.46	58	48	106	120.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.15	5.48	4.53	10.01							
81			Vattikavala	...	...	8,303	214	25.40	64	56	122	110.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.67	7.62	6.01	14.53							
82			Kulakkada	...	...	6,959	127	18.26	54	43	97	125.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.05	7.76	6.18	13.94							
8					Total	234	305.62	33,055	35,462	71,517	1,215	17.40	531	407	938	130.46	01	4.77	40	141	76	32	5.29	7.42	6.08	13.12					
83			Pathanapuram.	Pathanapuram.	Pathanapuram	...	...	5,243	89	17.16	38	33	71	115.248.1	...	...	5.7	9.34	1.52	3.81	1.73	1.14	4.00	15.03	6.25	21.92					
84					Vilakkudi	...	...	7,838	131	16.71	64	50	123	108.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.93	8.16	7.52	15.58					
85	Myiam	...			...	5,604	83	14.92	45	39	84	136.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.11	8.09	3.41	11.50							
86	Thalavur	...			...	4,381	108	20.01	51	45	99	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.30	12.32	10.27	22.69							
87	Anjell	...			...	10,629	49	4.60	40	29	69	137.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.82	3.76	2.72	6.48							
88	Pattazhidesam	...			...	5,705	93	16.04	31	27	58	114.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.15	6.34	4.63	9.99							
6					Total	400	98.61	10,858	19,580	30,447	553	14.01	316	212	528	149.65	12	5.29	68	120	173	46	5.27	8.01	5.37	13.38					
89	Shencottah.	Shencottah.			Shencottah	...	...	1,296	45	34.01	22	47	109	131.91	...	...	30.35	...	0.25	2.31	1.54	31.63	47.83	36.26	84.09						
90					Karkudy	...	...	1,065	25	23.47	28	15	43	186.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.48	26.29	14.08	40.37					
91					Sivanallur	...	...	4,358	204	46.60	40	55	101	83.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.63	10.55	12.62	23.17					
92					Puliyara	...	...	4,677	41	8.76	46	30	70	153.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.56	9.83	6.41	16.24					
93			Elattoor	...	...	2,502	78	31.16	33	30	63	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.19	13.18	11.99	25.17							
94			Ayickudy	...	...	3,129	69	22.04	25	37	62	67.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.15	7.98	11.82	19.86							
95			Kilankud	...	...	1,769	30	16.92	20	20	40	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.15	14.58	14.53	29.06							
96			Shamboorvadakkam	...	...	4,516	131	29.02	37	29	66	127.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.06	8.14	6.38	14.52							
8					Total	65	193.66	15,709	16,388	32,088	653	20.31	303	269	572	112.63	03	9.34	90	96	148	21	5.67	9.44	8.38	17.82					
97			Kollam.	Kollam.	Kollam	...	...	13,752	310	22.54	145	135	280	107.40	...	...	0.7	3.74	1.23	3.60	1.58	20	9.96	10.54	9.81	20.35					
98					Kilikolloor	...	...	12,616	183	14.49	104	91	195	114.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.33	6.3	6.39	7.1	23	4.84	8.24	7.21	15.45
99	Adichanallur	...			...	8,433	270	30.63	107	79	186	135.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.44	3.74	4.5	6.8	56	10.21	12.14	8.36	21.10		
100	Paravoor	...			...	20,571	418	21.77	169	120	289	140.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.45	1.11	1.05	1.55	53	8.17	11.53	14.04	21.10		
101	Eravipuram	...			...	23,616	383	16.21	190	127	317	149.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.38	3.09	3.05	3.2	512	8.46	5.37	13.83	21.64		
102	Kilackakallada	...			...	7,141	202	28.28	92	84	176	108.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.82	1.20	8.40	1.26	41	11.34	12.68	11.76	24.64	
103	Perunadu	...			...	20,051	220	11.26	105	71	176	147.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.51	3.1	3.9	1.19	40	3.79	5.23	3.54	8.77	
7					Total	154	791.78	60,832	61,103	1,21,935	2,022	16.57	912	707	1,619	138.99	01	2.50	60	2.52	1.04	31	5.96	7.47	5.70	13.26					
104	Kannur.	Kannur.			Kannur	...	...	8,800	280	31.55	86	71	157	121.12	...	...	1.1	5.20	1.12	1.23	7.8	22	8.90	9.69	8.06	17.69					
105					Poruvazhy	...	...	9,506	196	20.62	45	39	84	115.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.14	3.84	1.32	10	3.75	4.73	4.10	8.63
106					Surmaad	...	...	10,388	138	13.24	35	38	73	122.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.33	1.66	2.40	92	0	3.33	7.59	4.10	11.75
107			Enathemangalam	...	...	6,175	140	22.82	64	54	118	118.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.01	1.44	3.63	59	08	17.06	14.53	11.15	25.68	
108			Pallikal	...	...	6,879	209	30.51	94	44	138	213.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.23	2.09	5.10	1.68	21	8.10	9.35	8.91	18.46	
109			Addur	...	...	9,490	186	19.76	110	51	161	215.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.80	6.3	10	4.14	10	5.31	11.69	5.42	17.11	
110			Vallikodu	...	...	10,727	209	19.46	110	86	196	127.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.89	2.14	1.21	2.51	65	5.12	10.25	8.01	18.26	
111			Koduman	...	...	4,997	132	26.00	43	60	112	62.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.89	1.70	6.1	3.53	61	10.21	9.15	14.68	23.83	
112			Westernkallada	...	...	4,583	95	19.45	46	36	82	127.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.30	1.02	2.45	40	20	7.37	9.42	7.37	16.79	
9					Total	185	397.45	37,397	36,132	73,529	1,594	21.60	633	488	1,121	129.71	02	4.48	1.25	7.3	1.90	30	6.33	8.00	6.63	15.24					
113			Kannur.	Kannur.	Kannur	...	...	11,597	233	20.10	137	126	263	108.73	...	...	0.8	1.98	1.29	7.68	51	17	10.96	11.82	10.87	22.69					
114	Kannur	...			...	10,800	106	9.81	82	45	127	12.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.33	1.66	2.40	92	0	3.33	7.59	4.10	11.75		
115	Kannur	...			...	11,335	276	23.92	172	142	314	121.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.01	1.44	3.63	59	08	17.06	14.53	11.15	25.68	
116	Kannur	...			...	12,025	329	18.03	178	166	344	107.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.23	2.09	5.10	1.68	21	8.10	9.35	8.91	18.46	
117	Kannur	...			...	14,895	67	4.40	69	81	153	121.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.80	1.07	3.96	1.40	20	3.62	4.63	5.69	10.46	
118	Kannur	...			...	15,099	333	22.05	128	123	251	104.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.74	1.32	4.14	1.06	19	9.00	8.47	8.14	16.61
119	Kannur	...			...	15,633	281	17.90	174	116	290	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.84	3.11	0.32	5.8	48	12.48</			

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(68)—Detailed statement of Births and Deaths registered in each Town and Rural circles of the State of Travancore for the year 1972 M. E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11														
Serial number.	Division.	Taluk.	Towns and rural circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population in square miles.	Population according to Census 1891.			Births.			Number of deaths registered.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Deaths per 1000 of population.								
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Births per 1000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Deaths from various causes.										
														Fever.		Small pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
131	Mavelikkara.	Mavelikkara	...	...	...	14,855	195	13.11	77	62	139	124.10	...	1.21	.67	1.75	.60	.13	4.98	5.16	4.17	9.35		
132		Kinnamangalam	...	...	...	9,098	223	24.50	110	160	270	107.84	...	1.42	2.52	1.75	2.41	.43	15.16	12.09	10.99	23.08		
133		Thekkakara	...	...	...	17,224	252	14.85	124	75	199	16.53	...	1.02	.31	1.70	1.21	.17	5.02	7.25	4.33	11.60		
134		Pandalam Thekkakara	...	...	...	16,644	79	4.74	22	21	50	0.66	...	.48	.42	.12	.18	.06	1.50	1.32	1.41	2.70		
135		Pullikal	...	...	...	15,772	95	6.02	71	42	117	154.34	...	1.01	.76	1.20	.57	.38	4.45	4.50	2.01	7.41		
136		Thamarakulam	...	...	...	10,200	130	13.20	53	56	105	101.92	...	1.20	1.17	.68	1.55	.38	5.15	5.03	10.80	10.80		
137		Naranada	...	...	...	10,236	66	6.44	46	31	80	135.28	...	1.46	1.17	.78	.68	.38	3.32	4.40	3.32	7.72		
138		Chennithala	...	...	...	9,500	105	17.46	80	57	137	140.35	...	1.05	1.37	1.89	1.08	.63	7.47	8.12	6.1	14.12		
8		Chengannur.	Total.....	...	...	52,404	51,125	1,03,619	1,217	11.75	583	452	1,035	128.98	.000	1.16	1.00	1.10	1.11	.28	5.28	5.63	4.36	9.98
139			Chengannur	...	...	...	10,116	160	16.70	61	53	117	120.75	...	.99	1.38	1.28	1.08	.30	6.52	6.32	5.21	11.53	
140	Vadakkakara		...	...	...	26,114	634	24.27	207	157	364	131.84	...	.38	2.48	.05	1.87	.87	30	4.97	7.32	6.01	13.93	
141	Romy		...	...	...	6,965	111	20.24	81	44	128	100.93	...	8.32	1.72	.14	.28	.57	6.03	12.06	6.31	18.37		
142	Kumbazha		...	...	...	16,450	278	16.89	162	91	253	178.02	...	0.62	.18	.36	.85	.24	7.78	9.81	2.53	15.37		
143	Oomallur		...	...	...	10,834	275	25.38	78	73	151	100.84	...	4.43	.55	.27	.32	.19	7.47	7.19	6.73	13.92		
144	Pandalam Vadakkakara		...	...	...	13,837	167	12.06	49	50	99	68.08	...	.07	2.67	.50	.28	.20	2.91	3.54	3.61	7.15		
145	Ala		...	...	...	9,644	218	22.59	86	42	128	204.76	...	6.11	.72	.20	2.17	.10	3.94	1.91	4.35	3.26	13.16	
7	Tiruvella.		Total.....	...	...	48,443	45,517	93,960	1,882	20.026	730	510	1,240	143.13	.12	4.30	.76	.75	1.50	.28	5.51	7.76	5.42	13.19
146			Tiruvella	...	...	...	14,500	361	24.72	96	102	198	94.11	...	1.50	.31	1.43	2.12	.31	7.53	6.57	6.09	13.56	
147		Nedunipuran	...	...	...	10,886	316	29.02	96	82	178	117.07	...	2.11	.73	1.56	2.13	.82	7.99	8.81	7.53	10.34		
148		Kavayur	...	...	...	15,292	343	22.42	158	110	268	183.03	...	3.00	1.95	.91	1.47	.55	9.93	10.33	7.19	17.32		
149		Kadappara	...	...	...	13,504	216	15.99	91	92	183	98.91	...	1.70	.88	2.50	1.25	.29	6.88	6.73	6.74	13.47		
150		Arumula	...	...	...	20,744	86	4.04	63	43	106	146.51	...	0.4	1.73	.14	.33	.09	4.11	3.27	7.13	10.26		
151		Ayiroor	...	...	...	21,037	239	11.35	150	66	216	227.27	...	3.63	1.42	.00	.00	.11	3.27	7.13	1.31	10.26		
152		Mannar	...	...	...	8,960	180	20.18	69	93	123	92.07	...	1.1	1.78	1.07	.78	.78	3.31	6.21	6.63	13.40		
153		Kalluppara	...	...	...	17,120	413	24.12	134	112	247	118.58	...	2.57	1.28	.00	1.28	.23	8.00	7.82	6.60	14.42		
8		Ambalapuzha.	Total.....	125	977.13	62,514	59,628	1,22,142	2,151	17.634	848	671	1,519	126.37	.01	2.33	1.04	1.11	1.42	.30	6.18	6.94	5.49	12.43
154	Ambalapuzha		...	...	...	7,828	125	15.96	58	63	121	92.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
155	Alleppey		...	...	...	11,680	353	30.24	115	107	222	707.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
156	Kynagery		...	...	...	1,433	129	90.02	53	42	95	126.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	Kavalam		...	...	...	5,180	55	10.62	37	33	70	112.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
158	Palinkunni		...	...	...	4,456	133	29.60	74	77	151	157.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
159	Nedunipuran		...	...	...	5,201	135	25.95	61	55	116	110.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
160	Chambakulam		...	...	...	8,466	208	24.56	99	55	154	125.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
161	Thalavady		...	...	...	5,048	214	42.18	56	40	96	110.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
162	Kozhimukko		...	...	...	4,877	127	26.03	45	39	87	123.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
163	Kottayam.	Thirakadu	...	...	7,051	4	0.23	22	18	40	84.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
164		Karumady	...	...	2,003	68	33.41	24	13	37	184.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
165		Total.....	121	783.6	46,909	47,836	91,745	1,731	18.200	673	579	1,252	116.23	.02	.81	.77	3.94	1.80	2.9	6.26	7.10	6.11	13.21	
12		Shertalla.	Shertalla	...	...	21,379	442	20.66	139	135	274	102.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
166			Vayalar	...	...	...	17,527	359	20.48	117	130	247	90.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
167			Arur	...	...	...	13,724	170	12.38	85	53	140	154.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
168			Paravoor	...	...	...	19,184	291	15.16	104	80	181	130.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
169			Mariculam	...	...	...	16,955	438	25.83	133	135	268	91.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
170			Thannermukkam	...	...	...	15,108	282	18.66	140	129	269	108.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
171			Vayalar.	Total.....	129	909.00	58,548	58,813	1,17,261	2,308	19.68	878	794	1,672	110.57	.01	1.53	.72	1.27	2.36	2.1	6.11	7.48	6.77	14.25
172	Vadayar			...	...	...	8,864	215	24.27	71	93	164	76.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
173	Kulasekaramangalam			...	...	...	9,594	257	26.78	110	97	207	114.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
174	Pallapuram			...	...	...	9,773	204	20.96	98	67	165	146.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
175	Pannavali	...		...	...	14,779	197	13.89	116	132	248	87.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
176	Manakkunnam	...		...	...	16,665	228	13.51	128	106	237	117.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
177	Vukam	...		...	...	7,222	216	29.90	102	85	187	133.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
178	Mulackulam	...		...	...	6,362	208	32.68	75	85	160	88.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Kottayam.	Total.....		88	916.22	40,947	39,681	80,628	1,525	18.912	700	608	1,308	104.79	...	1.95	.77	1.03	2.96	.31	8.89	8.06	6.28	16.96
180		Ettumanur		...	...	...	22,554	177	7.84	87	89	176	91.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
181		Manjhar	...	...	...	13,009	129	9.91	78	63	141	123.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
182		Vechur	...	...	...	13,143	156	11.85	106	42	148	252.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
183		Kappilpuzha	...	...	...	10,231	131	12.85	77	13	120	179.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
184		Kappilthuruthy	...	...	...	10,925	176	16.10	74	73	147	102.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
185		Kidangoor	...	...	...	10,558	118	13.50	73	57	130	129.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6		Kottayam.	Total.....	140	577.30	41,530	39,287	80,823	922	11.407	496	367	863	135.14	.01	1.93	.30	.71	3.07	.25	4.31	6.13	4.54	10.67
8			Kottayam	...	...	...	11,874	151	12.70	127	99	226	128.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9			Nattazham	...	...	...	8,744	25	2.86	11	8	22	175.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85	Pampady		...	...	...	7,572	222	29.91	108	64	172	133.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
90	Vijayapuram		...	...	...	14,396	297	20.62	123	90	213	124.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
90	Akalakkunnam		...	...	...	9,797	167	17.04	79	66	145	110.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
91	Kumaraguram		...	...	...	8,332	143	15.96	111	88	200	124.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
92	Ayinnam		...	...	...	9,289	217	23.35	125	70	201	164.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
96	Kottayam.		Total.....	147	524.49	39,229	37,865	77,094	12,222	13.856	637	501	1,138	137.12	.05	2.02	1.01	2.01	2.77	.19	7.34	8.91	6.49	15.10

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(68)—Detailed statement of Births and Deaths registered in each Town and Rural circles of the State of Travancore for the year 1972 M. E.

Serial Number.	Division.	Taluk.	Town and rural circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population according to the Census of 1901.			Births.		Number of deaths registered.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.											
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Births per 1000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		All causes.											
															Small-pox.	Fever.	Anemia.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.
193	Changanachery.	Changanachery	...	...	...	14,134	295	20.87	111	108	219	102.7	...	1.41	1.55	.42	1.35	.66	10.11	7.85	7.64	15.49				
194		Manjadikara	...	...	...	13,852	215	17.67	100	71	171	140.84	...	1.55	.43	1.08	1.04	.21	7.00	7.21	5.12	12.55				
195		Puthiapally	...	...	...	16,941	255	15.04	157	110	267	142.72	...	5.72	1.41	.20	1.05	.41	6.25	9.26	6.40	15.75				
196		Nielampur	...	...	...	3,850	92	23.90	46	50	96	92	...	.25	.12	.20	12.20	.87	11.91	12.98	24.62					
197		Muttar	...	...	...	5,591	109	19.40	31	17	48	182.35	...	1.43	.17	.17	1.79	.17	2.33	3.67	3.05	5.62				
198		Kanjirapalli	...	...	...	10,235	203	12.48	143	128	271	3.68	...	3.68	1.10	.73	1.20	.40	8.79	3.10	11.93	...				
199	Veliyanadu.	Veliyanadu	...	...	...	4,120	25	6.04	29	10	47	147.36	...	2.17	.48	2.66	1.44	.18	4.60	6.77	4.60	11.37				
200		Total.....	260	287.39	38,506	36,126	74,722	1,223	16.360	616	427	1043	114.26	...	3.03	1.02	.62	2.10	.29	6.55	8.24	5.71	13.95			
201		Minachil.	Minachil	...	...	...	9,869	102	10.32	43	35	78	122.85	...	1.72	.11	.20	.70	.10	5.16	4.35	3.54	7.89			
202			Lalam	...	...	...	8,725	135	15.47	81	46	127	132.60	...	5.61	.11	.11	.11	.11	5.15	5.19	5.27	12.72			
203			Bharanagnanam	...	...	...	5,974	64	10.70	56	32	88	75	...	4.85	.17	.31	.66	.78	6.97	5.35	14.26	...			
204			Kondur	...	...	...	8,292	103	20.73	68	82	150	129.92	...	1.32	.60	.32	.73	.32	7.83	8.20	9.15	17.35			
205	Ramapuram		...	...	...	10,673	112	10.48	71	30	101	182.51	...	5.15	.18	.09	4.77	.65	6.05	10.30	10.30	...	...			
206	Puliannur		...	...	...	11,523	322	27.93	144	119	263	112.60	...	11.88	.18	.34	1.64	.17	8.92	11.62	10.32	21.04	...			
207	Muvattupuzha.	Total.....	312	192.23	30,830	29,110	59,970	903	15.055	433	353	786	102.26	...	5.79	.19	.31	.69	.16	5.93	7.21	5.88	13.10			
208		Muvattupuzha	...	...	...	12,776	160	12.51	100	56	156	104.64	...	5.94	.07	.07	.78	.23	5.81	8.53	4.38	12.91				
209		Kodamangalam	...	...	...	8,380	226	26.96	116	103	219	112.62	...	11.81	.11	.11	1.31	.71	12.17	13.84	19.29	26.13				
210		Kuttiattukulam	...	...	...	17,377	181	11.55	111	98	209	113.23	...	5.00	.11	.11	.96	.28	6.23	6.38	5.63	12.01				
211		Eramallur	...	...	...	18,080	112	5.86	77	42	119	129.33	...	1.93	.05	.13	.35	.35	2.46	4.03	2.20	6.23				
212		Eranallur	...	...	...	8,953	212	23.67	66	89	155	107.86	...	10.05	.11	.44	.35	.11	8.59	10.72	9.80	20.61				
213	Muvattupuzha.	Ramangalam	...	...	...	10,078	134	13.29	70	51	121	137.25	...	3.27	.08	1.38	1.88	.18	3.55	4.91	5.06	12.00				
214		Piravum	...	...	...	9,328	96	10.28	57	51	108	111.76	...	3.10	.10	1.28	1.50	.32	5.03	6.11	5.46	11.57				
215		Elakkadu	...	...	...	17,037	213	13.60	67	72	150	129.83	...	1.35	.05	.25	.15	.25	7.21	6.10	4.22	9.37				
216		Total.....	516	109.62	51,505	51,414	1,03,099	1,364	13.241	723	562	1285	128.64	...	4.63	.15	.52	.85	.32	6.04	7.01	5.45	12.47			
217		Totupuzha.	Totupuzha	...	...	...	4,546	37	8.12	27	25	52	104	...	5.71	.43	.22	.65	.43	5.93	5.40	11.42	...			
218			Karikode	...	...	...	4,307	20	4.64	35	29	64	120.08	...	0.95	.11	.69	.46	.37	2.78	3.12	6.73	14.85			
219	Karimannur		...	...	...	4,591	26	5.69	20	15	35	108.26	...	4.13	.11	.11	.11	.11	4.45	4.13	4.45	...				
220	Manakkadu		...	...	...	4,051	74	18.13	44	37	81	118.91	...	12.15	.11	.73	.73	.63	10.78	9.06	19.84	...				
221	Kumarangalam		...	...	...	7,077	147	19.14	69	45	114	153.33	...	6.77	.13	.65	1.30	.52	5.21	8.98	5.80	14.84				
222	Total.....		612	41.17	12,736	12,416	25,202	304	12.061	185	155	350	125.80	...	7.44	.15	.38	.94	.35	4.52	7.73	6.15	13.88			
223	Kunnathnad.	Kunnathnad	...	...	...	11,066	371	30.90	237	175	412	135.42	...	4.17	.16	8.22	4.93	.16	16.96	19.80	14.62	31.42				
224		Thirukkakara	...	...	...	8,641	156	18.04	117	74	191	159.10	...	8.44	.23	.46	2.81	.34	10.17	13.94	8.66	22.10				
225		Perumpavur	...	...	...	14,140	226	15.98	135	94	229	143.01	...	2.74	.27	4.59	.70	.28	7.56	9.51	6.64	16.11				
226		Cheranallur	...	...	...	12,146	351	28.90	158	135	293	177.08	...	7.80	.17	1.70	1.94	.24	12.97	11.11	24.10	...				
227		Asamannur	...	...	...	9,066	146	16.06	94	81	165	103.70	...	6.41	.11	.80	1.30	.30	7.90	8.40	5.10	16.88				
228		Mazhavannur	...	...	...	7,294	236	32.34	119	111	233	104.38	...	9.87	.13	.65	2.87	.41	16.58	16.31	15.62	31.93				
229		Ayikarannur	...	...	...	20,323	204	10.03	126	110	236	114.54	...	1.86	.04	2.85	.49	.34	6.15	10.90	5.41	11.20				
230		Vazhakulam	...	...	...	4,122	133	32.26	72	74	146	95.93	...	24	8.67	.48	12.85	.14	17.64	17.40	17.95	35.34				
231		Edappalli South	...	...	...	11,969	151	12.71	125	91	216	137.40	...	.25	.91	.75	9.10	.08	6.92	10.40	6.60	18.01				
232		Edappalli North	...	...	...	5,407	124	22.92	61	70	150	115.71	...	.36	1.10	12.76	1.47	.38	12.39	14.98	12.91	27.92				
233		Manjappa	...	...	...	8,046	140	18.51	60	67	130	102.08	...	5.96	.12	.67	.49	.87	8.41	8.57	8.32	16.89				
234		Total.....	221	516.05	57,216	56,833	1,14,049	2,247	10.701	1323	1085	2408	121.95	...	4.67	.28	4.23	1.41	.38	10.15	11.60	9.51	21.11			
235	Alangudi.	Alangudi	...	...	...	15,894	109	6.85	51	54	105	94.44	...	.06	.14	1.69	.56	.41	2.26	3.21	3.39	6.60				
236		Ayiroor	...	...	...	9,143	91	9.95	89	55	144	161.81	...	1.37	.43	8.74	.10	.20	4.48	9.73	5.90	15.63				
237		Chengamanadu	...	...	...	9,910	55	5.54	50	36	85	163.68	...	1.01	.11	5.14	.50	.20	1.81	5.95	3.63	9.58				
238		Puthanchira	...	...	...	5,379	35	6.51	42	23	65	182.60	...	.23	.11	7.24	.36	.18	2.04	7.82	4.28	12.10				
239		Kodakulangara	...	...	...	14,110	60	4.25	31	14	45	221.42	...	1.55	.07	.07	.11	.07	1.27	2.19	.60	3.18				
240		Parakkadu	...	...	...	6,637	111	16.91	44	45	89	97.77	...	2.63	.20	4.82	.14	.14	5.28	6.03	6.79	13.42				
241	Parur.	Alwaye	...	...	...	9,914	150	15.12	93	78	171	119.23	...	5.44	.30	6.75	.40	.20	3.63	9.38	7.86	17.24				
242		Total.....	208	341.14	359.44	35,014	70,958	611	8.610	400	305	714	134.09	...	2.40	.14	4.12	.34	.12	2.87	5.76	4.20	10.06			
243		Parur	...	...	...	13,488	93	6.88	35	40	75	87.5	...	.25	.14	1.26	.87	.41	3.47	2.59	2.06	5.55				
244		Vadakkakara	...	...	...	15,880	10	.91	13	8	21	162.5	...	.06	.06	.44	.02	.61	.62	.81	.50	1.31				
245		Ezhikara	...	...	...	3,341	38	11.36	47	30	86	120.51	...	3.89	.89	15.86	.59	.29	4.19	14.06	11.67	25.73				
246		Kottuvally	...	...	...	9,209	120	13.80	90	99	189	90.90	...	.21	.11	1.46	.75	.17	4.40	9.07	10.61	20.31				
247	Parur.	Vempuzha	...	...	...	10,084	45	4.45	50	39	89	128.20	...	.39	.27	5.45	.29	.08	2.38	4.65	3.86	8.61				
248		Puthervelikara	...	...	...	7,180	51	7.09	32	23	55	139.13	...	.83	.27	4.17	.13	.22	4.45	8.20	7.65	...				
249		Total.....	47	1261.23	30,082	29,106	59,278	375	6.326	267	245	515	107.86	...	.49	.13	4.98	.44	.06	2.51	4.40	4.48	8.68			
250		Total of Rural circles.	Total of Rural circles.	...	...	...	12,385	375	17.86	10,500	15,714	35,283	124.53	...	.02	.85	.06	1.68	1.40	.25	6.06	7.95	6.39	14.35		
251			Towns.	...	...	...	12,203	346	24,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
252			Nagercoil	...	...	...	5,335	5,852	11,187	623	55.68	292	246	538	118.60	...	.44	8.84	.35	25.84	5.60	16.00	26.10	21.06	48.08	
253	Trivandrum		...	...	...	14,767	13,180	27,897	1,255	45.003	732	498	1230	146.93	...	.11	7.12	2.00	.93	4.60	23.11	26.21	17.85	44.06		
254	Quilon		...	...	...	7,871	7,504	15,375	226	14.80	171	116	287	147.41	...	.06	2.92	.71	4.55	3.06	6.07	11.12	7.54	18.66		
255	Alleppey		...	...	...	11,286	11,482	22,768	339	17.00	250	222	472	112.61	...	.04	2.23	1.30	4.69	3.05	9.16	10.98	9.75	20.73		
256	Total of Town Circles.	Kottayam	...	...	...	3,539	3,551	7,090	551	77.71	213	157	370	155.06	...	11.42	1.41	1.12	17.77	.56	19.88	30.04	22.14	52.18		
257		Total of Town Circles.	...	...	...	42,738	41,508	84,307	3,044	36.16	1,658	1,239	2,897	133.81	...	.13	5.74	1.32	4.57	5.18	16.94	19.66	14.69	31.3		

cxix

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(72)—Deaths registered according to classes in the Taluks of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

1	2	3	4			5			6				7	8	Remarks.	
Serial Number.	Division.	Taluk.	Population according to census of 1891.			Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per mille of population.				Serial Number.			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.		Christians.		Total.
1	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovela	26,822	1,184	1,745	29,751	756	28	9	793	28.8	23.64	5.15	26.65	1	
2		Aneetisarum	68,634	3,387	15,220	87,241	1,307	100	43	1,450	19.04	32.18	2.82	16.71	2	
3		Eraniel	74,383	4,065	26,650	1,05,068	803	10	53	859	12.005	9.46	1.98	9.60	3	
4		Kalkulam	47,117	2,420	9,987	59,474	982	55	74	1,111	20.84	22.72	7.46	18.68	4	
5		Vilavankod	56,718	2,087	9,716	68,521	876	25	35	936	15.44	11.97	3.60	13.66	5	
6	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara	98,618	5,143	11,994	1,10,755	1,898	67	60	1,965	19.63	13.02	5.002	17.74	6	
7		Trivandrum	98,408	3,506	8,963	1,11,938	1,860	130	132	2,131	19.29	13.67	16.95	19.21	7	
8		Nedumangad	50,766	3,308	1,423	55,497	1,207	59	4	1,270	23.77	17.83	2.81	22.88	8	
9		Chirayinkil	83,105	1,840	1,840	37,965	1,380	172	28	1,580	16.60	13.18	16.21	16.12	9	
10	Quilon.	Kottarakam	57,393	4,550	9,574	71,517	838	48	62	938	14.42	10.54	6.47	13.12	10	
11		Padmanapuram	31,453	4,169	3,825	39,447	429	51	48	528	13.63	12.23	12.54	13.38	11	
12		Shencottah	30,023	1,611	444	32,088	549	19	4	572	18.27	11.79	9.009	17.82	12	
13		Quilon	90,737	13,650	17,538	1,21,935	1,402	167	247	1,906	16.44	12.23	14.08	15.63	13	
14		Kumattur	61,948	2,750	8,822	73,520	970	33	118	1,121	12.42	11.96	13.37	15.24	14	
15		Karnuapalli	86,968	13,061	8,797	1,08,826	1,616	241	176	2,033	18.58	18.52	2.00	18.68	15	
16		Kartikapalli	76,849	7,075	8,026	91,950	680	48	53	781	8.84	6.78	6.60	8.49	16	
17		Marolliara	85,000	4,134	14,485	1,03,619	887	26	122	1,035	10.43	6.28	8.42	9.98	17	
18		Chengannur	65,705	2,843	25,322	98,960	904	53	283	1,240	13.73	18.29	11.17	13.19	18	
19		Travalla	77,711	2,173	42,256	1,23,142	1,086	61	372	1,519	13.97	28.04	6.69	12.43	19	
20		Ambalapuzha	63,660	10,133	20,952	94,745	1,104	222	308	1,734	17.34	21.90	19.60	18.19	20	
21		Kottayam.	Shertalla	89,501	2,787	24,913	1,17,261	1,335	50	287	1,672	14.90	17.94	11.82	14.25	21
22			Vaikam	65,704	3,423	11,501	80,628	1,137	54	177	1,368	17.30	15.77	15.38	16.96	22
23			Ettumanur	49,356	4,483	30,981	80,823	586	19	265	1,063	11.87	24.84	8.55	10.67	23
24			Kottayam	49,756	1,151	36,187	77,694	1,090	33	425	1,538	21.90	28.67	16.61	20.20	24
25			Changanachery	44,698	3,420	26,094	74,722	700	39	304	1,043	15.66	11.40	11.42	13.35	25
26	Minachil		27,797	1,084	31,065	63,976	439	11	33	786	15.79	10.14	10.80	13.10	26	
27	Maattupuzha		52,923	6,442	43,644	1,03,069	718	70	497	1,285	13.56	10.86	11.38	12.47	27	
28	Thodupuzha		14,714	2,676	7,812	25,202	292	44	104	350	13.72	16.44	13.31	13.88	28	
29	Kunnathnad		66,116	11,386	36,547	1,14,048	1,408	353	557	2,493	22.65	31.002	15.24	21.11	29	
30	Alengad		38,056	11,386	21,513	70,958	408	141	165	714	10.73	12.38	7.66	10.66	30	
31	Parur		38,216	3,632	17,315	59,278	355	29	131	515	9.28	7.98	7.56	8.68	31	
Total.....			18,59,075	1,58,180	5,25,644	25,43,028	30,121	2,400	5,599	38,180	16.20	15.55	10.65	15.01		

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(73)—Deaths registered from different causes in the Taluks of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

Serial Number.	Division.	Tahsile.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Ratio of deaths at 1,000 of population.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
				Small-pox.	Fever.	Anemia.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total from all causes.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Anemia.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13							Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
									Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.	Snakebite or killed by wild beast.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											</

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(74)—Deaths registered from Small-pox in the Taluks of Travancore during each Month of the year 1072 M. E.

Serial Number.	Division.	Taluks.	Circles of registr. - tion.														Total.		Grand Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Serial Number.	Remarks.
			No. of Provinces.	No. from which deaths were re- ported.	Auvany.	Purattasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thye.	Mansey.	Pungoon.	Chitray.	Vycansy.	Auny.	Andy.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20	21		
1	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2		Agastisvaram	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3		Eraniel	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4		Kalkulam	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5		Vilavankod	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
6	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	10	04	04	08	6	
7		Trivandrum	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	01	01	02	7	
8		Nedumangad	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	01	04	8	
9		Chirayinkil	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	03	01	9	
10		Quilon.	Kottarakara	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	01	01	10
11	Pattanamparam		8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	07	05	12	11	
12	Shencottah		8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	03	03	06	12	
13	Quilon		7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	01	008	018	13	
14	Kunnattur		9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	01	02	14	
15	Karunagapalli		8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	009	009	018	15	
16	Kartikapalli		10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	009	009	018	16	
17	Mavelikara		8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	009	009	018	17	
18	Chengannur		7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	12	05	07	12	18	
19	Tiruvalla		8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	008	008	016	19	
20	Ampalapuzha	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	01	02	03	20		
21	Kottayam.	Shertallay	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	008	008	016	21	
22		Vaikam	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	02	02	04	22	
23		Ettumanur	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	02	02	04	23	
24		Kottayam	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	05	05	05	05	24	
25		Changanachery	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	01	01	25	
26		Minachil	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	01	01	26	
27		Muvattupuzha	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	01	01	27	
28		Todupuzha	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	01	01	28	
29		Kunnatnad	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	02	008	028	29	
30		Alangad	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	01	01	30	
31		Parur	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	01	01	31	
Total.....			256	43	7	2	2	5	36	2	4	4	8	3	5	2	42	38	80	01	01	02		

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(76)—Deaths registered from fevers in the Taluks of Travancore during each month of the year 1072 M. E.

Serial Number.	Division.	Taluks.	Circles of registration.		Aruay.	Purattay.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margally.	Thye.	Mansy.	Punguay.	Chitray.	Vycasy.	Auny.	Andy.	Total.		Grand Total.	Ratio per 1000 of population.			Serial No.	Remarks.
			No. of Prover-thies.	No. from which deaths were reported.													Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala	6	6	28	28	26	23	34	43	70	71	18	35	7	5	188	200	388	6.31	6.72	13.03	1	
2		Agastisvaram	7	7	44	39	41	26	39	40	47	59	56	21	24	13	249	200	449	2.85	2.29	5.14	2	
3		Eraniel	8	8	37	42	37	42	29	30	52	55	61	57	1	40	272	211	483	2.58	2.00	4.58	3	
4		Kalkulam	9	9	66	51	47	44	27	44	36	67	71	1	1	36	276	214	490	4.64	3.59	8.23	4	
5		Vilavankod	8	8	34	28	30	27	28	24	10	53	46	8	4	35	222	135	357	3.63	1.97	5.60	5	
6	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara	10	10	62	37	37	30	34	54	72	68	96	20	10	17	315	222	537	2.84	2.00	2.84	6	
7		Trivandrum	10	10	35	37	47	46	63	44	56	40	47	28	25	35	296	207	503	2.64	1.84	4.48	7	
8		Nedumangad	9	9	50	46	36	36	58	46	40	37	56	14	13	11	257	186	443	4.63	3.35	8.08	8	
9		Chirayinkil	11	11	29	32	27	40	29	40	31	40	41	26	40	33	219	189	408	2.23	1.92	4.15	9	
10		Quilon.	Kottarakara	9	9	24	30	31	21	22	29	25	44	30	18	39	29	175	167	342	2.44	2.33	4.77	10
11	Pattanamparam		8	8	11	22	13	15	17	14	10	13	19	24	21	11	109	81	190	2.76	2.53	5.29	11	
12	Shencottah		8	8	23	33	32	26	33	40	33	23	28	29	1	1	145	155	300	4.51	4.83	9.34	12	
13	Quilon		7	7	27	28	19	16	25	35	27	22	24	29	38	61	211	140	351	1.73	1.14	2.87	13	
14	Kunnattur		9	9	21	24	24	20	17	35	39	43	26	24	30	27	191	139	330	2.59	1.89	4.48	14	
15	Karunagapalli		8	8	13	14	11	23	25	13	17	21	13	18	12	6	110	76	186	1.01	.69	1.70	15	
16	Kartikapalli		10	9	4	4	6	10	7	2	4	4	5	5	5	9	40	25	65	.43	.27	.70	16	
17	Mavelikara		8	8	11	15	12	9	8	4	7	11	13	10	11	10	73	48	121	.70	.46	1.16	17	
18	Chengannur		7	7	45	34	38	33	23	38	38	31	33	32	23	28	256	140	396	2.72	1.48	4.20	18	
19	Tiruvalla		8	8	23	25	22	48	19	33	19	25	29	11	19	15	185	101	286	1.51	.82	2.33	19	
20	Ambalapuzha	13	13	14	17	13	5	17	15	13	10	5	5	8	7	84	45	129	.88	.47	1.35	20		
21	Kottayam.	Shertallay	7	7	15	13	19	40	23	21	8	12	8	8	9	4	101	79	180	.86	.67	1.53	21	
22		Vaikam	7	7	11	8	10	16	17	13	10	24	5	1	1	42	85	73	158	1.05	.90	1.95	22	
23		Ettumanur	6	6	24	19	31	15	12	11	15	14	1	1	1	14	78	79	157	.96	.97	1.93	23	
24		Kottayam	8	8	29	14	26	21	17	22	25	23	19	10	4	27	146	91	237	1.89	1.18	3.07	24	
25		Changanachery	9	9	31	20	28	27	27	19	13	28	1	6	2	26	150	77	227	2.00	1.03	3.03	25	
26		Minachil	7	7	75	50	32	29	24	28	29	36	1	1	44	178	170	348	2.96	2.83	5.79	26		
27		Muvattupuzha	8	8	86	62	38	37	42	42	31	51	8	18	63	264	214	478	2.56	2.07	4.63	27		
28		Todupuzha	5	5	21	20	11	15	7	8	40	27	19	2	1	18	95	93	188	3.76	3.68	7.44	28	
29		Kunnatnad	11	11	37	57	45	57	53	40	62	78	1	1	56	294	241	535	2.56	2.11	4.67	29		
30		Alangad	9	9	33	5	27	20	20	14	14	15	13	3	1	6	107	64	171	1.50	.90	2.40	30	
31	Parur	6	6	2	5	7	3	2	1	4	1	6	6	1	1	23	7	30	.38	.11	.49	31		
Total.....			256	255	1,015	859	823	820	798	842	927	1,045	788	454	366	726	5,394	4,069	9,463	2.12	1.60	3.72		

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(77)—Deaths registered from Anæmia in the Taluks of Travancore during each Month of the year 1072 M. E.

Serial Number.	Division.	Taluks.	Circles of registr. - tion.														Total.		Grand Total.	Ratio of death per 1,000 of population.			Serial Number.	Remarks.
			No. of Provarthies.	No. from which deaths were reported.	Anvay.	Parathay.	Alpasy.	Kartay.	Margaly.	Thye.	Mausy.	Pungony.	Chitray.	Vayasy.	Anry.	Andy.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20	21		
1	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala	6	4				1	2							5	3	8	16	26	1			
2		Agastisvaram	7	4				1	1							11	12	23	12	14	2			
3		Eranjel	8	3				3	6							11	13	24	12	22	3			
4		Kalkulam	9	4				4	1							11	7	18	11	17	4			
5		Vilavankod	8	3				1								2	4	6	02	07	5			
6	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara	10	8	6	5	2	3	4	9	6	7	15	5	5	6	48	23	71	43	63	6		
7		Trivandrum	10	10	6	7	2	7	11	11	19	10	10	4	2	11	62	44	103	55	94	7		
8		Nedumangad	9	6	1	1			7		1	1		4	1	10	6	16	18	10	28	8		
9		Chirayinkil	11	11	9	9	8	4	8	3	13	7	4	2	6	48	33	81	48	81	9			
10	Quilon.	Kottarakkara	9	7	1	3	5	3	3	4				6	2	5	1	27	9	36	37	12		
11		Pattanamparam	8	5	3	2	4	3	3	5	2			3		19	8	27	48	68	10			
12		Shencottah	8	3				2								3		3	09	09	12			
13		Quilon	7	7	9	14	10	5	12	10	14	11	2	8	11	15	61	60	121	50	99	13		
14		Kunnattur	9	9	11	8	9	9	4	9	5	9	11	8	6	4	29	38	86	39	125	14		
15		Karunagapalli	8	8	17	26	16	21	27	24	23	20	18	22	7	123	88	211	111	91	15			
16		Kartikapalli	10	9	7	5	6	6	11	11	11	6	3	13	5	10	37	94	61	43	101	16		
17		Mavelikara	8	8	13	19	8	11	9	4	9	11	8	4	8	8	30	105	112	28	100	17		
18		Chengannur	7	7	6	11	4	3	8	6	10	2	6	5	10	2	30	73	43	31	76	18		
19		Tiravalla	12	8	13	3	3	3	8	10	16	11	18	8	15	20	67	129	54	50	104	19		
20		Ampalapuzha	13	13	10	6	13	8	10	9	7	8	5	13	5	10	66	38	104	69	109	20		
21	Kottayam.	Shertallay	7	6	15	12	3	3	5	6	9	6	11	6	4	8	32	85	45	27	72	21		
22		Vaikani	7	7	11	11	5	6	7	6	2	6	5	5	3	38	33	71	47	30	77	22		
23		Ettumanur	6	6	7	11	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	18	7	23	23	08	30	23		
24		Kottayam	8	6	3	5	5	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52	36	88	67	46	113	24		
25		Changanachery	9	8	6	11	3	3	9	9	2	5	7	5	6	11	50	27	77	66	36	102	25	
26		Minachil	7	4	1	1	3	1	2			1		1	2	5	7	12	08	11	19	26		
27		Muvattupuzha	8	7	1	1	1	1	2			1				7	1	8	06	09	15	27		
28		Todupuzha	5	2				1	1			1				4		4	15		15	28		
29		Kummatnad	11	9	1	4	2	1	5	1	4	4	4	4		17	10	27	14	14	23	29		
30		Alangad	9	5	1	3	3	1				2				2	11	12	02	14	30			
31		Parur	6	4	2			3				2			1	3	5	8	05	08	13	31		
Total			256	201	150	161	135	138	147	168	161	148	134	139	141	1,067	681	1,748	41	26	67			

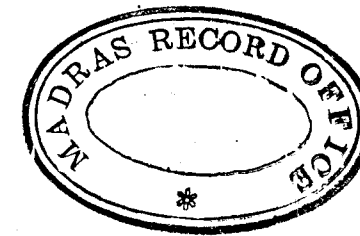
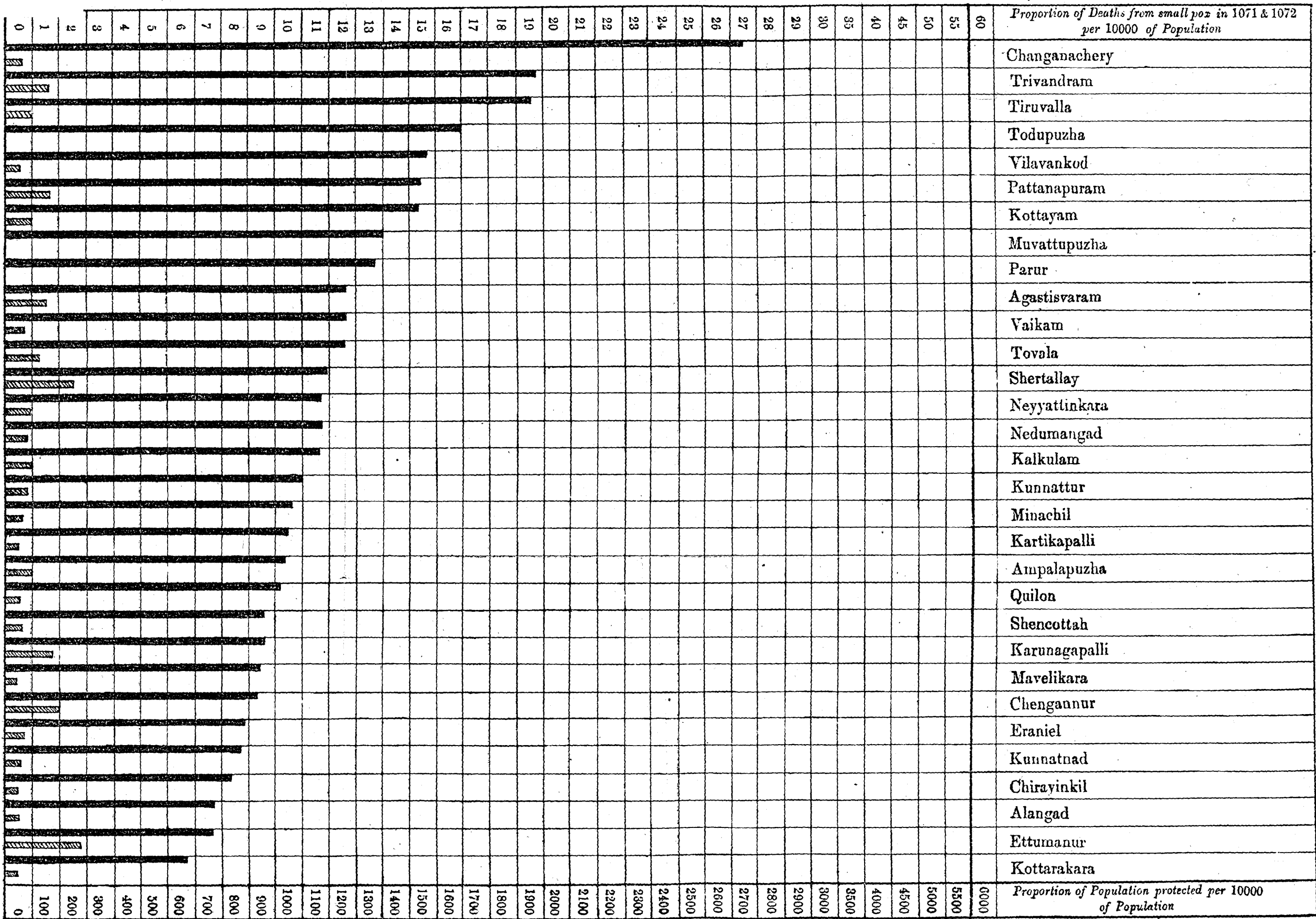


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE
PROGRESS OF VACCINATION & THE MORTALITY FROM SMALL POX



REFERENCE

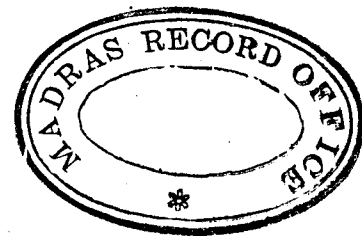
Thick black lines represent the proportion of Population protected from small pox during 1071 & 1072

Shaded lines represent the proportion of Deaths from small pox per 10000 of Population

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

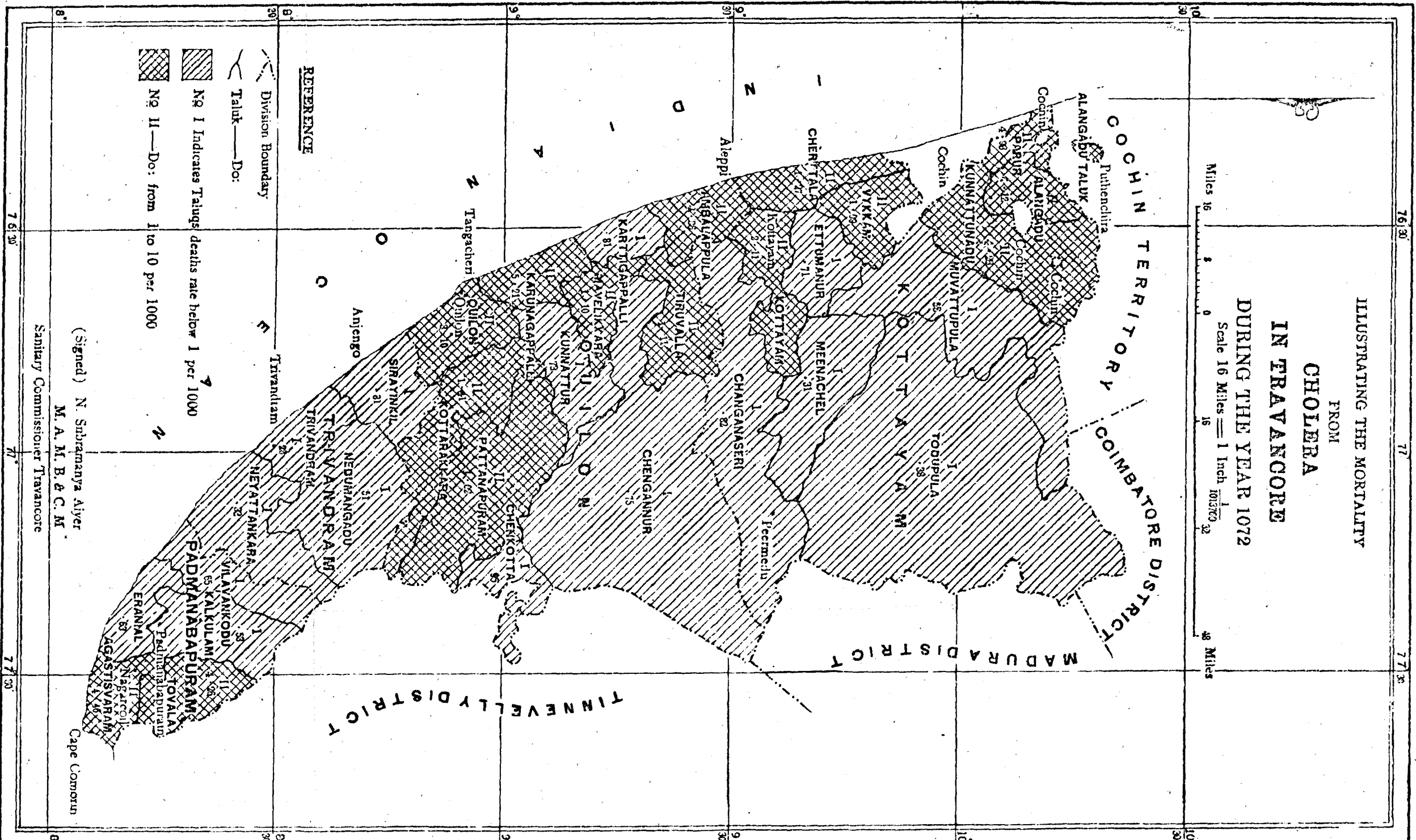
(78)—Deaths registered from cholera in the Taluks of Travancore during each month of the year 1072 M. E.

Serial Number.	Division.	Taluks.	Circles of registration.														Total.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.			Serial No.	Remarks.		
			No. of Prover-thies.	No. from which deaths were reported.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.	Male.	Female.			Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				20	21		
1	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala	6	6		2		8	21	14	1	1			35	45	37	82	151	275	426	1			
2		Agastisvaram	7	7	1	2		14	15	80	13	135	43	34	19		204	188	392	233	213	446	2		
3		Eraniel	8	8					37	6							47	20	67	44	19	63	3		
4		Kalkulam	9	3					22	6							24	8	32	40	13	53	4		
5		Vilavankod	8	8					14	13	10	1	5	1	1		22	23	45	32	33	65	5		
6	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara	10	7		1	1		13	14	8		1			22	16	38	19	14	33	6			
7		Trivandrum	10	4			1		1		20	1	4	1		5	19	14	33	16	12	28	7		
8		Nedumangad	9	7					1	15	1	8	8	2	2		12	17	29	21	30	51	8		
9		Chirayinkil	11	9					2	3	1	3	59	6	1	6	43	38	81	43	38	81	9		
10	Quilon.	Kottarakara	9	6					1	1	3		36	41	40		63	38	101	88	53	141	10		
11		Pattanamuram	8	5					1	6	1	21	3	1	2	6	23	13	41	70	32	102	11		
12		Shencottah	8	6					2	1	3	7					22	9	31	68	28	96	12		
13		Quilon	7	7					1	1	4	6	17	24			47	23	201	177	378	164	146	13	
14		Kunnattur	9	8		1	1		1	4	6	15					25	29	54	34	39	73	14		
15		Karunagapalli	8	8		1			5	6	31	10	12	33	23		280	288	568	257	261	521	15		
16		Kartigapalli	10	8		1	1		3	1	11		29	7	1	21	36	39	75	39	42	81	16		
17		Mavelikara	8	8		1	1		1	4	6	14	1	12	6		58	57	115	55	55	110	17		
18		Chengannur	7	7		2			1	9	7	11	12	27	2		41	31	72	43	32	75	18		
19		Tiruvalla	8	8					7	23	16	27	50	7	3	3	77	59	136	63	48	111	19		
20		Ambalapuzha	13	12		1	1		2	1	16	73	52	13	6	28	217	197	414	229	207	436	20		
21	Kottayam.	Shertallay	7	6					7	12	24	8	2	1	4	12	69	81	150	58	69	127	21		
22		Vaikam	6	6					8	15	32	27	12	1		8	59	81	74	155	104	109	22		
23		Ettumanur	6	6					12	7	14	13	2	2		2	16	32	26	58	39	32	71	23	
24		Kottayam	6	6		1			1	9	21	33		17	3	11	66	98	65	163	127	84	211	24	
25		Changanachery	9	9					1	10	9	7	1	1	12	6	39	23	62	52	30	82	25		
26		Minachil	5	5					1	2	8	6	1			1	10	9	19	16	15	31	26		
27		Mavattupuzha	6	6					5		15	10	5			4	29	25	54	28	24	52	27		
28		Todupuzha	5	4						6	3					1	5	5	10	19	19	38	28		
29		Kannatnad	11	11		1	1		8	8	18	48	43	27	15	98	269	215	484	235	188	423	29		
30		Alangud	9	9		1	1		15	15	9	67	17	27	48	90	162	131	293	228	184	412	30		
31		Parur	6	6		2			3	15	7	11	5	1	20	34	144	152	296	242	256	498	31		
Total.....			256	211	5	13	17	66	384	386	464	255	301	529	1,822	2,424	2,104	4,528	95	82	177				



ILLUSTRATING THE MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA IN TRAVANCORE DURING THE YEAR 1072

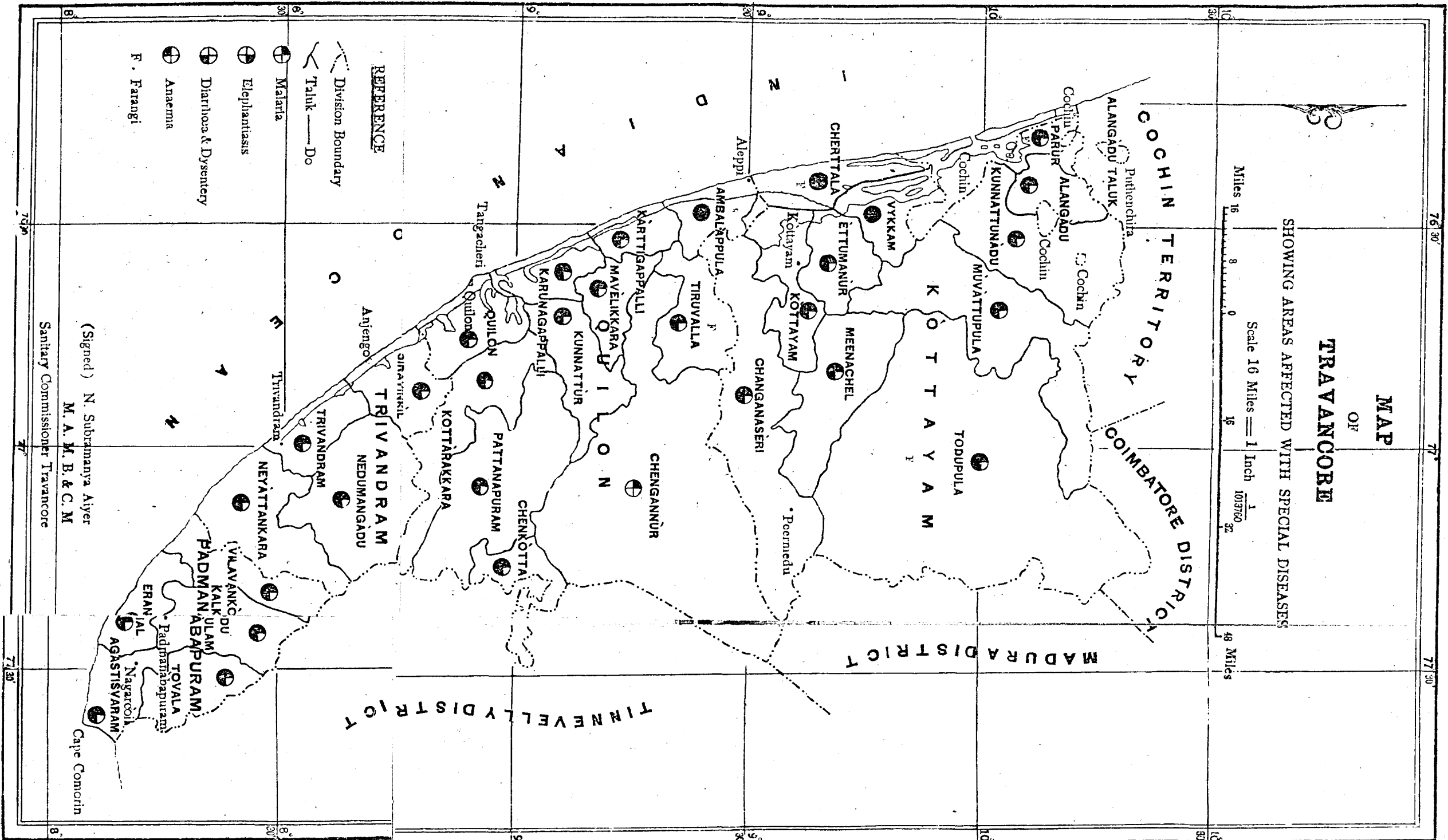
Scale 16 Miles = 1 Inch $\frac{1}{101370}$ 32 Miles



A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(80) *Deaths registered from dysentery and diarrhœa in the Taluks of Travancore during each month of the year 1072 M. E.*

Serial Number.	Division.	Taluka.	Circles of registration.														Total.		Ratio of death per 1,000 of population.			Serial Number.	Remarks.	
			No. of Provarthies.	No. from which, deaths were reported.	Arany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kurtagy.	Margaly.	Thye.	Mausy.	Pungony.	Chitray.	Vycussy.	Andy.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
1	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala	6	6	7	5	5	5	1	1	9	9	15	12	15	18	28	34	62	94	114	208	1	
2		Agastysvaram	7	7	9	14	14	7	7	4	15	9	15	12	15	18	75	61	139	85	73	158	2	
3		Eraniel	8	8	7	5	2	5	11	6	5	2	2	5	4	2	39	29	68	36	27	63	3	
4		Kalkulam	9	9	9	9	14	5	6	9	3	3	3	6	4	4	34	33	67	57	55	112	4	
5		Vilavankod	8	7	5	5	9	11	11	2	6	4	4	9	12	4	23	36	64	40	52	92	5	
6	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara	10	10	8	5	...	7	1	4	4	6	13	8	7	1	31	33	64	27	29	56	6	
7		Trivandrum	10	9	4	10	8	9	12	10	26	13	21	18	23	28	131	51	182	117	45	162	7	
8		Nedumangad	9	9	12	12	3	3	...	1	4	4	26	11	14	21	55	33	88	99	59	158	8	
9		Chirayinkil	11	10	3	12	7	1	2	10	10	11	8	6	20	47	43	90	47	43	90	9		
10							10																	
11	Quilon.	Kottarakara	9	8	3	5	3	1	2	3	4	14	2	4	15	38	18	56	51	25	76	10		
12		Pattanaapuram	8	8	6	3	5	3	1	3	2	2	3	4	4	7	29	19	41	55	48	103	11	
13		Shencottah	8	8	9	4	4	7	4	4	4	1	4	1	1	6	25	23	48	77	71	148	12	
14		Quilon	7	7	25	21	10	7	1	7	13	3	10	7	22	22	79	69	148	64	56	120	13	
15		Kannattur	19	11	12	16	2	6	10	7	18	7	18	7	12	27	87	60	147	118	81	199	14	
16		Karnagapalli	8	8	16	10	15	...	13	7	7	7	9	6	6	6	52	54	103	47	49	96	15	
17		Kartikapalli	10	9	22	16	5	10	7	8	16	23	15	14	43	88	103	191	95	112	207	16		
18		Mavelikara	8	8	15	11	6	11	...	1	2	10	7	19	33	57	58	115	55	56	111	17		
19		Chengannur	7	7	15	7	14	3	2	11	4	10	13	20	19	24	86	56	142	91	59	150	18	
20		Tiruvalla	8	8	19	13	9	16	4	15	8	...	11	15	28	36	98	76	174	80	62	142	19	
21	Ampalapuzha	13	13	33	20	21	26	8	20	24	22	16	22	30	19	136	125	261	143	131	274	20		
22	Kottayam.	Shertallay	7	7	39	37	16	1	1	2	...	14	17	11	37	112	152	278	107	120	236	21		
23		Vaikam	7	7	12	16	5	19	2	17	17	12	4	4	74	100	139	239	135	161	296	22		
24		Ettumanur	6	6	29	28	24	20	2	11	12	16	19	13	31	44	147	102	245	181	126	307	23	
25		Kottayam	8	8	31	21	35	35	6	13	15	33	27	25	25	74	187	153	340	242	198	440	24	
26		Changanachery	9	9	8	11	8	12	1	5	3	19	13	15	16	47	76	82	158	101	109	210	25	
27		Minachil	7	7	1	4	5	...	1	...	10	11	4	...	5	23	18	41	38	80	68	26		
28		Muvattupuzha	6	6	5	3	1	8	3	9	12	12	6	6	3	19	50	39	89	48	37	85	27	
29		Todupuzha	5	5	1	3	2	1	...	2	3	9	2	2	3	6	8	17	25	30	64	94	28	
30		Kumattnad	11	11	6	5	7	2	9	14	20	11	23	22	25	18	85	77	162	74	67	141	29	
31		Alangad	9	9	9	2	2	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	1	3	11	14	25	15	19	34	30	
	Parur	6	6	1	1	1	12	5	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	17	11	28	15	18	33	31		
36			36	30	61	46	67	82	97	58	260	239	198	239	198	750	675	812	887	81	71	153		



A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(82)—Statement of Births registered in the Towns of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	13	14
Serial number.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Brahmins.		Sudras.		Other Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Europeans.		Kurusians.		Other Christians.		Total.		Grand Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of Population.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1	Nagercoil	11,187	12	13	25	60	43	103	102	186	378	37	39	76	18	23	41	319	304	623	55.08
2	Trivandrum	27,887	81	64	143	220	215	435	282	542	37	35	72	33	28	61	633	602	1,235	45.003	
3	Quilon	15,375	1	1	1	13	14	27	29	34	63	13	13	26	53	53	108	108	118	226	14.69
4	Alleppey	22,768	9	6	15	27	17	44	34	41	75	42	55	97	17	81	158	180	200	389	17.08
5	Kottayam	7,090	3	1	4	22	26	48	90	92	191	15	9	24	155	129	284	234	257	551	77.71
	Total.....	84,307	105	85	190	342	315	657	636	613	1,249	144	151	295	1	336	316	652	1,563	3,044	36.16

xxxix

(83)—Statement showing the deaths registered in the Towns of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

1	2	3	4						5	6	7	8	9	10						11	12	13	14													
Serial Number.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Class.						Small pox.		Fever.		Anæmia.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.						Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Serial Number.									
			Brahmins.	Other Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Other Christians.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total Injuries.	Wounds or accidents.					Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	Nagercoil	11,187	28	112	262	107	1	29	3	2	9	61	38	99	4	494	81	175	32	63	69	4	9	312	1	113	417	446	94	86	180	538	48.09	1		
2	Trivandrum	27,887	157	425	476	65	1	99	2	4	125	82	207	32	24	56	16	10	26	98	88	136	4	9	312	1	113	417	446	338	784	1,230	44.16	2		
3	Quilon	15,375	3	39	79	48	2	8	1	32	13	45	5	6	11	38	32	7	13	8	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	57	138	287	18.68	3		
4	Alleppey	22,768	7	36	81	189	6	157	1	32	20	52	17	14	31	56	51	107	44	46	90	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	99	87	186	472	20.73	4
5	Kottayam	7,090	3	40	140	19	1	168	...	...	51	30	81	9	1	10	5	3	8	67	59	126	78	63	141	3	3	1	4	78	63	141	370	52.18	5	
	Total	84,307	215	652	1,038	428	3	655	6	11	183	484	67	45	112	209	177	386	184	438	254	438	4	2	6	11	28	2	3	798	631	1,429	2,867	34.36		

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(84)—Statement showing the births registered in the Jails of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

1	2	3										4	5	6
Serial number.	Name of Jails.	Births.										Total.	Serial number.	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Trivandrum	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.	1	
2	Quilon	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.	2	
	Total.....	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.		

(85)—Statement showing the deaths registered from different causes in the Jails of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

1	2	3	4										5	6	7
Serial number.	Name of Jails.	Classes.	Deaths from different causes.										Grand Total.	Serial number.	Remarks.
			Small-pox.	Fevers.	Angemia.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Suicide.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake bite and killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Total.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1	Trivandrum	Brahmins.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	
2	Quilon	Sudras.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	
	Total.....	...	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	

A.—VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

(86)—Births registered according to months and classes in the Taluks of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Births registered according to classes.						Ratio of births per mille of population.											
Serial Number.	Division.	Taluks.	Auvary.	Purthasy.	Aryasy.	Kartirasy.	Margally.	Thye.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chitray.	Veyasay.	Amy.	Andy.	Total Births.	Brahmins.	Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	Burnsians.	Other Christians.	Total.	Brahmins.	Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	Burnsians.	Other Christians.	Total.		
1	Trivandrum.	Tovale	77	75	61	55	41	70	75	72	66	64	64	55	768	25	245	474	16	16	8	768	84	823	1533	53	...	...	...	...	768		
2		Agasthyapuram	128	126	103	96	102	133	133	129	134	133	134	117	1,731	57	238	1,255	91	91	50	1,731	65	341	1415	104	...	...	...	...	1,731		
3		Eraniel	80	95	103	96	102	133	133	129	134	133	134	117	1,022	19	6	1,066	9	9	40	1,022	105	143	755	08	...	...	...	...	1,022		
4		Kalkulam	102	98	96	107	120	100	95	106	107	108	107	97	1,186	18	3	1,237	18	18	67	1,186	31	440	1311	63	...	...	...	...	1,186		
5		Vilavankode	115	131	140	156	160	144	131	128	131	139	139	139	113	1,626	23	9	1,684	23	23	113	1,626	21	2,020	1311	45	...	...	...	...	1,626	
6		Neyyattinkara	263	241	250	327	352	326	312	292	312	312	312	312	203	3,307	23	110	3,437	23	23	128	3,307	21	3,598	1684	45	...	...	...	...	3,307	
7		Trivandrum	174	188	230	302	259	214	266	298	335	331	331	331	203	3,807	151	1,028	1,374	151	151	128	3,807	21	4,400	1684	45	...	...	...	...	3,807	
8		Nedumangad	88	101	80	155	140	133	137	156	165	165	165	165	103	1,402	32	913	1,538	32	32	10	1,402	23	1,605	1508	43	...	...	...	...	1,402	
9		Chirayinkil	211	270	150	215	236	273	254	226	217	217	217	217	140	2,800	32	913	1,538	32	32	10	2,800	32	1,605	1508	43	...	...	...	...	2,800	
10		Kottarakkara	80	112	88	105	106	102	98	96	116	116	110	110	140	1,245	22	434	1,538	22	22	95	1,245	70	832	8923	50	...	...	...	...	1,245	
11		Pattanamparam	52	44	46	49	49	47	36	46	32	34	34	34	28	653	49	72	486	49	49	1	653	70	832	8923	50	...	...	...	...	653	
12		Shencottah	79	62	73	74	62	62	54	42	36	36	36	36	35	553	2	185	201	2	2	44	553	70	832	8923	50	...	...	...	...	553	
13		Quilon	212	229	191	219	173	167	162	171	171	171	171	171	123	2,248	6	676	1,118	212	212	1	2,248	108	1,038	1033	55	...	...	...	...	2,248	
14		Kannur	134	170	123	145	115	108	114	133	132	138	132	138	126	1,894	8	530	700	70	70	189	1,894	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	1,894	
15		Karimgappalli	138	138	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	1,894	8	530	700	70	70	189	1,894	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	1,894	
16		Mavelikkara	65	101	75	46	76	77	55	86	109	109	109	109	74	1,026	11	362	475	77	77	111	1,026	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	1,026	
17		Chengannur	151	127	86	109	83	86	109	109	109	109	109	109	74	1,026	11	362	475	77	77	111	1,026	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	1,026	
18		Truvalla	132	173	106	132	150	132	139	217	207	207	207	207	173	2,120	10	714	753	33	33	103	2,120	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	2,120	
19		Ampalappuzha	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	1,026	10	714	753	33	33	103	2,120	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	1,026	
20		Sherattay	150	181	136	118	138	128	81	124	136	136	136	136	109	2,008	4	431	1,378	127	127	607	2,008	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	2,008	
21		Vaikam	150	181	136	118	138	128	81	124	136	136	136	136	109	2,008	4	431	1,378	127	127	607	2,008	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	2,008	
22		Kottayam	155	112	146	115	135	141	163	147	180	129	178	152	152	1,723	22	404	703	37	37	204	1,723	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	1,723	
23		Changanacherry	111	120	112	79	97	64	80	131	133	133	133	133	106	1,223	7	375	445	27	27	569	1,223	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	1,223	
24		Almudil	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	1,364	9	240	283	18	18	353	1,364	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	1,364	
25		Kavattupuzha	139	97	78	66	85	144	45	139	64	28	14	13	13	1,364	11	242	502	80	80	529	1,364	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	1,364	
26		Kavattupuzha	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	2,217	30	442	970	216	216	106	2,217	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	2,217	
27		Kunnathur	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	2,217	30	442	970	216	216	106	2,217	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	2,217	
28		Alangud	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	2,217	30	442	970	216	216	106	2,217	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	2,217	
29		Parur	43	41	29	52	25	13	31	21	21	27	30	28	28	375	2	108	178	8	8	79	375	70	916	1033	55	...	...	...	...	375	
30		Total.....	Total.....	3,980	4,020	3,791	3,982	4,037	3,941	3,339	4,026	4,161	3,984	3,917	3,556	46,975	615	13,551	24,762	2,318	...	1	6,728	46,975	24	533	934	91	...	...	...	...	46,975
31				Total.....	3,980	4,020	3,791	3,982	4,037	3,941	3,339	4,026	4,161	3,984	3,917	3,556	46,975	615	13,551	24,762	2,318	...	1	6,728	46,975	24	533	934	91	...	...	...	...

(87)—Return showing the births and deaths registered in the Taluks of Travancore during the year 1072 M. E.

[illegible]

B.—VACCINATION.

(88)—Talukwar Statement of Vaccination work performed during 1972.

Number.	Sanitary Districts.	Taluka.	Population of Districts as per census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the State.	Total number of persons primarily vaccinated.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.			
						Males.	Females.		Total.	Under one year.	Success.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.
1	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovola	29,751	245	1	801	525	1,326	1,326	286	12,17	91,77	31,73	41,58	2,45	43,35
2		Agastisvaram	87,341	809	1	2,329	1,683	4,012	2,006	747	3,053	34,72	46,63	45,46	4,52	49,98
3		Eraniel	1,05,098	740	1	2,561	1,961	4,522	1,938	90	3,508	78,80	49,31	30,49	3,30	43,57
4		Kalkulam	59,474	408	1	2,811	1,424	4,235	1,588	192	3,849	90,88	50	64,71	3,90	64,91
5		Vilavilad	68,521	469	1	2,729	1,957	4,686	2,343	180	4,306	93,59	51,06	64,15	3,05	64,50
6		Neyyattinkara	1,10,755	519	1	3,741	2,594	6,335	2,343	111	6,221	99,22	46,6	47,14	3,06	47,20
7		Trivandrum.	1,11,712	1,190	1	4,114	3,973	8,086	2,021	616	7,293	89,15	88,86	64,53	1,63	63,95
8		Nedumangad	55,497	663	1	2,929	1,213	4,142	1,721	214	3,428	96,54	26,75	53,08	1,69	54,77
9		Chirayinkil	97,995	683	1	1,866	1,689	3,555	1,321	31	3,168	89,87	40	32,32	3,04	32,36
10		Qulon.	Qulon	1,19,396	791	1	3,623	2,304	5,927	1,616	263	4,980	84,02	50,06	43,39	3,35	46,74
11	Kottarakk		39,447	98	1	2,376	401	3,777	1,388	81	2,751	73,13	49,87	69,71	5,06	74,83
12	Pattannapuram		32,088	493	1	1,352	710	2,062	1,362	140	1,497	70,04	48,78	29,51	1,24	39,75
13	Shencottah		73,529	337	2	2,846	1,627	4,473	2,296	14	4,033	100,16	57,61	51,85	4,3	56,28
14	Kunnattu		1,08,529	1,222	2	3,194	2,143	5,337	2,047	165	4,576	85,74	18,11	43,05	91	42,96
15	Karnagappalli		91,550	1,313	2	2,358	1,493	3,761	1,410	262	3,233	80,04	46,6	35,16	32	35,38
16	Kartikapalli		1,03,619	1,09	2	2,536	2,047	4,583	1,528	49	4,563	93,77	50,72	29,87	2,17	95,08
17	Mavelikara		93,960	1,09	2	2,075	878	2,953	1,476	99	2,953	73,11	64,07	22,91	2,92	75,08
18	Chengannur		1,22,142	977	2	6,195	3,493	8,694	2,148	208	8,634	76,76	59,95	62,85	2,04	64,89
19	Tiruvalla		94,745	783	3	2,866	1,767	4,633	1,389	10,557	4,633	62,87	44,36	36,02	2,47	38,49
20	Kottayam.	Anabapuzha	74,723	591	21	6,259	3,280	9,539	2,465	115	5,555	96,57	50	74,65	2,29	74,94
21		Changanachery	77,004	577	21	7,773	975	8,748	2,773	110	2,550	81,13	81,08	2,22	79,96	
22		Kottayam	80,823	577	1	1,798	1,271	3,069	1,144	75	2,519	70,48	53,57	42,30	5,1	52,81
23		Etummanur	59,576	192	1	9,303	2,920	7,383	3,164	167	5,531	88,46	49,18	52,30	1,09	65,33
24		Minaichil	1,17,261	969	2	4,563	2,601	6,459	2,423	203	5,253	81,01	50	65,15	2,08	67,85
25		Shertala	80,628	916	2	3,848	2,611	6,459	2,423	203	5,253	81,01	50	65,15	2,08	67,85
26		Vaikam	50,628	916	2	3,848	2,611	6,459	2,423	203	5,253	81,01	50	65,15	2,08	67,85
27		Alengad	79,363	341	1	1,661	1,445	3,106	1,916	174	1,883	63,77	46,27	27,92	16,8	61,83
28		Parur	59,278	341	1	2,333	2,139	4,472	1,949	190	3,833	85,71	50	64,67	3,34	43,06
29		Vaikam.	Kunnattunad	1,14,049	516	2	2,645	1,634	4,549	1,949	135	4,534	98,86	12,50	86,22	5,50	86,72
30	Mavattupuzha		1,03,069	199	2	7,187	2,937	9,174	3,440	13	8,881	98,86	12,50	86,22	5,50	86,72
31	Todupuzha		25,202	41	7	1,752	377	2,129	1,586	119	1,885	80,19	50	72,81	1,94	74,75
Total...			25,43,028	386	73	80,565	58,317	1,47,882	...	525	1,29,331	87,80	49,46	44,92	1,72	46,94

C.—CONSERVANCY.

(89)—Statement showing the number of the rural conservancy stations with their staff and expenditure during 1072.

Serial number.	Stations.	Strength of Establishment.			Cost.			Remarks.
		Overseers.	Peons.	Sweepers.	Rupces.	Chs.	Cash.	
1	Tovala	1	...	6	264	7	1	
2	Tirapatisaram	1	...	6	297	27	...	
3	Bhutapandi	1	...	9	402	16	...	
4	Cape Comorin	1	...	7	359	23	15	
5	Suchindram	1	3	17	914	2	4	
6	Eraniel	1	2	20	959	22	9	
7	Colachel	1	1	15	657	2	4	
8	Kalkulam	1	4	28	1,431	7	8	
9	Tiruvattar	1	...	6	327	8	13	
10	Tiruvancode	1	...	7	351	20	7	
11	Kuzhittura	1	1	12	615	11	2	
12	Tengapattanam	1	1	8	454	26	10	
13	Parassala	1	...	3	186	26	6	
14	Puvar	1	...	4	191	18	6	
15	Neyyattinkara	1	...	8	409	1	...	
16	Balaramapuram	1	...	4	224	22	12	
17	Ulloor...	1	...	3	187	20	...	
18	Nedumangad	1	...	5	226	7	10	
19	Varkala	1	2	4	391	11	4	
20	Attungal	1	...	5	263	20	8	
21	Kottarakara	1	...	3	120	...	...	
22	Pattanapuram	1	...	2	114	19	4	
23	Shenkotta	1	2	13	904	...	3	
24	Karunagapalli	1	...	5	205	3	10	
25	Kayangulam	1	1	14	726	16	14	
26	Kartikapalli	1	...	10	323	19	4	
27	Mavelikara	1	...	10	305	3	11	
28	Pattanamtitta	1	...	4	194	17	2	
29	Tiruvalla	1	...	3	115	21	7	
30	Ampalapuzha	1	...	4	223	8	1	
31	Shertallay	1	...	4	188	25	...	
32	Arukutti	1	...	9	191	13	8	
33	Vaikam	1	1	12	675	12	2	
34	Ettumanur	1	...	7	326	8	14	
35	Changanachery	1	1	13	610	25	8	
36	Minachil	1	...	4	188	15	4	
37	Muvattupuzha	1	...	9	325	8	7	
38	Alwaye	1	1	8	402	8	8	
39	Parur	1	2	15	780	27	1	
Total.....		39	22	321	16,297	1	12	

D.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(90)—Annual Return of the sick treated by the Members of the Sanitary Department, Travancore, during the year 1072 M. E.

Serial Number.	Diseases.	Number treated by the District Sanitary Officer, Padmanabhapuram.	Number treated by the District Sanitary Officer, Quilon.	Number treated by the District Sanitary Officer, Kottayam.	Number treated by the District Sanitary Officer, Vaikom.	Number treated by the Taluk Sanitary Officer, Nedumangad.	Total.
1	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cholera	23	41	35	80	20	199
3	Dysentery	138	29	47	6	39	259
4	Malarial Fever	596	92	134	1	120	943
5	Primary Syphilis	5	5	3	1	2	16
6	Secondary Syphilis	3	6	6	...	3	18
7	Gonorrhoea	5	2	7	...	3	17
8	Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Worms	48	26	128	...	102	304
10	Debility	50	26	106	27	58	327
11	Rheumatic affections	88	29	45	3	58	233
12	Tubercular affections	...	7	7	...	14	...
13	Leprosy	...	1	1	...	2	...
14	Veneral Diseases	4	10	3	...	17	...
15	All other General Diseases	214	199	49	128	109	699
16	Diseases of the Nervous system	25	22	35	36	20	138
17	Do. Eye	26	50	21	...	48	145
18	Do. Ear	10	9	3	1	6	29
19	Do. Nose	3	4	1	...	3	11
20	Do. Circulatory system	1	5	1	...	...	7
21	Do. Lungs	1	6	3	...	85	95
22	Other diseases of the Respiratory system	63	22	22	19	...	126
23	Diarrhoea	103	70	58	96	105	432
24	Dyspepsia	85	11	42	15	49	202
25	Diseases of the Liver	2	1	6	...	...	9
26	Other diseases of the Digestive system	50	53	146	65	189	503
27	Diseases of the Spleen	1	3	1	...	...	5
28	Do. Lymphatic system	2	...	1	...	...	3
29	Do. Urinary system	12	6	9	...	6	33
30	Do. Generative system	9	10	24	...	10	53
31	Do. Organs of Locomotion	6	3	1	...	15	25
32	Do. Connective tissue	20	6	20	4	19	69
33	Do. Skin	14	38	78	5	69	204
34	Ulcers	76	4	38	13	26	157
35	Poisons	1	...	...	...	...	1
36	General Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Local Injuries	16	9	22	22	15	84
Total.....		1,700	805	1,163	522	1,189	5,379
Treated by Temporary Inspectors		...	...	...	...	...	639
Do. Vaccinators		...	...	...	...	...	3,093
Do. Conservancy Overseers		...	...	...	...	...	1,214
Total.....		...	...	...	...	...	10,325

D.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(91)—Annual statement showing the diseases of the in and out-patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of Travancore for the year 1012.

(91).—Annual statement showing the diseases of the in and out-patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of Trancore for the year 1072.

Number.	Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	General Diseases.						Group B.		Group C.		Group D.		Local Diseases.						Other diseases of the Respiratory System.			
		Group A.			Group B.			Group C.		Group D.		Group E.		Group F.		Group G.							
		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	Veneral Diseases other than those in Group A.	All other General Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	Diseases of the Throat.	Lungs (diseases of.)	
1	General Hospital	...	...	702	1,876	66	125	324	...	1,451	703	777	48	4	300	2,694	316	315	356	00	73	127	1,571
2	Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	(a) Lymce-in-Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Taluk Hospital	...	...	607	620	53	82	108	...	213	147	538	12	159	...	1,738	240	257	384	29	29	15	602
5	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	309	128	17	23	12	...	325	152	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Women and Children's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Police Dispensary	...	...	131	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Do. Sub-Dispensary	...	...	201	103	13	13	50	...	123	135	124	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Vadakkattokkuram Dispensary	...	...	64	60	12	13	49	...	47	101	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Port Dispensary	...	...	742	408	12	13	49	...	303	230	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Razur Cutcherry Dispensary	...	...	179	149	22	23	24	...	101	201	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	District Dispensary, Chirayinkul	...	...	170	470	25	23	37	...	420	103	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	...	...	445	1,104	39	71	36	...	815	138	371	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	(b) Lymce-in-Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	District Hospital, Mavelikara	...	...	705	642	...	...	...	...	652	105	190	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Dispensary, Kozhencheri	...	...	310	1,000	21	6	34	...	143	125	215	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Hospital, Thiruvalla	...	...	450	488	16	36	29	...	304	188	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Hospital, Kottayam	...	...	443	1,016	14	48	...	...	720	252	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	do., Alleppey	...	...	1,470	4,065	77	74	203	...	1,382	135	1,092	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Dispensary, Vakkam	...	...	180	294	34	55	50	...	246	96	82	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	do., Alwaye	...	...	480	1,240	35	14	56	...	324	83	212	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Hospital, Shertekay	...	...	571	1,027	170	243	188	...	281	143	440	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	do., Parur	...	...	206	639	9	30	69	...	165	81	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	do., Kuttanadu	...	...	210	1,022	11	33	...	...	234	30	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	do., Lalam	...	...	200	1,443	23	40	18	...	630	16	406	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	do., Kanjirappali	...	...	370	743	22	106	26	...	109	84	340	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Dispensary, Peermade	...	...	111	1,125	11	238	28	...	238	14	81	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Dispensary, Carlamon Hills	...	...	52	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	District Hospital, Shencottah	...	...	230	773	21	20	21	...	124	126	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	do., Nedumangad	...	...	209	1,010	12	15	...	...	139	51	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	do., Nedumangad	...	...	269	1,010	12	15	...	...	139	51	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	do., Palode	...	...	192	1,363	39	19	33	...	242	144	223	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	do., Hospiyal, Neyyattinkara	...	...	18	506	2	...	...	...	200	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	do., Hospiyal, Panassala	...	...	369	4,984	98	91	...	...	294	117	350	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	P. W. Hospital, Kuttanadu	...	...	232	2,910	13	16	...	...	142	27	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	do., Hospiyal, Kuttanadu	...	...	298	4,247	...	...	...	...	156	4	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	District Hospital, Nedumangad	...	...	489	5,020	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	District Hospital, Nedumangad	...	...	157	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	District Hospital, Nedumangad	...	...	50	584	1,083	31	...	...	150	51	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	113	915	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	do., Hospiyal, Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Weekly and bi-weekly Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	36	1,631	13,937	52,952	1,092	2,058	2,403	9	13,236	5,267	11,144	417	679	2,556	39,900	6,968	7,586	5,778	213	809	1,746	17,970

D--MEDICAL RELIEF--continued.

(91)—Annual Statement showing the Diseases of the In and Out-Patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of Travancore for the year 1972 M. E.

Number.	Name of Hospital or Dispensary	3 (Continued)													4	5						
		Local Diseases (Continued)														Major.	Minor.					
		Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Gout.	Spleen (diseases of)	Lymphatic System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	Diseases of the Connective tissue.	Diseases of the Skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	No appreciable Disease.	Total number of In and Out Patients, treated in each Dispensary.			
1	General Hospital	1,318	687	52	2,020	...	68	203	164	426	116	512	977	622	...	8	...	761	...	19,959	102	1,121
2	Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	68	30
3	(a) Lying-in-Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,251	13	234
4	(b) Gynaecological Ward	650	116	19	1,065	...	8	63	75	255	30	136	871	890	...	...	...	147	...	6,430	3	160
5	Thyroid Hospital, Tiruvalla	225	332	13	786	1	2	13	40	508	18	141	385	63	...	...	...	129	...	6,430	3	160
6	Leprosy Hospital, Kottayam	91	6	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,178	...	46
7	Women and Children's Hospital	276	276	12	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610	...	98
8	Palace Dispensary	214	214	12	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,561	...	8
9	do. Sub-Dispensary	276	276	12	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610	...	98
10	Vaidakottaram Dispensary	276	276	12	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610	...	98
11	Vaidakottaram Dispensary	276	276	12	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610	...	98
12	Ward Dispensary	276	276	12	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610	...	98
13	District Dispensary, Chinnakkal	123	167	95	2,542	...	3	21	134	85	11	331	706	507	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	11	319
14	do. Hospital, Quilon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,804	22	623
15	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
16	(a) Lying-in-Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	25	...
17	(b) Gynaecological Ward	978	578	54	1,505	...	13	40	100	421	70	90	948	586	...	...	...	...	...	12,317	37	624
18	District Hospital, Maruthur	610	413	43	1,458	...	19	37	138	395	28	301	540	340	...	...	...	...	...	10,199	20	386
19	do. Hospital, Tiruvalla	921	370	57	1,436	...	5	13	185	113	40	528	1,022	628	...	...	...	...	...	11,820	23	307
20	do. Dispensary, Changanacherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,199	20	386
21	do. Hospital, Kottayam	1,579	1,335	150	3,705	7	9	261	257	1,706	257	456	654	363	...	...	...	...	...	10,199	11	335
22	do. Dispensary, Vaikom	297	341	16	683	...	7	36	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
23	do. Hospital, Sherttilay	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
24	do. do. Parur	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
25	do. do. Muvattupuzha	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
26	do. do. Todupuzha	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
27	do. do. Kaniyapalli	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
28	do. Dispensary, Peermade	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
29	do. District Hospital, Sattur	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
30	do. District Hospital, Sattur	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
31	do. Dispensary, Punalur	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
32	do. do. Kottarakkall	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
33	do. do. Nedumangad	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
34	do. do. Pallode	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
35	do. Hospital, Neyyattinkara	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
36	do. do. Kottarakkall	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
37	P. W. Dispensary, Thekkumparam	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
38	P. W. Dispensary, Thekkumparam	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
39	District Hospital, Pambanadhipuram	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
40	do. Dispensary, Calahel	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
41	do. Hospital, Nagercoil	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
42	do. District Hospital, Trivandrum	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
43	do. do. do. do.	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
44	do. do. do. do.	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
45	do. do. do. do.	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
46	do. do. do. do.	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
47	do. do. do. do.	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
48	do. do. do. do.	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
49	do. do. do. do.	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
50	do. do. do. do.	183	312	66	680	...	7	26	158	169	6	3	374	431	160	...	...	...	...	4,745	12	183
51	Weekly and bi-weekly Dispensaries	1,062	306	6	985	...	2	68	36	164	6	135	502	256	...	...	...	...	...	6,501	...	343
	Special Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,305	...	29
	Total	10,738	13,230	1,361	38,280	48	578	1,780	3,677	8,183	1,072	7,982	22,355	16,070	400	1,068	10,618	31	3,38,199	619	12,727	

E—VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

(92)—*Annual Return of sick and lame animals treated in the Trivandrum Veterinary Hospital during the year 1072 M. E.*

Number.	Diseases.	Remaining at the end of 1971.	Admitted during 1972.	Discharged.					Remaining.	Remarks.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Destroyed.		
1	Abscess	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	
2	Anemia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Aptha	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Broken horn	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Broken knee	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Canker	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Castration	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Catarrah	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Congestion of Lungs	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Conjunctivitis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Colic	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	
12	Cornetitis	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Cough	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Debility	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Diarrhoea	1	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Difficult Labour	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Dyspepsia	...	5	3	...	...	1	...	1	
18	Dysentery	...	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	
19	Eczema Epizootica	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
20	Epistaxis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Fever	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Filaria Oculi	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Fits	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Foul foot	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Fracture	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
26	Garget	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Indigestion	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Mange	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Nephritis	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
30	Oedema	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Off Feed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
32	Omphalitis	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
33	Opacity of cornea	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
34	Ophthalmia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Paralysis	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	
36	Paraplegia	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	
37	Proctatresia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
38	Prurigo	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
39	Psoriasis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
40	Rabies	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
41	Retention of Placenta	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
42	Retention of Urine	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
43	Ring worm	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Saddle gall	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
45	Seedy toe	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Sessamoditis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
47	Sprain	...	16	15	1	...	...	...	...	
48	Swelling	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Surfeit	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
50	Tetanus	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
51	Tumour	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
52	Tympanitis	...	1	21	20	...	2	...	...	
53	Ulcer	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	
54	Varicella Vaccinea	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
55	Ventral hernia	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
56	Warts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
57	Worms	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
58	Wound	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	2	

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

ABSTRACT.

[illegible]

(93)—*Collegiate Education—General.*

(94)—Collegiate Education—Special.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(97)—School Education—General.

ENGLISH—PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Management.	Taluk.	Institution.	Number on Register at the end of 1971.			Percentage attendance.			Distribution of students according to classes.			Average age of students in each class or Form.			Distribution of Students according to Caste or Creed.												Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.						Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Infant class.	Form I.	Form II.	Infant class.	Form I.	Form II.	Infant class.	Form I.	Form II.	Kutpears, Kurians.	Tamil Brahmins.	Kshatrias.	Malayali Sudras.	Kannias.	Channars.	Parayas, Vedars Kurvars.	Others.	Syrian Christians.	Protestant Christians.	Land holders or Agriculturists.	Labourers or coolies.	Traders or Merchants.	Artisans.	Others unspecified.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.	Ch.	Rs.

exliv

(98).—School Education—General.

VERNACULAR—HIGH SCHOOLS.

Management.	Taluk.	Institution.	No. on Register at end of 1971.				No. on Register at end of 1972.				Percentage attendance.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Average age of students in each class.							Distribution of students according to caste or creed.														Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.					Expenditure.				Fee Income.		Cost to Government.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			Increase.				Decrease.				No. vaccinated.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.		Infant Class.		Class I.		Do. II.		Do. III.		Do. IV.		Do. V.		Do. VI.	

exlv

A.—EDUCATION—continued.
(99)—School Education—General.
VERNACULAR—MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

A.—EDUCATION—continued.
(100)—School Education—General.
VERNACULAR—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

A.—EDUCATION—continued.
(100)—School Education—General.
VERNACULAR—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

cxlix

Management.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.		Distribution of students according to caste or creed.		Distribution of students according to occupation of parents.		Expenditure.		Fee Income.		Cost to Government.	
Private.	Taluk.	Number of Schools.		Average age of students in each Class.		Distribution of students according to classes.											

cl

(102)—Grants sanctioned according to the New Rules in 1072 M. E.

No.	Name of School or Institution.	Amount of grant.			No.	Name of School or Institution.	Amount of grant.		
		Rs.	Ch.	C.			Rs.	Ch.	C.
<i>English Middle Schools.</i>									
1	Nagercoil girls Boarding school	37	8	2	57	Pathugramom Primary school	3	14	...
2	Neyyoor Middle Boarding school	15	18	10	58	Manakundithura	6	...	...
3	Martandom L. M. S. Middle school	19	9	5	59	Manakudi	4	14	...
4	Fort Mission school for girls	75	...	...	60	Oyaravilla	3	7	...
5	L. M. S. Anglo Vernacular school	...	...	...	61	Putheri	3	...	...
6	St. Joseph's Convent Middle school	23	...	...	62	Rajavoor	7	...	...
7	Leo XIII. school	86	7	...	63	Nagercoil girls Boarding	12	...	...
8	C. N. I. Institution Practising	18	10	...		Normal school	6	24	8
9	C. M. S. girls school, Vijayapuram	34	...	...	64	Kottar girls school	4	...	...
10	Mar Gregorius Middle school	82	19	13	65	Kottaram	4	...	...
11	Buchanan Institution	29	14	...	66	Tenuespuram	4	14	...
12	Do. Lower Secondary Train-	72	2	5	67	Nagercoil girls school	11	7	...
13	Anglo Vernacular Middle school	50	...	...	68	Mandapuram	4	14	...
14	St. Joseph's Convent girls school	24	9	5	69	Kalliyankadu	4	14	...
	Pallam	43	9	5	70	Thekuchurankudi	4	14	...
<i>English Primary Schools.</i>					71	Puthur	5	7	...
15	Neyyoor girls Boarding school	13	21	...	72	Andarkulam	4	14	...
16	Parassala L. M. S. Primary school	7	18	10	73	Kanniakumari	4	14	...
17	Fulluvila St. Mary's school	3	...	...	74	Home Church boys school Nagercoil.	10	14	...
18	Karamanay Primary school	10	...	...	75	Chottavilla boys school	4	14	...
19	Kottaram Do.	13	9	5	76	Vakayadi girls	7	14	...
20	C. M. S. Do. Mavelikara	12	...	...	77	Vadasseri boys	7	...	...
21	C. M. S. Do. Thalavady	12	23	5	78	Do. girls	7	14	...
22	Olesha Do.	12	18	10	79	Vadaseri	4	14	...
<i>Vernacular Middle Schools.</i>					80	Kumarapuram	4	14	...
23	Nagercoil girls Boarding Middle	20	17	8	81	Unnakulam	7	...	...
24	Palkulangara Middle school	16	14	...	82	Mekodu	7	...	...
25	Vanchiyoer Do.	19	14	...	83	Mylakodu	7	...	...
26	St. Joseph's Convent Do.	20	...	...	84	Soorankudi	4	14	...
27	Lekshmivilasom Middle school	20	...	...	85	Ananthanadankudi	4	14	...
<i>Vernacular Primary Schools.</i>					86	Eatamozhi	5	7	...
28	Aroovamozhi Primary schools	3	14	...	87	Paloor	7	...	...
29	Kurisadi	3	14	...	88	Champanvila	4	...	...
30	Easanthimangalam	3	14	...	89	Chunavila	10	14	...
31	Puliyady	4	14	...	90	Villukeeri	7	...	...
32	Thittuvila girls	10	14	...	91	Manavalakurichi	10	14	...
33	Villaseri	4	14	...	92	Palapallam	7	...	...
34	Thittuvila boys	9	21	...	93	Neyyoor vilage	17	14	...
35	Chempavnila	5	7	...	94	Mandakadu	10	...	...
36	Thazhakudy	4	14	...	95	Kulachel Port	7	...	...
37	Kumarapuram	4	14	...	96	Aloor	7	...	...
38	Vellamadoh	4	...	...	97	Aroombumkadu Primary school	7	...	...
39	Andithoppu	4	14	...	98	Kannakurichi	4	...	...
40	Kesavauveri	4	14	...	99	Tharavila	7	...	...
41	Chiramadem	3	...	...	100	Killiyoor	7	...	...
42	Pallam parish	5	...	...	101	Kunnankadu	7	...	...
43	Nagercoil Training girls school	9	10	8	102	Vyrakudi	4	14	...
44	Krishnencoil	12	14	...	103	Aiykanam	4	14	...
45	Kothagramom	3	14	...	104	Santhapuram	7	14	...
46	Vadaseri	8	21	...	105	Rajakamangulam	5	9	5
47	Mahadhanapuram Primary school	3	14	...	106	Puttetti	4	...	...
48	Putheri girls	8	21	...	107	Payankuzhi	4	14	...
49	Ozhuganacherri boys	3	14	...	108	Villukeeri	4	14	...
50	Thevakulam	5	9	5	109	Villukeeri Parayadi	4	14	...
51	Leepuram	4	14	...	110	Oorapanavila	4	14	...
52	Achenkulam	4	14	...	111	Alenvila	4	14	...
53	Kundal	3	14	...	112	Cherupankodu	4	14	...
54	Kottayadi	5	7	...	113	Kandanvila	7	...	...
55	Thengumputhoor	5	9	5	114	Manavalakurichi Mahomed	4	14	...
56	Sarakulvila	5	7	...	115	Karankadu	4	...	...
					116	Kallukoottam	10	...	...
					117	Puthumadom	4	...	...
					118	Kodupakuzhi	8	18	10
					119	Pampunvila	3	14	...
					120	Mathiyodu	9	...	...
					121	Kattakada	9	21	...
					122	Malankinavila	4	14	...
					123	Kanjirapuram	9	...	...
					124	Mankara	4	14	...
					125	Thiruvithancode girls	3	21	...
					126	Killiyur	4	14	...

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(102)—Grants sanctioned according to the new Rules in 1972 M. E.—continued.

No.	Name of School or Institution	Amount of grant.			No.	Name of School or Institution.	Amount of grant.		
		Rs.	Ch.	C.			Rs.	Ch.	C.
127	Kristhucovil Primary school	8	3	8	203	Chani Primary school	6	...	...
128	Kodiyoor	9	...	...	204	Koliakonam	4	14	...
129	Vadakumkara	9	...	...	205	Muttakadu	9	...	...
130	Manalikadu	6	...	...	206	Puthuchel	4	...	...
131	Devicod	9	14	...	207	Kalluvila	4	14	...
132	Karinkal	9	14	...	208	Thiruvallam	7	...	...
133	Cheramankulam	4	14	...	209	Pallichal	4	14	...
134	Mulakumoodu	13	...	...	210	Keezharoor	7	...	...
135	Iranapuram	6	14	...	211	Chavadyada	4	...	...
136	Kulachel	9	...	...	212	Parassala girls	5	7	...
137	Puttetti	9	21	...	213	Kothachenvila	4	14	...
138	Parakelvila	6	...	...	214	Thunduvilagam Melathattu	4	14	...
139	Arasakulam	4	14	...	215	Kidarakuzhi	9	...	...
140	Thalakulam girls	8	21	...	216	Vanchiyoar girls	8	21	...
141	Thiriparapoo	4	...	...	217	Kannamoola Boarding	11	12	13
142	Chellankonam	10	14	...	218	Andyirakam	7	...	...
143	Brahmapuram	7	...	...	219	Puthenchantha	8	14	...
144	Kannanore	4	14	...	220	Kottakakam Tamil girls	10	...	...
145	Moolachi	10	14	...	221	Palkulangara girls	12	14	...
146	Kallankuzhi	7	...	...	222	Poojapura	7	...	...
147	Kuzhicode	7	...	...	223	Manakad	7	...	...
148	Malavila	4	...	...	224	Kulathoor	11	...	...
149	Kannankara	4	14	...	225	Kuzhakoottam	7	...	...
150	Kanjikuzhi	7	...	...	226	Attookal	7	...	...
151	Chernkkadu	4	...	...	227	Thelibhagam	7	...	...
152	Maruvurconam	4	...	...	228	Kunnukuzhi	12	...	...
153	Muttakadu	4	14	...	229	Cherakuzhi Boys	16	14	...
154	Kotticodu	8	7	...	230	Kattayiconam	4	...	...
155	Kadamalacunnu	7	...	...	231	Kaladi	8	14	...
156	Kuzhicode	7	...	...	232	Pettah	7	...	...
157	Andoor	7	...	...	233	St. Ant	4	...	...
158	Mundavila	4	...	...	234	Panchakol	7	...	...
159	Kulasagaram	9	...	...	235	Manathitta	7	...	...
160	Anayadi	9	...	...	236	Puthenveetuvilakom	7	...	...
161	Mathoor	3	...	...	237	Palayam Hindustani	14	...	...
162	Poorancode	3	...	...	238	St. Antony's Valiathura	12	...	...
163	Attoor	6	14	...	239	Cherakuzhi girls	10	14	...
164	Thottavaram	3	14	...	240	Kythamuku	6	14	...
165	Pothempulavila	6	14	...	241	Thonnakal	5	7	...
166	Brahmapuram	4	14	...	242	Anayara	4	...	...
167	Mekodu	4	14	...	243	Paruthipalli	4	14	...
168	Puliyoorchala	7	...	...	244	Mukolalal	6	14	...
169	Palavila	4	14	...	245	Attoovakom	7	...	...
170	Mankadu	9	21	...	246	Kottarakara	9	14	...
171	Marthandam	9	21	...	247	Valakom	6	14	...
172	Kirathoor	4	14	...	248	Kalayapuram	7	14	...
173	Necrodi	4	4	...	249	Maranad	7	...	...
174	Thikurichi	3	...	...	250	Puthoor	7	...	...
175	Aroomana girls	4	14	...	251	Chadayamangalam girls	6	7	...
176	Maruthancode	4	14	...	252	Perungallur	6	14	...
177	Mannoor	4	14	...	253	Thalavoor	7	14	...
178	Dhevicodu	4	14	...	254	Kunnikode girls	6	7	...
179	Malayadi	9	...	...	255	Anchel	10	...	...
180	Marthandam girls	4	14	...	256	Pattazhi	4	14	...
181	Aroomana Boys	9	...	...	257	Manjakula	4	14	...
182	Pichiyodu	4	14	...	258	Chinakadu	9	...	...
183	Kirathoor	4	10	8	259	Kundara	9	...	...
184	Amaravila girls	9	...	...	260	L. M. S. Boarding	9	...	...
185	Nallurvattom	10	...	...	261	Kannimolkallali	7	14	...
186	Pappanumcode	7	...	...	262	Kurumandal	7	14	...
187	Sasthanthala	4	14	...	263	Pattathanom	13	10	4
188	Virali	4	14	...	264	Cheppalli	5	...	...
189	Kottukal	7	...	...	265	Vazhappalli	8	...	...
190	Amaravila	6	14	...	266	Alummoodu	11	...	...
191	Chenkal	4	14	...	267	Panayil	11	...	...
192	Parassala	9	21	...	268	Veliyazhikam	8	...	...
193	Kodankara	4	4	...	269	Kadavoor	8	...	...
194	Nediakala	4	14	...	270	Aravila	7	14	...
195	Pulikonam	4	14	...	271	Palakadu	10	14	...
196	Kalli	4	14	...	272	Athichanellor	7	14	...
197	Chenkal	7	...	...	273	Poziyikara girls	11	7	...
198	Nellimoodu	6	...	...	274	Pilakadu	7	14	...
199	Kazhuvoormoolakara	4	14	...	275	Edathungal	8	...	...
200	Seetharam	4	14	...	276	Muranthaveli	11	14	...
201	Parasuvaikal	4	14	...	277	Chirakara	10	14	...
202	Kollavila	3	...	...	278	Kavaravadakethoo	8	...	...

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(102)—Grants sanctioned according to the new Rules in 1972 M. E.—concluded.

No.	Name of School or Institution.	Amount of grant.			No.	Name of School or Institution.	Amount of grant.		
		Rs.	Ch.	C.			Rs.	Ch.	C.
279	Gnarakal Primary school	7	14	...	353	Kavoombhagam	8	...	...
280	Vysianazhiam girls	12	...	...	354	Edayaramula	8	...	...
281	Velipurayadom	7	14	...	355	Vallankulam	8	...	...
282	Padinjirathundupurayadom	6	...	...	356	Gnallbhagam	8	...	...
283	Uppootil girls	10	...	...	357	Mozhacherri	8	...	...
284	Charuvila	7	...	...	358	Kuriyannoor Padinjaroo	7	14	...
285	Kuzhiyethoo	7	...	...	359	Mullapuzhacherri	10	17	8
286	Parakodu	11	...	...	360	Pariyaram thazhom	7	14	...
287	Kottayam	11	...	...	361	Vengal	10	14	...
288	Ivarkala Vadaku	6	...	...	362	Chathankari	7	14	...
289	Kypattoor	10	14	...	363	Madathumbhagam	7	...	...
290	Chavara Mamukil	7	14	...	364	Nedumpuram	6	...	...
291	Vadakuamthala	12	...	...	365	Mannar Church	7	14	...
292	Kythapuzha	8	...	...	366	Mannar Syrian	7	...	...
293	Kuttiyil	7	14	...	367	Vennikulam	7	14	...
294	All Souls	20	...	...	368	Eraviperoor girls	8	21	...
295	Krishnapuram girls	12	...	...	369	Kavoombhagam Syrian	6	14	...
296	Padinjattumkara	7	14	...	370	Kavungampriai	6	14	...
297	Kuttikadu	7	14	...	371	Kizhakannanthur	6	14	...
298	Koyivila Marakan	6	...	...	372	Amichakari	7	...	...
299	Thekakadulazham	8	...	...	373	Thiruvellu Mission compound	4	...	...
300	Kypazhathu	8	...	...	374	Mullakal	7	...	...
301	Karattoo Kizhaku	8	...	...	375	Do	10	17	8
302	Manathala	4	...	...	376	Thekkumuri	7	...	...
303	Alencode	4	...	...	377	Thalavady	3	14	...
304	Maruvuorkulangara	4	...	...	378	Valanjavazhikal	7	...	...
305	Kayalarikom	4	...	...	379	Thekanparavoor Holy Family	12	...	...
306	Chavara Mahommed	6	...	...	380	Kypizha	10	...	...
307	Valiyarathoo	8	...	...	381	St. Joseph, Mannanam	12	...	...
308	Manappalli	8	...	...	382	St. Thomas Pula	4	...	...
309	Naduvilavettu thekathu	8	...	...	383	Ayankudi Middle	11	...	...
310	Madathil vadakathu	6	14	...	384	Maridom	4	...	...
311	Valiyayathoo	6	14	...	385	Muttachira Pula	6	...	...
312	Varikaveli	6	14	...	386	Kaipizha girls	11	7	...
313	Melpadom	8	...	...	387	Olesa girls	8	21	...
314	Muttathu Eazhom	17	7	...	388	Puthanangadi girls	12	14	...
315	Vattikulam	8	...	...	389	Channanikadu	4	19	4
316	Mudiyooreonam	8	...	...	390	Velloor	6	24	8
317	Kallimmel	11	...	...	391	Kongani	13	12	4
318	Mattom	15	...	...	392	Vadake Pampadi C. M. S.	6	21	...
319	Muttathu Eazhom	10	14	...	393	Kuzhimattom girls	7	14	...
320	Mavelikara compound	7	...	...	394	Thirunakara	14	10	8
321	Mankuzhi	4	...	...	395	Manarkadu	6	7	...
322	Elavumoodu Syrian	7	...	...	396	Chanthakadavoo	7	...	...
323	Earesum	10	14	...	397	Thiruvanchoor C. M. S.	6	...	...
324	Kattanam	6	14	...	398	Muttapalam	8	9	5
325	Kanjarakodu	9	...	...	399	Kanjikuzhi	7	4	10
326	Kallicherri	10	14	...	400	Puthanangadi Narikumel	5	7	...
327	Pandanadu	8	...	...	401	Moolavattom	5	7	...
328	Puthencavoo	11	...	...	402	Thirunakara Nair girls	15	...	...
329	Mangalam	8	...	...	403	Amayannoor C. M. S.	4	14	...
330	Nakadu	8	...	...	404	Velianadu	4	...	...
331	Thumbanom	8	...	...	405	Padinjattumbhagam	4	...	...
332	Venmoni	8	...	...	406	Thiruvankadapuram	10	14	...
333	Oollannoor	8	...	...	407	St. Anna's girls	7	14	...
334	Areckara	4	...	...	408	Nelladu	4	...	...
335	Punthala	8	...	...	409	Kuruppumpadi	6	14	...
336	Elanjimel	8	...	...	410	Palarivattom Church	10	14	...
337	Kypuzha	4	...	...	411	St. Philomena's boys school	10	14	...
338	Thumbamon	9	...	...	Special grant for building.				
339	Kattumadom	8	...	...	412	Native High School, Trivandrum	1666	18	10
340	Elanthoor pariyaram	7	14	...	Special grant for furniture.				
341	Ennakadu	7	...	...	413	Thittuvila	14	...	...
342	Payippoor	7	14	...	414	Puliyadi	11	...	...
343	Erooppallipura	4	...	...	415	Chempavila	12	14	...
344	Kuzhiyannoor Kizhaku	8	14	...	416	Andithoppu	15	...	...
345	Thottapuzhacherri	8	...	...	417	Sabayanagar	10	14	...
346	Maramon	8	...	...					
347	Chenkilathoo	8	...	...					
348	Melkara Kizhakumbhagam	8	...	...					
349	Do. Padinjarambhagam	8	...	...					
350	Oonthayakadu	8	...	...					
351	Iyroor	8	...	...					
352	Koottoor	11	...	...					

B.—PUBLIC LECTURES.

(103)—List of Lectures delivered in 1072 under the auspices of the Lecture Committee.

Number.	Name of Lecturer.	Subject of Lecture.	Language.	Honoraria.			Total.			Remarks.
				Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	
1	M. LaBouchardiere Esq.	Some interesting plants	English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	do.	130	...	...	...	...	...	
3	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai Esq.	On Tamil dramatic Literature.	Tamil.	50	...	...	...	...	...	
4	K. G. Sessa Aiyer Esq.	Radicalism in English Poetry.	English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	do.	130	...	...	...	...	...	
6	K. Narayana Aiyer Esq.	The Industrial Arts in Travancore	do.	50	...	...	...	...	...	
7	P. Soondram Pillai Esq.	On Travancore Inscriptions	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Do. ...	Do. ...	do.	150	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Mr. S. Thanu Pillai	Solar Eclipse	Malayalam.	80	...	...	...	...	...	
10	H. S. Ferguson Esq.	On Arts	English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Do. ...	Do. ...	do.	120	...	...	...	...	...	
12	C. S. Boyle Esq.	Two Painter Poets	do.	100	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Do. ...	Do. ...	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Miss S. B. Williams M. A.	The beginnings of the English Church	do.	50	...	...	860	...	...	

C.—MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

(104)—Statement of the number of Visitors to the Museum during 1072 M. E.

Month.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Auvany	6,434	4,261	4,976	15,671
Purattasy	9,154	6,375	6,985	22,514
Arpasy	19,302	13,704	13,544	46,550
Kartigay	3,664	3,008	3,518	10,190
Margaly	3,823	3,132	3,043	9,998
Tye	7,897	3,678	5,150	16,725
Mausy.	4,797	2,282	3,347	10,426
Punguny	2,528	1,560	2,057	6,145
Chittray	8,001	6,343	6,081	20,375
Vaikausy	3,464	2,060	2,831	8,355
Auny	4,518	2,686	3,769	10,973
Audy	4,882	2,821	3,770	11,473
Total	78,464	51,910	59,021	1,89,395

(105)—Statement of the number of Visitors who have signed their names in the Visitors Book in the Museum Library during the year 1072 M. E.

Month.	Number of visitors.
Auvany	49
Purattasy	54
Arpasy	55
Kartigay	65
Margaly	77
Tye	115
Mausy	90
Punguny	58
Chittray	86
Vaikausy	53
Auny	20
Audy	37
Total	759

C.—MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.—continued.

(106)—Statement of additions to the Museum during the year 1972 M. E.

MAMMALIA.

SKELETONS.

Whole.		
Indian civet	Viverricula malaccensis	2
AVES.		
SKINS.		
Southern grackle	Eulabes religiosa	2
Jungle fowl	Gallus sonnerati	5
Maroon-backed kite	Haliastur indus	1
Rose-ringed parraquet	Palasornis torquatus	1
Indian roller	Coracias indica	1
Southern red-whiskered bulbul	Otocompsa fuscicaudata	7
Nilgiri babbler	Alcippe phaeocephala	5
Southern scimitar babbler	Pomatorhinus horsfieldi	3
Dusky-blue flycatcher	Stoparola sordida	4
Nilgiri blue flycatcher	" albicaudata	8
Jungle babbler	Crateropus canorus	2
Southern yellow tit	Macholopus haplonotus	4
Southern pied bush-chat	Pratincola atrata	9
Palni laughing thrush	Trochalopteryx fairbanki	7
Small green barbet	Thereiceryx viridis	3
Blue and orange flycatcher	Ochromela nigrorufa	4
Chestnut-headed bee-eater	Melittophagus swinhoei	2
Velvet-fronted nuthatch	Sitta frontalis	1
Small sun-bird	Archnechthra minima	1
Nilgiri wood-pigeon	Palumbus elphinstonii	1
Spotted dove	Turtur suratensis	1
Black-headed babbler	Rhopocichla atriceps	1
Grey and orange flycatcher.	Culicicapa ceylonensis	4
Indian ashy drongo	Dicrurus longicaudatus	1
Yellow wagtail	Motacilla melanope	1
Lesser coucal	Centropus bengalensis	2
Nilgiri house-swallow	Hirundo javanica	4
Rufous-backed shrike	Lanius erythronotus	1
Indian hoopoe	Upupa indica	1
Common rose-finch	Carpodacus erythrinus	1
Yellow-browed bulbul	Iole icterica	1
Jungle grey hornbill	Lophoceros griseus	1
Bronze-backed imperial pigeon	Carpophaga insignis	1
Painted bush-quail	Microperdix erythrorhynchus	4
Jungle nightjar	Caprimulgus indicus	1
Tickell's golden-backed wood-pecker	Chrysocolaptes griffithianus	1
Common golden-backed three-toed wood-pecker	Tiga javanensis	1
Southern Indian black bulbul	Hypsipetes ganacea	2
Bourdillon's black bird	Merula bourdillonii	7
Common quail	Coturnix communis	1
Franklin's wren warbler	Franklinia gracilis	4
Nilgiri flower-pecker	Dicaeum concolor	2
Tickell's willow-warbler	Phylloscopus affinis	1
Black-headed pied shrike	Hemipus picatus	1
Indian pipit	Anthus rufulus	3
Common hawk-cuckoo	Hierococcyx varius	1
Blue-headed rock thrush	Petrophila cinchlohychna	1
Chestnut biteru	Ardetta cinnamomea	1

REPTILIA.

Stuffed Specimen.

Crocodile	Crocodilus palustris	1
Freshwater Turtle	Emyda granosa	1
Crocodile	Crocodilus palustris	1

SPIRIT SPECIMENS.

Toad	Bufo melanostictus	1
Frogs	Microhyla ornata	9
"	" rubra	3
"	Rana breviceps	1
"	Callula obcura	1
Tadpoles	Rhacophorus maculatus	2

SPIRIT SPECIMENS.

Rat snake	Zamenis mucosus
Snake	Typhlops braminus
"	Xylophis stenorhynchus
"	Platyplectrurus madurensis
"	Ablabes calamaria
Sea snake	Distira jerdoni
"	Hydrophis spiralis

INSECTA.

Moth	Actias selene
Ants nest	Crémastogaster rogenhoferi

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Rhea fibre (prepared)	Rhea
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TRAVANCORE ART.

Nagercoil Lace with 2 Photographs of women at Lace work.
Case containing Syrian Lace.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Mammatty.

C.—MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS—concluded.

(107)—List of additions to the Zoological Collections during the year 1972 M. E.

Purchased.

Slender loris	...	1	Shikra	...	1
Indian civet	...	1	Cassowary	...	1
Jungle cat	...	3	Monitor	...	1
Black naped hare...	...	2	Python	...	1
White squirrel	...	1	Cobra	...	1
Wild pig	...	1	Mantis	...	3

Presented.

Loris...	...	2	Tortoise	...	1
Common Indian mongoose	...	1	Green tree-snake...	...	1
Mongoose	...	1	Ophiophagus	...	1
Jackal	...	2	Chameleon	...	1
Collared scops owl	...	1			

Captured.

Antelope rat	...	4	Tree snake	...	1
Pond heron	...	1	Water snake	...	1
Crocodile	...	1	Long-nosed green tree-snake...	...	2
Tortoise	...	6			

Born in the Gardens.

Bonnet monkey	...	1	Nilgai	...	1
Lions...	...	3	Jungle fowl, hybrid	...	14
Porcupine	...	2	Chestnut bittern	...	1
Spotted deer	...	4	Pea-fowl	...	1
Sambar	...	2			

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESS RETURNS.

(108)—Value of work done for departments during the year 1072.

Offices &c.	Printing, binding and lithographing.							
	Proceedings, Bills, Regulations, and Rules.		Annual Reports and Publications.		Book work.		Job work.	
	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.
English Department	3,910	13	11	2,306	1	8	401	16
Educational Do.							559	22
Revenue Settlement Do.							1,759	7
Peravagay and Salt Departments							698	20
Jamabundy Department							266	21
Anchal and Transit Departments							372	7
Devaswam and Elephant Do.							13	17
Nayar Brigade and Body Guard							707	10
Marahmut Department							379	19
Government Press							116	3
Museum and Public Gardens							26	14
Medical Department							2,081	8
Stamp and Stationery Departments							302	20
Revenue Survey Department							176	7
Huzur Rayasom Do.							62	14
Observatory							126	7
H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College							593	6
Do. Do. for Girls							441	14
H. H. the Maha Rajah's Sanskrit College							105	
Do. Do. Law College							23	21
English Normal School							39	14
Legislative Council	504	6	11				504	6
Gazette Department							105	21
Southern Division Cutcherry							13	21
Gazette, Gazette Suplt. & Extraordinary							13,031	15
Sanitary Commissioner's Department							319	11
Sirkar Vakil's Department							11	14
Prayili Do.							91	
Police Department							87	3
Huzur Record							74	14
Palace							86	14
Town Improvement Committees' Offices							160	
Industrial School of Arts							69	24
Miscellaneous Survey Department							72	14
High Court							37	
Reformatory							15	3
Office of the District Magistrate Cardamom Hills							48	17
Chemical Examiner's office							24	
Vaccination Department							39	
Government Book Depot							16	
Other Departments							27	
Letter casting							481	11
Work done for private parties							394	11
Private advertisements inserted in the Gazette.							85	16
Grand Total Rs.	31,292	11	11					

PRESS RETURNS—continued.

(109)—Detailed list of printing work turned out of the Press with its value during the year 1072.

Offices &c.	Pages reduced to Foolscap size.		Total pages.	Copies.	Impressions.	Value.	
	Plain.	Tabular.				Rs.	ch.
Abstract Proceedings, Bills, Regulations and Rules of the Legislative Council, English and Malayalam—mostly extra copies from the Gazette	31½	...	31½	7,238	13,108	257	26
Administration Report for 1071	223	118	341	500	43,500	1,388	14
Agricultural Farm	1	...	1	20	20	3	...
Anchal and Transit Departments	4½	32	36½	1,21,764	73,218	262	7
Anniversary of H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College	7½	...	7½	200	600	16	14
Book Depot	...	3	3	150	150	16	...
Budget Estimate	2	44	46	50	600	231	...
Catalogue of books	10½	...	10½	20	60	22	14
Chemical Examiner's Department	1	4	5	148	296	24	...
Commercial Agent's Office	1	...	1	1,000	1,600	5	14
Devaswam and Elephant Departments	...	2	2	1,500	1,500	13	17
Educational Department	93½	16½	112½	49,555	53,351	523	10
English Do.	61½	22½	83½	58,709	38,593	382	1
English Normal School	10	...	10	290	290	29	14
English Almanac for 1897	211½	71	282½	650	46,150	1,135	14
English Diary for 1897	...	53½	53½	650	17,550	161	...
English Desk Almanac for 1897	2	2½	4½	1,100	1,100	23	14
Erayili Department	2	8	10	30,000	42,500	91	...
Gazette	1,443½	637½	2,081	48,151	4,97,830	7,871	17
Gazette, supplemental	666	385	1,051	...	2,48,054	4,138	14
Gazette Extraordinary	19	...	19	3,515	6,670	68	24
Gazette Department	26½	...	26½	2,790	3,090	90	21
Government Press	...	35½	35½	670	1,494	99	...
High Court	13	...	13	450	450	37	...
H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College	109½	6	115½	35,011	50,615	428	17
Do. Do. Do. for Girls	35	75	110	3,664	4,376	376	7
H. H. the Maha Rajah's Law College	3½	2	5½	698	898	21	17
Huzur Record	12	4	16	9,072	9,072	74	14
Huzur Rayasam Department	2	7	9	11,295	1,4595	62	14
Industrial School of Arts	3½	13	13½	640	1,240	69	24
Jamabundy Department	4½	27	31½	1,51,868	52,011	216	21
Malayalam Almanac for 1073	54½	20½	85	1,100	26,600	378	...
Malayalam Sheet Almanac for 1073	...	6	6	2,600	2,600	82	...
Marahmut Department	7½	41½	49	29,340	3,0940	284	7
Medical Do.	81	122½	203½	4,42,208	2,34,261	1,290	22
Miscellaneous Survey Department	1	13	14	1,050	1,050	72	14
Museum and Public Gardens	½	4½	4½	1,132	1,132	26	14
Nayar Brigade and Body Guard	47½	76½	123½	14,583	17,575	566	14
Observatory	...	16½	17	13,020	13,020	115	7
Office of the District Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills	8½	4	12½	1,800	1,900	48	17
Palace	...	11	11½	4,190	4,190	66	7
Peravagay and Salt Departments	30½	48	78½	3,56,265	2,34,065	662	1
Police Department	...	...	...	4,434	5,074	64	14
Proceedings of the Town Improvement Committees—Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam—extra copies from the Gazette	3½	...	3½	1,460	1,880	160	...
Reformatory	3½	...	3½	11,050	3,550	15	3
Registration Department	...	...	...	100	100	121	...
Regulations II of 1068: III of 1071: and I, II, and III of 1072	16	...	16	1,430	1,875	77	3
Revenue Settlement Department	4½	52	56½	9,48,500	14,65,500	1,759	7
Revenue Survey Do.	3½	21½	25	26,700	27,800	172	7
Sanitary Commissioner's Office	10	32	42	43,818	48,658	258	3
Sirkar Vakil's Department	...	2	2	300	600	11	14
Southern Division Cutchery	1½	...	1½	6,000	6,000	13	21
Sreepadham Palace	...	3	3	6,125	1,809	19	...
Stamp and Stationery Departments	3	18½	21½	23,800	31,300	137	24
Unrepealed Regulations and Rules	448½	...	448½	1,000	1,21,680	1,635	17
Vaccination Department	...	2	2	3,540	7,680	19	...
Total	3,720½	2,073½	5,794½	...	35,15,420	2,6080	610

Work done for private parties ... 35423 13
Private advertisements inserted in the Gazette ... 8516 ...

Total Rupees ... 26,520 18 7

PRESS RETURNS—continued.
(110)—Detailed list of work turned out in the Bindery with its value during the year 1072.

Offices &c.	Folding	Folding and stitching	Cover.	Stiff cover.	Half bound calico	Half do. country sheep.	Full do. do.	Half do. morocco	Full bound silk.	Pasting.	Perforating.	Cutting.	Mounting maps.	Paging.	Pasting & cutting.	Value.		
																Rs.	Ch.	C.
Administration Report for 1071	...	...	188	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	14	...
Anniversary of H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College	...	...	400	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24	...
Do. Do. for Girls	...	...	100	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	...
Anchor and Transit Departments	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	14	...
Book Committee	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	27	...
Bills, Regulations, Rules &c.	...	...	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	12	...
Educational Department	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	...
English Department	...	...	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	3	...
English Almanac for 1897	...	...	55,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...
English Diary for 1897	...	...	17,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
English Normal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952	15	...
Gazette, Gazette supplemental and Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Gazette Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Government Press	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
Do. Do. for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Do. Do. for Law College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Jamabundy Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
Legislative Council Proceedings &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...
Malayalam Almanac for 1072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...
Do. Do. for 1073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Marahmut Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	790	...	...
Medical Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...
Nayar Brigade and Body Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Observatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Palace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Peravagay and Salt Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Police Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Revenue Survey Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
Sanitary Commissioner's Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	...
Stamp and Stationery Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	...	...
Unrepealed Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Vaccination Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,25,259	55,899	5,43	2,457	250	415	244	22	63	4,170	34,764	39,584	15	199	1,760	3,649	21	11
Value of work done for private parties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	23	4
Total	2,25,259	55,899	5,43	2,457	250	415	244	22	63	4,170	34,764	39,584	15	199	1,760	3,668	16	15

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PRESS RETURNS—continued.

(111)—Detailed list of work done in the Lithographic Department with its value during the year 1072.

Offices.	Pages.	Copies.	Impressions.	Value.		
				Rs.	Chs.	C.
Agricultural Farm	6	90	90	6	...	...
Anchal Department	24	2,340	2,340	25	...	...
Educational Do.	11	430	430	11	...	...
English Normal School	1	45	45	1	...	...
English Department	1	100	100	1	...	...
H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College.	130	8,341	8,341	139	...	...
H. H. the Maha Rajah's Do. Do. for Girls.	34	515	515	34	...	...
Jamabundy Department	10	760	760	10	...	...
Legislative Council	145	1,435	2,450	145	...	...
Marahmat Department	91	1,469	2,919	93	...	...
Peravagay Do.	5	382	394	6	...	...
Police Do.	19	805	805	19	...	...
Sanitary Commissioner's Dept.	6	400	400	6	...	...
Sanskrit College	105	1,436	1,436	105	...	...
Total	583	...	21,025	601	...	...
Value of work done for private parties	...	...	...	...	14	4
Total	...	...	...	601	14	4

PRESS RETURNS—concluded.

(112)—Detailed list of work done in the Type-casting Department with its value during the year 1072..

Description.	No. of punches.	No. of matrices.	Weight.		Value			
			lbs.	oz.	Rs	Ch.	C.	
TYPE CASTING.								
Malayalam Pica letters	...	...	176	7½	132	...	10	
English Do. do.	...	...	15	5	9	25	9	
Malayalam shaded Pica letters	...	...	3	5	2	6	7	
Do. Pica quadrats	...	...	107	9	55	1	1	
Do. Small Pica letters	...	...	113	10	104	23	3	
Do. do. en and em	...	...	9	6	7	4	6	
Do. do. quadrats	...	...	57	3	36	7	5	
Lead 4 to Pica	...	...	55	4	24	5	11	
English Bourgeois letters	...	...	7	5½	8	2	6	
Do. do. middle and thick spaces	...	...	8	14	11	8	...	
Do. Nonpareil lead	...	...	12	6	4	17	15	
PUNCHES.								
For Pica letters	6	...	...	...	12	5	...	
„ Small Pica letters	1	...	...	...	2	15	4	
„ Bourgeois letters	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	
MATRICES.								
For Pica letters	...	6	...	...	6	2	8	
„ Small Pica letters	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	
„ Bourgeois letters	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Stereotyping 10 headings for the Gazette	...	...	2	...	17	26	4	
Do. 11 heading letters	...	...	2	2	19	16	10	
Making in lead 18 sketches of the boundary stones	...	...	1	2	22	11	...	
Total.....	8	8	571	15	481	11	10	
Value of work done for private parties					20	6	7	
Total...					501	18	1	

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR

M. E. 1072.
A. D. 1896-97.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

FOR THE YEAR

M. E. 1074.
A. D. 1898-99.

TRIVANDRUM:

PRINTED AT THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1898.

GENERAL ABSTRACT—REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:

Serial No.	Receipts under Debt Account	Reference to detailed estimate.	Budget estimate, 1074 compared with revised, 1073.							
			Budget, 1074.	Revised, 1073.	Budget, 1073.	Account, 1072.	Increase.	Decrease.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Page.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue ..	...	...	3	21,86,864	22,75,804	20,69,714	23,28,335	...	89,000
II.	Salt ..	...	...	4	19,38,500	19,42,500	19,13,000	18,99,618	...	4,000
III.	Stamps ..	...	...	5	3,56,600	3,62,600	3,56,000	3,56,213	...	6,000
IV.	Abkari and Opium ..	...	...	5	7,04,425	7,04,425	6,30,000	6,35,398	...	
V.	Customs ..	...	...	6	6,36,414	6,36,414	6,10,714	6,24,233	...	
VI.	Tobacco ..	...	...	6	9,91,300	9,91,300	10,07,000	9,75,216	...	
VII.	Cardamom and other goods ..	...	...	7	92,200	92,200	91,000	91,815	...	
VIII.	Forest....	...	...	7	4,38,000	4,38,000	4,90,000	4,37,127	...	
IX.	Registration ..	...	...	8	2,13,200	2,13,200	2,02,000	2,08,738	...	
X.	The Devaswom or Religious Institutions	...	...	8	74,000	74,000	87,000	73,189	...	
XI.	Ootputurahs or Charitable Institutions..	...	...	9	28,300	28,300	33,000	27,408	...	
XII.	Post Office ..	...	...	9	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,525	...	
XIII.	Mint ..	...	...	9	13,100	13,100	6,000	10,808	...	
XIV.	Law and Justice ..	...	...	9	5,42,800	5,42,800	5,35,000	5,33,086	...	
XV.	Jails ..	...	...	10	5,500	5,500	4,000	5,530	...	
XVI.	Police ..	...	...	10	1,600	1,600	2,500	1,643	...	
XVII.	Marine ..	...	...	10	19,100	19,100	20,100	18,899	...	
XVIII.	Education, Science and Art...	...	...	11	85,100	85,100	83,900	94,210	...	
XIX.	Medical ..	...	...	11	600	600	600	623	...	
XX.	Nair Troops ..	...	...	12	1,700	1,700	200	1,830	...	
XXI.	Elephant and Horse Establishments	...	...	12	14,800	19,800	5,400	10,562	...	5,000
XXII.	Public Works ..	...	...	12	36,000	36,000	54,000	78,831	...	
XXIII.	Stationery and Printing ..	...	...	13	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,087	...	
XXIV.	Interest ..	...	...	13	2,59,900	2,57,600	2,68,800	2,73,913	2,300	
XXV.	Mining (Plumbago) ..	...	...	14	500	500	500	498	...	
XXVI.	Miscellaneous ..	...	...	14	51,200	57,200	43,500	78,878	...	6,000
					87,50,703	88,58,403	85,73,938	88,28,223	...	
					23,010	23,010	13,010	27,333	...	
	Receipts under Debt Account			42						
	Total.....				87,73,713	88,81,413	85,86,338	88,55,556	...	1,07,700
	Opening Balance.....				97,18,118	97,02,154	94,15,053	97,63,321	...	
	Grand Total.....				1,84,91,831	1,85,83,567	1,80,01,391	1,86,18,877	...	

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE TRAVANCORE STATE FOR M. E. 1074—(1898-99.)
GENERAL ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE.

Serial No.	Reference to detailed estimate.	Budget, 1074	Revised, 1073	Budget, 1073	Account, 1072	Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised, 1073.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	The Devanwari or Religious Institutions	7,18,000	7,18,000	7,09,000	7,08,828		
2	Orphanages or Charitable Do.	4,25,000	4,25,000	4,28,000	4,14,114		
3	The Palace	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,05,966		
4	General Administration	1,73,000	1,73,000	1,68,000	1,67,122		
5	Land Revenue	3,63,000	3,63,000	3,60,000	3,49,146		3,000
6	Revenue Survey and Settlement	3,20,747	3,23,737	3,23,036	2,68,708		
7	Salt	3,60,000	3,60,000	3,64,000	3,43,612		
8	Stamps	17,000	17,000	17,000	16,549		
9	Abkari and Opium	17,650	17,650	10,750	10,673		
10	Customs	30,000	30,000	31,000	27,990		
11	Tobacco	48,000	48,000	48,000	44,183		
12	Cardamom and other goods	50,000	50,000	60,000	64,343		
13	Forest	2,50,000	2,48,000	2,56,000	2,31,769		2,000
14	Registration	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,04,000	99,059		
15	Post Office	76,000	76,000	75,000	75,356		
16	Mint and Justice	4,008	4,008	4,750	3,881		
17	Law and Justice	4,65,000	4,65,000	4,66,000	4,64,680		1,000
18	Tolls	48,000	48,000	53,000	50,013		
19	Marine	2,10,000	2,08,000	2,17,000	2,00,106		
20	Education, Science and Art	17,000	17,000	17,000	16,928		
21	Medical	4,75,000	4,50,000	4,35,000	4,14,200		
22	Sanitation, Vaccination and Vital Statistics	2,60,000	2,58,000	2,50,000	2,73,377		
23	Nair Troops	1,10,000	1,10,000	97,000	99,426		
24	Elephant and Horse Establishments	1,97,000	1,83,000	2,24,000	1,82,727		
25	Superannuation Pensions &c.	1,25,100	1,30,000	1,24,500	1,26,514		
26	Public Works	2,85,000	2,80,000	2,70,000	2,71,777		
27	Stationery and Printing	19,00,000	19,00,000	20,00,000	22,55,155		
28	Minor Departments	38,000	38,000	84,000	1,48,388		
29	Subsidy to the British Indian Government	64,000	64,000	62,000	60,703		
30	Miscellaneous	8,10,652	8,10,652	8,10,652	8,10,652		
31	The Timmerly—Quilon Railway Survey	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,22,000	1,33,371		
32	(a) His Highness the Maha Raja's tour to Madras				9,000		
33	(b) The Elaya Raja's trip to Madras				5,936		
34	(c) The First Prince's trip to Madras						
	Anniversary of the Demise of the Elaya Raja						
	Expenditure under Debt Account.	86,55,440	88,36,949	87,70,678	88,80,502		
	Total	28,500	28,500	15,500	27,221		
	Closing Balance	86,83,940	88,65,449	87,86,178	89,16,723		
	Grand Total	88,07,883	97,18,118	92,18,213	97,03,154		
		1,84,91,831	1,85,83,667	1,80,01,391	1,86,15,877		
							1,81,500

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR M. E. 1074.
I. LAND REVENUE.

	Budget 1074.		Revised 1073.		Budget 1073.		Account 1072.		Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised 1073.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1. Ayacut or settled revenue	16,46,000	...	16,46,000	...	16,10,000	...	16,45,929	...	...	...	The revised budget for the current year and the budget estimate for 1074 are framed on the actuals of 1072, as the agricultural season is as favorable as its predecessor.
2. Land tax not included in the Ayacut	1,10,000	...	1,10,000	...	1,17,000	...	1,10,296	...	...	...	The revised and the budget estimates are based on the actuals of 1072.
3. Sale proceeds of Viruthi lands	1,25,000	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	...	1,52,371	...	25,000	...	The Viruthy settlement in Trivandrum has been already finished and that in Chirayinkil almost brought to a close. As the sphere of its operations is confined only to Nedumangad and to a few cases in Chirayinkil, it is not expected that the revenue in the current year under this head will come up to the actuals of 1072. Hence the lower estimate for that year. But a higher figure has been estimated for 1074 as operations will shortly be started in Neyyattinkara also.
4. Arrears of tax on Puthuval and other lands up to the year of registry	33,000	...	33,000	...	20,000	...	37,063	...	...	...	Both the revised and the budget estimates under this head are based on the average receipts of the last three years.
5. Sale proceeds of Government lands	52,000	...	52,000	...	35,000	...	51,177	...	...	do.	do.
6. Do. of waste lands for coffee and tea cultivation	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	39,805	...	1,00,000	...	The large number of applications for waste lands having yet to be disposed of, a lac of Rupees is estimated in the revised budget for the current year. The receipts for 1074 cannot be anticipated.
7. Do. of surplus paddy less the commutation rate	73,000	...	73,000	...	60,000	...	1,25,639	...	...	...	As the prices realized in 1072 were unusually high on account of prevalent distress, the revised and the budget estimates are calculated on the average receipts for the last three years.
8. Arrears of revenue of past years collected	46,000	...	60,000	...	30,000	...	57,317	...	14,000	...	As a large balance was left uncollected in 1072 owing to distress in Quilon and Kottayam Divisions, a larger sum is expected to be realized in the current year. But the budget estimate for 1074 is based on the average receipts for the last three years.
9. One rupee acreage levied on registry of Puthuval lands	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	8,417	...	...	...	Both the estimates are framed on the average receipts for the last three years.

I. LAND REVENUE.—continued

	Budget 1074.		Revised 1073.		Budget 1073.		Account 1072.		Budget esti- mate 1074 compared with revised 1073.	Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
10. Assessment levied on hill cultivation ...	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,675	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.
11. Rents on Government buildings ...	10,000	...	10,000	...	6,000	...	10,140	...	...	Do
12. Grazing fees ...	150	...	150	...	3,000	...	133	...	...	As the pasturage in the Madura District from which large herds of cattle mostly resort to the cardamom hills for grazing has now been improved by the diversion of the Periyar, the receipts under this head must necessarily show a fall.
13. Process service fees ...	7,000	...	7,000	...	3,000	...	14,659	...	...	Based on the average receipts for the last three years.
14. Revenue from coffee and tea estates ...	6,000	...	6,000	...	3,000	...	6,164	...	...	Estimated at the actuals of 1072.
15. Rents on shops. ...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,971	...	...	Do.
16. Rent on the lands leased out to the British Government for the Periar Project...	40,714	...	40,714	...	40,714	...	40,714	...	...	Do.
17. Miscellaneous ...	16,000	...	16,000	...	20,000	...	15,866	...	...	A fixed item
	...	21,86,864	...	22,75,864	...	20,69,714	...	23,28,335	...	The estimates are taken at the actuals of 1072.

II. SALT.

1. Salt sales	...	18,70,000	...	18,70,000	...	18,51,000	...	18,43,888	...	...	...	The first four months of the current year having yielded over Rs. 27,000 over and above the actuals of the corresponding period in 1972, a higher figure is put down in the revised estimate for 1973 and the budget for 1974.
2. Melvarasanjayam	...	35,000	...	35,000	...	27,000	...	34,348	...	...	...	The estimates are framed with reference to the actuals of 1972.
3. Penalty for default in the import of foreign salt	...	31,000	...	35,000	...	30,000	...	18,936	...	...	4,000	The quantity of Bombay salt contracted for the current year being considerably less than in 1972, the revised estimate has been increased and the budget is based on the average receipts for the last three years. Based on the actuals of 1972.
4. Miscellaneous	...	2,500	...	2,500	...	5,000	...	2,446	...	...	...	1,500
		...	19,38,500	...	19,42,500	...	19,13,000	...	18,98,618	...	...	1,81,500

III. -- STAMPS.

	Sale proceeds of ordinary stamp paper	Do. of Hindi stamp paper	Do. of Revenue adhesive stamps	Do. of Foreign Bill stamps	Fines and penalties	Duty on impressing documents	Miscellaneous	Total	Taken at the actuals of 1072.
1.	3,25,000	...	...	...	3,25,000	...	3,23,000	...	...
2.	2,500	...	...	...	2,500	...	3,000	...	Do. Do. ● Do.
3.	11,000	...	...	...	11,000	...	11,000	...	Do. Do. Do.
4.	500	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	Do. Do. Do.
5.	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	...	3,000	...	Do. Do. Do.
6.	14,000	...	...	...	20,000	...	15,400	...	6,000 The triennial leases of the alkabari farms having been sold at the close of 1073, larger revenue is anticipated under this head in the current year and the accounts for the last four months also justify the figure put down in the revised estimate. The budget estimate for 1074 is based on the actuals of 1072. Estimated at the actuals of 1072.
7.	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...
	3,58,600	...	...	...	3,62,600	...	...	3,56,213	...

IV.—ABKARI AND OPIUM.

	6,23,000	...	6,23,000	...	5,44,000	...	5,53,187	...	...	...	...	Of the amount budgetted, Rupees 6,13,000 represents the figure for which the triennial leases of the Abkari farms were sold and Rupees 10,000 is what is expected to be realized in the shape of duty levied on spirits supplied to licensed arrack vendors by the contractor under the new excise system introduced in the excised tracts of the taluk of Trivandrum and to independent shopkeepers in the Trivandrum town
1. Country spirits	6,23,000	...	6,23,000	...	5,44,000	...	5,53,187	...	...	...	...	
2. Opium and Bhang	80,925	...	80,925	...	60,000	...	60,925	...	...	...	...	Taken at the actuals of 1072.
3. Fees on licenses for the sale of foreign spirits...	2,500	...	2,500	...	2,500	...	2,687	...	...	...	...	Taken at the actuals of 1072.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
4. Collection of arrears	15,000	...	15,000	...	19,500	...	15,348	...	...	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
5. Sundry receipts	3,000	...	3,000	...	4,000	...	3,251	...	...	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
	7,01,425	...	7,01,425	...	6,30,000	...	6,35,398	...	...	...	...	

V.—CUSTOMS.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Bndget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget esti- mato 1074 compared with revised 1073.		Explanatory remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.		
<i>Land Customs.</i>											
1. Exports	...	3,81,000	...	3,81,000	...	3,56,000	3,69,088	...	...	...	The revenue for the last four months of the current year being larger than that of the corresponding period of 1072, a higher figure has been put down, in both the revised estimate and the budget for 1074. Based on the actuals of 1072.
2. Imports	...	7,000	...	7,000	...	5,000	7,393	...	...	...	
<i>Sea Customs.</i>											
3. Exports	...	1,90,000	...	1,90,000	...	1,94,000	1,89,701	...	...	Do. Do.	
4. Imports	...	17,000	...	17,000	...	10,000	16,571	...	...	Do. Do.	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
5. Annual compensation by the British Government under the Interpor- tal Convention	...	40,714	...	40,714	...	40,714	40,714	...	...	...	A fixed item.
6. Sundry receipts	...	700	...	700	...	5,000	766	...	...	...	The estimates have been based on the actuals of 1072.
		6,36,414		6,36,414		6,10,714	6,24,233				

VI. TOBACCO.

1. Jaffna tobacco	...	5,94,000	...	5,94,000	...	5,87,000	5,73,777	...	...	The receipts under this item for the last four months of the current year show an increase of more than Rs. 20,000 over the corresponding months of 1072. Hence the higher estimates.
2. Coimbatore tobacco	...	2,21,000	...	2,21,000	...	2,45,000	2,28,000	...	...	There was a falling off of more than Rs. 4,000 during the past four months of the current year. The estimates are therefore reduced to that extent.
3. Tinnevely dry tobacco	...	1,68,000	...	1,68,000	...	1,65,000	1,66,863	...	...	The actuals of the past four months justify the higher estimates framed.
4. Do. confected tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	78	...	...	There were no receipts under this item since the commencement of the current year.
5. Rent on ware-houses	...	8,000	...	8,000	...	8,000	8,133	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.
6. Miscellaneous	...	300	...	300	...	1,000	365	...	...	Do. do. do.
		9,91,300		9,91,300		10,07,000	9,75,216			

VII. CARDAMOM AND OTHER GOODS.

<i>Cardamom.</i>										
1. Land-tax on Magaravayom Carda- mom Gardens	...	57,000	...	57,000	...	58,000	56,551	...	...	Estimated at the actuals of 1072.
2. Sale proceeds of Cardamoms	...	20,000	...	20,000	...	20,000	19,948	...	...	Do. do.
3. Melvarom or quit-rent on Cardamom Gardens	...	800	...	800	...	1,000	740	...	...	Do. do.
4. Miscellaneous	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	1,000	3,135	...	...	Do. do.
		80,800		80,800		80,000	80,374			
<i>Other goods.</i>										
1. Ivory	...	6,000	...	6,000	...	4,000	6,158	...	...	Do. do.
2. Bees-wax	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	6,000	2,998	...	...	Do. do.
3. Pepper	...	600	...	600	...	200	619	...	...	Do. do.
4. Honey	...	300	...	300	...	200	291	...	...	Do. do.
5. Miscellaneous	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	600	1,375	...	...	Do. do.
		11,400		11,400		11,000	11,441			
		92,200		92,200		91,000	91,815			

VIII. FOREST.

1. Timber in logs	...	1,30,000	...	1,30,000	...	1,93,000	1,29,550	...	...	The actuals of the past four months of the current year show a decline in the receipts under almost all the items under this head. This the Conservator of Forests attributes to the delay in engaging contractors for felling timber, but as he expects the fall to be made up in the course of the year, the actuals of 1072 have been taken as the basis in framing the revised estimate for 1073 and the budget for 1074.
2. Sleepers	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	500	1,093	...	...	
3. Seigniorage on timber felled by pri- vate parties	...	64,000	...	64,000	...	70,000	63,700	...	...	
4. Receipts from Shenootah Depôt	...	67,000	...	67,000	...	44,000	67,415	...	...	
5. Do. Quilon	...	60,000	...	60,000	...	73,000	60,152	...	...	
6. Do. Nagercoil	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	32,000	30,383	...	...	
7. Do. Perakata	...	45,000	...	45,000	...	44,000	44,756	...	...	
8. Do. Kumili	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,000	9,889	...	...	
9. Do. Ramakul	...	14,000	...	14,000	...	11,000	14,302	...	...	
10. Do. Mahendragiri	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	1,625	...	...	
11. Do. Kortayam	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	5,000	3,908	...	...	
12. Recoveries of advances	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	5,000	3,703	...	...	
13. Miscellaneous	...	7,000	...	7,000	...	3,000	6,650	...	...	
		4,38,000		4,38,000		4,90,000	4,37,127			

IX.—REGISTRATION.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised 1073	Explanatory remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	
1. Fees for registering documents	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	...	1,89,800	...	1,95,939	...	...	As the receipts of the past four months of the current year under this item show an increase of about 5,000 Rs., both the revised and the budget estimates have been increased to that extent. Taken at the actuals of 1072.
2. Fees for copies of registered documents.	12,000	...	12,000	...	10,800	...	11,588	...	...	
3. Fines	200	...	200	...	200	...	145	...	...	
4. Fees on unclaimed documents	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,200	...	1,076	...	...	
		2,13,200		2,13,200		2,02,000		2,08,748	...	

X.—THE DEVASWOM OR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

1. Offerings	27,000	...	27,000	...	32,000	...	27,108	...	...	Taken at the actuals of 1072.
2. Sale proceeds of surplus provisions &c.	9,000	...	9,000	...	11,000	...	8,942	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
3. Adyara or fees levied on the appointment of certain servants in Pagodas.	9,000	...	9,000	...	7,000	...	9,071	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
4. Recovery of out-standing advances	27,000	...	27,000	...	33,000	...	27,675	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
5. Miscellaneous	2,000	...	2,000	...	4,000	...	2,383	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
	74,000	...	74,000	...	87,000	...	75,189	...	...	

XI.—OOTTUPURAHs OR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. Sale proceeds of surplus provisions	300	...	300	...	300	...	296	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.
2. Recovery of outstanding advances	24,000	...	24,000	...	29,700	...	23,566	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
3. Miscellaneous	4,000	...	4,000	...	3,000	...	3,576	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
	28,300	...	28,300	...	33,000	...	27,408	...	...	

XII.—POST OFFICE.

1. Sale proceeds of Anchal stamps	40,000	...	40,000	...	40,000	...	40,136	...	...	Estimated at the actuals of 1072.
2. Other receipts	5,000	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	4,981	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
3. Collection from transit boats &c.	12,000	...	12,000	...	12,000	...	12,403	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
4. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
	57,000	...	57,000	...	57,000	...	57,535	...	...	

XIII.—MINT.

1. Gain in gold coinage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,524	...	...	Gold coins are not expected to be struck during the current as well as the next year.
2. Gain in silver coinage	10,000	...	10,000	...	500	...	5,431	...	...	As there is a great demand for chukkrums and fanams in the country, more silver will be coined in the current as well as the next year. Hence the higher estimates for both the years.
3. Do. copper do.	3,000	...	3,000	...	5,300	...	3,719	...	...	Taken at the actuals of 1072.
4. Miscellaneous	100	...	100	...	200	...	134	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
	13,100	...	13,100	...	6,000	...	10,808	...	...	

XIV.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

A. Civil and Sessions Courts.

1. Institution fees	2,38,000	...	2,38,000	...	2,33,000	...	2,30,931	...	...	The receipts of the first four months of the current year were larger than those of the corresponding period of 1072. Hence both the estimates have been increased.
2. Petition and Vakaluth fees	1,37,000	...	1,37,000	...	1,33,000	...	1,35,485	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
3. Process fees	1,31,000	...	1,31,000	...	1,26,000	...	1,29,131	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
4. Fines	500	...	500	...	1,000	...	541	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.
5. Lapsed deposits	3,000	...	3,000	...	9,000	...	3,451	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
6. Miscellaneous	300	...	300	...	1,000	...	318	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
	5,93,800	...	5,93,800	...	5,03,000	...	4,99,867	...	...	
B. Magistrates' Courts										
1. Fines	25,000	...	25,000	...	25,000	...	24,596	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
2. Petition and Vakaluth fees	6,000	...	6,000	...	6,000	...	5,343	...	...	Do. Do. Do.
3. Miscellaneous	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	3,030	...	...	Estimated at the average of the receipts for the last three years.
	33,000	...	33,000	...	32,000	...	33,219	...	...	
	5,42,800	...	5,42,800	...	5,35,000	...	5,33,086	...	...	

XV. JAILS.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised 1073.		Explanatory remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	
1. Receipts from Jail Manufacture	...	5,500	...	5,500	...	4,000	...	5,523	...	...	The estimates have been based on the actuals of 1072.
2. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	
		5,500		5,500		...					
						4,000		5,530			

XVI. POLICE.

	800	...	800	...	600	...	833	...	...	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.
1. Recoveries from the sale of clothing &c.	800	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.
2. Savings from oil allowances for stations	100	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Based on the budget for the current year.
3. Unclaimed wages credited to Government	200	...	200	...	800	...	233	...	...	...	...	Taken at the actuals of 1072.
4. Police supplied to private persons	500	...	500	...	800	...	551	...	...	...	...	Do.
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	200	...	6	...	...	...	...	Do.
		1,600	...	1,600	...	2,500	...	1,643	...	...	...	

XVII. MARINE.

	8,000	...	8,000	...	9,000	...	7,971	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1972.
1. Port dues ...	...	8,000	...	8,000	...	9,000	...	7,971	...	...
3. Tramway receipts	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	3,756	...	Do.
3. Pier receipts ...	...	7,000	...	7,000	...	7,000	...	7,059	...	Do.
4. Light-house fees	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	36	...	Do.
5. Miscellaneous ...	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	77	...	Do.
			19,100	...	19,100	...	20,100	...	18,899	Do.

XVIII. EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

Fees.										
1.	His Highness the Maha Rajah's College and High school Tirvandrum	20,000	...	20,000	...	21,000	...	19,236	...	Taken at the actuals of 1072.
2.	Law College	8,000	...	8,000	...	6,000	...	8,482	...	Do.
3.	English Normal school	50	...	50	...	50	...	37	...	Do.
4.	Sircar Girls' High school	200	...	200	...	150	...	197	...	Do.
5.	English District schools	26,000	...	26,000	...	24,000	...	26,279	...	Do.
6.	Government Vernacular schools	17,000	...	17,000	...	15,000	...	16,813	...	Do.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
1.	Sale proceeds of Books in the Depot	3,000	...	3,000	...	9,000	...	2,905	...	Do.
2.	Receipts from the Museum and Public Gardens	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,437	...	Do.
3.	Sales at the Industrial school of Arts	6,000	...	6,000	...	4,000	...	5,722	...	Do.
4.	Sales at the Agricultural Demonstration Farm	700	...	700	...	600	...	743	...	Do.
5.	Examination fees	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	11,206	...	Do.
The large figure shown in the account of 1072 under this item includes, besides the collections of that year, those received in previous years which were only credited in 1072. The estimates have therefore been based on the actuals of 1071.										
6.	Receipts from the Sanskrit College	50	...	50	...	100	...	69	...	The estimates of items (6) and (7) have been based on the actuals of 1072.
7.	Sundry receipts	100	...	100	...	...	...	84	...	
		85,100	...	...	83,100	...	83,900	...	94,210	

XIX. MEDICAL.

	50	...	50	...	50	...	66	...	...	Taken at the actuals of 1972.
1. Fees, Veterinary Hospital ...	...	50	...	50	...	...	66	...	...	Do.
2. Sale proceeds of articles in the Medi- cal Stores	500	...	500	...	500	...	488	...	...	Do.
3. Miscellaneous ...	50	...	50	...	50	...	69	...	...	Do.
		600	...	800	...	600	...	623	...	...

XX. NAYAR TROOPS.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate, 1074, compared with revised, 1073.	Explanatory remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.		
1. Troops supplied for guarding private institutions	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	Taken at the actuals of 1072.
2. Sale proceeds of articles in the Military Stores	500	...	500	...	100	...	599	...	...	Do. do.
3. Miscellaneous	200	...	200	...	100	...	231	...	...	Do. do.
	...	1,700	...	1,700	...	200	...	1,830	...	Do. do.

XXI. ELEPHANT AND HORSE ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. Collection from hiring elephants	3,000	...	3,000	...	4,000	...	2,915	...	...	Taken at the actuals of 1072. As only two out of a number of elephants advertised for sale were disposed of in 1072, the rest is expected to be sold in the current year. Hence the revised estimate has been raised. But as there may not be as many animals for sale in 1074, the budget for that year has been reduced to Rs. 10,000. Estimated at the actuals of 1072.
2. Collection from sale of elephants	10,000	...	13,000	...	...	...	3,954	...	...	
3. Collection from sale of horses	1,000	...	1,000	...	600	...	873	...	...	Do. do.
4. Miscellaneous	800	...	800	...	800	...	820	...	...	Do. do.
	...	14,800	...	19,800	...	5,400	...	10,562	...	...

XXII. PUBLIC WORKS.

1. The Chief Engineer's Department	6,000	...	6,000	...	9,000	...	5,529	...	...	Taken at the actuals of 1072. The higher figure in the account of 1072, includes large refunds of moneys charged to previous years' accounts which were recredited in that year.
2. The Marahmut Department	30,000	...	30,000	...	45,000	...	73,302	...	...	
	...	36,000	...	36,000	...	54,000	...	78,831	...	...

XXIII. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

1. Receipts from work done in the Printing office for private parties	400	...	400	...	200	...	395	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.
2. Sale of the Gazette	1,500	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	1,588	...	...	
3. Stationery Receipts	100	...	100	...	200	...	76	...	...	Do. Do.
4. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	Do. Do.
	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,400	...	2,037	...	...	...

XXIV. INTEREST.

1. Interest on Promissory notes	2,34,200	...	2,31,900	...	2,24,000	...	2,25,926	...	2,300	The increase put down in the revised and the budget estimates over the actuals of 1072 is due to the purchase of Government paper for two lacs in the current year. The revised estimate is less than the budget by Rs. 2,300 as, in the current year, interest due on the notes up to the date of purchase was paid to sellers.
2. Do. money with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co...	10,000	...	10,000	...	30,000	...	31,808	...	...	
3. Do. Money deposited with the Cochin Bank...	800	...	800	...	800	...	813	...	...	As a large sum was withdrawn in the current year for the purchase of Government promissory notes and other expenses, the receipts under this item are not expected to be large. Hence the lower estimates.
4. Do. Money lent to the Paper Mills Company Punalur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No receipts are expected as the Mill has stopped work.
5. Do. Money lent to the Edappally chief.	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	As the loan was fully paid up in 1072 there will be no revenue under this item.
6. Do. on loans to private persons	400	...	400	...	500	...	382	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.
7. Do. arrears of land revenue	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,885	...	...	Do. Do.
8. Do. Do. Abkari Revenue	13,000	...	13,000	...	12,000	...	12,921	...	...	Do. Do.
	2,59,900	...	2,57,600	...	2,68,800	...	2,73,913	...	...	...

XXV. MINING (PLUMBAGO.)

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074, compared with revised 1073.	Explanatory Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1. Mining (Plumbago)	...	500	...	500	...	500	...	498	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.

XXVI. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Adyara or succession and other customary fees	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	18,462	...	...	The fees levied on the succession to the Vattaparambu family contributed to enhance the revenue in 1072. As such large receipts are not expected to recur, the revised and the budget estimates have been reduced.
2. Surplus credited from Sripandaravagay	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,472	...	...	Based on the actuals of 1072.
3. Receipts from cattle pounds	3,500	...	3,500	...	3,500	...	3,658	...	...	Do.
4. Sale proceeds of escheats and unclaimed moveables	1,700	...	1,700	...	1,000	...	2,534	...	...	Do.
5. Sale proceeds of articles not credited under any other major head	3,000	...	3,000	...	5,000	...	3,350	...	...	Taken at the average of the receipts for the last three years
6. Discount on the purchase of Government promissory notes for two lacs	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Estimated at the actuals of 1072.
7. Sundry receipts	31,000	...	31,000	...	...	...	40,402	...	...	This is an item which may not recur in 1074. Calculated at the average of the receipts for the last three years.
		51,200		57,200		43,500		78,878		

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ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR M. E. 1074.

1. THE DEVASWOM OR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised 1073.	Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
The Devaswom or Religious Institutions	...	7,18,000	...	7,18,000	...	7,09,000	...	7,09,828	...	Estimated at the average for the past three years.

2. OOTUPURAHS OR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Ootupurahs or Charitable Institutions	...	4,23,000	...	4,23,000	...	4,28,000	...	4,14,114	...	Do. do. do.
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3. THE PALACE.

The Palace	...	6,00,000	...	6,00,000	...	6,00,000	...	6,05,966	...	Do. do. do.
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4. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Salaries	...	58,536	...	58,036	...	57,336	...	58,069	500	...	Salaries.—An increase of 100 Rupees was given to the Chief Secretary with effect from the 1st Thye 1073. As this will have full effect in 1074, the estimate for the latter year has been raised.
<i>Establishments.</i>											
(a) English office	21,456	...	21,345	...	19,181	...	19,821	...	111	...	<i>Establishment.</i> —(a) Some of the clerks in the English office have had increases granted to them under the scale and a supernumerary clerk and an attender for the records were also appointed in the current year. As these will
(b) Jemabundy Account Department	17,369	...	17,202	...	16,986	...	16,502	...	157	...	
(c) Huzur Treasury	9,012	...	8,878	...	8,994	...	8,568	...	134	...	
(d) Jamabundy Rayasom	6,504	...	6,504	...	6,144	...	6,132	...	...	...	
(e) Huzur Rayasom	6,432	...	6,432	...	5,224	...	6,366	...	...	...	

4. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate, 1074, compared with revised 1073.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs. Decrease. Rs.		
(f) Do. Marahmut Department	16,116	...	16,116	...	15,613	...	14,754	...	...	...	have full effect in 1074, the budget for that year is therefore in excess of the revised estimate for 1073. (b) The increase in the budget over the revised estimate is provided in view to increments being given to some of the subordinates in 1074 under the scale. (c) Increments given to some of the clerks in the current year will have full effect in 1074 and funds have also been allotted for grant of increases which fall due to others in that year. Hence the increase in the budget for 1074 over the revised estimate for 1073. (d) The increment given to the head clerk in the current year under the scale will have effect throughout 1074. This accounts for the increased provision in the budget for that year.
(g) Do. Peravagay do.	9,410	...	9,410	...	9,122	...	8,537	...	...	...	
(h) Do. Devaswom do.	1,380	...	1,380	...	1,380	...	1,318	...	...	...	
(i) Do. Educational do.	4,632	...	4,627	...	4,092	...	4,089	...	...	...	
(j) Do. Police Rayasom do.	1,116	...	1,116	...	1,116	...	977	...	...	...	
(k) Do. Gazette do.	936	...	936	...	936	...	912	...	...	...	
(l) Do. Record do.	1,464	...	1,464	...	1,464	...	1,562	...	...	...	
(m) Lascars, Peons, Harikars &c.	13,116	...	13,116	...	12,816	...	12,696	...	...	...	
	...	1,08,933	...	1,08,326	...	1,03,068	...	1,02,304	...	...	
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
Acting allowance	500	...	500	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	The estimates have been framed with reference to the actuals of 1072.
Lighting charges	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,609	...	...	...	
Travelling allowance	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,500	...	1,789	...	...	...	
Postage and telegram charges	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	1,183	...	...	...	
Binding charges	300	...	300	...	300	...	248	...	...	...	
Money bags &c. for the Treasury	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	792	...	...	...	
Boat and cart hire for the carriage of records	200	...	200	...	500	...	188	...	...	...	
Purchase of articles for office use	100	...	100	...	100	...	82	...	...	...	
Petty constructions and repairs	50	...	50	...	100	...	8	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	628	...	...	...	
	...	7,650	...	7,650	...	7,700	...	6,749	...	...	
	...	1,75,119	...	1,74,212	...	1,68,104	...	1,67,122	...	...	
	...	2,119	...	2,212	...	104	...	...	...	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	1,73,000	...	1,72,000	...	1,68,000	...	1,67,122	...	...	

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5.—LAND REVENUE.

	Salaries.		40,200		41,250		42,000		40,107		1,050	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Division Establishments	19,829	...	19,829	...	19,829	...	19,824	...	19,524	...	...	...
(b) Tahsildars and Establishments	3,37,751	...	3,37,751	...	3,37,751	...	3,36,036	...	3,23,414	...	...	...
	...	3,57,580	...	3,57,580	...	3,55,860	...	...	3,42,838	...	...	...
<i>Contingencies.</i>											Salaries.—Mr. Raghunatha Row Dewan Peishcar, Trivandrum, drawing Rs. 700 died in the month of 11th 1073 and Mr. Peraviperumal Pillay, Huzur Deputy Peishcar was appointed in his place on a minimum salary of 500 Rs. One of the Division Assistants drawing Rs. 250 also died in Kartigay of the same year and his successor was nominated on a minimum salary of Rs. 200. On the other hand, an increase of 100 Rs. was given to Mr. Ratnaswamy Iyer, Dewan Peishcar, Kottayam, with effect from Cunny 1073, the result being a net saving of 150 Rs. per mensem. Hence the revised estimate for 1073 is lower than the budget for that year. But as the net decrease will have effect throughout 1074, the budget for that year is therefore less than the revised estimate for 1073.	
(a) Acting allowance	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,500	...	1,848	...		
(b) Horse allowance for Tahsildars	500	...	500	...	500	...	3,200	...	3,125	...		
(c) Lighting charges	3,200	...	3,200	...	3,200	...	7,000	...	5,188	...		
(d) Travelling allowance	7,000	...	7,000	...	7,000	...	500	...	679	...		
(e) Postage and telegram charges	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	3,000	...	1,790	...		
(f) Binding charges	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	147	...		
(g) Money bags	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	974	...		
(h) Boat and cart hire for the carriage of records	500	...	500	...	500	...	600	...	624	...		
(i) Printing charges	500	...	500	...	500	...	200	...	396	...		
(j) Purchase of articles for office use	100	...	100	...	100	...	4,000	...	73	...		
(k) Petty constructions and repairs	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	600	...	465	...		
(l) Charges for remittance of treasure	500	...	500	...	500	...	200	...	3700	...		
(m) Carriage of stationery	400	...	400	...	400	...	200	...	391	...		
(n) Miscellaneous	27,050	...	27,050	...	24,550	...	122,550	...	19,400	...		
	4,24,830	...	4,23,380	...	4,23,380	...	4,20,410	...	4,02,445	...		
	84,966	...	84,966	...	84,976	...	84,082	...	80,469	...		
Deduct transferred to "Law and Justice"	3,38,864	...	3,38,864	...	3,38,701	...	3,36,328	...	3,21,876	...		
	...	10,281	...	10,281	...	10,281	...	10,041	...	...		
	...	150	...	150	...	100	...	131	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	10,431	...	10,431	...	10,381	...	10,172	...	...		
	...	229	...	229	...	229	...	301	...	...		
<i>Kandukerishi.</i>											Contingencies.—(a) Taken at the actuals of 1072. (b) With a view to enable the Tahsildars to move about their taluks far more frequently and readily than they do now, a horse allowance of 15 Rs. a month was towards the close of 1072 sanctioned to be given to such of them as are able to ride and keep a horse for the purpose. As some of the officers have provided themselves with horses and some more are likely to do it in the current year, a sum of Rs. 2,500 has been allotted on this account. It being hoped that by far the majority of the Tahsildars will avail themselves of this provision, the allotment for 1074 has consequently been doubled that put down in the revised estimate for 1073.	
Establishment	3,967	...	3,967	...	3,967	...	3,967	...	3,967	...		
Contingent charges	6,500	...	6,500	...	6,500	...	6,483	...	6,483	...		
Tungacherri Establishment	4,600	...	4,600	...	4,600	...	4,586	...	4,586	...		
	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,450	...	1,450	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											A fixed item. Taken at the actuals of 1072. Do. do. do. Do. do. do. A fixed item.	
(a) Amount paid to the British Government on account of the lease of the Tungacherri and Anjengo farms	611	...	611	...	611	...	611	...	611	...		
(b) Jenni Bhogam	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...		
(c) Rents on granary buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(d) Money refunded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(e) Contribution paid to the Tencasi taluk for the territory transferred to the Shencottah taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(f) Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Deduct probable savings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

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MISCELLANEOUS SURVEY.

SETTLEMENT.

7. SALT.

[illegible]

8.—STAMPS.

	Budget, 1071.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate, 1074, compared with revised, 1073.	Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase, Rs.	
Salaries ...	...	2,400	...	2,400	2,400	...	2,400	...	...	<i>Contingencies.</i> (a) Estimated at the actuals of 1072. (c). Water-marked paper ordered and received in 1072 not being paid for in that year, the current year's revised estimate has consequently been raised. No provision has been made in the budget for 1074, as the supply in stock is expected to meet the requirements of that year. (d). No provision has been made in the revised and the budget estimates as the existing stock will supply the demand for both the years. (e). Increased expenditure is anticipated in the current as well as the next year over the actuals of 1072.
Establishment ...	...	8,736	...	8,736	8,796	...	8,423	...	...	
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
(a) Discount paid to licensed vendors	5,000	...	5,000	...	4,500	...	4,677	...	...	
(b) Refund of stamp duty and penalty	650	...	650	...	650	...	609	...	22,000	
(c) Payment for water-marked paper	...	...	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(d) Payment for Anchal cards	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	110	...	...	
(e) Cost of making dies	350	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(f) Printing charges	100	...	100	...	100	...	92	...	...	
(g) Carriage of stamps	300	...	300	...	300	...	238	...	...	
(h) Miscellaneous...	...	6,400	...	28,400	6,550	...	...	5,726	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	17,536	...	39,536	17,746	...	...	16,549	...	
	...	536	...	536	748	...	...	...	...	
	...	17,000	...	39,000	17,000	...	...	16,549	...	

9.—ABKARI AND OPIUM.

Establishments. ...	5,300	...	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Payments made to Edappally and Poonjat chiefs, Kilimanur Koil Tampuran and Sreepadam Palace.	11,400	...	11,400	...	10,400	...	10,492	...	...	...
(b) Rewards	250	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous...	100	...	100	...	100	...	181	...	...	...
	17,050	...	17,050	...	10,750	...	10,673	...	...	...

10.—CUSTOMS.

(a) Superintendent and establishment	4,644	...	4,644	...	4,407	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Customs-house establishments	20,160	...	20,160	...	18,924	...	16,792	...	...	...
Contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Lighting charges	900	...	900	...	950	...	846	...	...	...
(b) Boat hire	150	...	150	...	150	...	163	...	...	...
(c) Refund of duties	3,000	...	3,000	...	4,000	...	2,511	...	...	...
(d) Travelling allowance	30	...	30	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Binding charges	350	...	350	...	150	...	330	...	...	...
(f) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add 1/2 of the charges of the Commercial Office.	29,234	...	29,234	...	29,894	...	25,049	...	...	...
Deduct probable savings	2,919	...	2,919	...	2,623	...	2,941	...	...	...
	32,153	...	32,153	...	32,517	...	27,990	...	...	...
	2,153	...	2,153	...	1,517	...	...	...	...	...
	30,000	...	30,000	...	31,000	...	27,990	...	...	...

11.—TOBACCO.

Salaries	2,400	...	2,400	...	2,199	...	...	...	...	...
Preventive establishment including the Superintendent's office	27,846	...	27,846	...	23,819	...	...	...	...	...
Bankshall Establishments	10,128	...	10,128	...	9,569	...	35,587	...	...	...
Contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Lighting charges	150	...	150	...	149	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Boat hire	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,714	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Binding charges	50	...	50	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Travelling allowance	1,000	...	1,000	...	680	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Rewards	100	...	100	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Payment to the Edappally chief	58	...	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Do. to the British Government	2,712	...	2,712	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...
(h) of Arango tobacco revenue...	50	...	50	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Purchase of articles for office use	300	...	300	...	267	...	...	...	...	...
(j) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,655	...	...	...
Add 1/2 of the charges of the Commercial Office	46,794	...	46,794	...	41,242	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct probable savings	2,919	...	2,919	...	2,941	...	...	...	...	...
	49,713	...	49,713	...	48,867	...	44,188	...	...	...
	1,713	...	1,713	...	867	...	...	...	...	...
	48,000	...	48,000	...	48,000	...	44,188	...	...	...

12. CARDAMOM AND OTHER GOODS.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised 1073		Explanatory remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Decrease.		
									Rs.	Rs.	
Salaries ..	...	4,800	...	4,800	...	8,400	...	6,181	...	...	<i>Salaries.</i> The present Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills draws only the minimum salary of the appointment and his Assistant's place was abolished from the beginning of the current year. Hence the revised estimate for 1073 and the budget for 1074 are lower than the budget for 1073. <i>Establishment.</i> Owing to the introduction of the land tax system in the magaryelom division, a reduction was made in the establishment connected therewith. <i>Contingencies.</i> (a) (b) (c) and (d) have been estimated at the actuals of 1072. (e) <i>travelling allowance.</i> The abolition of the Assistant Superintendent's place from the commencement of the current year accounts for the decrease under this item in the revised and the budget estimates. (h) and (i) have been taken at the actuals of 1072.
Establishment ..	...	16,473	...	16,473	...	26,302	...	25,107	...	...	
<i>Contingencies</i>											
(a) Kudivila or cultivator's share	13,000	...	13,000	...	8,000	...	13,836	...	...	...	
(b) Transport charges of cardamoms	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,368	...	...	...	
(c) Kudivila paid for other goods	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,000	...	2,822	...	...	...	
(d) Transport charges of other goods	150	...	150	...	150	...	119	...	...	...	
(e) Travelling allowance	4,000	...	4,000	...	6,000	...	5,123	...	...	...	
(f) Postage and telegram charges	150	...	150	...	150	...	151	...	...	...	
(g) Binding charges	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	
(h) Purchase of articles for office use	250	...	250	...	150	...	250	...	...	...	
(i) Petty constructions and repairs	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,321	...	...	...	
(j) Boat and cart hire for carriage of records	300	...	300	...	300	...	996	...	...	...	
(k) Exchange compensation allowance	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	687	...	...	...	
(l) Miscellaneous...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Add 1 of the charges of the Commercial office	...	24,870	...	24,870	...	21,270	...	27,173	...	...	
	...	46,143	...	46,143	...	55,972	...	58,461	...	...	
	...	5,838	...	5,838	...	5,246	...	5,822	...	...	
	...	51,981	...	51,981	...	61,218	...	64,343	...	...	
	...	1,981	...	1,981	...	1,218	...	...	...	...	
	...	50,000	...	50,000	...	60,000	...	64,343	...	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

13.—FOREST.

Salaries ...	...	22,880	...	20,083	...	21,440	...	16,791	2,795	...	<i>Salaries.</i>—Provision is made in the revised estimate for 1073 for a second Deputy Conservator of Forests under the revised scale to be appointed towards the close of the current year. As his pay will be charged throughout 1074, the budget for that year is therefore higher than the revised estimate. <i>Establishment.</i>—The revised estimate for 1073 and the budget for 1074 have been raised in view to meet the higher expenditure sanctioned for the establishment. <i>Contingencies.</i>—The revised estimate for 1073 and the budget for 1074 for all the items under this head except (a) Herbarium are based upon the actuals of 1072.
Establishment ...	...	53,549	...	53,549	...	49,362	...	40,525	...	...	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Charges for felling and transport of timber	1,43,000	...	1,43,000	...	154,000	...	1,42,787	...	...	...	
(b) Lighting charges	250	...	250	...	250	...	217	...	...	...	
(c) Postage and telegram charges	300	...	300	...	300	...	315	...	...	...	
(d) Binding charges	350	...	350	...	350	...	328	...	...	...	
(e) Travelling allowance	10,000	...	10,000	...	9,000	...	9,703	...	...	...	
(f) Rewards	150	...	150	...	250	...	146	...	...	...	
(g) Purchase of articles for office use	200	...	200	...	500	...	201	...	...	...	
(h) Petty constructions and repairs	350	...	350	...	100	...	348	...	...	...	
(i) Boat and carriage charges	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	1,101	...	...	...	
(j) Exchange compensation allowance	800	...	800	...	1,000	...	757	...	...	...	
(k) Teak plantation	15,000	...	15,000	...	17,000	...	15,121	...	...	...	
(l) Printing charges	600	...	600	...	550	...	596	...	...	...	
(m) Bamboo plantation	600	...	600	...	500	...	622	...	...	...	
(n) Herbarium	...	...	...	...	150	...	2	...	...	...	
(o) Miscellaneous	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,209	...	...	...	
	...	1,74,600	...	1,74,600	...	1,87,450	...	1,74,453	...	...	
	...	2,51,029	...	2,48,234	...	2,58,252	...	2,31,769	...	...	
	...	1,029	...	234	...	2,352	...	...	...	...	
	...	2,50,500	...	2,48,000	...	2,56,000	...	2,31,769	...	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

14.—REGISTRATION.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised 1073.		Explanatory remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.		
Salaries ..	...	4,200	...	4,800	...	6,000	...	5,800	...	600	The post of Deputy Director of Registration was abolished with the retirement of the incumbent from 1st Margaly 1073. This explains the variation in the figures for the revised estimate for 1073 and the budget for 1074 with reference to the budget for 1073.
<i>Establishments.</i>											
(a) Director's office establishment	10,524	...	10,324	...	9,678	...	9,168	...	200	...	<i>Establishment.</i> (a) An itinerant Sub-Registrar was appointed from 1st Margaly 1073 to relieve Sub-Registrars proceeding on leave and at other times to do duty at the head office. As the charge on this account will have effect throughout 1074, the budget for that year is slightly in excess of the revised estimate for 1073. (b) On the retirement of one of the District Registrars, it was considered superfluous to have four Districts which were accordingly reduced to three and the establishment attached to the District registry office abolished was dispensed with with effect from 1st Margaly 1073. As the reduction will have effect throughout 1074, the budget for that year is therefore less than the revised estimate. (c) Two new Sub-registry offices are expected to be opened in the current year. Consequently enhanced provision has been made in the revised estimate and the budget for 1074.
(b) District Registrars and their establishments..	6,337	...	7,013	...	7,878	...	7,415	...	1,200	676	
(c) Sub-Registrars and their Do.	75,263	...	74,065	...	73,682	...	69,335	...	1,200	...	
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
(a) Refund of fees	300	...	300	...	650	...	292	...	...	...	
(b) Commission paid to Registrars	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,600	...	1,445	...	...	...	
(c) Travelling allowance	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,100	...	2,793	...	...	...	
(d) Binding charges	100	...	100	...	500	...	97	...	...	...	
(e) Purchase of articles for office use	1,600	...	1,600	...	1,700	...	1,583	...	...	...	
(f) Printing charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(g) Boat and cart hire for conveying records	50	...	50	...	100	...	31	...	...	...	
(h) Rents	350	...	350	...	300	...	342	...	...	...	
(i) Miscellaneous	100	...	100	...	150	...	90	...	...	...	
	...	7,000	...	7,000	...	8,100	...	7,311	...	...	
	...	1,09,326	...	103,202	...	1,05,334	...	99,059	...	...	
	...	2,326	...	2,202	...	1,338	...	...	...	...	
	...	1,01,000	...	1,01,000	...	1,04,000	...	99,059	...	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Contingencies.</i> (a) Taken at the actuals of 1072. (b) This item has been abolished. (c) The revised and budget estimates include provision for travelling allowance sanctioned for the District Registrars with effect from the current year.

15. POST OFFICE—ANCHAL AND "TRANSIT".

ANCHAL.

SALARIES	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
(a) Office establishment of the Superintendent	3,652	3,852	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Inspectors and their establishments	2,748	2,652	..	..	..	..	96
(c) Anchal masters and their establishments	47,476	47,402	..	47,558	..	47,452	74
	..	..	51,076	53,906	53,244	53,017	..
(d) Lighting charges	850	850	..	700	..	828	..
(e) Travelling allowance	1,500	1,500	..	1,500	..	1,182	..
(f) Discount paid to vendors of Anchal Stamps	2,000	2,000	..	2,000	..	1,660	..
(g) Rent	400	400	..	300	..	370	..
(h) Purchase of umbrellas &c. for runners	300	300	..	300	..	314	..
(i) Purchase of articles for office use	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
(j) Printing charges	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	2,670	..
(k) Miscellaneous	150	150	..	150	..	191	..
	6,200	6,200	..	..	6,450	7,215	..

(Contingencies; (d).
Calculated at the average expenditure for the last three years.

TRANSIT.

[illegible]

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised 1073.	Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	
Superintendent and his establishment...	...	2,202	...	2,202	...	2,202	...	2,179	...	
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
(a) charges of coinage	1,500	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	1,210	...	...	
(b) Purchase of charcoal &c.	500	...	500	...	500	...	360	...	...	
(c) Miscellaneous	100	...	100	...	100	...	82	...	...	
	...	2,100	...	2,100	...	2,600	...	1,652	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	4,302	...	4,302	...	4,802	...	3,831	...	
	...	302	...	302	...	52	...	...	...	
	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,750	...	3,831	...	

17.—LAW AND JUSTICE.
HIGH COURT.

(a) Salaries	...	46,097	...	46,097	...	46,840	...	45,636	...	
(b) Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
English	...	7,098	...	7,098	...	6,678	...	6,698	...	
Vernacular	...	13,035	...	13,035	...	13,216	...	12,617	...	
(a) Salaries	...	39,600	...	39,600	...	39,600	...	38,000	...	
(b) Establishment	...	40,513	...	40,513	...	40,506	...	40,073	...	
Munsifs and their Establishments	...	1,45,401	...	1,45,401	...	1,45,398	...	1,43,613	...	

CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS.

MUNSIFS' COURTS.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Magistrates and their Establishments	...	18,113	...	18,113	...	17,550	...	16,096	...	
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SIRCAR VAKILS' DEPARTMENT.

Salaries...	...	7,800	...	7,800	...	7,800	...	6,677	...	
Office establishment of the Head Sircar Vakil...	...	1,968	...	1,902	...	1,692	...	1,579	...	66
Zillah Court Sircar Vakils and their establishments...	...	7,514	...	7,514	...	10,020	...	7,391	...	
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
(a) Lighting charges	800	...	800	...	...	...	780	...	...	
(b) Binding charges	500	...	500	...	...	...	524	...	...	
(c) Travelling allowance	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	845	...	...	
(d) Batta paid to prisoners	7,000	...	7,000	...	...	...	6,620	...	...	
(e) Do. to complainants and witnesses.	2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	1,910	...	...	
(f) Refund of institution fees	20,000	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,160	...	...	
(g) Acting allowance	200	...	200	...	...	...	150	...	...	
(h) Fines refunded	7,000	...	7,000	...	...	...	6,823	...	...	
(i) Refund of process fees	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	958	...	...	
(j) Printing charges	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	998	...	...	
(k) Purchase of articles for office use	800	...	800	...	...	...	721	...	...	
(l) Institution fees for Sircar suits	2,500	...	2,500	...	...	...	2,541	...	...	
(m) Postage and telegram charges	50	...	50	...	...	...	59	...	...	
(n) Petty constructions and repairs	150	...	150	...	...	...	141	...	...	
(o) Exchange compensation allowance	1,700	...	1,700	...	...	...	1,709	...	...	
(p) Miscellaneous	3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	4,889	...	...	
	...	48,700	...	48,700	...	51,020	...	49,628	...	
	...	81,966	...	81,676	...	82,249	...	80,469	...	
Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Land Revenue charges	...	5,838	...	5,838	...	5,246	...	5,882	...	
Add $\frac{1}{4}$ of the charges of the Commercial office...	...	4,65,043	...	4,66,287	...	4,07,814	...	4,54,659	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	1,643	...	1,287	...	1,814	...	...	...	
	...	1,65,000	...	4,65,000	...	4,66,000	...	4,54,659	...	

The office staff was strengthened by the appointment of two additional hands on Rs. 10 each in the current year.

Estimated at the average expenditure for the last three years.

18. JAILS.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised 1073.		Explanatory remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	
(a) Salaries	4,340	...	4,380	...	4,380	...	4,215	...	...	...	Establishment. (b) The Central Jail establishment having been re-organized with effect from Kartigay 1073 the necessary provision has been made in the revised estimate and the budget for 1074 to meet the increased expenditure involved.
(b) Establishment	11,591	...	10,276	...	6,220	...	5,683	...	...	...	
(c) Cost of Jail Police Guard	4,000	...	5,500	...	12,228	...	9,924	...	...	...	(c) The decrease in the estimates from the actuals of 1072 is due to the police guard at the Central Jail having been withdrawn with effect from 1st Kartigay 1073 and the appointment of warders instead.
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
(a) Dieting	24,000	...	24,000	...	24,000	...	23,492	...	...	...	<i>Contingencies.</i> (d) The increase over the actuals of 1072 provides for the cost of clothing for additional warders appointed in the Central Jail in place of the police guard.
(b) Lighting charges	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,300	...	1,173	...	...	...	
(c) Clothing and oil	200	...	200	...	500	...	190	...	...	...	(e) As the Police guard has been dispensed with, the estimates have been reduced.
(d) Clothing for warders	500	...	500	...	300	...	58	...	...	...	
(e) Clothing for the Police	500	...	500	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	(g) This allowance has been reduced.
(f) Purchase of raw materials for manufacture...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,500	...	2,013	...	...	...	(h) Higher expenditure incurred in 1072 includes the deputation allowance paid to the Superintendent for studying the system in the British Jails.
(g) Horse allowance for Police Inspectors.	...	...	45	...	180	...	167	...	...	...	
(h) Purchase of sundry articles	250	...	250	...	350	...	227	...	...	...	(i) The higher expenditure incurred in 1072 includes the deputation allowance paid to the Superintendent for studying the system in the British Jails.
(i) Petty constructions and repairs	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	
(j) Passage money to released convicts	100	...	100	...	150	...	57	...	...	...	(i) The higher expenditure incurred in 1072 includes the deputation allowance paid to the Superintendent for studying the system in the British Jails.
(k) Miscellaneous	100	...	100	...	150	...	814	...	...	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	...	...	...	28,895	...	30,630	...	...	...	
	48,821	...	49,051	...	53,468	...	50,013	...	...	...	
	821	...	51	...	458	...	...	...	...	...	
	48,000	...	49,000	...	53,000	...	50,013	...	...	...	

19. POLICE.

	19,804		19,660		19,592		19,845		244		The difference in the figures between the revised estimate and the budget for 1074 is due to the annual increments given to Assistant Superintendent Mr. Sweeney under the agreement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The cost of the police guard attached to the Central Jail has been transferred to this head as the guard has been brought on the strength of the Police establishment. The supernumeraries are intended to be retained until otherwise provided for. Hence the revised exhibits an increase over the actuals of 1072. As the charge is likely to continue throughout 1074, the budget allotment for that year is proportionately larger than the revised estimate.
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Batta, mileage and horse allowance	14,000	...	14,000	...	17,000	...	13,268	...	...	...	<i>Contingencies.</i> —(6) The cost of clothing supplied to the Jail Police is likewise transferred to "Police."
(b) Clothing	18,000	...	18,000	...	19,000	...	16,561	...	...	...	
(c) Purchase of furniture	1,500	...	1,500	...	3,000	...	1,210	...	...	...	
(d) Exchange compensation allowance	6,000	...	6,000	...	5,000	...	5,787	...	...	...	
(e) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	39,500	...	44,000	...	...	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	...	...	...	2,08,454	...	2,17,832	...	...	...	
	2,10,198	...	2,08,454	...	832	...	2,00,106	...	...	...	
	198	...	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2,10,000	...	2,08,000	...	2,17,000	...	2,00,106	...	...	...	

20. MARINE.

	4,367		4,367		4,367		4,307		4,228		Establishment. The excess in the revised estimate and the budget for 1074 is explained by the fact that the duffadar on Rs. 10 attached to the Alleppey pier was dispensed with and a superintendent on Rs. 15 appointed in his place in Chitray 1072.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Contingencies.</i>
(a) Lighting charges	700	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	...	...	
(b) Tramway charges	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,200	...	1,959	...	...	...	
(c) Pier do.	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	3,654	...	...	...	
(d) Boat hire	500	...	500	...	500	...	502	...	...	...	
(e) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	
Add 1 of the Commercial Office charges	7,200	...	7,200	...	7,600	...	6,818	...	...	...	
Deduct probable savings	11,567	...	11,567	...	11,907	...	11,016	...	...	...	
	5,838	...	5,838	...	5,246	...	5,882	...	...	...	
	17,405	...	17,405	...	17,153	...	16,928	...	...	...	
	405	...	405	...	153	...	16,928	...	...	...	
	17,000	...	17,000	...	17,000	...	16,928	...	...	...	

21.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.
COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074, compared with revised 1073.		Explanatory Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	
(a) Salaries	...	35,186	...	37,186	...	33,965	...	33,769	...	2,000	Salaries.—The higher figure in the revised estimate is intended to meet the additional expenditure entailed by the appointment of Mr. Douglas to act for Mr. Boyle during the latter's absence on leave.
(b) Establishment	...	29,104	...	28,924	...	28,024	...	20,382	180	...	Establishment.—The increase in the revised estimate and the budget for 1074 provides for increments given under the sanctioned scale.
Contingencies.											
(a) Scholarships	...	2,500	2,500	...	2,000	...	2,316	...	...	...	Contingencies.—The higher expenditure incurred in 1072 includes passage money paid to Mr. Boyle to enable him to proceed to England on leave.
(b) Fees (for poor students)	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	975	...	...	...	
(c) Payment on account of Lecture	...	1,500	1,500	...	2,000	...	1,200	...	...	...	
(d) Purchase of books, furniture &c.	...	2,000	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,232	...	...	...	
(e) Prizes	...	500	500	...	600	...	300	...	...	...	
(f) Exchange compensation allowance	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,117	...	...	...	
(g) Miscellaneous	...	1,500	1,500	...	1,000	...	2,887	...	...	...	
		10,000	10,000	10,000	...	9,600	...	11,027	...	...	
		74,290	76,110	76,110	...	71,589	...	65,178	...	...	

LAW COLLEGE.

(a) Salaries	6,043	...	6,043	...	6,048	...	6,196	...	...	...	(c) Contingencies.—The revised estimate represents the amount sanctioned for that year under this head and the budget for 1074 is based on the revised estimate.
(b) Establishment	192	...	192	...	264	...	208	...	...	...	
(c) Contingencies	326	...	326	...	50	...	540	...	6,944	...	

ENGLISH NORMAL SCHOOL.

(a) Salaries	3,998	...	3,998	...	3,672	...	3,664	...	...	...	Larger provision is made in the estimates in view to give an increase to the Lady Principal.
(b) Establishment	5,694	...	5,694	...	5,154	...	4,962	...	...	...	Contingencies. The amounts sanctioned for 1073 for items (a), (b) and (d) have been put down in the revised estimate and the budget for 1074 is based on the revised estimate.
Contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Purchase of books, furniture &c.	100	...	100	...	300	...	707	...	...	...	
(b) Prizes	125	...	125	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) Exchange compensation allowance	600	...	600	...	300	...	87	...	...	...	
(d) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	804	...	...	...	
	825	...	825	...	2,300	...	1,598	...	...	...	
	10,517	...	10,517	...	11,126	...	10,224	...	...	...	

Establishment	3,174	...	3,174	...	2,634	...	2,634	...	...	...	Establishment. The estimates have been increased to grant increases to the Head Master and his Assistant.
Contingencies	4,202	...	4,202	...	2,500	...	3,290	...	5,924	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contingencies.—The revised estimate represents the amount sanctioned for 1073 and the budget for 1074 is taken at the revised.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

Establishment	4,974	...	4,974	...	4,956	...	4,584	...	...	...	Establishment.—Based on the actuals of 1072.
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Purchase of books, furniture &c.	100	...	100	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	Taken at the figures sanctioned for 1073.
(b) Prizes	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) Scholarship	5,070	...	5,070	...	5,500	...	3,551	...	...	...	
(d) Miscellaneous	612	...	612	...	150	...	300	...	...	...	
	1,0906	...	1,0906	...	10,606	...	8,572	...	...	...	

RANGE INSPECTORS.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074 compared with revised, 1073.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	
(a) Salaries	9,000	...	9,000	...	9,540	...	9,225	...	...	...	The figures shown in the estimates are the amounts sanctioned for the current year.
(b) Establishment	2,418	...	2,418	...	2,388	...	2,323	...	...	...	
Contingencies.	1,404	...	1,404	...	1,500	...	1,643	...	...	...	
(a) Batta	552	...	552	...	600	...	452	...	...	...	
(b) Miscellaneous	...	13,374	13,374	14,028	...	13,643	...	...	...	...	

ASSISTANT AND SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.

Establishment	13,128	13,128	10,800	10,862	10,862	10,862	10,862	Do.	do.	do.
Travelling allowance	1,440	1,440	1,000	1,194	1,194	1,194	1,194	Do.	do.	do.
	14,568	14,568	11,800	12,056	12,056	12,056	12,056	...	...	...

DISTRICT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Establishment	56,334	56,334	38,124	40,291	40,291	40,291	40,291	Do.	do.	do.
Contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Prizes	1,465	1,465	300	232	232	232	232	Do.	do.	do.
(b) Miscellaneous	4,789	4,789	500	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	Do.	do.	do.
	62,788	62,788	38,924	41,603	41,603	41,603	41,603	...	...	...

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Establishment	1,33,759	1,33,759	93,923	96,626	96,626	96,626	96,626	Do.	do.	do.
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Scholarships	3,210	3,240	2,500	2,676	2,676	2,676	2,676	...	...	...
(b) Annual thatching	3,595	3,595	2,500	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,131	...	...	...
(c) Purchase of books, furniture &c.	10,325	10,325	1,000	1,169	1,169	1,169	1,169	...	...	...
(d) Prizes	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,005	...	...	...
(e) Miscellaneous	3,813	3,813	1,200	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262	...	...	...
	1,56,732	1,56,732	1,09,123	1,05,869	1,05,869	1,05,869	1,05,869	...	...	...

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

(a) Establishment	1,296	1,296	1,296	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	...	...	...
(b) Contingencies	750	750	100	156	156	156	156	...	...	...
	2,046	2,046	1,396	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	...	...	...

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS.

(a) Establishment	13,050	13,050	13,002	11,611	11,611	11,611	11,611	...	...	...
(b) Contingencies	7,000	7,000	5,500	6,947	6,947	6,947	6,947	...	...	...
	20,050	20,050	18,502	18,458	18,458	18,458	18,458	...	...	...

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION FARM.

(a) Establishment	3,252	3,252	2,772	2,843	2,843	2,843	2,843	...	...	...
Contingencies	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,529	1,529	1,529	1,529	...	...	...
(c) Training class	1,152	1,152	1,152	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	...	...	...
(d) Travelling allowance	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,784	5,784	5,424	5,510	5,510	5,510	5,510	...	...	...

FARM SCHOOLS.

(a) Establishment	1,440	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Educational appliances, Implements &c.	650	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Buildings	3,600	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Labour	810	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,500	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SIRKAR GARDENS WITHIN THE FORT AND IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

(a) Establishment	1,008	1,008	1,004	861	861	861	861	...	...	...
(b) Contingencies	700	700	200	689	689	689	689	...	...	...
	1,708	1,708	1,208	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	...	...	...

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate 1074, compared with revised 1073.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Establishment and contingencies	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	31,113	...	...

MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

OBSERVATORY.

Establishment	...	1,512	...	1,512	...	1,512	...	1,372	...	...
Contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Lighting charges	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	33	...	...
(b) Purchase of instruments	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	88	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	67	...	...
	...	1,762	...	1,762	...	1,762	...	1,560	...	...

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT.

Establishment	...	240	...	240	...	240	...	240	...	...
Contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Purchase of books	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	9,202	...	...
(b) Miscellaneous	...	10	...	10	...	30	...	10	...	...
	...	10,250	...	10,250	...	10,270	...	9,452	...	...

BOOK COMMITTEE.

Establishment	...	1,441	...	1,441	...	1,441	...	1,441	...	...
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PAINTING.

Establishment	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	...
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PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

(a) Establishment	...	2,177	...	2,177	...	2,177	...	2,177	...	...
(b) Contingencies	...	250	...	500	...	251	...	...	...	...
	...	2,427	...	2,427	...	2,677	...	2,428	...	...

LIBRARY.

(a) Establishment	...	120	...	120	...	120	...	160	...	...
(b) Contingencies	...	500	...	500	...	200	...	435	...	...
	...	620	...	620	...	320	...	595	...	...

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

(a) Establishment	...	552	...	552	...	1,752	...	1,386	...	...
(b) Contingencies	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	121	...	...
	...	652	...	652	...	1,752	...	1,507	...	...

On the death of Rai Bahadur Sundram Pillai, Archaeologist to Government, the expenditure was reduced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Scholarships &c. to students sent to Madras to study for various professions.	6,300	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)—This item which was hitherto included under the major head "Miscellaneous" has now been transferred to "Education, Science and Art." The amount sanctioned for it for 1073 is put down in the revised estimate and the budget for 1074 is based on the revised estimate.
(b) Grants to schools	1,14,788	...	1,14,788	...	89,000	...	67,736	...	...	(b)—The allotment made in both the estimates is the amount sanctioned for 1073.
(c) Superintendence of examinations and remuneration to examiners	3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	67,736	...	(c)—This is a new item. The former practice had been to credit the balance only after deducting from the receipts from fees, the charges for superintending examinations and examining papers. This has now been discontinued and the receipts and the expenditure are separately brought to book.
Deduct probable savings	...	90,670	...	1,17,490	...	1,644	...	4,14,200	...	Although a liberal provision has been made for 1073, yet judging from the actual expenditure incurred in 1072 under this head and from the nature and scope of the new measures initiated, it is presumed that it will take some time for such large expenditure as is anticipated to reach the figure sanctioned. The amount expected to be spent in 1073 may not go beyond Rs. 4,50,000 and Rs. 4,75,000 in 1074.

22. MEDICAL.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate, 1071, compared with revised, 1073.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.	
(a) Salaries	14,657	...	14,657	...	14,657	...	14,657	...	...	...	Establishment.—The increase in the revised estimate and the budget for 1074 over the budget for 1073 is due to additional establishment sanctioned and to increments given to existing establishment in the current year.
(b) Establishment	1,12,000	...	1,11,000	...	1,05,160	...	86,966	...	1,000	...	
(c) Veterinary Hospital establishment ...	1,044	...	1,041	...	1,032	...	1,017	...	...	...	
(d) Grants paid to Native Physicians	3,374	...	3,374	...	5,000	...	2,486	...	...	...	Contingencies.—(b) The actuals of 1072 include the payment made for medicines supplied in 1071. Hence the figures in the revised estimate and the budget for 1074 have been based on the average expenditure for the last three years. (c) Taken at the average expenditure for the last three years. (d) In view of the increasing number of applications for grants, the estimates have been raised. (m) This is provided for the Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade who was in charge of the Durbar Physician's duties during the absence of Dr. White who accompanied His Highness the Maha Rajah to Madras.
(e) Ayur Vedic or Native Medical College.	1,452	...	1,452	...	1,452	...	1,305	...	...	...	
	1,32,527	...	1,31,527	...	...	...	1,27,301	...	1,06,431	...	
(Contingencies.											
(a) Dieting	54,000	...	51,000	...	50,000	...	53,388	...	...	...	
(b) European Medicines	46,000	...	46,000	...	40,000	...	89,332	...	...	...	
(c) Country Medicines	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	24	...	...	...	
(d) Travelling allowance	7,000	...	7,000	...	5,000	...	6,416	...	...	...	
(e) Rent	1,500	...	1,500	...	700	...	1,351	...	...	...	
(f) Petty constructions and repairs	7,000	...	7,000	...	500	...	7,108	...	...	...	
(g) Purchase of Jamkals	500	...	500	...	1,000	...	423	...	...	...	
(h) Lighting charges	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	
(i) Printing charges	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	
(j) Exchange compensation allowance...	2,000	...	2,000	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	
(k) Grants to Aided Medical Institutions.	8,000	...	7,000	...	2,000	...	1,870	...	...	...	
(l) Purchase of articles for Veterinary Hospital	700	...	700	...	2,000	...	5,188	...	1,000	...	
(m) Acting allowance	...	...	...	...	100	...	661	...	...	...	
(n) Miscellaneous	1,000	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	885	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	1,28,700	1,27,950	...	...	1,08,600	...	1,66,946	...	...	
	...	2,61,227	2,59,477	...	...	2,35,901	...	2,73,377	...	...	
	...	1,227	1,477	...	...	5,901	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	2,60,000	2,58,000	...	...	2,30,000	...	2,73,377	...	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

24. NAIR TROOPS.

	Budget, 1974.		Revised, 1973.		Budget, 1973.		Account, 1972.		Budget estimate 1974 compared with revised 1973.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase. Decrease.		
									Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Salaries	...	26,871	...	26,871	...	26,871	...	21,477	...	...	The figure under this item is variable according as the grade of the officers sent from the Civil Medical Department to the Brigade Hospital varies.
(b) Native Officers, Nair Troops &c.	1,38,000	...	1,38,000	...	1,34,000	...	1,36,584	...	...	...	
(c) Medical Officer	6,107	...	6,107	...	6,107	...	5,496	...	...	...	
(d) Medical establishment	2,500	...	2,500	...	3,310	...	1,770	...	...	...	
<i>Contingencies.</i>	...	1,46,607	...	1,46,607	...	1,43,417	...	1,43,850	...	...	
(a) Lighting charges	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,600	...	814	...	...	...	
(b) Travelling allowance	...	1,000	1,000	...	4,000	...	663	...	...	...	
(c) Purchase of country medicines for including hospital contingencies for the Brigade Hospital.	...	1,000	1,000	...	3,000	...	1,073	...	...	...	
(d) Purchase of clothing	12,136	...	7,710	...	8,000	...	7,176	...	5,426	...	Contingencies.—(d) Serge trousers will be purchased in 1973 and not required in 1974. On the other hand, zouave jackets which are supplied once in six years fall due in 1974. The budget for 1974 provides for the latter item which costs a considerable sum, and is therefore in excess of the revised.
(e) Do. of Jamkals	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	389	...	...	...	
(f) Do. of Musical instruments &c. for the Band	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,869	...	...	...	
(g) Purchase of articles for the Brigade Stores.	400	...	400	...	400	...	405	...	...	...	
(h) Ammunition	20,000	...	2,000	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	
(i) Exchange compensation allowance	2,500	...	2,500	...	4,000	...	2,431	...	...	...	
(j) Miscellaneous	2,500	...	2,500	...	2,500	...	2,580	...	...	...	
(k) Smooth bore breech loaders	...	24,536	...	20,110	27,000	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	1,98,014	...	1,91,588	...	55,400	...	17,400	...	...	
	...	1,514	...	1,088	...	2,25,688	...	1,82,727	...	...	
	...	1,97,000	...	1,93,000	...	1,688	...	1,82,727	...	...	
Deduct probable savings	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,000	...	...	...	...	

25.—ELEPHANT AND HORSE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishments	...	59,000	...	58,000	...	56,000	...	54,857	...	1,000	...	...
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
(a) Feeding charges for elephants	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	9,829	...	...	...	...
(b) Do. for horses	...	23,000	...	23,000	...	24,000	...	22,319	...	...	...	...
(c) Medical charges	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,000	...	1,453	...	...	...	...
(d) Charges on account of capture of elephants	...	6,500	...	6,500	...	7,000	...	6,367	...	...	...	...
(e) Purchase of horses and carriages	...	16,000	...	24,500	...	17,500	...	24,182	...	...	...	...
(f) Purchase of harness &c.	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	2,000	...	1,414	...	...	...	...
(g) Do. balls and carts	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Petty repairs	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	793	...	...	...	...
(i) Clothing	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,943	...	...	...	...
(j) Miscellaneous	...	2,500	...	2,500	...	2,000	...	2,562	...	...	...	...
Deduct probable savings	...	...	...	1,24,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,514	...	...
	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1,30,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,514	...	...

26.—SUPERANNUATION PENSIONS.

[illegible]

27. THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

(a) Communications	...	6,37,000	...	6,37,000	...	6,37,000	...	6,99,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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THE MARAHMUT DEPARTMENT.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate, 1074, compared with revised, 1073.	Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
(a) Communications	...	25,000	...	...	20,500	39,606	...	...	...	
(b) Buildings	...	1,66,000	...	...	2,50,000	2,89,203	...	...	...	
(c) Irrigation works	...	41,000	...	...	52,000	45,550	...	...	...	
(d) Establishment	...	28,000	...	...	27,500	27,974	...	...	...	
(e) Miscellaneous	...	40,000	...	...	50,000	68,764	...	...	...	
	...	3,00,000	...	3,00,000	...	4,00,000	...	4,71,097	...	
	...	19,00,000	...	19,00,000	...	20,00,000	...	22,95,155	...	

28. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.
PRINTING.

Salaries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	4,200	12,429	...	3,934	12,105	...	2,400	2,400	...	266	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,862	9,035	...	324	...
Contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Binding charges	600	...	600	...	...	...	500	577	...	...	...
(b) Cost of types &c. for the Press	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous	200	17,429	...	200	...	16,839	100	195	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,862	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,307	...	...	...

Salaries.—The increase in the estimates is due to the appointment of a Director on Rs. 350 per mensem in the place of the Superintendent on Rs. 200 who has been placed on the pension list with effect from the beginning of the current year.

Establishment.—The establishment was strengthened and increments were given to existing hands.

STATIONERY.

Stationery establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost of Stationery	744	20,000	...	744	1,20,000	...	684	734	...	...	1,00,000
	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	35,447	...	...	...
	...	20,744	...	...	1,20,744	...	70,684	36,181	...	...	...
	...	38,173	...	...	1,37,583	...	84,546	48,388	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	173	...	...	583	...	546	...	...	...	...
	...	38,000	...	...	1,37,000	...	84,000	48,388	...	...	...

The Stationery ordered from England for the current year is expected to meet the requirements of a great portion of 1074. Hence the provision for next year has been curtailed.

29. MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	60,000	4,000	...	60,000	...	58,000	...	56,928	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,775	...	...	...
	...	64,000	...	64,000	...	62,000	...	60,703	...	...	...

30. SUBSIDY TO THE BRITISH INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Subsidy to the British Indian Government.	...	8,10,652	...	8,10,652	...	8,10,652	...	8,10,652	...	...	A fixed item.
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31. MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous	...	1,00,000	...	1,50,000	...	1,22,000	...	1,38,371	...	50,000	In the year 1072, special causes contributed to swell the expenditure under this head such as the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, contribution to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, payment of premium on the purchase of Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 2,30,000 and payment made to Paliath Menon in compromise of the suit between him and the Sirkar. These charges will not recur in 1073. But there was expenditure on account of the Governor's visit, the net result being an increase in the revised estimate. The budget for 1074 has been reduced to a lac of Rupees as no extraordinary items are expected to occur in that year.
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32. THE TINNEVELLY-QUILON RAILWAY SURVEY.

The Tinnevely—Quilon Railway Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
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33. ROYAL TOURS.

(a) His Highness the Maha Rajah's tour to Madras	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	50,000
(b) The Elaya Rajah's trip to Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) The First Prince's trip to Madras	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500

34. ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEMISE OF THE ELAYA RAJAH.

Anniversary of the demise of the Elaya Rajah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,936	...	...
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DEBT ACCOUNT.

	Budget, 1074.		Revised, 1073.		Budget, 1073.		Account, 1072.		Budget estimate, 1074, compared with revised, 1073.		Explanatory remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase, Decrease.				
							Rs.	Rs.			
Receipts.											
Permanent advance	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	...	...	...	The loan has been fully paid up.
Advances recoverable	20,000	...	20,000	...	10,000	...	20,522	...	...	...	
Suspense account	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,951	...	...	...	
Loans to the Edappally Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,071	...	...	...	
Loans for tiling houses	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	
Loans for agricultural improvements under Regulation IV of 1066	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	
	...	23,010	...	23,010	...	13,010	...	27,333	...	...	
Disbursements.											
Permanent advance	500	...	500	...	500	...	642	...	...	...	No applications under this Regulation were received since its enactment except two pending with the Tahsildar of Agastisvaram.
Advances recoverable	23,000	...	23,000	...	10,000	...	21,339	...	...	...	
Suspense account	3,000	...	3,000	...	1,000	...	3,320	...	...	...	
Loans for tiling houses	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	1,920	...	...	...	
Loans for agricultural improvements under Regulation IV of 1066	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	28,500	...	28,500	...	15,500	...	27,221	...	...	

HUZUR CUTOCHERRY,
TRIVANDRUM,
5th March 1898.

Shangarasoobyer,
Diwan.

From J. D. REES, Esq., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp, Devikulam, 14th May 1898, Ref. on Cur. No. 740.

I have the honour to forward herewith the administration report of the Travancore State for the Malabar year 1072 (1896-97) received from the Diwan on the 1st March.

It is as usual full and interesting, but it is 27 pages longer than that of 1071 which was again 21 pages longer than its predecessor. I hope measures will be adopted to curtail the length of future reports which can be done without detracting from their value. The reports and reviews have been increasing year by year in length. Next year I hope to effect a substantial reduction, at any rate in the review. Hitherto these, including my own, have been certainly too long and perhaps too departmental in character. Meanwhile this seems a suitable occasion on the expiry of a minister's five years' term of office for a quinquennial comparison in regard to some of the more important subjects with which my letter deals. I had intended to compare the Travancore administration in some respects with that of one or another of the three States in India (Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior) which alone according to the Statesman's year book are greater both in revenue and population, or the four greater under one or the other head, but the necessary papers did not reach me in time. In future, perhaps not only a much shorter review, but perhaps also one written from a less purely local standpoint, might not be unacceptable. There can be no objection, I apprehend, to the use of such reports of other States as have been published, if any, and the position of Travancore among the greater States is apt to be overlooked when its administration is compared solely, as is usual, with the geographically smaller sister State of Cochin.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

2. The office of Resident was held by myself both at the commencement and towards the close of the year, by the Assistant Resident temporarily from 27th November to 14th December 1896 and by the Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson between the latter date and 17th July 1897. The Hon'ble S. Shangarasoobyer continued to be Diwan throughout the year. The only important political event was the celebration throughout the State of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee. His Excellency the Governor's visit in October 1897 falls within next year's report.

LAND REVENUE.

3. *Area*.—The area under dry and garden cultivation still remains to be ascertained, but that under wet cultivation rose from 580,478 to 585,798 acres. This is matter for congratulation especially in view of the fact that the increase under this

* 1068	..	..	..	..	577,555	head during the last four* years was almost imperceptible. It is apparently
1069	..	..	..	..	577,914	the result of the increased vigilance now
1070	..	..	..	..	579,539	shown in securing the registry of waste
1071	..	..	..	..	580,478	lands occupied by ryots. I am not sure,

however, whether the area has been ascertained by actual measurement or, as in Cochin, by calculation from the seed capacity of the fields.

4. *Demand, Collection and Balance—Current*.—The following statement shows the current demand, collection and balance under land revenue during the last five years:—

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection to net demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1068	21,93,692	2,33,512	19,60,180	18,97,572	62,508	96.9
1069	22,02,749	1,87,460	20,15,289	19,05,309	1,09,980	94.5
1070	22,47,229	3,98,160	18,49,069	17,38,585	1,10,484	94.3
1071	25,15,235	2,19,650	22,95,585	22,11,397	84,188	96.3
1072	25,13,008	1,35,506	23,77,502	22,71,018	1,06,484	95.5

The slight fall in the gross demand as compared with 1071 is due chiefly to the smaller sales of coffee lands, viz., Rs. 39,805, as against Rs. 1,33,422. The sale of service inam (viruthee) lands, however, realized Rs. 1,52,371 against Rs. 1,27,620 and Rs. 40,714 was received as rent under the Periyar lease. These items have mainly contributed to raise the demand in the quinquennium, but they do not account for the whole increase of Rs. 3,20,000. Behind these extraordinary sources of income which affect only the last two years, a gradual rise in the actual land revenue demand is visible—a satisfactory feature when unaccompanied by any appreciable increase of assessments. Of the above-mentioned extraordinary items, sales of forest lands for tea and coffee can hardly be looked on as a permanent source of revenue. Though Travancore is favoured above most other countries with an abundance of superb forest, yet there is no reason to believe that indiscriminate felling is less undesirable here than elsewhere. The balance provided by nature must be preserved, and forests cannot be felled, nor streams diverted, with impunity.

In the high ranges at altitudes suitable for the production of high class teas vast alienations occurred some years ago, and these are now in possession of a company with capital sufficient to work them, and extensive forests have been, are being, and will be, felled. Local proprietors in this locality eagerly sell what land they own, and any forest to which they make speculative claims. To the east of the high range the Travancore Government has lately disposed of some thousands of acres in Suryanalle valley. To the north the British Government is putting up to auction large tracts in the Anaimalies. It is the most valuable forests on the slopes that is always cleared, and I think the Darbar in its own interests, and from a neighbourly consideration for adjoining British districts, should take thought for the future, and only alienate lands for tea and coffee after duly weighing all the important issues involved. I have travelled over the whole of the high ranges and feel confident that some limit should be imposed, if only from climatic considerations, to the reckless alienations of former years.

The remissions have been smaller in amount than those of any of the five years comprising the quinquennium, and much less than those of the two preceding years. Remissions on failure of crops either through drought or through excessive rain are, however, practically granted only in the Padmanabhapuram, in two taluks of the Trivandrum, and in one taluk of the Quilon divisions. There is apparently no reason why the rest of the State should be differently treated in this matter, but in practice, an inequality of treatment appears to prevail.

The percentage of collections to net demand was slightly lower than in the previous year, and though better than in 1069 and 1070 was worse than in 1068, which year also showed the best results in this respect in the quinquennium. The outstanding balance was thus some Rs. 22,000 heavier than in 1071 and the division most at fault in this respect was Trivandrum. In Quilon and Kottayam also, the results were worse and no reason is assigned for the failure to collect a greater portion of the demand in these divisions. In Padmanabhapuram, there was an improvement, but nevertheless the outstandings were heavy. In fasli 1305, the outstandings in Malabar were only Rs. 39,769 out of a net current demand of Rs. 23,74,550. There is no apparent reason why the arrears in Travancore should be proportionately nearly thrice the amount.

The assessment on wet area is nowhere separately given—the figure (Rupees 19,44,755) entered in paragraph 7 of the report includes, as stated therein, sundry items of receipt, such as prices realized from lands publicly sold, acreage rates on waste lands registered, arrears due on such registry, &c. I understand however that it was Rupees 13,21,716 in 1072, which gives an average assessment per acre of Rs. 2-4-1. In Malabar it was Rs. 2-15-0 in fasli 1305, and Malabar has next to Nilgiris the lightest assessment on wet lands in the Presidency.

5. *Demand, Collection and Balance—Arrears*.—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance under arrears during the last five years:—

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Collec- tions.	Balance.	Percentage of collection to net demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1068	5,01,925	1,42,669	3,61,356	27,030	3,34,326	7.5
1069	3,96,934	52,040	3,44,895	37,081	3,07,804	10.8
1070	4,17,734	96,668	3,21,116	27,874	2,93,242	8.7
1071	4,03,726	41,175	3,62,551	52,774	3,09,777	14.6
1072	3,93,965	34,263	3,59,702	57,317	3,02,385	16.0

The collections were better than in the previous year, and decidedly the best during the quinquennium; nevertheless, the uncollected balance continued to be heavy, extending over a period of 16 years. It was heaviest in Kottayam and Padmanabhapuram being due in the former case to the uncollected tax on Devasom lands situated in Cochin territory, as explained in the last review. Steps have now been taken for punctual collection of this tax. In Padmanabhapuram the amount is said to be an aggregate of disputed items with no satisfactory data for inquiry. In this division, and in Trivandrum, however, all arrears prior to 1065 and 1064, respectively, will be written off the accounts in the current year. There is apparently no reason why the remaining two divisions should not receive similar treatment. These arrears should, of course, be adjusted by collection or remission, as circumstances may permit or demand. It would seem, however, that whatever measures are adopted, they can have only a temporary effect so long as year by year large accumulations are allowed to accrue. A change of system or personnel should be effected or better supervision exercised over subordinate agency simultaneously with any clearance that may be effected.

6. *Coercive Processes*.—For the collection of Rs. 3,29,742 of the total demand, 84,951 demand notices were issued against 93,558 processes for Rs. 2,66,588 in 1071, 46,513 for Rs. 2,46,723 in 1070, and 18,600 for Rs. 1,17,641 in 1069. As compared with the previous year, there was a large increase (92.6 per cent.) in demand notices in Trivandrum and a decrease of 33.3 per cent. in Quilon, but as already shown, the collections in Trivandrum were much worse than in 1071, while those in Quilon were slightly worse under current and slightly better under arrears. It is noteworthy that in Malabar it was necessary to issue only 49,650 demand notices in fasli 1305. Here too it would seem that there is something wrong in the system. Property, however, came to sale in only 68* cases in the whole State against 121 in 1071, the amount due in these cases being Rs. 1,294 against Rs. 1,367. It must too often be the custom, as a matter of course, for ryots to await, and for the Sirkar to issue, processes.

* The figure 60 given on page 12 of the report seems to be a misprint.

7. *Revenue Cases.*—The following statement shows the progress of the disposals during the last five years of revenue, transfer of property and land acquisition cases :—

REVENUE CASES.

	Revenue department.				Settlement department.			
	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of disposal to total number.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of disposal to total number.
1068	70,817	81,971	38,846	45.1	2,161	1,657	504	76.7
1069	60,240	24,059	36,181	40.0	2,929	2,099	830	71.7
1070	50,937	20,703	30,234	40.6	3,717	2,946	771	79.2
1071	28,663	8,715	19,948	30.4	15,208	7,664	7,544	50.4
1072	26,291	7,658	18,633	29.1	14,656	6,708	7,948	45.8

	Transfer of registry.				Land acquisition.			
	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of disposal to total number.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of disposal to total number.
1068	28,490	19,591	8,899	68.6	Information not available.			
1069	25,250	14,446	10,844	57.0	1,716	1,194	522	69.6
1070	22,501	12,338	10,163	55.0	1,515	830	685	54.7
1071	21,368	13,391	8,007	62.0	1,582	1,085	497	68.6
1072	26,201	15,497	10,704	59.0	1,005	626	379	62.3

It fell to the revenue department to attend to revenue cases in 1072 in ten of the eleven taluks of the Kottayam division and in the two settled taluks of Trivandrum and Chirayinkil in the Trivandrum division. Such work in the remaining taluks and divisions, which were under settlement, was conducted by the settlement department. As usual, the cases consisted chiefly of the registration of waste lands newly taken up for cultivation. It is noteworthy that generally speaking the percentage of disposals by the revenue as well as by the settlement department shows a gradual fall during the quinquennium.

Under transfer of registry the disposals in 1072 were worse than in 1071 and in 1068, though slightly better than in the two intermediate years.

Similarly in land acquisition cases the results were worse than in 1071 and in 1069, but better than in 1070.

The registration of waste lands and transfer of registry are two of the most important items of revenue administration and in respect of neither is the establishment sufficient to deal with the work it has to perform. In paragraph 6 of the review for last year reference was made to this matter, and in the review for 1070 it was suggested that the remedy probably lay in re-organization of the revenue establishment. There can, I think, be little doubt in view of the facts and figures given above and in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 *supra* that a re-organization of the revenue establishment and system and accounts is required. The Darbar would, I think, do well to take the matter seriously in hand without further delay.

The income derived from the revenue cases disposed of was Rs. 64,843 against Rs. 77,051 in 1071, and these figures include those of the settlement department also, which were Rs. 19,345 against Rs. 22,399.

The provisions of the Land Conservancy regulation which deals with the taking up of Government lands were extended to five more taluks. It is hoped that this regulation is now in force throughout the State—a point on which information would have been acceptable. There were 373 cases for disposal under this regulation, of which 318 were dealt with, the fines realized thereby being Rs. 1,131, but these cases are apparently included under the revenue cases given in the statement above.

8. *Inspection Work of Peishcars.*—The Quilon and Trivandrum Peishcars spent only 83 and 92 days, respectively, in camp—inadequate periods. On the other hand, the Padmanabhapuram Peishcar spent 227 days in camp although there were some noteworthy omissions in his inspections.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

9. *Survey.*—During the year under review regular survey operations were undertaken in five taluks, in two of which they were finished, bringing the total number of completed taluks up to 22. The outturn of work was 358.69 square miles against 329.53 in 1071 and 324.76 and 319.52, respectively, in the two preceding years. Including the outturn of the year under review, the aggregate area completed and made over to the settlement department is 3,415.32 square miles. Only nine more taluks, all in the Kottayam division, remain to be treated and their survey is expected yet to occupy four years. In addition to the regular survey above-mentioned there were a few items of a special and miscellaneous character, such as tea and coffee applications and scattered patches of cultivation, and maps comprising 1,296.04 square miles were lithographed besides a police reference map and eight charts and diagrams. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 90,468 against Rs. 82,798 in 1071 and the total cost up to the end of the year Rs. 14,53,848.

10. *Settlement.*—During the year under review the settlement department was strengthened by the addition of three deputy supervisors, ten gumastahs and eight field peons, while one was subtracted from the number of classifiers with the result that, at the close of the year, there were 45 supervisors and deputy supervisors, 157 gumastahs, 25 accountants, 358 classifiers and 424 field peons, against 42, 147, 25, 359 and 416, respectively, at its commencement. With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 531, Political, dated 10th August 1897, the strength of the field establishment has now been fixed at 48 supervisors and deputy supervisors, 154 gumastahs, 50 accountants, &c.; 400 classifiers and 544 peons. Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity to reorganize the controlling agency, considerable increases being sanctioned in the salaries of the assistant Peishcars and Sheristadar, while the salary of the Peishcar himself remained at the original figure, viz., Rs. 800. It now remains for the Peishcar to work this staff on the lines suggested in paragraph 135 of the report distributing it from time to time as the exigencies of the department and the progress of the work require.

Settlement work was conducted in nineteen taluks, in one of which it was started during the year. In four of these, however, the main work was completed in the previous year, the new rates being introduced at the beginning of 1072. In respect of such, only a few items of a miscellaneous character remained for treatment. Of the other fifteen taluks, two were close upon final settlement, four under or nearly under assessment, eight under registration and classification and the remaining taluk, that in which work was started in 1072, was under classification. How the work done compares with the previous year or whether it was commensurate with the staff employed is not stated by the Diwan. It appears, however, from the departmental report that the results of the two years were as follows :—

	1071.	1072.
Field work—		
Number of properties classified	210,872	55,874
“ of “ divided	83,745	60,687
“ of trees counted	690,244	95,206
Registration—		
Number of cases filed	101,152	98,535
“ of “ investigated	103,722	88,176
“ of “ disposed of	74,647	80,822
Tabulating assessment figures—		
Number finished	113,262	181,681
Final Settlement—		
Number of rough pattas prepared	6,519	7,012
“ of “ issued	14,077	8,912
“ of fair pattas prepared	28,019	3,164
“ of “ issued	47,221	13,113
Complaints on rough pattas disposed of	3,596	930
Revenue cases disposed of	7,618	6,057
Appeals disposed of	779	809
Block dividing work—Number of villages completed.	3	11

Owing to the varying progress of the work it is not possible to exactly compare the results of the two years. Generally speaking, there was not so much field work in 1072 as in the previous year, nor of final settlement work in the preparation and issue of pattas. The deficiency under these heads has, however, it is stated, been more than made good by the increase in tabulating the assessment figures, and in block-dividing work, which is by far the most important and the most difficult part of settlement operations.

On the whole there seems no reason to believe that the work did not make satisfactory progress. It was decided last year to consider the scale of establishment as now fixed and to exact from it the largest tale of work possible, instead of aiming at more rapid conclusion of operations by large increases to the establishment.

The major portion of the section of the report relating to settlement is taken up with an account of the main results in the recently settled taluks. While there has been a slight decrease of revenue in two taluks—a decrease which it is stated was much needed although it is at first sight matter for surprise inasmuch as the Darbar spends large sums every year for the irrigation of these taluks, viz., Tovala and Agastiswaram, which are generally regarded, and not without reason, as prosperous tracts—there has been an increase in the remaining two taluks sufficient to yield in one case interest of about 14 per cent. on the total outlay on its survey and settlement. The main advantage, however, is the administrative benefit of a solid and enduring character in reducing to order the previously existing confusion of the land records. With reference to the list of trees assessed (paragraph 67) it would be interesting to know what percentage of trees counted is checked by the superior officers of the department—a point of great consequence to the Sirkar.

The settlement of service inam (Viruthi) lands made steady progress under the Deputy Peishkar in charge. Work was conducted in two taluks and the cash receipts were Rs. 1,52,371 in addition to Rs. 1,27,620 in 1071 and Rs. 40,717 in 1070. The sales by auction amounted to 178 acres, the average price realized being Rs. 266 an acre, while the sales by recovery of property rights or 25 times the full assessment (Vilayartham) from the holders covered 691 acres, the average amount recovered being Rs. 152 per acre.

LEGISLATION.

11. There were eight Bills before the council at the commencement, and three were introduced during the currency of the year. Out of the total of eleven, two were passed into law as (1) the General Clauses Regulation and (2) the Irrigation Regulation. Both these were very necessary and useful measures. In addition to these an Epidemic Disease Regulation was passed by His Highness the Maharaja as a temporary measure under the emergent clause of the Legislative Council Regulation. It has since been enacted in a permanent form, and brought on to the Statute book. Of the Bills pending, one, the Departmental Inquiries Bill, has been withdrawn and a new Bill introduced in its stead; three, the Legislative Council Bill, the Abkari Bill and the

- * (1) Marumakatayam Marriage Bill.
- (2) Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (3) Bill to amend the Stamp Regulation.

Bill for the protection of Game and Fish have since been passed; a fifth, the Penal Code Bill, has passed the final stage; a sixth, the Wills Bill, will shortly be with Government; and the remaining three* are in their earlier stages.

The compilation of the regulations in force in the State to which reference was made in previous reviews was completed during the year. It will be found to be a valuable book of reference.

POLICE.

12. *Strength.*—Exclusive of the Superintendent and his three assistants, the sanctioned strength of the force according to appendix 10 of the report stood at 695 at the close of the year against 1,683 in 1071. The increase during the year not

would thus appear to be 12 and not 34 as mentioned in paragraph 149 of the report. The actual strength at the close of the year was 1,628 against 1,677. Only 1,321 units were engaged on purely police duties, the rest being employed on the reserve (148), as jail guards (116) and on office duties (43). The proportion of the effective strength to population was thus 1 to 1,936 persons against 1 to 1,930 in 1071 and 1 to 1,669 in Madras in 1896 and 1 to 1,807 in Cochin in 1071. In towns the proportion was 1 to 363 and in rural tracts 1 to 2,144 against 1 to 670 and 1 to 2,503, respectively, in Madras, but in Travancore there are few towns—only four with a population above 10,000. It was stated in paragraph 11 of the Acting Resident's review for last year that, owing to the absence of any village police in the State, there was need for a larger rural force than in Madras and also for a special detective corps. No reference is made to these subjects in the present report, but I would not, in any case, advise the entertainment of a larger police force than the Darbar from time to time finds sufficient for the protection of life and property—important ends, which are fairly well served under existing circumstances, while the multiplication of police officers is an expensive process and, when completed, not an unmixed benefit. The cost of the department during the year having been Rs. 2,00,105 against Rs. 2,07,829, the average cost of a policeman was Rs. 122 against Rs. 123. In Cochin it was about the same (Rs. 124) in 1071; but in Madras, the charge was Rs. 193 in 1896.

13. *Punishment and Prosecution.*—The number of police officers punished shows a large increase (46.4 per cent.) over the previous year, the increase being chiefly under black marks and fines. The number of inspectors fined was 12 against 9. It was remarked in the last review that this form of punishment in the case of this class of officers was of doubtful utility. I incline to go further and to think it wholly unsuitable. The following table of punishments during the last five years shows how rapidly punishments have of late been increasing. As observed by the Diwan this cannot but be regarded as an unsatisfactory feature, and whether or not the increase has resulted in greater efficiency is not stated:—

Year.	Number dismissed, discharged and number deserted.	Number fined.	Number degraded.	Number suspended.	Number awarded black marks.	Total.
1068	91	393	31	36	247	798
1069	68	377	34	34	257	770
1070	49	555	16	45	291	956
1071	31	533	16	43	301	924
1072	45	592	27	30	659	1,353

It is somewhat satisfactory to note that on the whole there has been a slight

* Year.	Persons prosecuted.	Persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.
1068 ..	105	18	17.1
1069 ..	99	23	23.2
1070 ..	95	23	24.2
1071 ..	80	19	23.8
1072 ..	82	16	19.5

decrease* in the number of men criminally prosecuted, but the percentage of convictions, in which there was a gradual improvement till 1070, has again been falling off and has all along continued to be exceedingly low. Information is for the first time furnished in the present report concerning the prosecutions initiated by the department. Such prosecutions were very few in 1072 (17 per cent. of the total), but the percentage (28.6) of convictions to prosecutions even in those few cases was not much better than that on the totals. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that the police are recklessly charged. The subject has not, it appears from the report, received from the Superintendent the attention it deserves, and the attention he has been directed to give it. The Diwan has called for a special report. It cannot be expected that respectable men will enter, or remain in, the force, if they are not fairly protected, when unfairly attacked.

14. *Service of Processes.*—There was a further increase of 2,515 in the number of processes served by the police, and notwithstanding repeated suggestions during the

last four years to have this portion of the work of the police reduced to enable them to pay greater attention to their legitimate duties, the total number served during the year almost reached the figure of 1,069 which was next to that of 1,068, the highest on record during the last quinquennium. As observed by the Acting Resident in paragraph 12 of his review for last year, Magistrates should see whether sufficient time is allowed on their processes, and whether processes are issued as soon as they are ordered and served soon after issue. I have myself known a process to be thrice issued in Trivandrum when the fact that the accused was absent with myself in North Travancore might have been easily ascertained. It is hoped that sufficient attention will now be paid to this matter. At present the average number falling to the lot of a single police officer on the effective strength is 65.7 against 49.8 in Cochin in 1071 and 40 in Madras in 1896. There must be room for reduction.

15. *Registration of known Depredators.*—It is satisfactory to note that a better system of registration of known depredators has now been introduced with successful results.

16. *Registration of Crimes.*—The total number of crimes registered by the police shows a slight increase over that of the previous year, but, as will be seen from the figures in the margin, it was nevertheless smaller than the number registered in the three preceding years. The fall of nearly 20 per cent. in the total during the quinquennium is noteworthy since the total number of cases for disposal by the criminal courts was almost stationary throughout that period. It would have been well if crimes under the Penal Code and under special and local laws investigated by the police were separately given.

Including the 58 cases pending investigation at the commencement of the year, there were 4,492 for disposal, of which 1,724 were referred as false, 50 transferred to the undetected list and 2,627 charged, leaving 91 in arrears at the close of the year. Of the cases charged (2,716 including 89 under trial at the commencement of the year), 2,106 or 77.5 per cent. ended in conviction, 514 ended in acquittal and 96 remained in arrears. The results are compared below with those of the last four years:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
1. Number reported and number pending investigation	5,539	4,746	4,575	4,093	4,492
2. Number referred as false	1,544	1,380	1,524	1,365	1,724
3. Percentage of 2 on 1	27.6	29.1	33.3	33.3	38.4
4. Number charged including arrears	4,072	3,365	3,050	2,728	2,716
5. Number convicted	3,066	2,599	2,385	2,159	2,106
6. Percentage of 5 on 4	75.2	77.2	77.9	78.4	77.5

It is noteworthy that although there was almost a continuous fall in the number of crimes registered there was equally a rise in the proportion of cases referred as false. The percentage is however still considerably below that in Cochin (50.8 in 1071). The percentage of cases which ended in conviction does not show any material fluctuation, but on the other hand the ratio of convictions under the Penal Code has been steadily improving. From the details of graver crimes furnished in paragraphs 171-176 of the report, it would seem that this improvement was

due chiefly to the satisfactory results under thefts which formed the majority of such cases. The proportion of cases referred as false was much higher under graver crimes than the average shown in the above table, for the statistics of the last five years show that out of 334 dacoities, 1,443 robberies, 1,995 house-breaking and thefts and 7,448 ordinary thefts reported, 244, 1,165, 1,153 and 2,602, respectively, were referred as false, the percentages being 73, 80, 58 and 35. Out of 81 dacoities charged during the five years only 23 or 28 per cent. ended in conviction. The figures under robberies, house-breaking and thefts and ordinary thefts are shown in the margin. Details for cattle thefts are not furnished in any of the reports for these five years.

17. *Detection.*—The total number of persons arrested by the police was 4,699, of whom 2,917 or 62.1 per cent. were convicted against 61.8 per cent. in 1071. The alleged value of property lost was Rs. 27,455, of which property worth Rs. 20,929 or 76.2 per cent. was recovered against 58.4 per cent. The percentage of convictions to persons charged under offences under the Penal Code alone shows a steady improvement * during the last five years. These figures are satisfactory.

18. *Duration.*—The duration of cases charged ranged between 1.1 and 69.6 days, and in those referred as false between 8.6 and 42.1 days, against 1.7 and 25.5 and 4.2 and 51.6 days, respectively, in 1071. The maximum period of detention of prisoners in police custody was 2.6 and 8.5 days, respectively, in the two classes of cases against 8.6 and 15 days.

19. Of the total number of cases investigated by the police only 1.4 per cent. were handled by the Assistant Superintendents, but 49.1 per cent. were dealt with by inspectors and 49.5 per cent. by head constables. It is not a satisfactory feature that the percentage in the first case remains very low in spite of repeated remarks in reviews. The following statement shows the percentages in the last five years, and it is a matter for regret that even the slight improvement effected in 1069 and 1070 has not been sustained. The inspection work done by the Superintendent and his assistants was however satisfactory:—

Year.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Head Constables.
1068	1.6	51.8	46.6
1069	2.6	51.1	46.3
1070	2.3	52.3	45.4
1071	1.9	46.9	51.2
1072	1.4	49.1	49.5

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

20. *Courts, Cases and Persons.*—The number of courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 63 exclusive of the four special courts for the trial of European British subjects. The courts included 1 High Court, 5 Sessions Courts, 6 District Magistrate's, 7 First-class Magistrate's, 32 Second-class Magistrate's and 12 Third-class Magistrate's Courts.

Including arrears, the total number of cases for disposal was 18,756 involving 47,078 persons, and of these 9,044 cases affecting 23,576 persons were disposed of without trial and 9,712 concerning 23,502 persons were actually brought to trial. Of the persons tried 28.8 per cent. were convicted, the convictions under the Penal Code and under special and local laws being, respectively, 22.6 and 76.7 per cent. The following statement shows that while there was a steady increase during the last four years in the number of cases for disposal, the number of cases brought to trial

slightly fluctuated, while the percentage of persons convicted remained almost stationary, convictions under the Penal Code being very poor, an indication of want of care by Magistrates in sifting complaints on receipt:—

Year.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Number of persons involved.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons involved.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Percentage under Penal Code.	Percentage under special and local laws.
1069	17,822	44,862	10,218	25,015	28.4	23.2	77.3
1070	18,089	43,252	9,533	23,653	29.4	23.2	79.3
1071	18,390	44,896	10,051	22,444	29.5	22.5	77.1
1072	18,766	47,078	9,712	23,592	28.8	22.6	76.7

The percentage of persons convicted in Madras in 1896 was 45.7, compared with which the Travancore results are by no means satisfactory. As compared with 1071 almost all classes of offences affecting the human body and offences against public justice show a falling off both in the number of cases reported and in the number of those returned as true. In offences relating to property, there was a decline in respect of criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property and mischief, but an increase under theft, extortion and criminal misappropriation. There was also an increase in offences against public tranquillity, contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, offences relating to public health, to coin and stamps. The increase was however noteworthy only under thefts, and is ascribed to the prevailing scarcity. Offences under special and local laws show a slight decline.

The number of public servants charged as such rose from 271 in 1071 to 291 in the year under review, but the percentage of conviction fell from 15.1 to 14.4. The percentage was highest in 1071 during the last five years and lowest (10.5) in 1069. It was the same as in the year under review in 1070 and 1068. This very small percentage has now attracted attention, and remedial measures are promised. There can be few more serious mistakes than launching into a criminal prosecution where the evidence is not reliable and where departmental disposal will serve the ends of justice, failures in securing convictions in prosecutions having a most demoralising effect. Nothing proves so successfully that an offence can be committed with impunity as repeated failures to prove that it has been committed in individual instances. Nor is it other than cruel to comprehensively and lightly charge public servants, whose unpopularity is as often due to their virtues, or to their impartial behaviour as tax-gatherers, as to their vices, who cannot conscientiously discharge their duties without making enemies of evil doers.

The proportion of the population involved in criminal proceedings shows a further increase from 1 in 57 to 1 in 55. Of the total number involved 63 per cent. were Hindus, 25 per cent. Christians and the remaining 12 per cent. Muhammadans, the relative proportion of these classes to the total population being, respectively, 73.2, 20.6 and 6.2 per cent. Classified according to sex 94.4 per cent. were males and 5.6 per cent. females. Muhammadans continued to furnish proportionately most criminals, Christians and Hindus following in succession. The following statement shows the proportion to population of persons involved as compared with Cochin during the last five years:—

Year.	Proportion to population of persons involved.		Ratio of persons charged to population.							
			Jews.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Hindus.	
	Travancore.	Cochin.	Cochin.	Travancore.	Cochin.	Travancore.	Cochin.	Travancore.	Cochin.	
1068	1 to 58	1 to 95	No information.	1 to 34	No information.	1 to 47	No information.	1 to 66	No information.	
1069	1 to 57	1 to 85	1 to 27	1 to 29	1 to 49	1 to 47	1 to 65	1 to 66	1 to 95	
1070	1 to 59	1 to 87	1 to 48	1 to 31	1 to 54	1 to 51	1 to 70	1 to 63	1 to 101	
1071	1 to 57	1 to 92	1 to 34	1 to 30	1 to 53	1 to 47	1 to 78	1 to 66	1 to 107	
1072	1 to 55	..	..	1 to 28	..	1 to 45	..	1 to 63	..	

The number of juveniles charged during 1072 was 482 against 785 in 1071, giving a proportion to the total charged of 1 to 97, against 1 to 57 in the latter year, 1 to 68 and 1 to 49 in the two previous years and 1 to 831 and 1 to 711 in Cochin in 1070 and 1071. Of the total charged only 290 were brought to trial and 60 or 20.7 per cent. thereof were convicted against 48 or 6.1 per cent. in 1071 and 63 or 10 per cent. in 1070. Only 5 of the convicted juveniles were sent to the Reformatory against 9 in 1071. The improvement in the percentage of convictions is satisfactory, but the proportion of juveniles charged is still high, and the percentage of those convicted still below, the general percentage for all ages. The extent to which the Reformatory was utilized was also inadequate. The juvenile convict question generally calls for attention.

21. *Magistrate's Courts, Original Jurisdiction.*—Including arrears and cases received by transfer, the total number of original cases for disposal by the magistracy was 18,751 against 18,382 in the previous year, and of these 18,590 were disposed of against 18,273, the average disposal by a Magistrate being 326 against 321. The total number of persons involved was 46,516 (2,033 in preliminary inquiries and 44,483 in trials) against 44,566, 2,076 and 42,490, respectively, in 1071. Of the persons involved in preliminary inquiries 14.6 per cent. were committed to the sessions against 14.7 per cent. in the previous year, and of those involved in the other cases disposed of, whether or not they were brought to trial, 6,202 or 13.9 per cent. were convicted against 6,136 or 14.5 per cent. Of those convicted 2,892 or 62.8 per cent. were sentenced to fine only, 11 or 4.8 per cent. to simple, 1,586 or 25.6 per cent. to rigorous, imprisonment, and 93 or 4.7 per cent. to fine and imprisonment. These figures are compared below with those for the last four years:—

	1068		1069.		1070.		1071		1072.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Fine	4,236	63.7	3,644	60.3	3,944	62.2	3,965	64.6	3,892	62.8
Imprisonment, rigorous ..	1,550	23.0	1,507	24.9	1,497	23.6	1,394	22.7	1,586	25.6
" simple	333	4.9	303	5.0	389	6.1	331	5.4	301	4.8
Fine with imprisonment with or without whipping ..	414	6.2	456	7.5	383	6.0	360	5.9	293	4.7
All other forms of punishment	150	2.2	136	2.3	131	2.1	86	1.4	130	2.1

Inclusive of the time required for the appearance of parties, the average duration of preliminary inquiries remained 25 days, while that of trials rose from 12 to 13 days. The duration in the former case was 27 days in 1070 and 26 in 1068, but only 22 in 1069 and that in the latter remained at 10 in all these three years. The tendency to increase now exhibited is not satisfactory. The duration of preliminary inquiries before District Magistrates fell from 39 days in 1071 to 27 in the year under review, while that before the subordinate magistracy rose from 22 to 25 days.

Exclusive of the time required for the appearance of parties, the duration in 1072 in the two classes of cases was 18 and 8 days, respectively, against 17 and 7 days in 1071, 20 and 7 days in 1070 and 14 and 6 days in 1069. The rise under this head also cannot be viewed with satisfaction. There was a similar increase from 18 and 6 days to 21 and 7 days in the average duration of cases referred to the police and in the pendency with them of warrants. The percentage of witnesses detained more than three days which rose from 1.4 days in 1070 to two days in 1071 again fell to 1.7 days in 1072.

Of the 161 cases pending when the year closed, 24 were of more than three months' duration against 5 cases in 1071 of equal delay.

22. *District Magistrate's Courts, Appellate Jurisdiction.*—Including arrears the number of appeals for disposal amounted to 802 against 804 in the previous year, 862 in 1070 and 750 and 696, respectively, in the two preceding years. The same fluctuation is observable in the disposals also which in the year under review came to 778 against 785 in 1071. Under arrears, however, there has been a steady increase from 3

in 1068 to 19 in 1071 and 24 in 1072. A similar rise is noticeable in the duration of appeals also, which was 29 days in the year under review against 22 in the two preceding years and 16 in 1069. The duration in Kóttayam alone was 51 days.

The number of revision cases for disposal was pretty much the same in the previous year, viz., 138 against 137. The disposals show an improvement rising from 104 to 113, but their duration rose from 41 to 62, that of Kóttayam alone being 89 days. All the 25 cases pending disposal at the close of the year also belonged to this division. In revenue work too, as already stated, this division is far behind others. In fact it is generally the weak spot of the administration and needs to be brought up to standard in nearly every service. Judged by the results of the appeals, the work of the subordinate magistracy shows a further improvement so far as regards the percentage of their decisions confirmed, but this percentage was still below that reached in 1068 and 1069 and there was also an increase as compared with the previous year in the percentage of reversals. The following statement shows the details for the last five years:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Percentage of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed	58.1	59.6	49.79	53.32	54.85
Percentage of sentences modified	41.2	40.4	50.21	46.68	45.15
Do. do. reversed				32.11	33.33
Do. do. otherwise disposed of				0.48	0.67

23. *Fines.*—As will be seen from the following statement, the amount of the fines imposed by the magistracy steadily declined during the last five years, while the recoveries were best in 1070. Since that year the recoveries gradually declined, while the remissions *pro tanto* increased. It is satisfactory to note that the balance has been gradually reduced from Rs. 77,063 to Rs. 28,111 during the quinquennium. Of the latter amount, however, only Rs. 4,669 belongs to 1072, while Rs. 8,282 belongs to 1067, Rs. 5,573 to 1068, Rs. 4,362 to 1071 and Rs. 5,225 to 1066, 1069 and 1070. As observed in paragraph 22 of the review for last year in regard to criminal fines, the close of a year should show none but current fines. As usual, Kóttayam division is the greatest sinner and is here responsible for over 66 per cent. of the outstanding balance. The fines during 1072 averaged Rs. 7.4 per head against Rs. 7.6 in 1071. The average in Madras was only Rs. 4.2 in 1896.

Year.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Recovered.	Remitted and written off.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1068	81,447	42,420	1,23,867	27,982	18,822	77,063
1069	77,063	38,856	1,15,919	26,558	17,785	71,576
1070	71,576	36,731	1,08,307	29,442	15,315	63,550
1071	63,550	32,929	96,479	27,116	22,567	46,796
1072	46,796	30,976	77,771	24,980	24,680	28,111

24. *Sessions Courts.*—There were 148 original cases affecting 334 persons before the sessions courts against 154 involving 332 persons in 1071, and of these 141 affecting 311 persons were disposed of against 149 cases involving 326 persons in the previous year. Of the 311 persons tried only 130 or 41.8 per cent. were convicted against 174 or 53.4 per cent. in 1071. The average duration of a sessions trial was 13 days against 9, but the increase is due to a recent circular of the High Court which requires cases to be filed as soon as the records are received instead of waiting, as formerly, till the commencement of the sessions. Under the old practice, the average duration would have been only a little over six days.

The number of appeals before the sessions courts fell from 183 cases affecting 302 persons to 163 cases affecting 324 persons. The disposals amounted to 160 cases involving 321 persons against 180 cases involving 299 persons, the decisions of the subordinate courts being confirmed only in the case of 46.4 per cent. of the

appellants against 58.5 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of reversals was, however, only 21.2 against 27.1, while that of modifications rose from 12.7 to 31.2. The average duration of an appeal rose from 13 to 14 days.

Year.	Amount imposed.	Amount realized.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1069	2,020	985	37,167
1070	2,173	862	34,723
1071	2,422	497	12,942
1072	2,908	420	15,405

The fines imposed by the sessions courts, unlike those of the magistrates, show a steady increase since 1069, while the realizations show a steady decline. The balance which was reduced from Rs. 34,723 to Rs. 12,942 in 1071 again rose to Rs. 15,405 in 1072. The years to which these arrears relate are not given.

25. *High Court.*—The reference and appellate work before the High Court fell from 13 and 89 to 11 and 66 cases, respectively, of which 10 and 64 cases were disposed of, the average time occupied in disposal being 39 and 32 days against 31 and 23 days, respectively. Excluding the delay for the arrival of prisoners, &c., the average duration was 14 and 12 days against 13 and 12 days. The average duration in 1070 in the former case was 52 and 31 days.

As tested by the result of appeals, the quality of the work of the subordinate courts shows some improvement, the convictions by these courts having been confirmed in the case of 72.8 per cent. of the appellants against 54.3 per cent. in 1071, while in 24.7 per cent. against 18.5 per cent. they were reversed. The percentages of confirmations and reversals in 1070 were 69.1 and 14.8.

The total number of appeals by Government is not given in the report, but it is stated that in 8 cases the appeals were successful against 7 in 1071.

JAILS.

26. *General.*—The number of prisons remained the same as in the previous year, viz., the central jail at Trivandrum and the two district jails at Quilon and Alleppy. The new Prisons Regulation was in operation throughout the year but only the central jail was brought under its provisions. The district jails thus continued under the old system of management, but arrangements were made to bring these also under the regulation.

27. *Central Jail.*—The changes already introduced into this jail are enumerated in paragraph 265 of the report. To these should be added the discontinuance of extra-mural labour and the introduction of prison uniform—reforms introduced since the close of the year, which appear to have mainly contributed to the recent outbreak in this jail, which, though greatly exaggerated, will be noticed in the next annual report.

Excluding under-trial and civil prisoners, there were 477 prisoners in the central jail at the commencement of the year, to which 458 were added during its course. Of the total, 515 were discharged, &c., leaving 420 at the close of the year. Of the new admissions, 448 were males and 10 females and 14 were below 16 and 28 above 50 years of age. It is not clear why some at least of these 14 juveniles were not sent to the Reformatory, which, as already stated, received an addition of only 5 to its strength. Classified according to religion, 322 of the new admissions were Hindus, 71 Christians and 65 Muhammadans, forming, respectively, .017, .014 and .041 per cent. of their respective classes in the State.

The daily average strength was 463.7 against 480 in 1071, but the percentage of sick was 2.2 against 1.8. There was also an increase from 39 to 136 in jail offences. The majority of the offenders were, however, given either warning (44) or penal diet (41) and there was a decrease from 19 to 9 in corporal punishments awarded.

Owing to the appointment of a superintendent on higher pay and the introduction of reforms, the cost of the jail rose from Rs. 34,613 to Rs. 37,975 and the average cost per convict from Rs. 74 to Rs. 84. The value of extra-mural labour is calculated at Rs. 11,880 and that of intra-mural labour at Rs. 4,350.

28. *District Jails.*—These contained 153 convicts at the commencement of the year; 781 were admitted during its course, while 777 were released. Thus there

were 157 prisoners in confinement at the close of the year. The percentage of sick to average strength is given as 6.12 in Quilon and .58 in Alleppy, but these figures are apparently wrong since the total number treated was 162 and 103, respectively, and the average strength 93 and 61. The percentage in 1071 was 5.1 and 8.6, respectively. The cost of the two jails amounted to Rs. 7,488.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

29. *Courts, Suits and Litigants.*—The number of civil courts remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 26—one High Court, 5 District Courts and 20 Munsif's Courts, including the itinerant and the two ex-officio Munsif's Courts. There was, however, an increase of 2,107 in the number of original suits filed, while there was a decrease of 320 in the appeals before the District Courts and the High Court. The following statement shows the condition of the civil litigation of the State during the last five years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Number of original suits filed	29,739	29,253	30,019	33,926	36,033
Aggregate value	Rs. 29,55,099	Rs. 28,62,397	Rs. 46,58,068	Rs. 34,42,536	Rs. 34,76,889
Average individual value	99.7	97.85	155.17	101.47	96.49
Number of persons involved	79,734	73,737	82,722	90,241	95,888
Ratio to the total population	1 to 30	1 to 32	1 to 31	1 to 28	1 to 27
of suits to population	1 to 86	1 to 87	1 to 85	1 to 75	1 to 71
Number of appeals	2,533	2,894	2,941	2,844	2,524

It is noteworthy that there was a steady increase in the original suits instituted during the last five years, the rise in the five years being 21.2 per cent. On the other hand the average individual value exhibited only slight fluctuations, that of 1072 being the lowest in the quinquennium. The very high value in 1070 was due to a single suit for 16 lakhs filed in the Alleppy Zillah Court. The ratio of persons involved to total population as well as that of suits to population also steadily increased from 1069, while the number of appeals showed an upward tendency till 1070, from which year it gradually declined. As in criminal, so in civil, proceedings alike Muhammadans stand foremost with a ratio of 1 to 15; but it is noteworthy that while in the former Christians stand second and Hindus third, the order is changed in the latter, and while 1 in 27 Hindus was involved in civil litigation only 1 in 36 Christians was similarly situated in 1072.

30. *Munsif's Courts.*—Of the total number of suits instituted during the year, the Munsif's Courts contributed 34,963 or 97.03 per cent. against 97.18 per cent. in 1071. With arrears the total for disposal was 40,499 against 37,548, of which 34,251 against 32,877 were disposed of, leaving 6,248 against 4,671 in arrears. The following statement shows the distribution of these suits into regular and small cause suits, and their value and ratio to population, as compared with those of the last four years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Number of regular suits instituted ..	16,137	16,023	16,437	18,585	20,652
for disposal	19,986	20,717	20,806	22,666	25,453
of small cause suits instituted ..	12,740	12,432	12,759	14,385	14,311
for disposal	13,238	12,985	13,237	14,882	15,046
Aggregate value of suits instituted—					
Regular	Rs. 16,82,167	Rs. 16,90,009	Rs. 18,26,940	Rs. 20,20,221	Rs. 21,21,868
Small cause	1,86,808	1,82,956	1,82,341	2,03,071	2,05,626
Both together	18,68,975	18,72,965	20,09,281	22,23,292	23,27,494
Average value of suits instituted—					
Regular	104.24	105.47	111.15	108.70	102.74
Small cause	14.66	14.72	14.29	14.12	14.37
Both together	64.72	65.8	68.82	67.43	66.57
Ratio to population of suits instituted—					
Regular	1 to 158	1 to 153	1 to 156	1 to 137	1 to 124
Small cause	1 to 201	1 to 206	1 to 200	1 to 178	1 to 179
Both together	1 to 85	1 to 90	1 to 88	1 to 77	1 to 73

It will be noticed that in regular suits there was a steady increase since 1069, which was most marked in 1071 and 1072, while small cause suits were more or less stationary till 1071 when they rapidly increased by nearly 13 per cent. and then

remained stationary. The average individual value of a regular suit shows slight fluctuations. The individual value of a small cause suit remained almost stationary, but as in the previous year there was a larger number of such suits of higher values, 32.07 per cent. of the total number being of a value of between Rs. 20 and 30 against 31 per cent. in 1071 and 28.46 per cent. in 1070 and 28.03 per cent. being of the value of Rs. 10 and below against 29.43 and 31.15 per cent., respectively, in the two preceding years. In Cochin the average value of a regular suit was Rs. 98.8 and that of a small cause suit Rs. 11.9 in 1071 and the ratio to population of the two classes of suits instituted, 1 to 169 and 1 to 198. Travancore people thus file proportionately more suits and those of greater value in the lower courts. In the Madras Presidency the average value in 1896 of an ordinary suit was Rs. 199 and that of a small cause suit Rs. 30. The people are not poorer, but poorer people go to law.

31. *Disposals by Munsifs.*—Of the 25,453 regular suits for disposal, 19,766 were disposed of, and of the 15,046 small cause suits 14,485 were decided before the close of the year. Each munsif thus disposed of 988 regular and 724 small cause suits, or a total of 1,712 against 1,644 in 1071 and 1,680 in 1070. The disposal by a Cochin munsif in 1071 was only 1,291 and by a Madras munsif in 1896–97 1,494. The total disposals, though much in advance of the previous year, fell short of the institutions by 712. The outstanding balance was thus 15.4 per cent. of the total for disposal against 12.4 per cent. in 1071. Of the cases in arrears 1,674 were more than six months old, 237 between one and two years and one between two and three years old, while there were only 108 of more than a year's standing in 1071 and 68 in 1070.

32. *Quality of decisions of Munsifs.*—The following statement shows the percentage of appeals to appealable decisions passed by the munsifs and the percentages confirmed, modified and reversed during the last five years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Percentage of appeals to appealable decisions ..	31.76	30.82	31.31	30.86	27.54
confirmed	58.03	58.25	60.57	59.59	61.04
modified	14.71	12.13	13.51	14.85	12.95
reversed	27.26	29.62	25.92	25.56	26.01

During the quinquennium the percentage of appeals to appealable decisions was the lowest and the percentage of confirmation the highest in 1072. In Madras 64.02 per cent. of the appealable decisions were confirmed in 1896.

33. *Duration of suits in the Munsif's Courts.*—There was a further improvement as compared with the previous year in the average duration of suits which occurred entirely under regular suits, that of small cause suits remaining the same as in the previous year. The following statement shows the duration during the last five years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Average duration of suits—					
Regular	3 0	2 27	3 9	2 25	2 19
Small cause	0 24	0 24	0 25	0 24	0 24
Both together	No information.	2 0	2 7	2 0	1 28

It is satisfactory that on the whole there was a perceptible improvement in the quinquennium. The duration in Cochin in 1071 was however only two months and three days and thirteen days, respectively, in the two classes of suits.

34. *Execution of decrees and miscellaneous petitions.*—The applications for execution of decrees rose from 32,538 and 34,113, respectively, in the last two years to 34,897 in the year under review, while miscellaneous petitions, whether or not connected with the execution of decrees, fell from 80,936 in 1071 to 70,869 in 1072. They numbered only 65,142 in 1,070. Of these 3,204 and 578, respectively, were left in arrears. No less than 69.22 per cent. of the applications for execution proved wholly infructuous.

35. *District Courts.*—The following statement shows the number of original suits instituted, and appeals filed during the last five years, their aggregate average value and the progress of disposal during the period :—

	1068.		1069.		1070.
	Suits.	Appeals.	Suits.	Appeals.	Suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number instituted	862	1,962	798	2,078	823
Aggregate value	RS. 10,96,124	RS. 3,25,107	RS. 9,89,432	RS. 2,74,784	RS. 26,48,787
Average value	NO. 1,272	NO. 172	NO. 1,239.89	NO. 141	NO. 3,21,845
Number of suits for disposal	1,510	2,860	1,370	2,768	1,367
Number disposed of	972	2,223	858	2,123	1,042
Percentage	64.37	77.78	62.63	76.7	76.23
Arrears	538	637	512	645	325

	1070.	1071.		1072.	
	Appeals.	Suits.	Appeals.	Suits.	Appeals.
7	8	9	10	11	
Number instituted	2076	956	2018	1070	1823
Aggregate value	RS. 3,06,320	RS. 12,19,244	RS. 3,18,696	RS. 11,48,639	RS. 2,95,363
Average value	NO. 154	NO. 1,278.03	NO. 164.62	NO. 1,086.70	NO. 170.24
Number of suits for disposal	2,753	1,326	2,514	1,477	2,229
Number disposed of	2,280	950	2,125	1,036	1,835
Percentage	82.82	71.64	84.53	70.42	82.32
Arrears	478	376	389	441	394

As in Munsifs' Courts, there was a steady increase likewise in the number of suits instituted in the District Courts. The appeals for disposal, however, steadily declined. The average value of suits was the smallest of the quinquennium in 1,072, but that of appeals steadily rose since 1,069. In Cochin, the average value of suits in 1,071 was Rs. 2,031, and in Madras Rs. 14,412, and Rs. 6,023, respectively, in Subordinate Judges and District Courts in 1896. The difference is very marked, and is apparently due to the large zemindari suits, and suits on loans contracted by zemindars in Madras which have no parallel in Travancore. The percentage of disposal of suits was the best in 1,070 since which there has been a decline. Those of appeals were the best in 1,071. Of the arrears under suits 30, against 28 in 1,071, were of between one and two years standing, and one was between two and three years' old. All the arrears under appeals had been pending less than a year.

36. *Quality of work done.*—The quality of work done by the District Judges as tested by the result of appeals shows a decided improvement compared with that of the previous year. Only 46.26 per cent. of the appealable decisions in suits, and 23.42 per cent. of those in appeals, were appealed against and 62.05 and 73.15 per cent., respectively, of these resulted in confirmation against 55.76 and 69 per cent. in 1,071, while the percentage of reversals was only 15.51 and 15.74, respectively, against 21.18 and 18.56. These figures are compared below with those of the three preceding years; on the whole the results of the year under review were the best during the quinquennium :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Percentage of appeals to appealable decisions. { 1st appeal ..	58.14	49.72	49.22	58.66	46.26
.. { 2nd ..	28.97	27.65	24.81	26.53	23.42
Percentage confirmed .. { 1st ..	53.41	55.79	59.81	55.76	62.05
.. { 2nd ..	64.01	70.02	72.61	69.00	73.15
.. modified * .. { 1st ..	24.43	23.44	25.08	23.06	22.44
.. { 2nd ..	13.79	11.27	8.91	12.44	11.11
.. reserved .. { 1st ..	22.16	20.77	15.11	21.18	15.51
.. { 2nd ..	22.20	18.71	18.48	18.56	15.74

37. *Duration of suits and appeals.*—The average duration of suits was 4 months 16 days and of appeals 2 months 20 days, against 4 months 17 days and 2 months 19 days, respectively, in 1,071. The duration in the former case was 7 months and 12 days in 1,068, 7 months and 10 days in 1,069 and 6 months and 12 days in 1,070, while that in the latter was, respectively, 4 months and 24 days, 3 months and 19 days and 3 months and 14 days. In Cochin it was 8 months and 26 days in the former case and 4 months and 28 days in the latter case in 1071.

38. *Execution of decrees and miscellaneous petitions.*—The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal numbered 2,108 against 2,182 in 1,071 and of these 1,787 were disposed of. It is noteworthy that 51.87 per cent. of the applications proved wholly infructuous. Of miscellaneous petitions, there were 12,558 for disposal and all but 27 of them were disposed of.

39. *High Court.*—The number of first appeals filed in the High Court fell from 350 to 302, and that of second appeals from 476 to 399. The average value of a first appeal also fell from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,156 and that of a second appeal from Rs. 255 to Rs. 245. With arrears, &c., there were 920 appeals of both classes for disposal against 1,098 in 1071, and of these 774 were disposed of against 885, the average time for disposal being 4 months and 4 days in the case of a first and 3 months and 9 days in that of a second appeal against 5 months and 1 day and 4 months and 8 days, respectively, in the previous year. These figures are compared below with those of the three preceding years :—

	1068.		1069.		1070.		1071.		1072.	
	1st appeal.	2nd appeal.	1st appeal.	2nd appeal.	1st appeal.	2nd appeal.	1st appeal.	2nd appeal.	1st appeal.	2nd appeal.
Number of appeals filed ..	368	503	321	495	380	485	350	476	302	399
Average value	RS. 868	RS. 203	RS. 1,095	RS. 177	RS. 1,184	RS. 231	RS. 1,400	RS. 255	RS. 1,166	RS. 245
Number of appeals for disposal ..	NO. 508	NO. 611	NO. 455	NO. 620	NO. 489	NO. 590	NO. 512	NO. 586	NO. 409	NO. 611
Number of appeals disposed of ..	379	490	348	518	332	483	408	477	324	450
Balance	129	121	107	102	157	107	104	109	85	61
Average duration ..	M. D. 5 9	M. D. 3 22	M. D. 4 20	M. D. 3 17	M. D. 4 12	M. D. 3 23	M. D. 5 1	M. D. 4 8	M. D. 4 4	M. D. 3 9

The disposals in 1,072 both under first, and second appeals were thus the lowest in the five years. In view of the fact that the total number filed and the total number for disposal were also the lowest in 1,072, this result might not at first sight be considered as altogether good, but the arrears were also the smallest and the average duration the shortest in 1072, and one hesitates to draw any unfavourable inference from these figures.

40. *Financial Results—Criminal and Civil Justice.*—The receipts and charges on account of Civil Justice were Rs. 4,99,060 and Rs. 2,86,114 against Rs. 4,98,875 and Rs. 2,79,809, respectively, in 1,071; the increase under charges being due to the increments given to the clerical establishments of the High, District and Munsifs' Courts and the Sarkar Vakil's department. The surplus was thus only Rs. 2,12,946 against Rs. 2,19,066. Criminal Justice cost the state Rs. 1,68,545 against Rs. 1,65,509 and of this Rs. 34,026 against Rs. 34,351 was made good in the shape of criminal fines, fees, &c. There was thus a net surplus under Law and Justice of Rs. 78,427 against Rs. 87,908 in 1,071. The following statement shows the net results of the last five years and how the net surplus has more than doubled during the period :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Surplus under Civil Justice	RS. 1,57,727	RS. 1,66,876	RS. 1,79,307	RS. 2,19,066	RS. 2,12,946
Deficit under Criminal Justice	1,23,497	1,22,473	1,33,254	1,31,158	1,34,519
Net surplus	34,230	44,403	46,053	87,908	78,427

REGISTRATION.

41. *Offices and transactions.*—Two new Sub-Registry offices were opened during the year, bringing the total number at its close to 45 against 43 in 1,071. The average area served by a Registration office was thus 150 square miles and the ratio of offices to population 1 to 56,839 against 1 to 283 square miles and 1 to 81,173 inhabitants in the Madras Presidency in 1896-97. The proportion in Cochin was 1 to 104 square miles and 1 to 55,608 inhabitants in 1071.

The following statement shows the number of instruments admitted to registration and their aggregate and average values during the last five years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Number of instruments admitted to registration ..	127,827	129,568	122,722	121,930	129,924
Do. value stated	127,644	129,301	122,383	121,580	129,498
Aggregate value	Rs. 2,61,10,235	Rs. 2,60,15,804	Rs. 2,52,06,667	Rs. 2,63,56,471	Rs. 2,69,85,143
Average value	205	201	206	217	208

It will be noticed that the registrations and aggregate values of 1,072 were the highest on record during the five years. The average value in Cochin was Rs. 394 in 1,068, Rs. 361 in 1,069, Rs. 385 in 1,070 and Rs. 383 in 1,071. In Madras it was Rs. 216 in 1895-96, among the documents registered there were 71 wills against 48 in 1,071 and although the greater portion (36) of these same as usual from the Syrian community, those registered by Hindus rose from 4 to 28.

42. *Details of number and values.*—The following statement shows the details of the number and values given in the above table :—

	1068.		1069.		1070.		1071.		1072.	
	Num-ber.	Average value.	Num-ber.	Average value.	Num-ber.	Average value.	Num-ber.	Average value.	Num-ber.	Average value.
Book I.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sale-deeds	21,542	191	20,838	189	20,064	223	18,897	242	18,814	242
Mortgages	72,826	196	75,660	188	70,802	188	70,973	198	76,067	186
Leases	9,450	142	10,130	118	10,922	137	10,356	120	12,003	129
Other documents	21,267	134	19,832	197	18,019	298	18,489	320	19,538	305
Book III, &c.	2,659	194	2,841	271	2,576	204	2,865	191	3,076	212

The values of documents in Book I up to Rs. 100 and Rs. 100 and above are not separately given in all cases, so that comparison with the Madras figures is not possible. It is true as observed in paragraph 347 of the report, there is a difference in the rules for registration obtaining in Travancore and Madras, but this difference would not affect the comparison of documents of the value of Rs. 100 and above, the registration of which is compulsory both in Madras and Travancore. From the figures furnished which are abstracted above it will be seen that there was a very marked increase in 1,070 and 1,071 in the average value of sales which in 1,072 was maintained. Under mortgages there was a large decrease in value as compared with 1,071, but the figure was about the same as that of 1,069 and 1,070. The increase in the registrations of the year was almost entirely under this head, a fact which together with the decrease in value lends colour to the Director's statement, that the rise in numbers was partly due to the prevailing scarcity; sales and mortgages averaged Rs. 436 and Rs. 413, respectively, in Cochin in 1,071 and Rs. 201 and Rs. 206 in Madras in 1895-96.

Classified according to value, 98 per cent. of the documents affecting immoveable property registered during the year were, as in the previous year, of the value of Rs. 1,000 and below. 36 per cent. as in the previous year were of the value of Rs. 50 and below, 24 per cent. against 23 per cent. exceeded Rs. 50, but did not exceed Rs. 100 and the remaining 38 per cent. against 39 per cent. were above Rs. 100, but did not exceed Rs. 1,000.

43. *Duration of registration.*—There was a very satisfactory improvement from 84.3 to 95.7 per cent. in the number of documents registered on the day of presentation. The following statement shows the progress of the work during the last five years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Percentage of documents registered on day of presentation. ..	83	88	87	84.3	95.7
Do. do. within a week	15	11	12	14.3	3.8
Do. do. later than a week	2	1	1	1.4	.5

The percentage registered in Madras on day of presentation in 1896-97 was only 59.6. One cause of the greater speed attained in Travancore is mentioned in paragraph 350 of the report, viz., that in Travancore copies are made on loose sheets which are subsequently bound into books, while in Madras bound books are used for the purpose. Thus in Travancore several documents can be simultaneously copied. I understand, however, that the chief cause is the difference in procedure adopted, viz., that the date of presentation is, in the majority of cases, entered in Travancore, not as in British India, when the documents are accepted for registration, but when the endorsement and certificate are ready.

44. *Financial Results.*—The receipts and charges of the department rose from Rs. 2,01,431 and Rs. 83,177 to Rs. 2,08,748 and Rs. 99,059, respectively, the increase under charges being thus proportionately far greater than under receipts. The surplus revenue thus fell from Rs. 1,18,254 to Rs. 1,09,689. It is noteworthy that in the last five years the surplus has fallen by about Rs. 24,000 or 18 per cent. In Madras, however, the surplus in 1896-97 was only Rs. 2,27,983 and there was a fall of over 50 per cent. in the last five years.

45. *Inspection.*—The Director inspected the four districts, and 38 out of the 45 sub-offices.

MILITARY.

46. During the year under review, Captain Dawson, the Commandant of the Brigade, took special leave to Europe for four months, Lieutenant J. J. P. Quinn, Commandant of the 1st Battalion, acting for him during his absence, without prejudice to his own duties. The charges of the Brigade and Body Guard fell from Rs. 1,88,406 to Rs. 1,82,727.

MARINE.

47. There was a further fall from Rs. 720 to Rs. 522, which occurred mostly at Alleppy and Quilon, in the number of vessels that called at the 12 ports. The fall is ascribed, and is doubtless due, to the plague and famine prevailing in parts of British India. As usual, port dues were collected only at Alleppy and the collections of the year amounted to Rs. 7,971 against Rs. 9,656. The pier and tramway receipts naturally declined.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

48. The season is reported to have been generally favourable to agriculture. The rainfall was more copious than in the previous year and proved excessive in the northern and Quilon divisions. Indeed there were high and continued floods causing serious damage to cultivation. In the Trivandrum division, the fall was not so distributed as to ensure the best results. In consequence of this fact and of the famine in British India, on account of which there was only a limited importation of paddy and rice, prices ruled very high everywhere especially towards the close of the year, and there was some distress in the two northern divisions. Relief works were therefore started and kitchens established in selected centres in these two divisions, where the old, the young and the infirm of all classes were gratuitously fed. Operations, however, began so late in the year that a description belongs to the next report.

FORESTS.

49. *Establishment.*—During the year under review, the department was re-organized and placed on a better footing by a substantial increase in the number, and improvement in the position, of the higher grade officers. It has now been divided

into a permanent and a temporary branch, the former consisting of the Conservator, two Deputies, four Assistants, ten Rangers, eight Deputy Rangers, fourteen Foresters and eighty Forest Guards, besides the office staffs, and the latter, of all whose appointments are made with reference to special work, such as the management of teak plantations, the sale of timber, the collection of cardamoms, &c. The total strength was also reduced from 515 to 494.

50. *Area of reserves.*—During the year 339 square miles of forests were newly gazetted for reservation, and 616 square miles were finally declared reserves. At the close of the year there were thus 998 square miles of reserved forests and 798 square miles of reserved lands. These figures are compared below with those of the four preceding years:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Reserved forests	345	386½	998		
Reserved forest lands	1,433½	1,488½	1,114½	1,078½	798½
Total ..	1,433½	1,488½	1,459½	1,464½	1,796½
Percentage to total area of the State ..	21.0	22.1	21.7	21.9	26.7

The total area declared reserve and gazetted for reservation up to date is thus 26.7 per cent. of the area of the state, but only about half of the area (3,544 square miles) covered with primeval forest according to Mr. Bourdillon's special report. Mr. Bourdillon, no doubt, has good authority for his estimate, but a constant feature of the Western Ghats is the bareness of the hill tops and high-lying valleys, which must be seen before the contrast in this respect with the slopes can be properly appreciated. Well as I know the Western Ghats, I am astonished to find how bare are the upper plateaus and ridges of the Travancore ranges. Messrs. Thomson and Nicholson are of my opinion, I am glad to find, as regards the urgent necessity for proceeding with forest reservation, I have given some of my reasons in paragraph 4 of this review and the more I see of Travancore in which I have made very widely extended tours since 1895 including marches along the northern and eastern frontiers, the more convinced I am that the administration must keep a firm hold upon its forests and not lightly allow vague or speculative claims to prevail or excessive alienations to be made.

Fair progress was made in the revision of the boundaries of areas gazetted for reservation and in the work of demarcation, but settlement made very little progress and no working plans have yet been drawn up though the reserves in the central division were roughly divided into blocks and felling was in some of them restricted. Very few roads appear to have been made, the expenditure on this head and upon boundary cutting having been only Rs. 2,565 against Rs. 2,869 in 1,071. The fact is that accessible forests are overlooked, while others are untouched. An effort to work the forests all round but in moderation should be made. With reference to paragraph 384 of the report, concealed hill cultivation within reserved lands will, no doubt, become rarer when boundaries are properly demarcated, but cases now occurring or which may hereafter occur should not be entirely condoned.

51. *Breaches of Forest Laws.*—In clause 1 of paragraph 386 of the report, it is stated that the statistics of forest cases now furnished are complete, but from the last clause of the same paragraph it would seem that this is not quite the case. The fact that in 1,072 only 164 cases were reported against 174 in 1,071, also strengthens this belief. There is no doubt, as observed on page 5 of the summary, that "there are more cases of forest offences committed than are brought to light," and forests need greater protection. I feel sure that unauthorized felling of timber now occurs to a far larger extent than is known. Including arrears there were 178 cases for disposal, of which one was withdrawn, 97 or 54.4 per cent. were compounded and only 52 dealt with by the magistrates, leaving 28 in arrears. In the cases prosecuted, conviction was secured in respect of only 55.8 per cent.

52. *Forest fires and production.*—The expenditure on new and old teak plantations was Rs. 15,121 against Rs. 16,729.

The total area under teak at the end of the year was 1,273 acres costing in the aggregate Rs. 1,73,886. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 390 (clause 1), there should be less difficulty in getting coolies at Arienkavu than at most other places in the ghauts.

53. *Financial Results.*—The total yield of the Forests is calculated at 74,702 candies of timber against 73,744 candies in 1071. The actual receipts, however, showed a further fall from Rs. 4,98,529 to Rs. 4,37,127, the decrease occurring mainly under timber sold in logs, which fetched Rs. 1,29,550 against Rs. 1,95,449. This decrease is, however, stated to be only nominal, as there was a larger stock than in the previous year remaining unsold at the water depots at the close of the year, and the value (Rs. 29,016) of the timber made over to the Public Works and Maramut Departments has not been credited during the year. These departments have, however, been indenting for Burmah teak at apparently a much higher price than that payable for the Travancore product. The circumstances connected with this transaction might have been explained as, on the face, it looks like coals to Newcastle.

Under seigniorage there was a decrease of Rs. 4,847* notwithstanding an increase in the quantity of timber removed by private agency. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,31,769 against Rs. 2,43,278, the decrease occurring chiefly under charges for felling and transporting timber. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the department during the last five years:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Receipts	Rs. 5,67,687	Rs. 4,57,685	Rs. 5,76,841	Rs. 4,98,529	Rs. 4,37,127
Charges	2,90,643	2,26,632	2,51,519	2,43,278	2,31,769
Net revenue ..	2,77,044	2,31,053	3,24,322	2,55,251	2,05,358

The net revenue in Madras in 1896-97 was only Rs. 6,01,049, but I cannot help thinking that the Travancore forests might be more worked and watched, with advantage alike to forestry and to the revenue. Rarely or never does the frequent traveller encounter the Forest officer, watcher or guard.

54. *Cardamom and other products.*—As observed in paragraph 48 of the review of last year, the monopoly system was abolished in respect of the greater portion of the cardamom gardens, and a system of land tax introduced. The total area worked under this system was 9,620 acres, of which 9,067 acres were leased out at the rate of s. 6-4-0 per acre, and the balance was under Sarkar management. The demand on account of the portion leased out was Rs. 56,675, of which Rs. 55,536 was collected. The receipts from the portion under Government management and under the monopoly system were 12 candies and 80 lbs., which were sold for Rs. 19,948, or at the rate Rs. 1,664 per candy, against Rs. 2,096 in 1071. The total receipts and charges on account of cardamoms and other products were Rs. 91,815 and Rs. 64,343 against Rs. 1,124 and Rs. 91,319, the result being a surplus of Rs. 27,472 against a deficit of Rs. 7,195 in 1071, exclusive of the saving of the cost of moving up a detachment of the Payar Brigade for guarding the crop, which is now unnecessary.

It is stated that the change in system has worked satisfactorily, and after inquiry on the spot and after visiting most of the gardens, I think myself it will prove successful. An extension of cultivation is contemplated, and applications have already been received for 4,366 acres mostly from Europeans. The native coffee cultivator not without some reason it must be confessed, looked on with extreme disfavour by his European neighbour with his far larger estate, but this is an indigenous and live industry; and the cardamom cultivators, who have hitherto been clients of the Sarkar, will not, I hope, be crowded out by the grant of all the land to neighbouring and coffee planters. As for granting lands for homesteads, which is also contemplated, the place is too feverish even for native cultivators to inhabit. They only come up from Madura side for the cropping. The dread they have of the fever, which in fact is most malignant, and the extreme improbability of any proprietor living there are hardly appreciated at Trivandrum.

With reference to paragraph 401 of the report, it may be noted that Devikulam has already become a great centre of planting activity, possessing a large population which is served by telegraphs and telephones. The capital of the chief company carrying on operations there is no less than £1,000,000, while there are other important companies and large private proprietors. These operations have a very important bearing on the future of the State, and their magnitude is as yet imperfectly appreciated.

TRADE.

55. Leaving aside the internal trade for which statistics are not available, and excluding the transaction on account of Government, the value of the entire external trade of the State was Rs. 2,47,98,100, or Rs. 4,80,514 in excess of the previous year. Of this figure, Rs. 1,46,93,752 or 59.2 per cent. represented the value of exports, and Rs. 1,01,04,348 or 40.8 per cent. that of imports, against 60.3 and 39.7 per cent. respectively in 1071, and 61.9 and 38.1, 62.5 and 37.5 and 64.6 and 35.4 per cent. respectively in the three preceding years. The gradual decline in the proportionate value of exports is accompanied in the figures for five years by an increase of 8.8 per cent. in actual value. The increase in the actual value of imports during the same period was greater being 35.4 per cent., and this is indicative of the increasing wealth and prosperity of the State. There was at the same time a fall from 43 to 34 per cent. during the five years in the proportionate value of sea-borne trade to the total, and an increase from 38 to 48 per cent. in that of the backwater trade, while the proportionate value of the land trade (18 per cent.) remained almost stationary. As usual, the products of the cocoanut tree formed the chief article of export, the other chief articles being arecanut, dry ginger, jaggery, pepper and tea. The value of the products of the cocoanut tree exported rose gradually from Rs. 71,13,099 in 1068 to Rupees 81,99,638 in 1070 and fell subsequently to Rs. 69,24,650. Under arecanut there was a fall from Rs. 7,06,899 to Rs. 4,17,896 in the five years, and under jaggery from Rupees 7,89,280 to Rs. 4,55,104; but under dry ginger, pepper and tea there were increases from Rs. 5,63,965 to Rs. 6,87,396, from Rs. 2,86,088 to Rs. 13,47,725 and from Rs. 6,53,865 to Rs. 15,36,059, respectively, the increases under pepper and tea being remarkable but in the latter case only an earnest, I think, of far greater volume in future. The value of timber exported, while the State buys teak from Burma, came to Rs. 2,21,964. The chief articles of import were piece-goods, cotton, rice, paddy and tobacco, and their values show considerable fluctuations during the five years. Piece-goods rose from Rs. 9,09,753 in 1068 to Rs. 11,07,784 in 1069, and since then gradually fell to Rs. 8,93,391. Cotton rose rapidly but steadily from Rs. 39,861 in 1068 to Rs. 7,47,382. This is sure proof of the rising importance of the weaving and spinning industry in the State. Rice fell from Rs. 13,11,627 in 1068 to Rs. 8,53,442 in 1069, rose to Rs. 11,16,905 in 1070, fell to Rs. 10,00,785 in 1071 and again rose to Rs. 13,29,138 in 1072, while paddy rose from Rs. 7,41,910 in 1068 to Rs. 12,71,400 and Rs. 27,56,730 in the two succeeding years, and fell to Rs. 18,96,777 and Rupees 11,80,742 in the last two years. The variations under tobacco ranged from Rupees 26,61,318 in 1069 to Rs. 31,35,594 in 1071. The value in 1072 was Rs. 29,80,119. Over 86 per cent. of the entire trade was carried on with British India, and over 9 per cent. with Ceylon.

PUBLIC WORKS.

56. *General.*—The following statement shows the expenditure on public works during the last five years:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Expenditure by the Chief Engineer's Department	10,99,241	9,75,715	11,64,687	11,20,716	16,56,640
Expenditure by the Maramut Department	4,06,337	4,67,658	5,05,408	5,07,729	4,71,097
Total	15,05,578	14,43,373	16,70,095	16,28,445	21,27,737

It will be seen that the expenditure in 1072 was nearly Rs. 5,66,000 in excess of the average of the previous four years, an excess occurring entirely in the Chief Engineer's Department. The total expenditure in 1072 was 24.02 per cent. of the total income of the State against 18.17 per cent. in 1071.

57. *Chief Engineer's Department.*—The re-organization of this department, begun in 1071, was completed in the early part of the year under review. There are now 1 Chief Engineer, 6 Executive and 8 Assistant Engineers, 2 Sub-Engineers, 6 Supervisors and 47 Overseers and Sub-Overseers against 1 Chief Engineer, 5 Executive and Assistant Engineers and 57 Sub-Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers and Assistant Overseers before the re-organization. It seems an arguable point, whether a State of the size of Travancore (6,730 square miles), so much of which is as yet jungle, hill, and uncultivated upland, can require so great a staff, and perhaps a larger amount of indigenous talent than is at present employed, might with advantage be entertained as vacancies occur. If the Public Works staff is more numerous than is necessary, the superfluous disbursement in salaries is not the only, nor indeed the largest, leak. Of the superior staff (*i.e.*, above the rank of Sub-Engineers), 11 out of 15 are Europeans, though a Brahmin is in charge as Executive Engineer of the Northern Division, in which the two great planting centres of Peermaad and High Range are situated—an excellent officer, but the distribution offers occasion for comment. The following shows details of the expenditure by the Chief Engineer's Department given in the foregoing paragraph:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.	Average for last four years.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Original Works—						
Communications	1,68,390	1,20,451	1,64,162	1,53,870	3,99,479	1,51,718
Buildings	1,81,119	2,09,209	2,21,351	1,60,364	2,73,963	1,93,011
Irrigation Works	56,437	50,375	1,81,408	1,96,814	1,66,980	1,18,758
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,04,740	66,779	58,019	32,314	18,912	65,463
Repairs—						
Communications	2,96,290	2,71,633	2,91,160	2,71,090	3,00,191	2,82,543
Buildings	52,311	43,729	43,549	45,137	67,214	46,182
Irrigation Works	23,157	19,706	19,238	18,590	1,03,373	20,173
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	66,741	41,574	26,372	21,892	33,132	39,145
Total	9,49,156	8,23,456	10,05,259	8,90,071	13,63,244	9,16,993
Establishment and Contingencies	94,239	1,20,199	1,15,154	1,46,312	1,98,394	1,18,976
Tools and Plant .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	11,362	95,002	2,840
Compensation for Land	55,817	32,060	44,274	19,695	.. .. .	37,962
Total	10,99,241	9,75,715	11,64,687	10,67,440	16,56,640	10,76,771

The increase over the average of the four preceding years noticed in the above paragraph occurs under all heads, except original works—Miscellaneous Public Improvements, but mainly under Original works—Communications and Buildings, Irrigation Works—original and repairs, and Establishment. It is sincerely to be hoped that the country will benefit proportionately by this largely increased expenditure, and great care is necessary in view of the heavy monsoons, feverish seasons and other local conditions, lest works be undertaken at other than the most favourable seasons. Generally speaking, the Trivandrum and Southern Divisions continued to absorb the greater portion of the grants in spite of their much lesser area. It is, however, hoped that the hitherto less favoured two northern divisions, comprising 79.6 per cent. of the total area of the State, will now receive increased attention.

58. *Communications.*—The following statement shows the distribution of the outlay on communications shown above among the three heads—roads and traces, bridges and culverts and canals—with the total length of roads, traces and canals under maintenance:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Original Works—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Roads and traces	1,11,332	82,791	86,872	63,133	1,57,177
Bridges and culverts	47,144	27,956	66,048	38,130	1,81,523
Canals	9,914	9,704	11,242	52,607	60,779
Repairs—					
Roads and traces	2,61,313	2,31,979	2,51,093	2,36,203	2,67,601
Length maintained—	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Cart roads	1,733	1,773	1,852	1,944	2,005
Village roads	999	999	902	899	848
Traces	376	380	380	431	420
Average cost—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cart roads	117	117½	117	110	123
Village roads	19½	16½	17½	18½	18
Traces	12½	12½	12½	16	15
Bridges and culverts	6,960	8,801	16,658	17,378	11,242
Canals	28,012	30,853	23,409	15,509	21,348
Length maintained	No information.	No information.	134	134	134

The noticeable feature of the above statement is the enormous increase in 1072 under Original Works—roads and traces and bridges and culverts. The important works executed are detailed in paragraphs 440 and 444 of the report. Under roads very large expenditure was incurred on the Kóttayam to Kumili, Ponkunnam to Lalam, Trivandrum Fort to Karamanai and Ayur to Ittikara roads, on the bridle-path from Taliar to Chinniar, and under bridges on the Parappar, Vamanapuram, Kundamankatavo and Kallar. The expenditure on the bridle-path from Taliar to Chinniar represents the payment made to the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society for the work, which I can testify from inspection has been well done, and is a boon to planters and also to coolies who come from the Coimbatore side. No information is furnished in the report as to the condition of the roads. It is hoped that the results of the increased grants and expenditure will be apparent next year. Immediate improvement can perhaps hardly be expected to be apparent.

The following statement shows the distribution of the above amount among the several divisions of the State, together with the area and mileage of the roads in each division:—

Divisions.	Areas in square miles.	Number of miles of roads.	Original Works.			Repairs.			Total.
			Roads and traces.	Bridges and culverts.	Canals.	Roads and traces.	Bridges and culverts.	Canals.	
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Southern ..	613	295	17,622	30,379	..	44,118	3,202	..	95,321
Trivandrum ..	764	533	25,080	1,03,924	53,492	76,422	1,711	9,652	2,70,281
Quilon ..	2,331	573	31,525	27,998	4,664	88,632	3,377	9,657	1,66,053
Northern ..	3,018	554	82,650	19,222	2,723	58,429	2,952	2,039	1,68,015

There was one mile of road for every 1·3 square mile of area of the Trivandrum, for every 2·1 square mile of the Southern, for 4·1 square mile of the Quilon, and 5·4 square mile of the Northern division—a fact which shows how inadequately the wants of the Quilon and Northern division in this behalf have hitherto been met. It is an instalment of reform that 268 miles of roads have been projected in these divisions, and that the expenditure on new roads in 1072 was higher here. The construction of a cart road to connect the High Ranges with the low country to the west has also been under consideration. This has been considered indispensable by the Government for administrative purposes, and the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society has urged with much force the wants of this isolated High Range from the planter's point of view—the difficulty of supplying coolies with food, and the manner in which its extensive operations are handicapped for want of a communication with the west. I entirely agree with the late Dewan, with the late Resident Mr. Grigg who like myself knew the district, and with His Highness the Maharaja's

Government in thinking this a most important requirement. Indeed, it seems to me much more needed than any other work which the Darbar has now in hand, or under consideration, excepting only the Railway. It is remarked in the report that the "furtherance of the scheme belongs to the current year." But writing at the eastern end in May 1898, and after a recent inspection, I cannot say that progress has been at all rapid since I first went over the trace in 1896. Indeed, I fear that no serious work will be commenced before the June rains fall, and that the High Range will continue for another year to be practically more Madras than Travancore. It is true that a bridle-path has been opened since 1896, but for the cart-road not even an estimate has yet been prepared. The North Travancore Land Planting Association has, with extraordinary rapidity, cut a road from Moonar to the head of the Kottgudi ghaut, a distance of about 16 miles, whence a wire ropeway will shortly run to a spot on the plains within a few miles of Bódinayakkanúr, thus further connecting the High Range with Madras rather than with Travancore. That this outlet should also be constructed cannot, at any rate to a servant of the British Government, be matter for other than congratulation, but it is somewhat astonishing that the Durbar should willingly see prolonged, even for a season, that isolation of this district by which, economic and administrative reasons apart, it has in the past been so much prejudiced. Now that there is a good prospect of the construction of a railway to Cochin within the near future, the need for action becomes more urgent, that port being within sight from many points in the district though distant by several days' journey. Yet this is already the largest tea district in South India, upwards of 12,000 acres being opened (chiefly under tea) against 5,000 in Peermad. It is also probably the largest compact planting district, for North Mysore has about 12,000 scattered estates under coffee, and Coorg 8,500 acres. The Nilgiri figures are not available.

The last notes on business written by the late Mr. Grigg were upon the urgent need for a cart-road to the High Range from the west, and the exposure he underwent in travelling over the ground is considered to have contributed in no small degree to the illness of which, very shortly after his return, he died. An extract from the late Diwan's letter to the Resident on the subject in 1895 is appended to this report. The district has advanced since he wrote by leaps and bounds, activity in land buying and jobbing has proportionally increased and administrative necessities have immensely increased with an expenditure of lakhs every month on coolie hire and communications by the North Travancore Land Planting Association and other companies and planters. The European population of the High Range numbers upwards of 100; other native population is already about 10,000, excluding that of hill villages.

Under original bridges and culverts, the expenditure in Trivandrum largely exceeded that in all the other three divisions, and the outlay in the two northern divisions was very small though it is stated in paragraph 442 that the large increase in the total outlay under the head was due to the necessity for re-constructing many old and damaged bridges in the Northern division. The heavy expenditure under canal in the Trivandrum division was due to the existence of the Warkala Barrier canal which is proving a very expensive work to maintain.

59. *Buildings.*—On buildings Rs. 2,73,963 was spent under original works and

	1071.	1072.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public Works buildings	10,958	66,124	55,166
Medical buildings ..	15,586	52,763	37,177
Police buildings ..	5,410	12,216	6,806
Courts and Cutcheries.	26,099	48,622	22,523

and as in the case of communications, that in all the remaining three divisions (Rs. 1,56,362), and under Public Works, Medical and Police Buildings and Courts and Cutcheries. The more costly works under execution are enumerated in paragraph 449, which shows that very large outlay was incurred on the new building for the Chief Engineer's office and store (Rs. 42,719), on a new bungalow for the Chief Engineer (Rs. 17,240), Trivandrum Leper Asylum (Rs. 14,544 and Women and Children's hospital, Trivandrum (Rupees 10,751). With regard to the first of these works it may be observed that the amount shown as expended was chiefly the compensation paid for land taken up in the middle

of Trivandrum, the estimate for the building being Rs. 43,660. As regards the second work while the original estimate was Rs. 13,810, the total expenditure up to the end of 1072 was Rs. 20,531. The total estimate sanctioned for these two works appears to amount to about Rs. 1,20,000. The fourth work appears to have been undertaken without an estimate. With reference to the unnecessary additions and alterations (in my opinion) to the Resident's office, mentioned in paragraph 449 of the report, on which Rs. 15,649 was spent up to the close of 1072, against an estimate of Rs. 13,170, I endeavoured to prevent the expenditure which was incurred on an estimate which had been passed by a predecessor, but was informed that for structural reasons the new office commenced must be finished to design. And in regard to the special repairs to the Quilon residency, I should observe that the original estimate amounted to over Rs. 8,000, which was cut down to Rs. 4,000 and odd at my request after personal inspection. I place this on record because I am opposed to the existing scale of expenditure on buildings, which appears to me to be lavish and, in many cases, unremunerative. I should like to see it reduced and have objected to any expenditure on residencies over and above what is required for the proper maintenance of the fabric of the several handsome and commodious buildings provided.

60. *Irrigation Works.*—The expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 1,66,980 under original works and Rs. 1,03,373 under repairs, against Rs. 1,86,814 and Rupees 18,590, respectively, in 1070 and Rs. 1,18,758 and Rs. 20,173, the averages for the four years ending with 1071. Irrigation works, properly so-called, exist only in the Southern division and the whole of the above sums, with the exception of Rs. 5,941, was spent in that division, the large excess under repairs in 1072 being due to works in connection with the closing of breaches caused by heavy floods. The bulk of the outlay under original works was incurred on the Kotayur project, the progress made in which is shown in paragraph 453 of the report. The original estimate for this project intended to irrigate an area of about 50,000 acres amounted to Rs. 7,94,850. It was subsequently considered that an area could be irrigated of 70,000 acres and though revenue investigations to prove this point and to investigate local conditions and revenue prospects of the larger scheme are not, I understand, complete an estimate, amounting to 19 lakhs, has been prepared. The Darbar has so far taken unofficially, I believe, the advice of Mr. Walch as well as that of its Chief Engineer; but in regard to so large a scheme, in respect of which estimates may be greatly exceeded, the Darbar would wish, I know, that a second opinion should be officially taken before His Highness' Government is finally committed to the larger scheme which now holds the field. The expenditure up to date, chiefly on diversion dam, lines and preliminary work at the main dam, amounts to Rs. 4,48,305. I visited the work in January last. Inasmuch as the Northern divisions have few artificial irrigation works, the natural channels, which are in many cases silted up or in need of repair should, I think, not escape attention, while the south adds to its present irrigation systems this ambitious scheme of damming and distributing the waters of the Kodayar river.

61. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 18,912 on original works and Rs. 33,132 on repairs against Rs. 32,314 and Rs. 21,892, respectively, in 1071 and Rs. 65,465 and Rs. 39,145, the averages of the four years ending with 1071. The increase over the previous year under repairs is due to the repair of damages caused by heavy floods in the Northern division.

62. *Establishment and Contingencies.*—Owing to the re-organization mentioned in paragraph 57 above, these cost Rs. 1,98,394 against Rs. 1,46,312 in 1071 and Rupees 1,18,976, the average for the four years ending with 1071. The expenditure in 1072 formed 14.1 per cent. of the outlay on works against 16.4 per cent. in 1071.

63. *Tools and Plant.*—No less than Rs. 95,002 are charged to this head. An examination of the details furnished in paragraph 462 of the report shows that the greater portion is debitable to the Kotayar project, on account of which the majority of the tools and plant was purchased.

64. *Maramut Department.*—The distribution of the outlay of Rs. 4,71,097 by the maramut department is given in paragraph 465 of the report. As usual, buildings absorbed the greater portion (61.4 per cent.), and the branches of the department, which showed the highest expenditure, were the division and head-quarter—maramut—temples, palaces and courts and cutcherries were the chief buildings constructed or repaired.

ANCHAL OR POST OFFICE.

65. At the close of the year there were 86 offices and 126 letter-boxes against 85 and 116, respectively, in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of offices and letter-boxes, the total mileage of mail lines, and the number of letters, &c., carried and the financial position of the department during the last five years:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Number of offices	83	83	85	85	86
“ of letter-boxes	75	90	103	116	126
Mileage of mail lines	800	816	821	834	840
Number of articles, &c., carried—					
Private	898,381	956,777	1,008,424	1,177,800	1,310,115
Official	1,008,772	980,438	995,158	1,012,228	1,027,065
Total	1,907,153	1,937,215	2,003,582	2,190,028	2,337,180
Actual receipts excluding postage chargeable on official articles	Rs. 38,877	Rs. 40,165	Rs. 41,707	Rs. 43,617	Rs. 45,117
Charges	55,287	53,906	62,621	59,932	62,617
Postage chargeable on official covers	2,09,869	2,09,091	2,07,838	2,11,246	1,95,831

The rapid and steady increase in the number of private covers is satisfactory, but while this was 46 per cent. in the five years, the increase in receipts was only 16 per cent.

The work of the dead letter office, opened in 1069, also shows expansion; the number of covers received and disposed of during the last three years being as follows:—

	Received.	Disposed of.
1070	28,303	25,112
1071	30,288	30,101
1072	34,672	34,068

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

66. *Salt.*—The salt used in the State is partly manufactured in the country and partly obtained from Bombay. The following statement shows the transactions under this head during the last five years:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Stock in hand—Home salt, in maunds ..	239,906	316,998	379,600	476,722	476,750
Bombay salt, in maunds	198,490	112,122	161,259	269,557	223,539
Manufactured—Home salt, in maunds ..	219,151	239,068	314,413	231,748	103,300
Purchased Bombay salt, in maunds ..	378,153	483,223	500,025	343,052	287,195
Total for sale—Home salt, in maunds ..	459,057	556,066	694,013	708,470	580,050
Bombay salt, in maunds	576,643	595,345	661,254	612,609	510,734
Quantity sold—Home salt, in maunds ..	142,069	176,466	217,291	231,720	265,593
Bombay salt, in maunds	464,521	434,086	391,727	389,070	354,469
Total	606,580	610,552	609,018	620,790	620,087
Balance in stock—Home salt, in maunds.	316,998	379,600	476,722	476,750	314,452
Bombay salt	112,122	161,259	269,557	223,539	156,245
Total amount realized by sale, &c., Rs.	18,95,010	19,25,210	18,97,238	19,32,881	18,99,618
Charges	Rs. 3,27,877	Rs. 3,53,976	Rs. 3,86,126	Rs. 3,61,389	Rs. 3,43,612
Net income	15,67,133	15,71,234	15,11,112	15,71,492	15,56,006
Average consumption per head of population in pound	19.00	19.1	19.06	19.5	19.4

It will thus be seen that the quantity locally manufactured rose from 219,151 maunds in 1068 to 314,413 maunds in 1070, but fell to 231,747 maunds in 1071 and to 103,300 maunds in 1072, the large fall in this year being due to heavy rainfall during the manufacturing season. The total consumption showed a slow and steady increase, but Home-made salt has been rapidly ousting the imported article, the

increase under this head having been 87 per cent. in five years. The average consumption per head of the population remained at 19 lb., or a little over it throughout. In Cochin it was only 16.72 lb. in 1071 and in Madras 17.44 in 1895-96. The net income from this source remained between 15 and 16 lakhs, the lowest (Rs. 15,11,112) having been in 1070 and the highest (Rs. 15,71,492) in 1071.

STAMPS.

67. The following statement shows the revenue from stamps during the last five years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Sale of stamps	3,43,091	3,39,725	3,34,707	3,34,742	3,38,837
Miscellaneous receipts	9,243	9,082	21,823	11,902	17,376
Total	3,52,334	3,48,807	3,56,530	3,46,644	3,56,213
Charges	25,192	38,084	17,193	24,230	16,549
Net revenue	3,27,142	3,10,723	3,39,332	3,22,414	3,39,664

The miscellaneous receipts show considerable fluctuation. The net revenue in 1072 was the highest on record during the period. The sale-proceeds of anchal stamps are not included in the above figures. They amounted to Rs. 40,136 against Rs. 39,019 in 1071, Rs. 37,287 in 1070, Rs. 33,873 in 1069, and Rs. 32,754 in 1068.

EXCISE.

68. Owing to the equalization of the duty on raw and confected tobacco imported from Tinnevely, the import of the confected article fell from 2,437 candies to 1 candy and that of the raw article rose from 351 to 1,822 candies. There was also

	1071.	1072.	
	CANDIES.	CANDIES.	
Jaffna	6,523	6,263	
Coimbatore	2,758	2,466	
	RS.		
1068	10,42,783		
1069	10,13,929		
1070	9,89,680		
1071	10,49,059		
1072	9,75,216		

decline in this item from 1068 and though a fall of 260 and 292 candies, respectively, under Jaffna and Coimbatore tobacco. In consequence of this the total receipts from tobacco fell from Rs. 10,49,059 to Rupees 9,75,216. There has been a gradual decline in this item from 1068 and though there was a large increase in 1071, the receipts have again fallen off, being lower in 1072 than in any of the previous four years. It would be interesting to know whether there is any special cause for this, the equalization of the duty affecting 1071 as well as 1072.

The abkari revenue, on the other hand, increased from Rs. 4,81,836 in 1068 to Rs. 5,03,422 and Rs. 6,14,719 in 1069 and 1070, but fell to Rs. 5,99,245 and Rs. 5,74,473 in the two succeeding years. The triennial lease in 1070 raised the current demand by about Rs. 1,40,000, but subsequent events seem to show that the bids were too high. It may here be observed that the Darbar has, since the close of the year, passed a new Abkari Regulation. Its future abkari administration will run on the lines obtaining in British India.

The demand under opium and bhang remained at Rs. 47,050 till the year under review when it rapidly rose to Rs. 60,925, the whole of which was realized.

CUSTOMS.

69. Notwithstanding an increase as compared with the previous year in the value of exports and imports as stated in paragraph 55 above, the receipts from customs fell from Rs. 6,42,319 to Rs. 6,24,233. The decrease is stated to have been entirely under exports, which apparently included fewer dutiable articles. It is noteworthy also that, notwithstanding an increase of 8.8 per cent. in exports and 35.4 per cent. in imports, as observed in paragraph 55 above, customs duties levied fell from Rs. 6,62,134 in 1068 to Rs. 6,24,233 in the year under review. They amounted to Rs. 6,57,457, Rs. 7,38,506 and Rs. 6,42,319, respectively, in the three intervening years. These marked variations seem worthy to be investigated and the commercial agent at Alleppy has leisure and opportunity for making inquiries.

FINANCIAL.

70. Including debt heads, the total income of the State during the year under review amounted to Rs. 88,55,556 against Rs. 89,58,991, the decrease of Rs. 1,03,317 being the net result of a falling off chiefly under tobacco (Rs. 73,843), forest (Rupees 61,402), salt (Rs. 33,263), customs (Rs. 18,086), devasoms (Rs. 16,818), abkari, opium and bhang (Rs. 10,897) and charitable institutions (Rs. 6,028) and of an increase, principally under land revenue (Rs. 64,164), miscellaneous (Rs. 14,555), stamps (Rs. 9,569), cardamoms and other goods (Rs. 7,691), registration (Rs. 7,317) and education, science and art (Rs. 5,546). The charges aggregated Rs. 89,16,723 against Rs. 81,50,183, the increase occurring mainly under public works (Rs. 6,77,998) and medical (Rs. 1,03,360). There were increases also under miscellaneous (Rs. 48,108), sanitation, vaccination and vital statistics (Rs. 21,735), revenue survey and settlement (Rs. 21,043), education, science and art (Rs. 20,952), registration (Rs. 15,882) and general administration (Rs. 8,571), but these were counterbalanced by decreases under His Highness the Maharaja's tour (Rs. 61,106), stationery and printing (Rupees 36,490), cardamom and other goods (Rs. 26,976), salt (Rs. 17,777), ootupurahs (Rs. 14,018), forest (Rs. 11,509), devasoms (Rs. 8,316), police (Rs. 7,753), stamps (Rs. 7,681) and land revenue (Rs. 7,036). All these variations are fully explained in the report. The following statement shows the financial position of the State during the last five years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance	76,27,928	80,76,596	83,97,338	89,54,513	97,63,321
Receipts	84,19,416	86,38,015	88,22,703	89,58,991	88,55,556
Total	1,60,47,344	1,67,14,611	1,72,20,041	1,79,13,504	1,86,18,877
Charges	79,70,748	83,17,273	82,65,528	81,50,183	89,16,723
Closing balance	80,76,596	83,97,338	89,54,513	97,63,321	97,02,154

It will thus be seen that the receipts, which rose regularly since 1068, met with a sudden check in 1072, in which year the expenditure suddenly and largely increased. I am not sure that it is exactly accurate to say, as in paragraph 529, that this increase was caused not by extraordinary charges but by the operation of the various measures of improvement specified in paragraphs 508 and 509 of the previous report, for it appears to be chiefly due to the extraordinary charges under public works and medical, wherein increases of Rs. 6,77,998 and Rs. 1,03,360, respectively, have been incurred. Provided that there are sufficient guarantees that largely increased expenditure is devoted to useful ends and properly supervised and in view of the sound financial conditions of the State, there is no need to be afraid of these figures. To medical expenditure, reference is made below, and it is presumed that the Darbar has satisfied itself that under public works there has been no waste that could be avoided by continual check and supervision and by such extended touring on the part of the officers of the staff as is required by the larger operations in hand. A disposition to comply with applications for increases of pay and establishment is a factor in the increase.

Of the closing balance of Rs. 97,02,154, Rs. 65,98,870 was held in Government promissory notes, Rs. 21,72,316 in cash in the Huzur and subordinate treasuries, Rs. 4,41,614 as a floating deposit with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and the Bank of Madras (Cochin), Rs. 1,28,737 in fixed deposit with them, and Rs. 3,60,617 as goods in stock.

VITAL STATISTICS.

71. The registration of vital statistics, started in the previous year, shows considerable retrogression and must be considered to have been very incomplete, the number of births and deaths registered during the two years being as follows :—

	Births.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1071	56,739	23.3	49,640	19.5
1072	46,975	18.5	38,180	15.0

This result is regrettable, but from paragraph 531 of the report, it appears that the agency for the collection of information had cause for dissatisfaction which is being removed. The rates in Madras in 1896 were 29.9 per mille for births and 20.6 per mille for deaths. On the whole the year was healthy compared with 1071, notwithstanding the prevalence of distress in North Travancore. There were only 4,528 deaths from cholera against 7,055 in the previous year, 80 from small-pox against 137 and 9,463 from fevers against 12,540. The figure 39.75 in line two of paragraph 534 of the report is apparently a misprint for 3.975.

VACCINATION.

72. Vaccination shows considerable improvement, the total number of operations having advanced from 109,233 to 155,611, and the number of successful operations from 90,894 to 127,093, but the percentage of successful operations fell from 83.2 to 81.7. It is not clear how the figures 85.38 and 84.37 entered in paragraph 545 of the report were calculated. The percentage for 1071 given in paragraph 524 of the report for that year was 79.7. The following statement shows the progress in vaccination during the last five years:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Total number vaccinated	108,000	134,578	100,663	109,233	155,611
Successful	87,789	115,351	83,312	90,894	127,093
Percentage	81.2	85.7	82.7	83.2	81.7
Ratio per mille of successful operations ..	34.3	45.1	32.6	35.5	49.7
Average number of operations performed by a vaccinator in each month ..	152	193	125	136	160
Average cost of each successful operation ..	As. 3	As. 2-7	As. 3-3	No information.	As. 2-2
Number of infants under one year vaccinated	No information.	2,403	2,543	2,628	5,641

It will be seen that the percentage of successful to total number of operations all along remained rather low. This has hitherto been ascribed to the vaccine medium used, but it may also be due to the ignorance of the vaccinators. In either case improvement is called for and a higher percentage of verification by the superior officers. In Cochin 91.1 per cent. were successful in 1071 and over 50 per cent. of the successful operations were verified. The gradual increase in the number of infants vaccinated is satisfactory. I entirely agree with the Diwan that the introduction of compulsory vaccination into any portion of the State is quite uncalled for and would, by making the operations of the department more unpopular, tend to restrict its sphere of usefulness.

The number of operations performed by the medical subordinates also shows increase, being 4,239 as compared with 2,333 in 1071, but the percentage of successful cases (75.2) was still very low. It is not clear whether these figures are included in the general total for the State.

Of the total number of operations, 77,714 were performed with glycerine paste and 77,375 with humanized, 485 with calf and 37 with tube lymph. In the face of this fact the statement in the report that arm-to-arm vaccination was completely abandoned is not understood. It is of little consequence whether human lymph is used directly from the arm or in a preserved state: what is wanted is that its use should be discontinued altogether, calf lymph in one form or other being substituted.

GENERAL SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

73. General sanitation appears to have received considerable attention during the year, special arrangements having been made for the conservancy of the fishing villages along the sea-coast from Trivandrum to Cape Camorin during the cholera season as well as in connection with important fairs and festivals. Special precautions were also taken to prevent importation of the plague, and all measures resorted to in the Madras Presidency were *mutatis mutandis* adopted. The usual establishments were maintained in the 39 villages regularly conserved at a total cost of Rs. 16,297.

The town improvement and conservancy regulation remained with advantage in force in Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppy, Kottayam and Nagercoil. Prosecutions for

breaches of the law were numerous only in Trivandrum. The total expenditure by these committees was Rs. 57,396 against Rs. 44,753 in 1071 and, of this Rs. 34,642 against Rs. 26,040 was spent by the Trivandrum committee.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

74. *Institutions and Staff.*—Several administrative changes were effected in the department during the year under review, one weekly, one bi-weekly and two new dispensaries were opened. One weekly was converted into a bi-weekly dispensary. All institutions having accommodation for in-patients, for which also diets are sanctioned permanently, were classed as hospitals and others as dispensaries. The Leper asylum was completed and opened, the Huzur dispensary for which no returns had been submitted in previous years was treated as a separate institution. Five assistant apothecaries and 15 hospital-assistants were newly entertained, and the lady doctor, and three female apothecaries engaged at the close of 1071 began work in the new Women and Children hospital. Excluding special institutions such as the Lunatic and Leper asylums, the Central Jail hospital and the Maternity hospitals at Trivandrum and Quilon, there were 22 hospitals and 19 dispensaries against 16 and 19, respectively, in the previous year. There were also 59 medical men, 1 lady doctor, 3 female apothecaries, besides 36 compounders and 32 matrons, midwives and nurses.

75. *Patients treated.*—The total number of patients treated in the several institutions including the special institutions, the average daily attendance, the percentage of mortality among in-patients and the number of surgical operations performed are compared below with those of the last four years:—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Number of institutions	33	36	38	39	46
" of beds available	778	787	794	803	869
" of in-patients	7,979	8,300	9,411	9,826	10,920
" of out-patients	169,220	212,869	229,703	271,577	322,279
Average attendance, in-patients	447.4	502.8	611.5	663.9	534.8
" out-patients	635.8	865.4	958.1	1,128.6	1,728.4
Mortality among in-patients	6.7	6.3	5.3	5.2	5.04
Number of surgical operations, major ..	410	551	565	625	649
" minor	6,145	7,773	8,570	8,860	12,727

This statement needs no comment. With the single exception of the average attendance of in-patients in 1072, there have been increases year by year since 1068 under every item, except mortality among in-patients, in which there has been a slow but steady decrease. The number of institutions rose by 39.4 per cent. and of patients by over 88 per cent. The number of major operations rose by 58 per cent. in the five years and that of minor operations by more than cent. per cent. Much credit is, I think, due to Surgeon-Colonel Esmonde White for this successful administration, even when the readiness of the people to avail themselves of medical aid is duly taken into account. I can also fully endorse his remarks on the improved working of the General hospital under the immediate charge of Dr. Poonen. With reference to paragraph 589 of the report, the Darbar has, since His Excellency the Governor's visit, wisely resolved to admit all classes of cases including those of maternity into the Women and Children hospital.

In addition to the patients shown above, 10,325 persons were treated by the sanitary officers, 50,702 by institutions and 36,930 by Native Vydians, receiving aid from the Sarkar. The grants to these amounted to Rs. 4,598 and Rs. 6,854, respectively.

The Maternity hospitals at Trivandrum and Quilon have done good work, the number of patients treated having been 917 and 542 against 630 and 583, respectively, in 1071. The Women and Children hospital under Miss Yardley has made a good beginning having treated 6,343 patients during the first year of its existence.

76. *Midwives.*—There were 23 midwives at work during the year against 21 in 1071. Of these 6 were employed in the Maternity hospitals and the remaining 17 attended 432 cases of labour. There is considerable inequality in their work, which,

I regret, cannot yet be considered satisfactory. It is a matter to which I have paid particular attention while on tour. The following statement shows the work done in the last five years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Total number employed	14	22	22	21	23
Number employed in out-station hospitals	11	18	17	16	17
Number of cases attended by them	221	301	422	354	430
Average per midwife	20	17	25	22	25

If the superior officials would only call in these women on the occasion of births in their families, it would be a great help; but they seem reluctant to set an example.

77. *Lunatic Asylum.*—There were 90 patients in this institution at the commencement of the year, and since then 44 were admitted, 28 died and 28 were discharged, leaving 78 under treatment at the close of the year. Although the building has been condemned, it serves its purpose and there was no over-crowding. At my inspections, the patients looked in very good health, and seemed to be very kindly treated and comfortable. I dare say money could be as well spent in other directions as in a new asylum. The average strength of sick among the lunatics was only 4.6 against 7.3 in the previous year.

78. *Leper Asylum.*—This institution was opened during the year with 77 lepers transferred from the Charity hospital. Since then 91 were admitted, 8 died and 63 were discharged leaving 97 on the rolls at the close of the year. The architectural arrangements of the buildings are excellent, and Dr. White takes a particular interest in the institution, which indeed would be a credit to any administration.

79. *Inspection work of the Darbar Physician.*—It is satisfactory to observe that, with one exception, all the institutions in the State were inspected once and some of them twice during the year by the Darbar Physician.

80. *Finance.*—The total cost of the department during the year is given in paragraph 633 of the report as Rs. 2,26,924 against Rs. 1,85,951 in 1071, but the figures entered in the statement in paragraph 527 are Rs. 2,73,377 and Rs. 1,70,017, respectively, and the cost for 1071 given in paragraph 576 of the report for that year, Rs. 1,81,830—variations which remain unexplained. Assuming the figures in the financial statement in paragraph 527 of the present report to be correct as compared with the previous year, there was an increase in cost of Rs. 1,03,360 which occurred mainly under the following detailed heads :—

	1071.	1072.	Increase.
Establishment	Rs. 75,856	Rs. 86,966	Rs. 11,110
Dieting	45,924	53,388	7,464
European medicines	11,882	89,332	77,450
Travelling allowance	4,446	6,416	1,970
Purchase of jamkals	3,257	7,408	4,151
Grants to aided institutions	2,119	5,188	3,069

The increase thus occurs chiefly under European medicines and is sufficient to deserve explanation, though it includes payment of arrears of 1071. The aggregate cost of the department during the last five years was as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1068	1,69,811	1071	1,70,017
1069	1,94,833	1072	2,73,377
1070	2,03,616		

INSTRUCTION.

81. *General Statistics.*—As compared with the previous year there was a fall of 61, or 1.8 per cent. in the total number of educational institutions, but an increase of 3,838 or 2.4 per cent. in that of pupils. The following statement shows the number and strength of these institutions during the last five years distributed among the managing agencies :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Government institutions	No. 270	280	325	378	398
Strength	24,434	24,753	29,095	37,061	40,319
Private, aided	No. 1,395	1,410	1,338	1,265	472
Strength	69,382	64,373	60,783	59,410	26,626
Private, unaided	No. 824	968	1,153	1,692	2,404
Strength	30,156	29,915	41,416	60,059	93,423
Total number	2,489	2,658	2,816	3,335	3,274
Strength	113,972	1,19,046	1,31,294	1,56,530	1,60,368

In the five years schools increased by 31.5 and pupils by 40.7 per cent. The increase was steady under Government and private unaided institutions, but under private aided schools there was, on the other hand, a steady fall which was very considerable in the year under review being 63 per cent. under schools and 55 per cent. under pupils on the figures of the previous year. It is ascribed to the working of the Grant-in-aid Code of 1070 under which all grants previously allowed were stopped in December 1896. Since then, however, 411 of these schools were admitted to grants under the new Code. The introduction of this Code, which is drawn up on the lines of that in force at Madras, was necessarily attended with some disturbance and dislocation, and I fear the inspecting agency was not able to cope altogether with the sudden pressure of work. Some inconvenience necessarily was caused to the managers of these schools. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the new Code is being worked in the most liberal spirit possible, and that its influence for good is beginning to be felt, and acknowledged even in quarters in which its provisions at first were not unnaturally somewhat unacceptable to managers, hitherto independently and conscientiously working their own institutions.

82. *Number of pupils under instruction in proportion to population.*—Of the total number of pupils under instruction 123,716 were boys and 36,652 girls, the total forming 6.3 per cent. of the population against 4.4 per cent. in Cochin in 1071 and 2.5 per cent. in Madras in 1896–97. The boys and girls under instruction formed also 63.9 and 19.3 per cent., respectively, of the population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent. against 43.6 and 15.1 per cent., respectively, in Cochin in 1071 and 26.7 and 4.3 per cent. in Madras in 1896–97.

These figures are compared below with those of the four preceding years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
Total number of pupils under instruction	89,759	94,573	102,361	121,470	123,716
Percentage to population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent.	46.4	43.8	52.9	62.7	63.9
Percentage in Cochin	33.6	30.4	41.7	43.6	No information.
Percentage in Madras	11.1	13.4	14.9	15.1	26.7
	23.8	24.3	24.8	25.8	4.3
	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	

There was a steady increase, both under boys and girls, which was most marked in 1071. The high percentage now under instruction is a credit to the State. From the statement in the foregoing paragraph it will be seen that the numbers in the Sarkar, and aided institutions, for which alone the Sarkar is directly or indirectly responsible, formed only 48 per cent. of the total, whereas in Madras they represented 70 per cent. in 1896–97. Of the total number of boys under instruction 68 per cent. were Hindus, 5 per cent. Muhammadans and 27 per cent. Christians, and of the girls 59, 3 and 38 per cent., respectively, belonged to these classes, the relative proportion of these classes to the total population being as follows :—

	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Christians.
Males	73.0	6.3	20.7
Females	73.4	6.1	20.5

In the last five years, there has been an increase of 44.6 per cent. under Hindus, 57.2 per cent. under Muhammadans and 30 per cent. under Christians. The increase

in the first two cases, perhaps particularly in the second, is satisfactory. The lower rate of increase under Christians was only to be expected, owing to the more advanced state in which Christians already are in point of education.

The proportionate extent to which the different classes of the population are represented in the numbers under instruction was as follows, in the last two years as compared with Madras and Cochin.

Percentage of pupils under instruction among the several classes, to the population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent.—

	Hindus.		Mubammadans.		Christians.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Travancore—						
1071	57.6	12.7	50.9	13.2	84.5	35.3
1072	59.4	15.4	47.3	11.8	81.9	35.4
Madras—						
1896-96	22.3	2.8	45.8	9.5	66.1	34.1
1896-97	23.9	3.0	50.3	10.0	72.7	37.8
Cochin—						
1071	36.5	9.5	37.3	13.2	64.5	32.0

Christians thus continued to take the lead in education, boys and girls.

83. *Institutions by Standards.*—Distributed according to standards the total number of educational institutions in 1072 mentioned in paragraph 81 above stood as follows:—

	Government.		Aided.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Attendance.	Institutions.	Attendance.	Institutions.	Attendance.	Institutions.	Attendance.
Colleges	3	266	..	..	2	79	5	345
High schools	6	2,177	3	858	7	2,151	16	5,186
English	3	913	..	..	..	..	3	913
Vernacular	3	1,264	3	945	7	2,151	16	5,186
Middle school	19	2,232	14	1,415	6	610	39	4,257
English	67	10,442	4	398	3	267	74	11,107
Vernacular	1	63	11	503	23	813	35	1,379
Primary school	295	23,966	435	23,387	2,363	89,503	3,093	136,856
English	4	260	5	65	..	..	9	325
Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special schools	4	260	5	65	..	..	9	325
Total	398	40,319	472	26,826	2,404	93,423	3,274	160,368

Of the three Government Colleges shown above one was the girls' college, with an attendance of three pupils and another was the Law College with an attendance of 130 pupils worked at a profit of Rs. 1,148 during the year under review, the receipts and expenditure having been Rs. 7,474 and Rs. 6,326, respectively.

The following statement shows the cost to the Sarkar of the other Government and aided institutions:—

		Total cost.	Income from fees.	Net cost.	Grants.	Average cost per pupil.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Colleges	Government ..	43,284	6,528	36,756	..	No information.
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools, English ..	Government ..	39,850	24,966	14,884	..	..
	Aided ..	..	..	..	4,310	..
Vernacular	Government ..	9,913	959	8,954	..	..
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle schools, English ..	Government ..	22,273	14,073	8,200	..	3 12 0
	Aided ..	..	..	..	4,617	3 12 0
Vernacular	Government ..	24,388	9,303	15,085	..	2 0 8
	Aided ..	..	..	..	1,035	No information.
Primary schools, English ..	Government ..	144	124	20	..	0 9 0
	Aided ..	..	..	..	1,093	2 5 0
Vernacular	Government ..	54,329	6,730	47,599	..	..
	Aided ..	..	..	..	44,353	1 0 0
Special schools	Government ..	41,796	16,641	25,155	..	..
	Aided ..	..	..	..	1,552	..

I do not think, however, that entire reliance can be placed on these figures, which are taken for the most part from the body of the report as they differ from those given in the appendix, and also from those entered in the column for actuals of 1072 in the budget for 1074. Attention has more than once been called to the desirability of effecting agreement between these figures. The appendix too is capable of being improved, and made more useful by entering totals against each class of schools, and by opening two additional columns to show the annual average attendance, and the net cost per pupil calculated on such average.

Of the four Government special schools two were Normal schools for training teachers for English schools, and the other for training vernacular school mistresses, one was a Sanskrit College, and the remaining institution an industrial school. Of the five aided special schools, one was an industrial and four were Normal schools.

84. *Examination Results.*—Of the three Government and two aided colleges, one Government College for girls was affiliated to the University only in the year under review. The following statement shows the results of the remaining four colleges in the University Examinations.

	Maharajah's College for boys.		Law College.		C.M.S. College, Kottayam.		L.M.S. College, Nagercoil.	
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.
B.A. Degree Examination, English Branch ..	34	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. Degree Examination, Vernacular Language Branch ..	30	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Optical subjects	54	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.L. Examination ..	..	..	27	7	..	..	..	..
B.L. Degree Examination ..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..
F.A. Examination ..	22	9	..	..	16	12	5	3

The results of the Maharajah's College for boys in the First-in-Arts and the Law College in the F.L. and B.L. Examinations were not good, but otherwise the colleges did particularly well.

The Government High School at Parur was raised to the High School standard only in the year under review. No candidates were presented from the aided Convent High school, and the private unaided St. Joseph's High school was not recognized. The results produced by the remaining high schools at the Matriculation examination were as follows:—

	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Government High Schools	113	29	25.6
Aided	26	7	26.9
Private, unaided	206	53	25.7

The two Government and the four aided normal schools appear to have been doing good work, as also the Government Industrial school at Trivandrum. The net cost of this last-mentioned school was Rs. 14,472, but the school may eventually become self-supporting. The Superintendent is a deserving officer of considerable artistic taste.

85. *Agricultural Farm.*—The staff of the farm remained the same as in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,573, of which Rs. 769 was recouped by the sale of produce. I gather that no new and useful products have been grown at a profit and it can hardly be necessary to prove that plantains grow successfully in Travancore. The statement in paragraph 734 of the report on the return from this institution seems misleading. In the first place the greater portion of the expenditure thereon is incurred on management; and this is excluded from the calculation of net profit. In the second place Rs. 317 is apparently the total excess of receipts over the cost of labour in the four years of the farm's existence, and the 3½ per cent. yield on the

capital expenditure is thus the interest for four years. The capital outlay on the farm does not therefore, if I am right, yield even one per cent. per annum. Under the scheme of agricultural education mentioned in the previous report one school appears to have already been established, and the opening of 11 others was in contemplation. I trust they will not prove how unremunerative is scientific agriculture, but will be run on practical lines, correcting such faults as may have been found, on such authority as may be sufficient, in the not inexperienced, and not unsuccessful cultivators of the coast.

86. *Reformatory School*.—This school had 13 inmates at the commencement of the year and 6 were added during its course, while 4 were released or discharged leaving 15 at the close of the year, which cannot but be regarded as a very inadequate use of what should be a very useful institution.

87. *Financial*.—The total outlay under Education, Science and Art was Rupees 4,14,200 against Rs. 3,93,248 in 1071, and of this, Rs. 94,210 was recovered in the shape of fees, &c., against Rs. 88,664. These figures are compared below with the results of the three preceding years :—

	1068.	1069.	1070.	1071.	1072.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total outlay	3,38,373	3,62,226	3,83,767	3,93,248	4,14,200
„ receipts	67,244	81,870	79,705	88,664	94,210
Net expenditure ..	2,71,129	2,80,356	3,04,062	3,04,584	3,19,990

The net expenditure thus increased by 18 per cent. in the five years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

88. *Mint*.—During the year, gold, silver and copper coinage of the value of Rs. 5,276, Rs. 26,466 and Rs. 4,701 was struck off at the Sarkar Mint. The profit was Rs. 1,524, Rs. 5,430 and Rs. 3,719, respectively. Deducting expenditure (Rs. 3,830) on establishment and contingencies, the surplus was Rs. 6,977 against Rs. 1,712. The statement in paragraph 758 of the report does not, however, show the gross receipts and expenditure including the value of metal used. The gold coin minted is not legal tender, but is required on certain State occasions.

89. *Elephant Department*.—I do not know why this should exist as a separate department. The elephants are captured by the Forest department and might, therefore, be under its control, till they are sold or made over to other departments, when they would form part and parcel of such departments. There were 120 elephants at the commencement of the year, and 18 were since captured. Of the total, 16 died and 2 were sold leaving 120 at the close of the year. The receipts and charges were Rupees 9,091 and Rs. 29,166, respectively, against Rs. 10,517 and Rs. 26,845, respectively, last year. There is a splendid head of elephants in the Sarkar forests.

90. *Sarkar Press*.—At the Sarkar Press, work of the estimated value of Rs. 31,292 was executed against work of the value of Rs. 28,631 in 1071. The expenditure on establishments and contingencies amounted to Rs. 12,208 against Rs. 13,027. The net profits are thus calculated at Rs. 19,084 against Rs. 15,604.

91. *Chemical Examiner's Department*.—The Chemical Examiner received for examination only 36 cases involving the examination of 100 articles against 57 cases and 177 articles in 1071. Of these, 21 against 30 cases related to human poisoning and in 8 cases poison was discovered.

CONCLUSION.

92. There was considerable expansion during the year under Civil Justice, Registration, Forests, Public Works, Vaccination, Conservancy, Medical Services and Instruction, and, if the present rate of expenditure is to be maintained, it should be accompanied, particularly in the Public Works Department, with at least an equal increase in the activity of inspecting officers and heads of departments, whose personal responsibility is proportionately greater, whose tours should be frequent and extended,

whose subordinates should be continually checked and supervised. Improvements are needed in Land Revenue administration, and in other respects noted in this review; but on the whole the year has been one of active progress and of unstinted expenditure upon the different services of the administration. The most important matters before the Sirkar are the Railway project—which received attention during the year under report, and since His Excellency the Governor's visit in October 1897 has assumed a practical and most hopeful aspect—and the raising of the Northern or Kóttayam, to the same level as that reached by the other, divisions, to which end the Railway and the next most important project, viz., the high range cart-road, will, more than any other measures, contribute, though the appointment of a Deputy Peishkar and Magistrate in charge of a portion of the 3,000 square miles would also bring about considerable improvement.

It is, at any rate, necessary that the descendants of the petty chiefs in the north of the State, who were brought under Travancore in the early part of the century, should, like the poligars of the other side of the ghât, who about the same time were brought under the British rule, be made subject in all respects to the general laws, and particularly to the rent law, of the State. It is with regret that the inquirer sees ryots ejected, notwithstanding the existence of a protecting enactment, and with surprise that the traveller finds a shadowy semblance of independent State, and not a few of its privileges, still appertaining to persons who, living in remote localities, make use of such concessions to impose upon the ignorant a sense of real independence. Such assertions find a ready belief when estates are called "Principalities" and when large extents of land situated in remote, inaccessible, or unhealthy localities pay, even when occupied and cultivated, no tax to the Sirkar. Not long since one of these proprietors actually endeavoured to establish a customs barrier at the northern frontier of Travancore.

The statement which follows shows the touring of officers having jurisdiction throughout the State in the different divisions, and also the relative importance of the Southern or "old Travancore divisions" as compared with the larger, richer and more popular portions, acquired for the most part, during the last, and early in the present, century :—

Divisions.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Net land revenue.	Number of days spent in camp by each officer.			
				The Chief Engineer.	The Darbar Physician.	The Settlement Peishkar.	The Survey Superin- tendent.
North ..	Kóttayam ..	SQ. MLS. 3,018	RS. 877,708	6,95,202	13	32	(b) ..
North Central ..	Quilon ..	2,330	953,758	7,91,813	16	22	73
South Central ..	Trivandrum ..	764	376,185	4,29,833	42	7	19
South ..	Padmanabhapuram.	613	350,085	4,60,654	31	6	34

(a) The only division where survey operations were in progress.

(b) Settlement work was only commenced in Kóttayam division at the end of 1072.

The Diwan, the Hon'ble S. Shungra Subbier, C.I.E., who retired early in 1898, after an unusually long and meritorious service, continued to direct affairs throughout the year, as he has done in previous years, with singular zeal, discretion and success—facts to which testimony is borne on almost every page of this review, in which comparison has been made with the results of the earlier years of his administration. His Highness the Maharaja continued with unfailing personal interest to watch and direct the conduct of those operations, upon which the well-being of the people of his State depends.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACT from letter of Diwan Hon'ble SHUNGRA SUBBIER, C.I.E., to Resident J. Thomson, Esq., dated 28th July 1895.

"The question discussed by Mr. Jacob * as between the eastern and western lines of communication, is a very important one, and demands mature consideration. The high range is now shut out from all access on the

* Late Chief Engineer.

Travancore side. As it grows in importance and interest, a through communication with the low country will have to be provided sooner or later for administrative purposes at least, if for nothing else. Otherwise, the tract will remain isolated, and Government will have no small difficulty in coping with its administrative needs. No doubt the construction of a cart-road from Travancore low country to the high range will be attended with more than ordinary difficulties. The cost, too, must be abnormally heavy. * * The difficulties and cost are not to be measured by the present advantages alone, but by those for all time to come. Future generations will forget the cost, but will enjoy the benefit in an ever increasing degree as in the case of the Varkalay tunnel, and the ghat roads to Peermaad, Anshikavu, Ponnadi, Muttakuli and Ashanboo. Mr. Jacob has failed to consider this aspect of the question."

(Signed) S. SHUNGRA SUBBIER,
Diwan.

From J. D. REES, Esq., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, May 1898, Ref. on G. No. 844.

I have the honour to forward herewith the budget estimate of the Travancore State for M.E. 1074 (1898-99) received on the 9th March last, a week earlier than the prescribed date.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1073.

2. The receipts and charges for 1073 are now estimated at Rs. 88,81,413 and Rs. 88,65,449, respectively, against Rs. 85,86,338 and Rs. 87,86,178 in the budget, and Rs. 88,55,556 and Rs. 89,16,723, the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the budget, therefore, there is an increase of Rs. 2,95,075 under receipts and of Rs. 79,271 under charges. The following are the important variations resulting in these increases:—

Receipts.								Lakhs of rupees.
Land Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 2.06
Salt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .29
Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .07
Abkari and Opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .74
Customs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .26
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .16
Forest ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .52
Registration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .11
Devaswoms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .13
Mint ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .07
Law and Justice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .08
Elephants and Horse Establishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .14
Public Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .18
Interest ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .11
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .14
Debt heads ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .13

Charges.

Devaswoms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .09
Salt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .14
Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .22
Abkari and Opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .06
Cardamoms and other goods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .10
Forest ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .08
Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .09
Education, Science and Art ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .15
Medical ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .28
Sanitation, Vaccination and Vital Statistics ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .13
Nayar Troops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— .31
Superannuation Pensions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .10
Public Works Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 1.00
Stationery and Printing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .53
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .28
His Highness the Maharaja's Tour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ .50

3. Nearly half of the increase under Land Revenue receipts is caused by the expected sale of extensive lands for coffee and tea cultivation, but I have mentioned in my review of the report for 1072 that further sales of lands on the high range should be made, if at all, only after mature deliberation as very heavy fellings are being made in forests already alienated. The balance of Rs. 1.6 lakhs in the increase under this head is ascribed to better season, to collection of arrears, and to larger sales of Puthuval (waste) lands. Under Abkari and Opium the demand was considerably raised at the triennial sales about the close of 1072, but experience has shown that with such high bids the collections are generally poor. The large falling off in the forest revenue has not been explained. The receipts in 1072 on which the revised estimate is based were exceptionally low and there was, according to the last report, a larger balance of stock than usual at the water-depots. The value of a large supply of timber measured over to the Public Works and Maramut departments was also awaiting adjustment when the year closed. It is probable, therefore, that the estimate has been placed too low. Under Devaswoms and Ootupuras advances to the extent of Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 24,000 will, it is expected, be recovered. It is hoped that the adjustment of these advances are carefully watched and that they are not allowed to remain outstanding longer than is absolutely necessary.

4. Under charges there is a decrease of one lakh under Public Works. The decrease seems to me desirable unless this large expenditure is more equally distributed over the State and upon the different needs of different divisions. It however gives emphasis to my remarks concerning the large and costly staff. There is also large decrease under Nayar Troops owing to the provision for new arms being struck out. On the other hand large increases are expected under Stationery and Printing owing to the purchase from England of a considerable quantity of stationery, under Tours, and under Miscellaneous, under Medical owing to the revision of establishment, and under Stamps owing to the payment made for water-marked paper ordered in 1072. As regards the reorganisation of the Medical department it has to be observed that the cost of the establishment which stood at Rs. 86,966 in 1072 is expected to rise to Rs. 1,11,000 in 1,073 or, in other words, that the reorganisation resulted in an increase in cost of 28 per cent. This increase is mostly in salaries and I was unaware that such proposals were contemplated.

5. Deducting the charges from the receipts of the year there will be a surplus of Rs. 15,964, which, with the opening balance of Rs. 97,02,154, makes a total of Rs. 97,18,118 to be carried forward as the opening balance of the ensuing year's budget.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1074.

6. The receipts during the ensuing year are estimated at Rs. 87,73,713 against Rs. 88,81,413 in the current year, the decrease occurring mainly under Land Revenue owing to the absence of any further sales of land for coffee and tea cultivation. Under other heads they follow more or less closely the revised estimate. Under Arrears of Land Revenue, however, it is expected that only Rs. 46,000 will be collected against Rs. 60,000 in the current year and Rs. 57,317, the actuals of 1072.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—No. 718, Political, dated 7th October 1898.

Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	10
Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	22
Education, Science and Art	..				..	..	..	..	..	+	25
Elephant and Horse Establishment	..				..	..	..	..	..	—	07
Stationery and Printing	..				..	..	..	..	..	—	99
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	50
His Highness the Maharaja's Tour	..				..	..	..	..	..	—	50

2. The Resident remarks on the steadily increasing length of the report and expresses a hope that a curtailment may be effected in this direction in future years. This step appears to be practi-

4. *Land Revenue*.—Progress is being made in the adjustment of the old arrears of land revenue, but, as remarked by the Resident, such measures as may be adopted in regard to these arrears can have only a temporary effect so long as current collections are not maintained at a proper standard. The facts noticed in paragraphs 4 to 7 of Mr. Rees' review appear to the Governor in Council to clearly support the conclusion that a reorganisation of the revenue establishments of the State as well as of the systems under which these establishments work and of their accounts is required. This reform has been urged by successive Residents.

5. The Resident is of opinion that necessity exists for imposing some limit * on the sales of forest lands for tea and coffee growing. The attention of the Darbar will be drawn to the point.

* Paragraph 4 of his review.

6. *Survey and Settlement*.—The outturn of work by the Survey department was again the highest on record. The increased cost of the department (Rs. 90,468 against Rs. 82,798) is ascribed by the Diwan to the slightly higher average field establishment maintained and to the special nature of the survey of the Periyár water-spread which was accomplished during the year. Very satisfactory progress was made in the publication of maps.

7. The strength of the Settlement department was increased, the controlling staff was reorganized and the field establishment was fixed. The Diwan hopes for a wider extension of the operation. This department will now be facilitated by a due regard to its distribution and vision. The statement suggested in paragraph 4 of last year's review.

1st of Settlement operations in each taluk up to the end of M.E. 1072 has been furnished in the appendix to the report and exhibits a total cost of Rs. 9,57,657 for 2,841 square miles. The Resident is to the belief that taken altogether the outturn of the year was good.

Paragraph 10 of his review.

Police.—Reference has been made in the last two reviews by Government to apparently reckless manner in which police officers are prosecuted. The Diwan

Paragraph 155 of report.

ing one of the existing impediments to the efficient recruiting of the force. The Diwan has also called the attention of the Magistracy to the necessity for curtailing the process-serving work performed by the police, under which, as remarked by the Resident, there must be room

* Paragraph 161 *ibid.*

Paragraph 14 of his review.

Paragraph 167 of report.

remarks—*e.g.*, the large number of punishments and the firing of superior officers—will doubtless be also taken up in due course. The number of cases investigated by superior officers continues to be low. The Resident's review of this section of the report should prove useful to the Darbar in its endeavours to improve this branch of the administration.

9. The Darbar has recently signified its intention of introducing the system of identification by means of finger-print impressions in place of anthropometrical measurements.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—In paragraph 244 of his report the Diwan has summarized the more important features in the administration of criminal justice during the year. The attention of the Darbar will

Paragraph 20 of his review.

be drawn to Mr. Rees' remarks regarding the low percentage of convictions obtained in cases of public servants prosecuted as such. The juvenile convict question and the backward state of administration in the Kottayam division appear to call for inquiry. Progress has been made in the reduction of the large arrears balance under fines in Magisterial Courts, but the

Paragraph 223 of report.

Paragraph 234 *ibid.*

arrears under this head in the Sessions Court continued to rise.

11. *Jails.*—The Prisons Regulation was enforced in the Central Jail alone. Its introduction into District Jails has been under consideration. The improvement anticipated last year in the working of this department will be more apparent when this latter step has been taken. The abolition of extra-mural labour and other reforms were introduced after the close of the year.

Paragraph 27 of review.

12. *Civil Justice.*—Paragraph 270 of the report enumerates the causes, so far as they can be ascertained, of the steady increase in original litigation which, as remarked by the Resident, rose by 21.2 per cent. in the quinquennium ending with M.E. 1072. This progressive tendency was even more pronounced in the year under review. The

Paragraph 29 of his review.

arrears again increased, notwithstanding that the aggregate disposals were the highest on record. There was an improvement in the quality of the work of the Munsifs and in the average duration of suits. Disposals in the District Courts rose under suits, but decreased under appeals, the net result being an increase in the arrears. The quality of the decisions of District Judges as tested by appeals was decidedly better.

Paragraph 338 of report.

was performed by the Judges.

13. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was generally favourable to agriculture and the rainfall was copious. Owing, however, to the irregular distribution of the rainfall, to floods in Quilon and Kottayam divisions, and to the limited importation of grain in consequence of the famine in British India, distress prevailed in the two northern divisions and necessitated the establishment of relief works.

14. *Forests.*—The present Resident unites with his predecessors in urging the imperative necessity for further forest reservation, the opening up of communications, and the general development of the forests of the State. The report shows that these

Paragraphs 49–53 of his review.

important subjects are receiving greater attention at the hands of the Darbar, and the Governor in Council would commend Mr. Rees' observations in this section, which contain many useful suggestions, to the consideration of His Highness the Maharaja.

15. *Public Works.*—In paragraphs 56–64 of his review the Resident has dwelt at some length on the Public Works administration. He fears that the staff is larger than is necessary in a State the size of Travancore, suggests that a greater amount of indigenous talent than is at present employed might with advantage be entertained, points to the urgent necessity for the construction of a cart-road to connect the high ranges with the low country to the west, states his opinion that the needs of the northern division require greater attention than they have received in the past, and remarks on the scale of expenditure on buildings. His observations, with which the Governor in Council concurs generally, will be brought to the notice of the Darbar.

16. Other points, which appear to require some remedy are the excesses over estimates and the execution of works without estimates to which Mr. Rees refers in paragraph 59 of his review. His Highness the Maharaja will be well advised to insist on carefully prepared estimates being submitted and sanctioned for all works, and on these estimates being strictly adhered to unless good cause for departing from them can be shown. It is by this means alone and by immediately checking all tendencies to irregularities that the Public Works department of the State can be placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

17. The Resident has recently been furnished with the remarks of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the Kotayar project which has apparently assumed proportions which were not contemplated when it was originally started. It appears to be advisable that the Darbar should proceed with care in the execution of this work.

18. *Financial.*—The actuals of M.E. 1071 and M.E. 1072, the budget and revised estimates for M.E. 1073 and the budget estimate for M.E. 1074 are compared below :—

	M.E. 1071.	M.E. 1072.	M.E. 1073.		M.E. 1074.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.
Opening balance	LAKHS. 89.54	LAKHS. 97.63	LAKHS. 94.15	LAKHS. 97.02	LAKHS. 97.18
Receipts	89.32	88.28	85.73	88.58	87.50
Expenditure	81.18	88.89	87.71	88.37	86.55
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+ 8.14	— .61	— 1.98	+ .21	+ .95
Closing balance	97.63	97.02	92.17	97.23	98.13
Debt head transactions					
Receipts	.27	.27	.18	.23	.23
Expenditure	.32	.27	.15	.28	.28
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	— .05		— .02	— .05	— .05
Net closing balance	97.63	97.02	92.15	97.18	98.08

19. The variations in the details comprised in the foregoing figures have been fully explained in the Diwan's report *

20. The Resident remarks on the rise in the expenditure under *Medical*, the apparent under-estimate under *Forest*, the advances under *Devasoms* and *Ootupuras*, the low estimate under arrears of land revenue in M.E. 1074, and the necessity for the redistribution of the incidence of the cost of the Commercial office at Alleppey. He also dwells on the necessity for greater caution in public works expenditure, the increase under which, together with that under *Medical*, partly accounted, in his opinion, for the deficit in M.E. 1072. His observations will be commended to the notice of the Darbar.

21. *Vital Statistics—Vaccination and Sanitation.*—In spite of the fact that cholera continued throughout the year in all parts of the State, the public health was on the whole better than in M.E. 1071.

Paragraph 537 of report.

The retrogression in the registration of vital statistics has been noticed by the Diwan* and the Resident†, and steps

* Paragraphs 531 and 535 *ibid.*

† Paragraph 71 of review.

are being taken to rectify it. A great improvement occurred in vaccination operations. There is still room for larger verification of operations by the superior staff and the abolition of the use of human lymph in any form seems to be desirable. Sanitation and conservancy received considerable attention during the year.

22. *Medical Relief.*—The best testimony to the expansion which has taken place in the matter of medical relief in the State—an expansion which was as marked in M.E. 1072 as in previous years—is contained in the tabular statement in paragraph 75 of the Resident's review and in the summary which follows it.

23. The Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the remarks of both the Diwan and the Resident in regard to the administration of the Medical department by Surgn.-Lieut.-Colonel Esmonde-White.

Section 625 of report.

Paragraphs 75 and 78 of review.

In addition to the administrative changes which have been noted by the Resident, it is observed that the Darbar has under contemplation a scheme for the improvement of the recruitment of its medical service in the lower grades and the preparation of a Medical Code.

Paragraphs 575 and 576 of report.

24. *Education.*—Notwithstanding the temporary dislocation caused by the introduction of the new Grant-in Aid Code, the disappearance of 61 petty vernacular schools, heavy ‡ floods, and the prevalence of cholera and fever, the progress made in the previous year was fully maintained, the high percentage under instruction being, as observed by the Resident, a credit to the State. The increase in the past quinquennium of over 50 per cent. in the number of (1) girls and of (2) Muhammadans under instruction is noteworthy. The institution of educational

‡ Paragraph 652 of report.

Paragraph 82 of his review.

Paragraphs 657 and 663 of report.

Paragraph 82 of review.

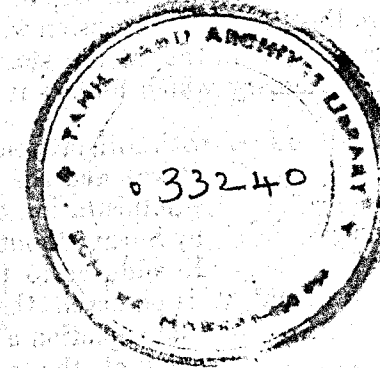
boards in various localities in the State, the revision of the scale of salaries of educational establishments and the preparation of standard plans for school buildings constituted some of the educational reforms introduced during the year. The remarks of the Resident in paragraphs 83, 85 and 86 of his review as regards the form of the statistics given in the report, on agricultural education and on the Reformatory School will doubtless be considered by the Darbar.

25. *Conclusion.*—The report shows, as remarked by the Resident, that the year has been one of active progress and unstinted expenditure. It further testifies to the great personal interest taken by His Highness the Maharaja in all matters affecting the welfare of the people of Travancore and the prosperity of that State. This with

the Travancore State owes a debt of gratitude for his long and meritorious service, characterised as it was, to quote the Resident, by "singular zeal, discretion and success." Proofs of this success are contained throughout the Resident's present review which deals with the statistics of five years.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.



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