

ASO # 389

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR

1089 M. E.
1913-14 A. D.



PART I-REPORT
PART II-STATEMENTS

TRIVANDRUM:

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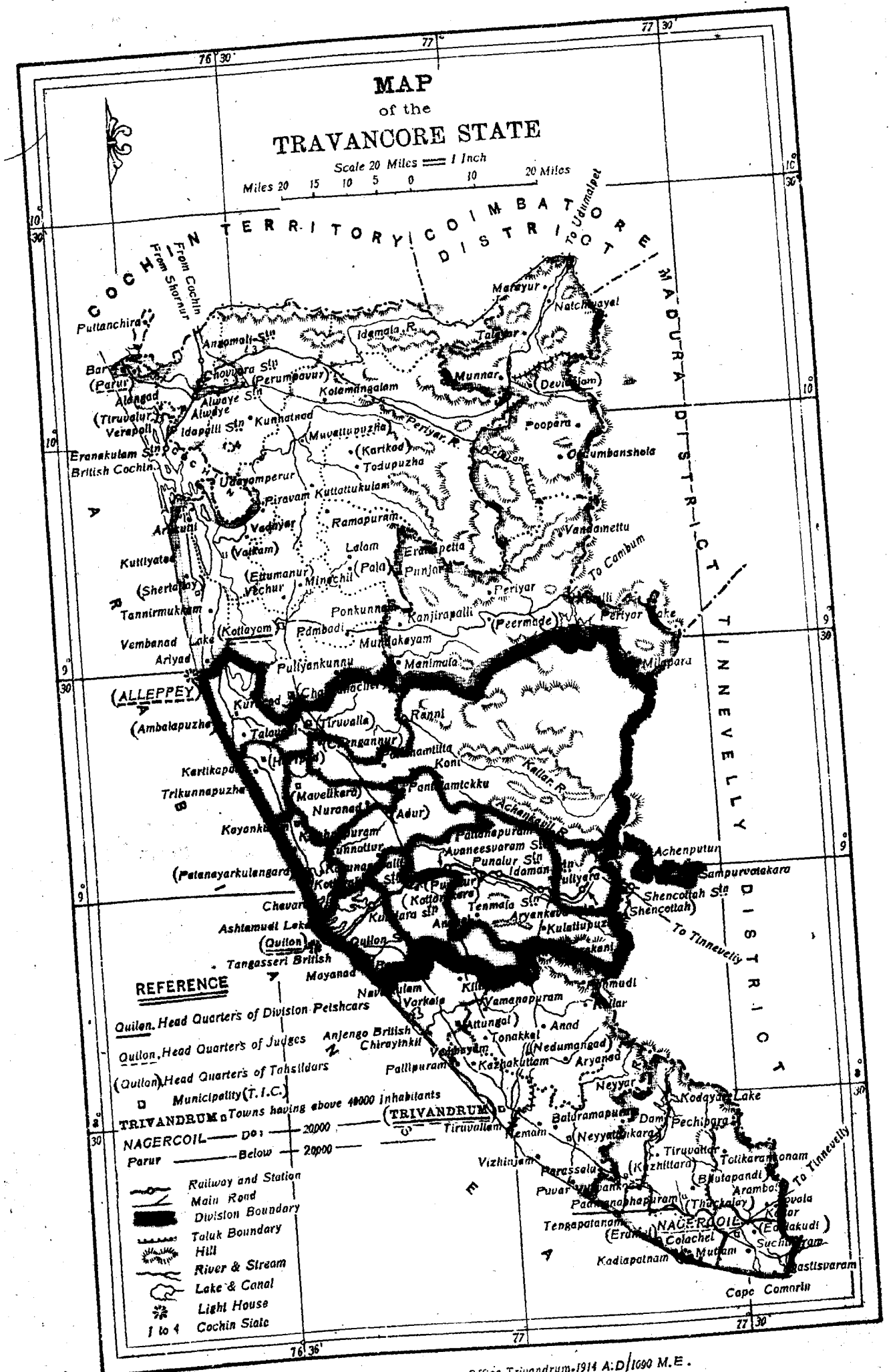
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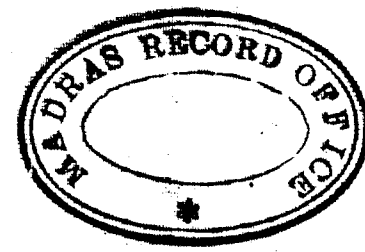
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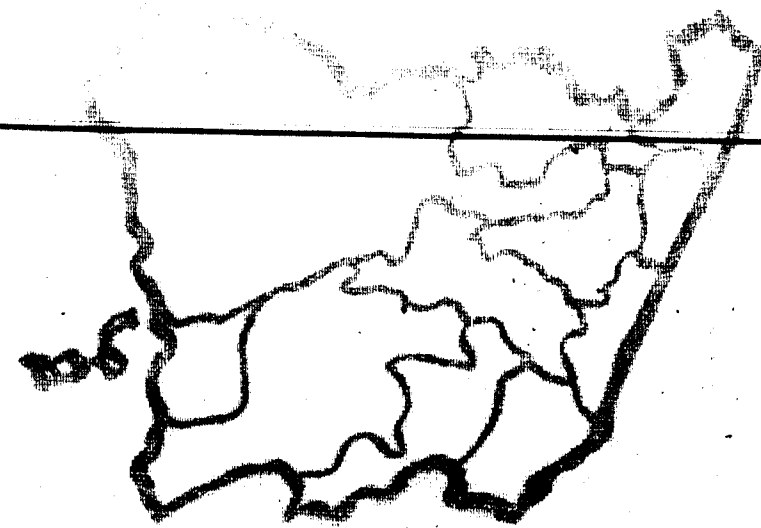
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PART I—REPORT.



INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

TRAVANCORE (*Mal. Thiruvithankur*) occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, and it is situated between $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $10^{\circ} 22'$ North Latitude and between $76^{\circ} 13'$ and $77^{\circ} 38'$ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the British Districts of Madura and Tinnevely, and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. Its extreme length from north to south is 174 miles, its breadth 75 miles, and its area 7,129 square miles. Over one-half of the total area is covered by hills and forests. A large variety of trees, teak, blackwood, ebony, jack, anjili, &c., grow in the forests. The elephant, the tiger, the leopard, the bison, the sambur, and a variety of small game are found. The South-West Monsoon begins about the middle of Edavam (May-June). The rainfall is generally heavy, with thunderstorms. The North-East Monsoon commences in the month of Thulam (Oct.-Nov.). From February to May the heat is intense and oppressive. Rice is the staple food of the people.

2. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maha Raja is the representative of the *Chera* dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its present boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by Maha Raja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevely, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view to protect the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the Honorable East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at eight lakhs of rupees.

3. His Highness the Maha Raja, Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, Fellow of the Madras University, Officier De L' Instruction Publique, was born on the 25th September 1857, and ascended the *Masnad* on the 19th August 1885. His Highness is entitled to a personal salute of 21 guns. The *Marumakkathayam* law governs the succession. The present Senior Rani, Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bayi (born 19th November 1895), and the Junior Rani, Setu Parvathi Bayi (born 8th November 1896), were adopted into the family on the 31st August 1900. A son was born to the Junior Rani on the 7th November 1912.

4. The government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maha Raja. The Dewan is His Highness' Chief Minister, with whom the British Resident and all Heads of Departments correspond in official matters. The several Departments are constituted mostly on the British Indian model. The work of legislation is entrusted to a Legislative Council, brought into existence in 1888. The Dewan is the *ex-officio* President of the Council; and the strength of the Council is 15, of whom 8 are official members and 7 are non-officials.

5. To afford to the people an opportunity of expressing direct to the Darbar their wants and wishes and representing their views regarding the administrative measures adopted from time to time, and to enable the Darbar to learn at first hand how their actions affect the people and to have the benefit of the suggestions of the latter regarding those measures, His Highness the Maha Raja was pleased to command that an Assembly, under the designation of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, should be constituted. This Assembly meets once every year. The first session was held in October 1904. The members were then nominated by the Darbar from among the agricultural, trading, industrial and other classes. From the second year, the privilege of electing members to the Assembly was granted to the people. The 33 taluks, into which the State is divided for administrative purposes, are each constituted into an electorate and qualifications prescribed for the

electoral body. Every person who pays on his own account an annual land revenue of not less than fifty rupees, or whose net annual income is not less than two thousand rupees, and every graduate of a recognised University, of not less than ten years' standing and having his residence in the taluk, is given the privilege of election. The taluks are each allowed to return one member to the Assembly, a few important taluks being given an additional member. The total number of members allowed for all the 33 taluks is 43. The elections are conducted in November under the presidency of the Tahsildars—the chief administrative officers of the taluks. The Town Improvement Committees, the Planters' Associations, the Mercantile and Trading Classes, and the Jemmies (Malayali land-holders) are also allowed to depute 19, 4, 7 and 4 members respectively to the Assembly. Provision is also made for the nomination, by the Darbar, of twenty-three members, to represent any interest or community which may otherwise fail to be represented. The total number of members of the Assembly is 100. Each member is allowed to bring forward two subjects at the Assembly. The Assembly meets in February. This is the present constitution of the Assembly. Soon after election or nomination, the members present memoranda of the representations and suggestions they desire to bring forward, and these are forwarded to the Peishkars of their respective Divisions, who submit them to the Dewan with their own remarks on each proposition. The Assembly opens with an address by the Dewan, giving a resumé of the administration of the previous Malabar year, and the new measures, if any, proposed for the current year. The members are then called upon to make their representations on the subjects which they have notified; and the Dewan replies in the name and on behalf of the Darbar.

6. For purposes of Land Revenue Administration, the State is divided into five Divisions, four under the control of officers called Peishkars, the officer in charge of the fifth or Devicolum Division being called Superintendent. Each of these officers exercises the powers of a District Magistrate. Each Division is divided into taluks under the charge of Tahsildars, who are generally Magistrates *ex-officio*. Each taluk is sub-divided into *pakuthies* or villages which constitute the units. The head of a *pakuthi* is a Proverthicar. There are 33 taluks and 428 *pakuthies*.

7. The population of the State, according to the Census of 1911, is 34,28,975 (17,31,363 males and 16,97,612 females). Hinduism is the predominant religion, and its followers constitute about two-thirds of the entire population (22,82,617), while the Christians form over a fourth (9,03,868) and the Mahomedans one-fifteenth (2,26,617).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

M. E. 1089 (August 1913-August 1914).

Dewan Bahadur Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, C. I. E., was Dewan till the 10th May 1914. He was permitted to retire from the office of Dewan with effect from the 11th *idem*. His Highness the Maha Raja was pleased to appoint me Dewan from the 11th May 1914.

2. In November 1913, His Highness the Maha Raja went to Madras to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Highness started from Trivandrum on the 15th November 1913 and reached Madras on the 20th November. His Highness left Madras on the 27th November and returned to the Capital on the 3rd December 1913.

3. In January 1914, Prince Yousuf Kamal Pasha of Egypt visited Travancore.

4. In July 1914, His Highness the Maha Raja went on a short tour to Cape Comorin and stayed there for about ten days.

5. Her Highness the Senior Rani and the Junior Rani continued to make good progress in their studies.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

6. A summary of the transactions of the year 1089 is given below:—

Revenue and Receipts	...	Rs.	1,54,74,665
Opening Balance	...	Rs.	77,91,725
Total.....		Rs.	2,32,66,390
Expenditure		Rs.	1,57,12,790
Closing Balance	...	Rs.	75,53,600
Total.....		Rs.	2,32,66,390

The Expenditure of the year, viz., Rs. 1,57,12,790, exceeded the Revenue and Receipts, viz., Rs. 1,54,74,665, by Rs. 2,38,125. This deficit reduced the Darbar Balance from Rs. 77,91,725, at the beginning of the year, to Rs. 75,53,600, at its close.

7. The Assets and Liabilities of the Darbar, as they stood on the last day of 1089, are shown below:—

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Cash Balance in the Darbar Treasuries ..	43,81,273	1. Savings Bank Deposits ...	18,71,294
2. Surplus Investments in Government of India Paper.	62,00,180	2. Life Insurance Fund ...	1,28,145
3. Bullion Account	3,81,230	3. Sinking Fund ...	4,14,082
4. Advances	2,68,272	4. Departmental and other Deposits...	15,85,592
5. Accounts with Foreign States...	13,107	5. Accounts with Foreign States..	3,9,648
6. Suspense	82,936	6. Suspense	6,663
7. Stock	6,77,150	7. Remittances	4,04,102
8. Loans	7,815		44,44,566
9. Remittances	35,873	Add Darbar Closing Balance ...	75,53,600
Total.....	1,19,98,166	Total.....	1,19,98,166

It will be seen from the above that the Assets of the Darbar amounted to Rs. 1,19,98,166, and the Liabilities to Rs. 44,44,566, resulting in a Closing Balance of Rs. 75,53,600. The Statement given above however, does not include the Capital Liability of the Darbar of Rs. 1,17,84,950 on account of the Shencottah-Quilon Railway, for the discharge of which a Sinking Fund has been created.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

8. The Actuals under Revenue and Receipts of 1089 are compared below with the Budget of the year, and with the Actuals of the preceding five years:—

No.	Items of Revenue.	Accounts, 1089.	Budget, 1089.	Accounts, 1088.	Accounts, 1087.	Accounts, 1086.	Accounts, 1085.	Accounts, 1084.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	36,42,661	35,00,000	38,19,980	40,31,399	36,98,952	35,88,132	35,55,954
2	Forest	12,92,802	13,79,300	12,73,723	9,56,628	9,61,088	8,68,716	8,66,269
3	Salt	13,02,102	11,93,200	11,66,578	11,40,482	11,04,380	9,98,073	10,08,854
4	Excise	33,16,313	30,78,500	30,42,238	27,82,327	27,18,292	23,88,520	23,22,868
5	Customs	14,18,300	12,85,000	12,56,207	12,81,325	13,23,226	12,42,894	13,35,552
6	Marine	25,024	22,700	24,033	25,952	30,688	21,871	23,736
7	Stamps	19,18,820	18,05,000	17,98,506	17,54,800	16,20,670	15,14,021	13,74,597
8	Registration Receipts.	5,58,928	5,17,400	5,11,082	4,98,141	4,00,954	3,98,332	3,86,872
9	Education Do. ...	3,06,503	2,67,000	2,56,581	2,06,131	1,72,584	1,71,410	1,56,359
10	Anchal Do. ...	1,81,644	1,75,800	1,66,406	1,62,059	1,01,661	90,234	81,393
11	Interest Do. ...	2,13,210	1,72,300	2,15,096	2,86,054	97,699	1,98,265	1,76,393
12	Devaswom Do. ...	4,43,146	4,67,000	4,56,392	57,924	59,856	55,446	55,792
13	Receipts from Irrigation and other reproductive Works ...	80,946	77,000	57,274	1,300	959	1,396	1,600
14	Other Receipts	7,74,266	6,29,190	7,67,594	5,83,066	5,18,189	5,65,823	3,52,219
Total Revenue & Receipts		1,54,74,665	1,45,71,390	1,48,11,690	1,37,67,588	1,28,09,198	1,21,03,133	1,16,98,458

From the above, it will be seen that the Revenue and Receipts of the Darbar have been steadily increasing, from Rs. 1,16,98,458 in 1084 to Rs. 1,54,74,665 in 1089, *i. e.*, by Rs. 37,76,207, or nearly 31.5 per cent. This increase has been the result of steady development under every head. The "Land Revenue" rose from Rs. 35,55,954 in 1084 to Rs. 40,31,399 in 1087, but it fell to Rs. 38,19,980 in 1088, and still further to Rs. 36,42,661 in 1089. The decrease is, however, only apparent, being mainly due to the circumstance that the *ayacut* and other revenue from Devaswom lands and the water-cess on dry lands (commanded by the Kodayar channels) converted into wet in the Padmanabhapuram Division, which used to be included under "Land Revenue" proper till 1087, were separated from the latter head and brought under "Devaswoms" and "Irrigation and other reproductive works", respectively, from 1088. Again the sale proceeds of the tank-beds in the Padmanabhapuram Division rendered unserviceable by the Kodayar channels, which were shown under "Land Revenue" in previous years, were taken in 1089 towards the reduction of the Capital Outlay on the Project, and the wet assessment on the registered tank-beds was transferred from "Land Revenue" to Irrigation Receipts. If these items be excluded from the Land Revenue figures of previous years, the result would indicate steady progress. This progress is due to the completion of the Revenue Settlement, the more rigid collection of the revenue, the recovery of full price for the *Kandukrishni* paddy, the extension of cultivation generally, and the realisation of higher acreage values on Sirkar lands sold for cultivation. The *gross* revenue from "Forest" has also been steadily rising from Rs. 8,66,269 in 1084, to Rs. 12,92,802 in 1089. This increase is the result of the systematic working down of royal trees and junglewood from the various Working Circles, the easier means of transport available, the abolition of the export duty on timber, and the exploitation of various minor products. The "Salt Revenue" has also been rising, and with the increase of population and consequent increased consumption, the revenue from this source is likely to increase still further. The revenue from "Excise" has been one of striking growth from Rs. 23,22,868 in 1084 to Rs. 33,16,313 in 1089, *i. e.*, by about 43 per cent. This growth is not due to increase in consumption, but rather to the suppression of illicit traffic in liquor. The gradual extension of the excise system in the matter of country liquor, which now prevails in all the taluks of the State except Devicolam, has contributed materially to the enhancement under

this head. The larger consumption of tobacco and the higher rates obtained in the auction sales of the privileges of vending opium and *ganja* are also contributory causes. The trade of the country consists mainly of exports, the volume of which fluctuates with the seasons. However, the duty on exports has, at no time during the six years under review, fallen below Rs. 12½ lakhs, except in 1085. The revenue in 1089 is the highest on record. The revenue from "Marine" has never been large; but, with the appointment of a full-time Port Officer at Alleppey, it is hoped that there will be an influx of trade and shipping. The "Stamp Revenue" has increased from Rs. 13,74,597 in 1084 to Rs. 19,18,820 in 1089, due mainly to the gradual increase in the volume of litigation. The operations of the Registration Department have been increasing; and the revision of the table of fees in 1087 has materially enhanced the receipts of this department, which have steadily risen from Rs. 3,86,872 in 1084 to Rs. 5,58,928 in 1089. The "Education Receipts" have also increased from Rs. 1,56,359 in 1084 to Rs. 3,06,503 in 1089, owing to the revision of the rates of fees in the Colleges and Secondary Schools, and to the opening of more departmental schools, of all grades, in the State. The receipts of the Anchal Department have also been continuously rising with the steady development of the department, from Rs. 81,393 in 1084 to Rs. 1,81,644 in 1089, with an abnormal increase from Rs. 1,01,661 in 1086 to Rs. 1,62,059 in 1087, owing to the introduction of Service Stamps. The "Interest Receipts" depend on the surplus investments of the Darbar in Government of India Pro-Notes. The transfer of the *ayacut* and other revenue of the Devaswom lands to the Head "Devaswoms", and of water-cess on lands commanded by the Kodayar channels to the head "Irrigation and other reproductive works", as stated above, has increased the receipts under these two heads. The other receipts are of a miscellaneous nature, and, therefore, of a fluctuating nature. Even here, the receipts have been rising from Rs. 3,52,219 in 1084 to Rs. 7,74,266 in 1089, the highest figure on record.

9. The subjoined statement compares the Expenditure of 1089 with the Budget of the year, and the Actuals of the previous five years:—

No.	Items of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1089.	Budget, 1089.	Accounts, 1088.	Accounts, 1087.	Accounts, 1086.	Accounts, 1085.	Accounts, 1084.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue Department ...	7,37,903	7,14,000	7,20,820	6,70,180	6,61,826	6,72,079	7,09,87
2	Forest Department...	7,28,342	9,81,400	7,31,222	6,73,245	6,46,593	6,46,462	5,90,96
3	Excise Department...	5,19,681	5,60,300	4,70,533	4,45,925	4,06,904	3,17,644	2,91,06
4	Stamps ...	1,26,336	1,31,700	1,36,023	1,45,214	1,12,499	61,076	58,26
5	Registration Dept. ...	1,99,321	1,99,100	1,88,554	1,54,180	1,41,066	1,34,606	1,21,42
6	Law and Justice—							
	Courts of Law ...	9,00,093	8,57,800	8,58,714	8,12,268	7,03,135	5,67,762	5,17,26
7	Military, Police and Jail Departments...	8,26,235	8,26,600	7,41,271	6,69,735	6,65,096	6,46,766	6,30,86
8	The Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration ...	17,42,004	17,17,652	17,15,008	17,05,174	16,99,338	17,21,756	16,99,71
9	Public Works (including Irrigation) ...	37,91,110	30,45,600	36,65,594	27,66,222	25,64,540	28,15,950	23,79,30
10	Education ...	15,89,080	16,50,000	12,84,450	9,55,951	7,95,713	7,60,364	7,41,71
11	Medical and Sanitary ...	5,72,758	5,36,100	5,71,371	5,75,068	4,91,893	4,87,607	4,63,01
12	Devaswoms ...	11,56,256	11,43,000	11,79,282	14,54,658	10,62,089	10,83,875	11,03,91
13	State Charities ...	3,62,117	3,92,300	3,59,296	4,30,938	4,45,918	4,95,375	6,44,91
14	Anchal ...	1,66,757	1,56,000	1,51,803	1,33,111	1,31,886	1,22,657	1,13,91
15	Interest ...	77,395	67,000	67,030	43,246	29,686	15,569	6,81
16	Rail. { A. Capital... B. Working ways } Expenses.	5,30,065	12,21,400	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pensions (of all kinds) and Gratuities	1,05,013	1,00,000	1,21,696	1,49,404	1,71,024	2,12,899	1,91,41
18	Science, Art and Minor Depts. ...	6,41,548	6,30,348	6,29,128	5,93,204	5,41,075	5,18,345	4,86,61
19	Payment towards Sinking Fund ...	1,83,360	1,84,800	1,56,453	1,75,741	1,77,210	1,18,893	95,11
20	Other Expenditure...	2,03,571	2,03,600	2,03,571	...	...	...	...
		5,53,845	5,69,800	6,46,196	9,01,511	4,14,467	5,20,836	3,43,11
	Total of all Services...	1,57,12,790	1,53,88,600	1,45,98,015	1,34,54,99	1,18,61,958	1,19,20,521	1,11,89,11

It will be seen from the above statement that the Expenditure of the Darbar has also been on the increase from Rs. 1,11,89,962 in 1084 to Rs. 1,57,12,790 in 1089, i.e., by Rs. 45,22,828. In other words, the Expenditure has increased by 40·4 per cent, while, as already stated, the revenue has risen only by 31·5 per cent. The expenditure on the Land Revenue Department has increased from Rs. 7,09,875 in 1084 to Rs. 7,37,903 in 1089, notwithstanding the gradual disbandment of the Settlement staff, consequent on the closure of Settlement work in 1087. This increase has been mainly due to the reorganisation and strengthening of the Land Revenue staff and the appointment of a special agency for the maintenance of Land Records in some taluks. The expenditure on the Forest Department has risen from Rs. 5,90,968 in 1084 to Rs. 7,28,342 in 1089, owing to the larger outlay on capital works, the reorganisation of the department, and the scientific exploitation of timber ensuring a continuity of supply. (It may be noted here that the *net* revenue of the department has been growing from Rs. 2,75,301 in 1084 to Rs. 5,64,460 in 1089.) The expenditure on the Excise Department—which controls the "Salt", "Excise", "Customs" and "Marine" revenues—has steadily increased from Rs. 2,91,069 in 1084 to Rs. 5,09,681 in 1089. (The *net* revenue from this department also has been growing from Rs. 43,99,941 in 1084 to Rs. 55,42,058 in 1089.) The expenditure under "Stamps" has risen from Rs. 58,265 in 1084 to Rs. 1,26,336 in 1089, with a sudden rise of about Rs. 50,000 in 1086, owing to the increased rates of discount allowed to licensed vendors from that year. With the increasing demand for stamps, both General and Court Fees, the expenses on account of their manufacture are also bound to increase. The gradual increase in the volume of Registration work has necessitated the expansion of the Registration Department; and the expenditure on that department has been growing steadily from Rs. 1,21,424 in 1084 to Rs. 1,99,321 in 1089. The expenditure on "Law & Justice—Courts of Law" has risen from Rs. 5,17,263 in 1084 to Rs. 9,00,093 in 1089, owing to the establishment of additional Courts to cope with the increasing volume of litigation, to the appointment of more Magistrates to relieve the Tahsildars, and to the reorganisation of the Sirkar Vakils' Department. The rise in the expenditure of the Military, Police and Jail Departments has been due to the reorganisations of all these departments, and to the working up of the Pangode Battalion to its full strength. The expenditure under "the Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration" has been more or less steady, the slight increase in 1089 being due to the reorganisations of the General and Revenue Secretariat and the Account Office. The expenditure under Public Works has risen considerably from Rs. 23,79,300 in 1084 to Rs. 37,91,110 in 1089, the increase being marked in the years 1088 and 1089, owing to the policy of the Darbar of increasing the expenditure on Public Works in normal years, in view to the provision of additional communications, the construction of suitable buildings for the Medical and Educational Departments, and the steady development of irrigation works. The expenditure on "Education" has risen from Rs. 7,41,764 in 1084 to Rs. 15,89,080 in 1089, or by more than double, as a result of the educational policy as outlined in paras 251 to 261 of the Administration Report for 1087. The expenditure on "Medical and Sanitary" has risen from Rs. 4,63,037 in 1084 to Rs. 5,72,758 in 1089, owing mainly to the reorganisation and strengthening of these departments. The expenditure on "Devaswoms" has also risen from Rs. 11,03,992 in 1084 to Rs. 11,56,256 in 1089, the abnormal expenditure of Rs. 14,54,658 in 1087 being the result of the Murajapom ceremony of that year. The increase in the expenditure under this head is mainly due to the general rise in the cost of supplies for the Devaswoms. The expenditure on "State Charities" has been steadily decreasing from Rs. 6,44,928 in 1084 to Rs. 3,62,117 in 1089, owing to the revision of the scale of expenditure on the 'Oottupuras' and to the strict economy enforced in the Agrasala at Trivandrum. The expenditure on "Anchal" has been keeping pace with the expansion of the department. The increase under 'Interest' is the result of Savings Bank Deposits both in the Treasuries and the Anchal Offices, and the accumulating Sinking Fund Deposits. A sum of Rs. 5,30,065 has been expended on land acquisition and other charges in connection with the construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum Extension of the Tinnevely-Quilon Railway. The expenditure under "Railways—working expenses" represents the amount payable by the Darbar to make up the guaranteed interest to the debenture-holders of the Quilon-Shencottah

CHAPTER II.

Railway. Owing to the steady development of traffic on the Section, the amount so payable has been gradually decreasing from Rs. 1,91,412 in 1084 to Rs. 1,05,013 in 1089. The expenditure in 1089, however, only represents the amount due for nine months in that year, the bill for the remaining three months having been received and paid in 1090. The expenditure under "Pensions and Gratuities" has risen from Rs. 4,86,665 in 1084 to Rs. 6,41,548 in 1089, owing to the assignment of higher money values to paddy pensions, and to the retirement of a large number of officers in recent years, in consequence of the reorganisations of several departments. Under "Science, Art and Minor departments" the expenditure has increased from Rs. 95,153 in 1084 to Rs. 1,83,360 in 1089, owing to the reorganisations of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, the Archaeological Department and the Department for the Preservation of Oriental Literature—all of which are grouped under the above. The payment towards the Sinking Fund of an annual sum of Bh. Rs. 2,00,000 in view of the liquidation of the Capital Liability of the Quilon-Shencottah Railway is a recurring item, the interest charges on the deposits being paid from "Interest". The items falling under "Other Expenditure" are variable.

10. The following statement exhibits the results of the transactions of the Darbar during 1089 and the preceding five years :—

	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084
Surplus (+)	- 2,38,125	+ 2,15,675	+ 3,12,597	+ 9,47,210	+ 1,82,612	+ 5,08,491
Deficit (—)						

The transactions of the year 1089 have resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,38,125 owing to the following items of expenditure having been met, during the year, from the General Revenues instead of from Capital :—

Kodayar Irrigation Project		Rs. 3,15,437
Quilon-Trivandrum Extension of the Railway		Rs. 5,30,065
		<u>Rs. 8,45,502</u>

If these items be excluded, the transactions would result in a large surplus of Rs. 6,07,377, despite the fact that the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,05,013 on account of the loss in the working of the Quilon-Shencottah Railway and of Rs. 2,03,571 towards the Sinking Fund for liquidating the Capital Liability of the same Railway has been charged to the General Revenues.

ACCOUNT OFFICE.

11. During the year under report, the services of an Additional Assistant Account officer were temporarily sanctioned for one year, with effect from the 10th Makarom 1089, to relieve the congestion of work in the Account office. One of the Assistant Account officers was appointed Senior Assistant Account officer on a salary of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 350 per mensem.

12. In accordance with the Outside Audit Scheme, the Account officers were able to inspect or locally audit the accounts of 59 institutions, during the year, including 4 Major Treasuries, 10 Sub-Treasuries, 16 Town Improvement Committees, the Medical Stores, the Central Prison, the Stationery Stores and the Public Library. The Account Code, Part II, relating to treasury procedure, was under preparation during 1089.

CHAPTER III.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

13. *Current Demand.*—The subjoined statement compares the gross demand under the different items, the remissions granted, fixed as well as seasonal, and the net demand for the years 1088 and 1089 :—

Year.	Gross demand.				Deduct remissions.			Net demand.
	On wet lands.	On garden and dry lands.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Fixed.	Seasonal.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1088	16,61,965	13,25,512	3,60,036	38,47,513	14,663	4,872	19,535	38,28,008
1089	16,59,714	13,48,261	7,58,721	37,66,699	16,112	9,503	25,615	37,41,051

There was a decrease of Rs. 2,251 under wet lands and of Rs. 1,01,312 under "Miscellaneous", while garden and dry lands showed an increase of Rs. 22,719. The decrease under wet lands was mainly due to the circumstance that the assessment on the obsolete tank-beds assigned for cultivation within the area commanded by the Kodayar Project, which used to be credited under "Land Revenue" till 1088, was brought under "Irrigation and other reproductive works" during the year. Similarly, the decrease under "Miscellaneous" was mostly due to the transfer of the sale-proceeds of the tank-beds from "Land Revenue" to "Irrigation and other reproductive works", so as to reduce the capital outlay on the works, during the year. The increase under garden and dry lands was due to the extension of cultivation. There was a perceptible rise under seasonal remissions, especially in the Padmanabhapuram and Quilon Divisions. This was due to the less favourable nature of the season as compared with that of 1088. In the result, the net revenue demand fell by Rs. 86,954.

14. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The annexed statement shows the demand of the year, arrears as well as current, the amounts collected and written off, and the balance at the close of 1089 :—

Year.	Demand.			Collection.			Written off.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1088	79,366	38,28,008	39,07,374	41,539	37,78,141	38,19,680	17,960	...	17,960	19,567	49,567	69,134
1089	69,434	37,41,051	38,10,485	41,257	36,01,404	36,42,661	6,160	63,274	69,434	22,017	76,376	98,393

The collection on account of the current demand amounted to 98 per cent, against 99 per cent in 1088. The total balance pending at the close of the year was Rs. 98,393, against Rs. 69,434 at the close of 1088. The rise in the pending balance was only apparent, because the bulk of the amount (Rs. 72,477) consisted of the *tharavila* and

(d) the site of the Devicolam Cutcherry, enclosures in the Sethakal Reserve and round Manbathura temple, and reclamations in the Vembanad lake adjoining the *pakuthies* of Pulinkunnu, Kainagari and Alleppey.

21. *Out-turn*.—The subjoined statement shows the work done under the various heads during the year (excluding the Nedumangad re-survey), as compared with that of the previous year :—

No.	Item of work.	Square miles in 1088.	Square miles in 1089.
1.	Boundary demarcated	15.86	10.46
2.	Fields demarcated	15.86	10.46
3.	Boundary surveyed	15.86	10.46
4.	Fields surveyed	15.86	10.46
5.	Traverse computed	34.65	29.73
6.	Traverse plotted	29.34	34.45
7.	Area mapped	33.66	37.91
8.	Area computed	33.66	37.91
9.	Area finished	33.66	37.91
10.	Area of map lithographed	126.86	128.39

Compared with the previous year, there is an excess in the out-turn of office processes, while that of field work shows a decline. This decline was mostly due to the State boundary work which gives no out-turn in square miles and to the survey of the scattered enclosures within the Puliara Reserve, which cannot yield an out-turn commensurate with the labour involved.

Besides the above items of work, title deed maps for certain coffee and tea estates in the taluks of Thodupuzha, Devicolam, Shencottah and Nedumangad were prepared and supplied to the Darbar. Maps of the towns of Vaikam and Alleppey were supplied to the local Town Improvement Committees. The maps of a few village sites in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram were also prepared. Special maps were prepared and supplied to the Director of Public Instruction and the State Geologists. The work of printing maps of the Reserved Forests for the Forest Department, the preparation of maps for the Land Revenue Manual and the re-printing of taluk maps also engaged the attention of the department during the year.

22. *Re-survey of the Nedumangad taluk*.—The subjoined statement shows the work done under the various heads during the year, as compared with that of the previous year :—

No.	Item of work.	Square miles in 1088.	Square miles in 1089.
1.	Boundary demarcated	28.36	48.91
2.	Boundary surveyed	28.36	48.91
3.	Fields demarcated	28.36	48.91
4.	Fields surveyed	28.36	48.91
5.	Traverse computed	20.28	22.88
6.	Traverse mapped	12.09	23.87
7.	Village map plotted	12.09	22.05
8.	Area computed	18.15	22.05
9.	Village map finished	23.33	22.05

The balance of field work in the Mannurkara *pakuthi* and the *pakuthies* of Aryanaad, Uzhamalakal and Vellanad was completed during the year. The out-turn showed an increase, being 48.91 square miles, against the forecast of 45 square miles.

During the year under report, the survey records of the *pakuthies* of Karakulam and Perumkulam alone were supplied to the Revenue Department. Duplicates of the field measurement sketches of the *pakuthies* of Perumkulam, Veeranakavu and Kulathummel were also prepared for supply to the Revenue Department. Field work has already been completed in nine *pakuthies* of the taluk; but the survey records of only three *pakuthies* have been handed over to the Revenue Department till now. The Darbar is inviting the serious attention of the Superintendent to the instructions already issued in the matter, viz., that the re-survey records of each *pakuthi* should be handed over to the Revenue Department within three months at the latest from the date of completion of field work in the *pakuthi*, so as to enable that department to act upon the results of the re-survey with promptitude.

23. *Tours*.—The Superintendent was in camp for 165 days during the year.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

24. The only item of work which remained to be done was the disposal of the Settlement Final Report. Orders on this report were issued during the year by the Darbar in its Proceedings No. 13721/L. R., dated the 25th December 1913.

MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

25. *Staff*.—The maintenance of land records was attended to by the normal village staff in all the Divisions of the State, with the exception of Devicolam where the scheme had not been introduced. In the Padmanabhapuram, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions, the Sub-Assistants and the staff of Assistant Surveyors for theodolite work were continued throughout the year, in addition to the Surveyors engaged in the sub-division survey of village sites in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram. In the Trivandrum Division, two Assistant Surveyors were engaged in the refixing of missing theodolite stones in the taluks of Neyyattinkara and Chirayinkil.

26. *Progress*.—The refixing of theodolite stations was completely finished in the Agastisvaram taluk and nearly finished in the Tovala taluk. Preparation of plotted measurement books and sub-division sketches was also attended to in these two taluks in addition to the survey of village sites. Under the latter head, an area of 308.47 acres was completed during the year, against 345 acres in 1088. In the other three taluks of the Padmanabhapuram Division, field work continued to be done by the ordinary village staff. In the Trivandrum Division, including the out-turn of the previous years, the maintenance work was completed in all the Sirkar villages in the Chirayinkil taluk, except Navaikulam, where field work was commenced during the year. In the Neyyattinkara taluk, theodolite work was completed in 15 *pakuthies* and field work in 8. Theodolite work was in progress in the remaining three villages and field work in the other ten villages of the taluk. No work was started in the Nedumangad taluk which had been taken up for re-survey. No appreciable progress was made in field work in the Trivandrum taluk. In the Quilon Division, field work was going on in all the taluks of the Division. The refixing of theodolite stations was attended to in 6 villages of the Quilon taluk and in two villages each of the Kottarakara, Pattanapuram and Shencottah taluks, mostly by the Assistant Surveyors appointed for the purpose. The theodolite work done in the other seven taluks of the Division was very little. In the Kottayam Division, the preparation of preliminary records, which remained to be done in the taluks of Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad and Alengad, was completed during the year, and field work, consisting of inspection and repair of theodolite stones, field and sub-division stones, &c., was in progress in all the taluks, when the year closed. Towards the close of the year, the system of land records maintenance was thoroughly examined, and it was found that some of the provisions of the scheme as originally started were not quite workable and that, in consequence, the result achieved was not

commensurate with the labour and expenditure involved. It was therefore decided to simplify the scheme and to confine it to the detection of encroachments on Sirkar lands and to the demarcation and survey of sub-divisions effected during, and subsequent to, the Settlement. It was also resolved to introduce the simplified scheme in the Devicolum Division. Revised rules for the maintenance of land records have accordingly been drawn up and will be brought into force during the current year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

27. The subjoined statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Land Revenue Department and the net revenue for 1089, with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1088	35,19,980	7,20,820	31,99,160
1089	36,42,661	7,37,903	29,04,758

The fall in the gross revenue was only apparent, being due chiefly to the transfer of certain items from "Land Revenue" to "Irrigation and other reproductive works" as explained in para 13 above. The expenditure showed a slight increase, viz., Rs. 17,083. This was due to the revision of the Kandukrishi establishments, the entertainment of special hands for clearing the *pudural* arrears in the Chengannur and Thodupuzha taluks, for the reprinting of taluk maps in the Survey Office and for the survey and disposal of certain Devaswom lands in the Peernade taluk, and to the strengthening of the office establishments of the Superintendent, Devicolum Division, and the Kottayam Division Peishkar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. The following are among the important measures adopted during the year:—

- (1) The *tharavila* or acreage value on cardamom lands in the Devicolum Division was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per acre.
- (2) New rules relating to *kulhagapattom*, *karampathippu*, transfer of registry and grant of remissions, and revised rules under the Land Conservancy Regulation, were passed and issued during the year.
- (3) The establishments attached to the Ampalapuzha and Trivandrum Kandukrishi Cutcherries were reorganised and their scale of pay was raised. The jurisdiction of the Ampalapuzha Kandukrishi Tahsildar was extended so as to comprise all the Kandukrishi lands in the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions.
- (4) The pay of the lowest grade of village accountants in the State was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per mensem.
- (5) Certain special concessions were allowed in connection with the registry of *pudural* lands in some of the hilly *pakuthies* of the Chengannur, Peernade and Thiruvalla taluks.
- (6) A special staff was sanctioned to work off the *pudural* arrears in the Thodupuzha taluk and in the hilly *pakuthies* of the Chengannur taluk referred to above.
- (7) The ryots of the Tovala, Agastisvaram, Eraniel and Kalkulam taluks were expressly exempted from the liability to pay half the cost of Minor Irrigation works in their taluk.
- (8) The date of opening the Kodayar Main channels and the Reservoir was changed from the 1st of June to the 20th of May in the interests of the ryots concerned.

(9) Revised rates were prescribed for the valuation of tree-growth on *pudural* lands assigned for cultivation.

(10) Revised rules were issued for the sale of wastelands on the hills for coffee or tea cultivation, and the rules for the grant of grass lands to proprietors of Coffee and Tea Estates for homestead and farmstead at certain concessional rates were cancelled.

FOREST REVENUE.

29. *Reservation*.—During the year, only one Reserve, namely, Ezhallur, with an area of 511 acres, was finally notified under Section 18 of the Regulation. Besides this, an area of 65 acres was also added to the Reserved Forests by the inclusion of the Thirukudamala Estate in the Puliyara Reserve. Against this increase, there was a decrease of 701 acres due partly to the disafforestation of a small block from the Aryankavu Reserve and partly to the difference consequent on the correct demarcation and accurate survey of certain settled Reserves re-notified under Section 18 of the Regulation during the year. There was thus a net decrease of 325 acres under Reserved Forests. The total area of the Reserved Forests at the end of the year was accordingly 2,337 square miles and 209 acres, against 2,337 square miles and 534 acres at the end of 1088.

As regards Reserved lands, no new block was notified under Section 4 of the Regulation during the year. But a small estate, comprising 9 acres, was acquired and included within the proposed Ashambo Reserve. Deducting the area of Reserved lands finally notified under Section 18 of the Regulation, the total area of Reserved lands at the close of 1089 was 144 square miles and 468 acres, or 302 acres less than at the close of 1088. The Conservator has been requested to see that the final reservation of these lands is pushed on to rapid completion.

30. *Settlement*.—Out of the 28 blocks pending settlement at the close of 1088, one block was finally notified under Section 18 of the Regulation. But a new block, which had since been notified under Section 4 of the Regulation, was taken up for settlement enquiry during the year. Thus, there were again 28 blocks pending settlement at the end of 1089. The enquiries for the settlement of these 28 proposed Reserves were in different stages of progress when the year closed. The enquiry in respect of 10 blocks has been completed since the close of the year and they are pending with the Divisional Forest officers concerned, for the completion of demarcation, preparation of maps, etc. Eleven blocks are still pending enquiry by the Forest Settlement officers and 2 blocks are pending acquisition of private claims within them. Of the remaining 5 blocks, 4 are pending decision as to whether they should be reserved or not, and one has been finally notified as Reserved Forest since the close of the year. As in previous years, the progress of settlement work continued to be slow. The Darbar has insisted on the Division Peishkars paying personal attention to this important item of work and completing it in the current year.

31. *Demarcation and Survey*.—A length of only 10.27 miles of the outer boundaries of settled Reserves was newly cut and demarcated during the year, at an average cost of Rs. 44 per mile, against 67.90 miles at Rs. 29.7 per mile in 1088. Besides this, 6.83 miles of boundaries of enclosures in Reserved Forests were also cut, at an average cost of Rs. 11 per mile, during the year, against Rs. 14.7 per mile in 1088. In addition to the above work, 25.87 miles of outer boundaries and 0.625 mile of interior boundaries of Reserves were widened to 20 feet at a cost of Rs. 22.9 per mile. Out of the demarcated boundaries of settled Reserves requiring reclearing, a length of 620.49 miles was releared and maintained during the year. Out of this, 564.42 miles were releared and maintained by the guards without incurring any expenditure, while 56.07 miles were cleared at Sirkar cost at an average of Rs. 17.3 per mile, against Rs. 7.5 per mile in 1088. Taking both together, the average cost was Rs. 1.58 per mile, against Rs. 1.36 per mile in the previous year.

Survey work was carried on in all the Divisions. Compared with the previous year, there was an improvement in the quantity and quality of the work turned

out, except in the Shencottah and the High Range Divisions. The Survey of India Party took up for survey portions of the forest areas in the Shencottah and High Range Divisions and of the Tinnevely-Travancore boundary. 202 maps and sketches were prepared in the Conservator's Office, against 353 in the previous year.

32. *Working Plans.*—With the exception of the Shendurni Working Circle and the Teak Plantations, all the Reserves in the Northern, Kottayam, Central and Quilon Divisions continued to be worked more or less under the provisions of the old Preliminary Working Plans. The Reserves in the High Range and Southern Divisions have not yet been worked under any well-planned system. A Preliminary Working Plan for the sandalwood tract of the Anchanad Valley in the High Range Division had been sanctioned by the Darbar in 1088, and Mr. Rama Rao had assured the Darbar in his annual Report for that year that the details of the sanctioned Working Plan would be worked out during 1089. But nothing was done in that direction, except the appointment of a few watchers to protect the Reserves. The Darbar has urged on the Conservator the necessity for the sanctioned Working Plan of the tract being worked out from the current year. The Working Plan Report in respect of one of the Reserves in the Southern Division was drawn up in 1088, but it has not yet been submitted to the Darbar pending the personal inspection of the forests by the Conservator. The Working Plan Reports in respect of the forests in the Northern Division and of the Yerur, Kulathupuzha and Aryankavu Working Circles in the Quilon Division are also awaited from the Conservator.

In regard to the Shendurni Working Circle, exploitation in Coupe No. II was continued during the year. Though felling had been going on in the Coupe for the last three years, it was found on inspection that the residue of previous fellings, the unfelled trees and the unmarked species would yield no less than 2,58,700 cubic feet of timber. It was therefore decided to keep the Coupe open for another two years. The quantity of timber felled from the Coupe during the year was 43,284 cubic feet, against 90,994 cubic feet in 1088. The quantity actually worked down to the Depots was 42,632 cubic feet. Out of the stock available for sale in the Depots, including the previous year's balance, 43,422 cubic feet of timber were sold for Rs. 22,967, leaving a balance of 1,045 cubic feet. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the quantities felled, worked down to the Depots and sold therefrom and also in the value realised. This is said to be due to the work having been undertaken rather late in the year.

33. *Communications and Buildings.*—The revised allotment for 1089 was Rs. 48,470. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 37,850 was spent during the year—Rs. 20,130 on roads and bridges, Rs. 15,253 on buildings and Rs. 2,467 on other works. The expenditure under communications and buildings in 1088 was Rs. 20,014—Rs. 5,052 on roads and bridges, Rs. 12,957 on buildings and Rs. 2,005 on other works. The expenditure for 1089 is exclusive of the sum of Rs. 74,060 spent by the Public Works Department on account of forest buildings and roads undertaken by that department during the year. The detailed proposals in regard to the extension of communications in the forests, called for from the Conservator, had not been received from him when the year closed.

34. *Offences.*—Inclusive of the 231 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, the number of cases for disposal was 843, against 677 in 1088. Of these, 564 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 279 cases at the end of the year, against 231 in 1088. Out of the 564 cases disposed of, 155 were convicted, 51 were acquitted by the Magistrates, 291 were compounded and 67 were withdrawn by the department. The percentages of conviction and acquittal to the total number disposed of by Magistrates were 75 and 25, against 71 and 29 respectively in 1088. The percentage of disposal of cases during the year showed an improvement. The amount of compensation realised during the year was Rs. 4,938, against Rs. 2,705 in 1088. The largest number of offences reported was, as usual, under "illicit collection, possession or removal of timber or minor forest produce from lands at the disposal of the Sirkar" and "damage to royal or reserved trees", the figures being 206 and 84, against 157 and 71 respectively in 1088. The offences relating to "clearing of land in Reserved Forests" under Sections 7 and 21 of the Forest Regulation, rose from 28

in 1088 to 61 in 1089. 5 cases of unauthorised shooting of elephants were detected, but all the cases were compounded on recovery of compensation from the accused.

35. *Fires.*—Precautionary measures for the protection of the forests from fire were, as usual, taken by the department during the year. A total area of 9 square miles and 440 acres was burnt in 1089, against 24 square miles and 228 acres in 1088.

36. *Grazing.*—The grazing and pound fees, &c., realised during the year, amounted to Rs. 12,004, against Rs. 10,053 in 1088.

37. *Re-production—Natural and Artificial.*—The year was on the whole favourable for natural reproduction. The only addition to the plantations during the year was an extent of 83 acres to the Aryankavu Teak Plantations. The plantations were generally immune from any serious damage, the attacks of wild elephants, caterpillars and other pests being inappreciable. Thinning operations were carried out in the plantations in the Northern, Central and Shencottah Divisions. Other operations for the improvement of the forest growth such as climber-cutting and weeding were carried out in the Kottayam, Central, Quilon and High Range Divisions. Seeds of the sandal tree were sown in all the Divisions. The seeds of different species of timber were collected and sown in several Reserves. 3,502 lbs. of rubber biscuit and scrap rubber were manufactured in the plantations in the Northern and Central Divisions, and were sold for Rs. 3,306, against 1,532 lbs. and Rs. 6,316, respectively, in 1088. The low receipts under this head are reported to be due to the fall in the price of rubber.

38. *Elephants.*—At the beginning of the year there were 39 elephants in the possession of the department, 19 elephants were captured and one calved during the year. One elephant was transferred to the department from the Royal Stables. Thus, the total number of elephants at the disposal of the department was 60. Of these, 24 were sold and 8 died. There were 28 elephants with the department at the close of the year.

39. *Produce.*—The total quantity of timber removed from the forests was 13,70,275 cubic feet or 1,52,680 cubic feet more than in 1088. Of these, 11,40,709 cubic feet were removed by Government agency and 2,29,566 cubic feet by purchasers, against 10,16,795 and 1,81,665 cubic feet, respectively, in 1088. No timber was removed by right holders during the year. Some quantity of timber was also removed from *puduvai* lands. Besides the above, materials required for carts, agricultural implements and house-building, firewood and charcoal and a small quantity of sandalwood were also removed from the forests. The quantity of timber felled was more than in the previous year. This is attributed to the extensive fellings, mostly of junglewood, carried out by contractors, both in the reserved and unreserved areas, in accordance with the terms of their contracts, and also by departmental agency. The quantity of royal timber brought to the depots for sale was 5,54,124 cubic feet against 4,71,545 cubic feet in 1088, showing an increase of 82,579 cubic feet. The policy of the department of late has been to minimise the extraction of royal timber as much as possible and to exploit junglewood, owing to the scarcity of the former and the abundance of the latter in the Reserves, and accordingly large quantities of junglewood were removed during the year. With regard to the increased removal under royalties compared with that in 1088, the major portion of the collection is reported to have been made from waste lands and registered holdings which, if not removed, are liable to be destroyed or smuggled.

The stock in hand (of timber) at the depots at the end of the year was 8,72,258 cubic feet, against 6,99,959 cubic feet at the end of 1088. Of this, 3,39,152 cubic feet were at the sale depots and 5,33,106 cubic feet at the forest depots. There was as usual a large balance of stock in hand and this is attributed to the following causes viz., (1) the late commencement of the South West Monsoon and the consequent difficulty of floating down logs to the depots in time; (2) the accumulation of inferior quality of teak in the Veapuri depot, which consisted of the collections from waste lands and registered holdings, and which could not be disposed of in spite of repeated advertisements for sale; and (3) the outbreak of war in Europe and the consequent depression of trade towards the close of the year.

40. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The Gross Revenue amounted to Rs. 12,92,802, against Rs. 12,73,723 in 1088. The increase was due to the increased sale of junglewood and to the larger receipts from the lease of minor forest produce. The expenditure was Rs. 7,28,312, against Rs. 7,31,222 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the smaller expenditure by the department under "Timber operations by Sirkar and private agencies" and under "Organisation, Improvement and Extension of Forests". The net revenue rose from Rs. 5,42,501 to Rs. 5,64,460. The net revenue of the department has thus been growing from Rs. 2,75,301 in 1084 to Rs. 5,64,460 in 1089. The Darbar notes the steady growth in the revenue of the department and hopes that it will be further developed without any overworking of the forests.

41. *Tours.*—The Conservator observes that the touring done by most of the officers of the controlling staff was satisfactory.

42. *Miscellaneous.*—(1) During the year no subordinate of the department was deputed to the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, for training in Forestry. The two Rangers, who had been deputed to that College in 1087, returned during the year after completing their course of studies and obtaining the Higher Standard Certificates. Four subordinates were sent to the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, for training during the year.

(2) A Curator was appointed to look after the Forest Museum and Herbarium.

(3) A new Forest Division, called the Shencottah Division, was constituted during the year.

(4) Tariff and seigniorage rates were newly prescribed for teak flagstaff logs, konna bark and gnavel, kodappali, kalpottan, venkotta logs, planks and materials.

(5) A tariff rate of Rs. 6 per ton was fixed on fuel.

(6) Cottonwood and cheeni were declared Reserved trees under the Regulation.

(7) A set of rules for the occupation of Forest Bungalows and Rest Houses was issued.

(8) The Conservator and the Divisional Forest Officers were empowered to incur expenditure up to Rs. 100 and Rs. 25, respectively, in connection with Court fees in Civil and Criminal cases.

(9) The Conservator, the Divisional Forest Officers and the Rangers were empowered to incur expenditure up to Rs. 100, Rs. 20 and Rs. 5, respectively, in the matter of the feeding and medical treatment of captured wild elephants.

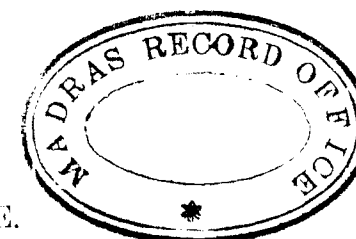
(10) The preparation of the list of trees, shrubs and climbers was completed by Mr. Rama Rao and was published in book form under the title of "The Flowering Plants of Travancore".

(11) The right of collection and removal of the fruits of the *Vateria Indica* from the State Forests was leased for a period of 20 years on an annual rental of Rs. 3,000. The right of collection and removal of the seeds of five other species was also similarly leased for a period of five years, on a rental of Rs. 1,500 per year.

(12) Rule 4 of the Revised Rules issued under Section 21 (g) and Section 22 (f) of the Forest Regulation, regulating the shooting of game in the Reserved Forests and lands at the disposal of the Darbar, was amended.

(13) The restrictions under Clause (5) of the Revised Forest Rules issued under Sections 31, 32, 33 and Clause (d) of Section 60 of the Forest Regulation, in regard to the removal of the following species of timber from private holdings, were withdrawn, viz., jack, mango, tamarind, pruna, puvarasu, cashewnut and casuarina.

43. *General.*—The Darbar notes with pleasure the good work done by the department during the year.



44. *System.*—The supply of salt required for consumption in the State is obtained partly from the Sirkar factories in South Travancore and partly by import from Bombay and Tinnevely. The manufacture of salt in the factories of Thamarakulam, Puthalom, Rajakkamangalam, Colachel, Variyoor, Thattarippu Odai and Thamarakulam Extension, is done by licensees. In the case of old factories, the licensees are paid the price of the salt manufactured by them, at Chs. 7½ per maund, on the *kulicaram* share of the salt, which is 40 per cent of the total quantity manufactured. The remaining 60 per cent is taken by the Darbar as its *melcaram*, without any payment. But, in the new factories, the licensees are paid at rates varying from as. 2½ to as. 3½ per maund on all the salt manufactured by them. *Per contra*, the licensees themselves construct and maintain the necessary works in the new factories, whereas the Darbar does that in the old factories. As the experiment of engaging special contractors for the import of the entire quantity of Bombay salt required for consumption and selling the same *direct* to the consumers, on payment of the prescribed duty to the Darbar, did not warrant its continuance, it was given up in regard to all the depots, except Munambom, where Bombay salt alone is sold. On the High Range, the consumers were permitted to import the salt required by them direct from the adjoining British territory, on payment of the prescribed duty at the *chowkeys*.

In view to develop the traffic on the Tinnevely-Quilon Railway, it was decided to import Tuticorin salt as an experimental measure. As a result of the arrangement arrived at between the Darbar and the Government of Madras, steps were taken to import 3,00,000 maunds of salt from the Tuticorin factories. The delivery of the salt was completed towards the close of the year. As the advantage of importing Tuticorin salt in large quantities appeared doubtful, it was resolved to reduce the supply in future and to increase the quantity of Bombay salt proportionately.

45. *Stock.*—The subjoined statement shows the stock of home and foreign salt available for issue and the quantities sold during the year:—

Kind.	Stock at the beginning of the year.	Quantity received during the year.	Total.	Quantity written off.	Balance available for issue.	Quantity issued for consumption.	Stock at the end of the year.
Home salt	4,59,012	5,39,837	9,98,879	13,214	9,85,665	6,46,310	3,39,325
Bombay salt imported on account of the Darbar	1,996	1,82,194	1,84,190	...	1,84,190	22,260	1,61,930
Do. imported by special contractors	1,94,553	1,35,020	3,29,573	5,315	3,24,255	2,59,897	64,368
Tinnevely salt imported on account of the Darbar	...	2,98,179	2,98,179	...	2,98,179	52,967	2,45,212
Total.....	6,55,591	11,55,230	18,10,821	18,532	17,92,289	9,81,454	8,10,835

The total quantity of salt of all kinds passed into consumption, was 9,81,454 maunds, against 9,67,498 maunds in 1088. There was a decrease in the consumption of Bombay salt to the extent of 3,15,203 maunds owing to the smaller quantity of that salt imported during the year; but this was more than made up by the increased sale of both home and Tinnevely salt aggregating 6,99,307 maunds, or 3,29,159 maunds in excess of the quantity consumed in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population was 237 lbs, against 234 lbs in 1088.

46. *Manufacture.*—The manufacture of salt was, as stated above, carried on in the Sirkar factories, otherwise called *alloms*. The area actually worked was 305 acres, against 288 acres in 1088. The total outturn was 5,39,521 maunds, and the average yield per acre 1,762 maunds, against 4,30,877 and 1,495 in the previous year. The out-turn per acre was the largest in the Puthalom factory, viz., 2,910

maunds and the smallest in the Thattarippu Odai factory, where the yield was only 181 maunds.

47. *Factories, Port Depots and Bankshalls.*—The salt *bankshall* at Anjen was abolished during the year. There were 5 depots, including the one at the Quil Railway Station, and 3 *bankshalls* at the end of the year. The aggregate sales from the *bankshalls*, factories and port depots rose by 5,218, 85,280 and 2,59,478 maunds respectively, during the year.

48. *Selling price of salt.*—The selling price of home salt was slightly raised at a uniform rate of Re. 1 as. 10 per maund was fixed for both Tuticorin and home salt, in factories, depots and *bankshalls*. There was no change as regards the selling price of Bombay salt.

49. *Fish-curing yard.*—An experimental fish-curing yard was opened towards the close of the year at Muttom, an important fishing village in South Travancor and operations were started on the lines followed at Thanoor in Malabar. A site and temporary buildings were provided and a small staff sanctioned. Salt was sold from the Rajakkamangalam factory at 12 annas per maund, or 14 annas less than the usual selling price. During 4 months in 1089, three men took out licenses for fish curing, 383 maunds and 16½ seers of fish were brought in for curing. The salt expended on the above was 78 maunds and 11 seers. The 15 maunds and 17 seers of smaller fish brought in consumed two maunds and 19 seers of salt.

50. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 13,02,10½ against Rs. 11,66,578, showing an increase of Rs. 1,35,524. The increase is due to larger sales and the enhancement of the selling price of salt referred to above. The expenditure was Rs. 1,67,648, against Rs. 1,28,616, showing an increase of Rs. 39,032, due to:—

- (i) the entertainment of Circle Officer and staff for the salt factories;
- (ii) the entertainment of a staff for the Railway Salt depot at Quilon and for the fish-curing yard at Muttom;
- (iii) the acquisition of a site and the construction of buildings for the fish curing yard at Muttom;
- (iv) the construction of storage sheds for the new Railway Salt depot at Quilon; and
- (v) the separation of the staff for Salt depots and Sea Customs Houses in combined institutions.

The net revenue was Rs. 11,34,454, against Rs. 10,37,962, showing an increase of Rs. 96,492.

EXCISE REVENUE.

A.—ARAK.

51. *Systems in force in regard to country liquor.*—The complete excise system was continued in the whole of the Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions and in that portion of the town of Alleppey which lies within the Kottayam Division. [Under this system, the manufacture and supply of arrack is undertaken by contractors specially engaged by the Darbar for the purpose, and the right of vend of arrack is sold by shops; in regard to toddy, the right of vend is sold by shops, but the shop-keepers can manufacture toddy only on taking out tree-tapping licenses, which have to be paid for in addition to the shop rentals.] The partial or incomplete excise system was continued in the whole of the Kottayam Division and in the Peermade taluk of the Devicolum Division. [Under this system, the manufacture and supply of arrack are carried out by contractors specially engaged by the Darbar for the purpose; the right of vend of arrack is, however, sold, not by shops, but by taluks, the number and localities of the shops in each

taluk being fixed; in regard to toddy, the manufacture is not charged for separately from the vend, but the privilege of manufacture and vend is sold by taluks, in this case also the number and localities of the shops being fixed in each taluk.] The excise system was thus in force in 32 out of the 33 taluks of the State. The taluk of Devicolum alone remained under the old farming system, i.e., the system under which the privileges of manufacture and vend of arrack and toddy, are held as one.

52. *Arrack supply contracts.*—Mr. T. Guruswamy Nadar continued to be the contractor for the supply of arrack for the three Divisions of Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Quilon, and Mr. Somasundram Pillai of Shencottah, for the whole of the Kottayam Division and for the taluk of Peermade in the Devicolum Division. The supply rates for jaggery and toddy arrack were Re. 1 as. 2 p. 6 ½ and Re. 1 as. 12 p. 6 ½ per proof gallon, respectively, in the case of Mr. Guruswamy Nadar. Mr. Somasundram Pillai had contracted to supply jaggery arrack at Re. 1 as. 4 per proof gallon. As this rate caused Mr. Somasundram Pillai considerable loss, it was raised, at the beginning of the year, by one anna per gallon of 30° U. P. The supply of cocoanut toddy arrack was restricted to the town of Trivandrum, while jaggery arrack alone was sold in all the other parts of the State. Mr. Nadar manufactured the jaggery arrack required for his supply area, in the Sirkar distillery at Nagercoil; while toddy arrack was manufactured by him in his own distillery at Vaikom. Mr. Somasundram Pillai manufactured the jaggery arrack required, in the Sirkar distillery at Shencottah. The two Sirkar distilleries were rented out to the contractors for the purpose. The number of warehouses maintained by the contractors remained the same, viz., 32. Both the contractors sometimes failed to supply arrack in time. There was no complaint against either of the contractors, in regard to the quality of the arrack issued by them to the licensed vendors.

53. *Consumption of arrack and the number of arrack shops in the excise area.*—The total number of arrack shops in the excise area was 753, against 730 in the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of the full number of sanctioned shops. This worked out at an average of 9.3 square miles and 4,522 persons per shop, against 9.6 square miles and 4,665 persons the year before. Of the 753 shops, 435 were independent shops, the remaining 318 being situated within the taluk renters' area. 1,39,081 proof gallons of spirits, consisting of 1,30,930 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 8,151 proof gallons of toddy arrack, were consumed during the year, against 1,16,625 proof gallons in 1088, which gives an increase of 19.2 per cent over the consumption of the previous year. All the circles contributed to this increase, except the Alleppey Circle, where the percentage of decrease was 16. The percentages of increase varied from 90 in the Arukutty Circle to 2 in the Nagercoil Circle. The large decrease in the Alleppey Circle is attributed by the Excise Commissioner to the absence of efficient preventive action in that Circle. The licit consumption per head of population in the excise area was 1.9 drams, against 1.6 in 1088. Detailed information regarding the consumption of arrack, &c., in the excise area, is furnished in Appendix VII. As in the previous year, the consumption was highest in the town of Trivandrum—8.7 drams per head; the Tovala taluk came next with 6.1 drams, followed by Vilavankod with 5.1 drams. In the other local areas, the consumption was less than 5 drams per head of population.

54. *Rentals of the arrack vend in the excise area and the excise duty.*—The total arrack vend rentals for the excise area amounted to Rs. 3,15,434, against Rs. 3,13,172 in 1088. The increase of Rs. 2,262 was due to the higher rentals realised in the Muvattupuzha and Changanachery taluks, where shopkeepers were engaged by the month as a temporary arrangement. The total amount of excise duty realised on arrack was Rs. 3,64,118, against 3,07,909 in 1088, showing an increase of Rs. 56,209 by the increased consumption of arrack. The rates of still-head duty continued to be the same, viz., Rs. 2 as. 8 per proof gallon of jaggery arrack and Rs. 3 as. 12 per proof gallon of toddy arrack. The total collections under arrack, both vend and duty, amounted to Rs. 6,67,703, against Rs. 6,19,912 in 1088.

55. *Number of toddy shops in the excise area.*—The total number of toddy shops in the excise area was 1,704, against 1,553 in 1088. Of these, the independent

shops working under the tree-tax rules numbered 616, the same as in the previous year. In the taluk vend areas, there were 1,088 shops, against 937 in 1088, the increase being attributed to the fact that the vend renters availed themselves of their right to open additional shops up to the maximum limit allowed to each. There was one toddy shop, on an average, for 4.1 square miles and 1,998 persons, against one for 4.5 square miles and 2,193 persons in 1088. Appendix VIII gives information as to the number of toddy shops, &c., in the excise area.

56. *Tree-tax.*—The rates of tree-tax remained the same as in 1088, viz., Bh. 2, 3 and 4 per annum for each palmyra, cocoanut and sago palm, respectively. Licenses were issued, during the year, for tapping 44,525 cocoanut trees, 12,394 palmyra trees and 4,355 sago palms, against 49,231, 12,026 and 4,570 respectively, in 1088. There was thus a decline in the number of cocoanut trees and sago palms and a slight increase in the number of palmyra trees. This decline is attributed to a greater attention bestowed on the marking of only such trees as were absolutely required. Within the tree-tax area, the manufacture of toddy from the palmyra tree is confined to the five taluks of the Padmanabhapuram Division, the taluk of Sencottah in the Quilon Division and to a small portion of the Neyyattinkara taluk and the town of Trivandrum. Cocoanut toddy was drawn in all the taluks except Sencottah. The tapping of the sago palm for toddy was resorted to in the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Kunnattur, Karunagapalli, Mavelikara, Chennur, Tiruvella and Ampalapuzha. The largest number of cocoanut trees, viz., 3,455, was marked, for the purpose of tree-tax, in the Quilon taluk. The Ampalapuzha taluk came next with 5,217 trees, followed by the Trivandrum taluk (4,033). As regards palmyra trees, Agastisvaram had 3,675 trees marked, while 3,015 trees were marked in Eraniel. 1,309 and 903 sago palms were assessed to tree-tax in the taluks of Chengannur and Tiruvella, respectively. The collections for the year under tree-tax amounted to Rs. 89,369, against Rs. 96,498, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,129, due to the decline in the number of trees marked as stated above.

57. *Sweet toddy.*—The Sweet Toddy Rules were in force throughout the State, with the exception of the five taluks of the Padmanabhapuram Division and the taluk of Sencottah, the exception granted to a few villages in the Neyyattinkara taluk having been withdrawn during the year. 113 licenses were issued, under these rules, against 115 in 1088. 444 cocoanut trees, 260 palmyra trees and 145 sago palms are tapped for sweet juice, against 463, 227 and 105, respectively, in the previous year. The largest number of trees tapped, 310 cocoanut trees, was in the Parur taluk. Next came Neyyattinkara, with 260 palmyra trees. Sweet juice was extracted from the sago palm in the taluks of Kottarakara, Kottayam, Minachil and Chennur, the number of trees marked being 103, 16, 15 and 11, respectively.

58. *The toddy vend rentals in the excise area.*—The rentals for the vend of toddy in the excise area, amounted to Rs. 7,85,685, against Rs. 7,85,430. The total collections from all sources, in the excise area, under the head of toddy, including the tree-tax, amounted to Rs. 8,73,527, against Rs. 8,81,873. The decrease of Rs. 8,346 was mainly in the receipts from tree-tax, as explained in para 56 above.

59. *The farming area.*—The taluk of Devicolum alone continued to work under the old farming system in regard to arrack, there being no sale of toddy in that taluk. The rental for the taluk was Rs. 18,000, and the whole amount was collected during the year. Particulars as to the number of shops, &c., in this area, are furnished in Appendix IX.

60. *Foreign liquor.*—The total quantity of foreign liquor imported into the State, during the year, was 36,621 gallons, against 31,681 gallons in 1088. Of this quantity, 3,099 gallons were imported by sea through the ports of Alleppey and Colachel, 21,563 gallons by backwater through Arukutty, 6,928 gallons by land, mainly through the chowkeys at Aramboly, Quilon, Karinkulam and Bodi and lastly 5,031 gallons by rail. Of the quantity imported by sea, 17 gallons came from British India and on the remaining 3,082 gallons, the duty realised was Bh. Rs. 7,966-9-7, the corresponding figures for 1088 being 3,903 gallons and Bh. Rs. 10,641-3-2. The duty on foreign liquor is, as usual, credited under "Customs". During the year, 328 permits for importing 2,317 gallons of foreign liquor, consisting of wines,

spirits, and malt liquor were issued to persons other than licensed vendors, for private consumption, against 334 permits and 2,550 gallons in 1088. 41 licenses for wholesale vend and 16 licenses for retail vend were issued for the sale of foreign liquor. 12 licenses for the sale of medicated wines and one special license were also issued during the year. The total number of licenses issued was thus 70, against 67 in 1088. The total collections under the head "Foreign Liquor License Fees" amounted to Rs. 16,398, against Rs. 13,335 in 1088. The increase was mainly due to the payment in 1089 of a portion of the fees due for 1090.

61. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The subjoined statement shows the abkari revenue demand of the year, arrears as well as current, the amounts collected and written off, and the balance at the end of the year :—

Head of Revenue.	Demand.			Collection.			Amount written off.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Excise duty on arrack and license fees, &c.	...	3,64,168	3,64,168	...	3,64,168	3,64,168	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Arrack { (2) Rent of vend areas ...	...	74,537	74,537	...	68,203	68,203	...	...	...	...	6,334	6,334
(3) Do. independent shops ...	1639	2,40,897	2,42,536	322	2,35,333	2,35,655	809	2560	3369	508	3,004	3,512
B. Toddy { (1) Rent of vend areas ...	...	4,39,835	4,39,835	...	4,39,835	4,39,835	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Do. independent shops ...	189	3,45,850	3,47,039	307	3,43,803	3,44,110	652	993	1645	230	1,054	1,284
(3) Tree-tax ...	211	89,461	89,672	150	89,369	89,519	23	...	23	38	92	130
(4) Bakery license fees, &c. ...	...	520	520	...	520	520	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Arrack and toddy combined. { Rent of areas farmed out ...	400	18,000	18,400	...	18,000	18,000	...	...	...	400	...	400
D. Foreign liquor license fees ...	...	16,398	16,398	...	16,398	16,398	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Miscellaneous including Fines and Forfeitures ...	...	4,102	4,102	...	4,102	4,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	3439	15,93,768	15,97,207	779	15,79,731	15,80,510	1484	3553	5037	1176	10484	11660

* This includes the sum of Rs. 847-19-5 collected as advance in 1088.

† Do. 1,070-11-10 Do.

‡ Do. 741-8-9 Do.

§ This includes the sum of Rs. 11,040-6-6 realised in 1088 as advance for 1089, but does not include Rs. 40-20-0 collected in excess and Rs. 12,432-7-13 realised in 1089 for 1090.

62. *Rules.*—The Schedule annexed to the Foreign Liquor Rules, fixing the number of licenses—wholesale and retail—was modified, so as to admit of two additional licenses being allowed to the town of Quilon.

B.—OPIUM AND GANJA.

63. *System.*—The excise system of collecting the revenue under opium and ganja, which was introduced from the beginning of 1081, was continued during the year. The biennial contracts for the vend of opium and ganja having expired by the end of 1088, the privileges were put up to auction, taluk by taluk, for a further period of two years commencing from 1089, except in the case of the Nedumangad taluk, where the independent shop system was introduced, as an experimental measure. The supply to the vend contractors was made by the department, the opium and ganja being purchased from the Madras Stores, and issued from the Central Stores at Trivandrum. The articles were sold to the vend contractors at rates slightly higher than the prime cost. The rates had to vary with the prices fixed from time to time by the Madras Government.

64. *Sales.*—The quantity of opium and ganja issued to the vend contractors, during the year, was 5,427 seers and 5,544 seers, against 5,258 seers and 3,357 seers, respectively, in 1088. The price of opium remained the same, viz., Bh. Rs. 40 per seer. Owing to the rise in the consumption of ganja, the selling price of the article was raised from Bh. Rs. 12 as. 12 to Bh. Rs. 13 as. 12 per seer, with effect from the 20th Kumbham 1089/3rd March 1914. The Government of Madras having raised the duty on ganja from Bh. Rs. 7½ to Bh. Rs. 10 per seer, the rate at which the article was issued to the vend contractors was correspondingly raised to Bh. Rs. 16 as. 4, with effect from the 19th Meeanam 1089/1st April 1914. The number of shops actually open during the year was 252, against 241 in 1088. There was

one shop for 30.1 square miles and 13,607 persons, against one for 31.5 square miles and 14,228 persons in the previous year. The average retail price per tola of opium was chs. 24 cash 10, against chs. 24 in 1088, and that of ganja chs. 10 cash 5, against chs. 7 in the previous year. The increase of 169 seers in the sale of opium is mainly due to the narrowing down of the difference between the selling prices of the article in the Cochin and Travancore States which, to a great extent, prevents the import of illicit opium from Cochin. The increase of 2,187 seers in the consumption of ganja is attributed to the special measures adopted for securing ganja of a quality far superior to the stuff hitherto supplied to the vend renters and which had the effect of successfully combating the illicit supply from the hills in Travancore and the Tinnevely District bordering on Travancore.

65. *Consumption.*—The average consumption per head of population was 126 tola of opium and 129 tola of ganja, against 122 and 1078, respectively, in 1088. The taluks of Changanachery, Ettumanur, Kottayam, Minachil, Ampalapuzha, Shertallay, Muvattupuzha, Vaikam, Parur, Tiruvella, Alengad, Kartikapally, Kunnatnad, Peermade and Chengannur, stand in order in regard to the total quantity of opium consumed during the year. The taluk of Changanachery consumed the largest quantity, viz., 533 seers, and the taluk of Devicolum had the smallest consumption, viz., 2 seers and 33 tolas. The taluks in which ganja was largely consumed were Quilon, Kartikapally, Karunagapally, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Mavelikara, Chirayinkil, Kunnattur, Kottarakara, Tiruvella, Pattanapuram, Nedumangad, Chengannur and Vilavankod. These 14 taluks together consumed 4,293 seers, out of the 5,544 seers consumed in the whole State. The taluks where the opium habit prevailed to a marked degree, were Tiruvalla, Kartikapally, Mavelikara and Chengannur.

66. *Refund of the duty paid on ganja.*—The Government of India having sanctioned, under certain conditions, the refund to the Darbar, at the end of each Indian financial year, of three-fourths of the duty levied on the ganja purchased in that year from the Government Storehouse in the Madras Presidency, a sum of Rs. 28,627-6-8 was received from the British Government during the year, on account of the rebate on ganja purchased by the Darbar during the year ending the 31st March 1914.

67. *Rentals.*—Under the new biennial contract commencing from 1089, the total vend rental rose from Rs. 51,909 to Rs. 54,344.

68. *Collections.*—The total revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 1,16,741, against Rs. 1,11,643 in 1088, showing an increase of Rs. 5,098, due to the enhanced rentals and to the larger rebate received from the British Government.

69. *Incidence of taxation on Abkari, Opium and Ganja.*—The total receipts under Abkari, Opium and Ganja, amounted to Rs. 16,96,024, against Rs. 16,53,080 in 1088. The incidence, per head of population, of the gross revenue was chs. 13 cash 14, against chs. 13 cash 8 in the previous year.

C.—TOBACCO.

70. *System.*—The tobacco required for consumption in the State is imported by merchants on their own account, by land, sea or rail, and bonded in the Sirkar warehouses, where it is allowed to remain in the joint custody of the Darbar and the merchants. The merchants remove the tobacco from the warehouses after paying the import duty. The varieties that are being imported are Tinnevely, Jaffna and Coimbatore.

The system of the sale of tobacco under licenses was in force in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram in the Padmanabhapuram Division, in the taluk of Shencottah and the Alleppey pakuthy in the Ampalapuzha taluk in the Quilon Division and in all the taluks of the Kottayam and Devicolum Divisions.

71. *Levy of duty.*—The duty on tobacco is levied in the warehouses, otherwise called *bankshalls*, in the Aramboly and Arukutty *chowkeys*, in the *chowkeys* attached to the Railway stations on the Cochin-Shoranur and Tinnevely-Quilon Railways, in the *chowkeys* guarding the more frequented routes on the hills and also in five

chowkeys in the Shencottah taluk. The duty on preparations of tobacco is levied at the Customs houses and credited to the Customs Revenue.

72. *Bankshalls.*—6 *bankshalls* were maintained for warehousing tobacco, at Kottar, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Muvattupuzha and Alwaye.

73. *Sales.*—The total sales of tobacco rose from 14,807 candies in 1088 to 16,510 candies in the year under report. The increase is attributed to the new Tobacco Rules and their efficient working in the frontier Circles. Tinnevely tobacco showed a decrease of 73 candies, while there was an increase in respect of both Jaffna and Coimbatore tobacco, to the extent of 1,410 and 366 candies, respectively.

74. *Collections.*—The total collections amounted to Rs. 16,20,289, against Rs. 13,89,158, in 1088, showing an increase of Rs. 2,31,131.

75. *Consumption.*—The average consumption of tobacco per head of population was 4.3 lbs., against 3.88 lbs in the previous year.

76. *Rules.*—The rules passed under the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1087, came into force from the beginning of the year 1089.

D.—OFFENCES.

77. 1,665 cases, affecting 2,092 persons, were reported during the year, against 1,829 cases affecting 2,368 persons in 1088. Including 124 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 1,789 cases affecting 2,312 persons were handled by the department, against 1,960 cases affecting 2,557 persons in the previous year. Of these, 1,507 were charged before the Magistracy, 168 were either referred for orders or struck off the registers, and 114 were pending investigation at the end of the year. Out of the 1,507 cases charged before the Magistracy, 1,418 ended in conviction, 82 in acquittal, and 7 cases were pending trial when the year closed. The percentages of conviction and acquittal were 95 and 5 respectively. Of the offences reported during the year, 1,239 fell under the Abkari law, and 379, 23 and 24 under the Tobacco, Salt and Opium Regulations, respectively.

E.—FINANCIAL.

78. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The gross collections and expenditure under the head of "Excise" (Abkari, Opium and Ganja, and Tobacco) were as shown below:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.
Abkari	Rs. 15,79,283	Rs. 2,88,801
Opium and Ganja ...	1,16,741	
Tobacco ...	16,20,289	
Total....	33,16,313	

The collections showed an increase of Rs. 2,74,075 over those of the previous year. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 2,75,926 to Rs. 2,88,801, due to the re-organization of the department in the year under report. The net revenue was Rs. 30,27,512, against Rs. 27,66,312 in 1088, showing an increase of Rs. 2,61,200.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

79. *System.*—Under the Interportal Trade Convention, entered into with the British Government in 1865, Travancore does not levy any duty on the goods imported by it, which are the produce or manufacture of British India or of the Cochin State, nor on other goods which have already paid the import duty in Cochin or in British India. But Travancore levies duty on the articles imported by sea direct from Europe or from other foreign countries. The average amount of customs collected at the time of the Interportal Convention was Bh. Rs. 53,218, and the British Government has guaranteed this amount, up to Bh. Rs. 40,000, that is to say, when the Travancore Sea Customs collections (on the imports from foreign countries)

are less than Bh. Rs. 13,218, the British Government pays to Travancore Bh. Rs. 40,000, but if, in any year, the collections exceed Bh. Rs. 13,218, the British Government deducts the excess amount from the sum of Rs. 40,000 and pays the balance only to Travancore. Hitherto, duty on goods imported for the Darbar's own use was included in the calculation, but, on a representation from the Darbar towards the end of the year under report, the British Government agreed to its exclusion. Tobacco, Salt, Opium and Spirits do not come within the scope of the Convention. The values and rates of duty adopted by Travancore, in regard to imports from foreign countries, have to follow the British Indian tariff.

In regard to exports, the duty that the Darbar can levy cannot exceed 5 per cent *ad valorem*, except in the case of timber, on which the duty may go up to, but should not exceed, 10 per cent. The Darbar generally follows the British Indian tariff valuation, but it recognises no restriction such as that the export duty can be levied only on the articles that are so dutiable in British India. In all, export duty is now levied on 15 articles, of which the most important are copra, coir, coconut oil, and coconuts, dry ginger, jaggery, salt fish, arecanut and tamarind, the first four being the produce of the coconut tree, the cultivation of which is the chief industry of the country.

The revenue is collected at the Land and Sea Customs houses. The most important of these are at Alleppey, Quilon, Aramboly, Arukutty, Velutally, and also on the Railway lines. There are also preventive stations, where the articles that are passed are scrutinised, to see if they are covered by certificates, otherwise called *rawanas*. In cases of evasion, the articles seized are taken to the Customs houses.

80. *Customs houses*.—The number of *chowkeys* (Customs houses) remains the same as in the previous year, viz., 58.

81. *Receipts and Expenditure*.—The subjoined statement compares the receipts from "Customs" during 1088 and 1089 :—

No.	Item.	Receipts.	
		1088	1089
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Export duty	10,95,864	12,99,647
2	Import duty collected at the Customs houses	88,131	83,288
3	Amount received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention...	68,692 *	30,505
4	Receipts from Miscellaneous items	3,520	4,960
	Total.	12,56,207	14,18,300

Of the total duty levied, that on exports amounted to 93.9 per cent and that on imports to 6.1 per cent. A sum of Rs. 83,288 was collected by way of import duty on English tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc. The compensation due to the Darbar from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention for the official year ending with the 31st March 1914, amounting to Rs. 30,505 was received in the year and credited to the accounts. Deducting the cost of collection, viz., Rs. 50,320, the net Customs revenue was Rs. 13,67,980, against Rs. 12,04,135, showing an increase of Rs. 1,63,845.

82. *Rules*.—The period of concession granted for the free export of oil and punnac, manufactured from copra imported from outside Travancore, was extended to the end of the year under report.

The rules regulating the bonding of goods in the warehouse at Alleppey were revised during the year.

* This includes payments for 1087 and 1088. No payment was made in 1087.

STAMPS.

The port of Alleppey was exempted from the operation of clause (b) of Section 131 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, which prohibits goods to be shipped for exportation; until the owner of such goods has paid the duty payable on them.

The revised tariff values of the produce of the coconut and the arecanut trees, &c., introduced as a tentative measure in 1082, were continued for a further period of 3 years.

STAMPS.

83. A sum of Rs. 19,13,092 was realised by the sale of stamps and as duty on impressed documents, and the miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 5,728. The revenue of the year was thus Rs. 19,18,820, against Rs. 17,98,506 in 1088. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,26,336, against Rs. 1,36,023 in the previous year. The net revenue was Rs. 17,92,484, against Rs. 16,62,483 in 1088.

The receipts from the sale of General Stamps amounted to Rs. 7,21,024, against Rs. 6,70,381 in 1088; while the revenue from Court Fee Stamps was Rs. 11,68,361, against Rs. 10,95,729 in the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

84. Four ordinary meetings and one extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council were held during the year.

85. Eleven Regulations were passed by the Council :—

Regulation I of 1089. To amend the Penal Code, Regulation I of 1074.

Regulation II of 1089. To amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation, IV of 1079.

Regulation III of 1089. To amend the Lepers Regulation, III of 1077.

Regulation IV of 1089. To amend the Forest Regulation, II of 1068, as amended by Regulations, IV of 1071 and IX of 1085.

Regulation V of 1089. To regulate labour in factories.

Regulation VI of 1089. To declare the law for the regulation of hackney carriages.

Regulation VIII of 1089 To amend the Lunacy Regulation, I of 1080.

Regulation IX of 1089. To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Anchal offices in the State.

Regulation X of 1089. To provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Societies in the State.

Regulation XI of 1089. To amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, III of 1067, as amended by Regulation VIII of 1085.

Regulation XII of 1089. To make better provision for the protection and preservation of game and fish.

Besides the above Regulations, a Regulation relating to the Body Guard was passed direct by His Highness the Maha Raja, as Regulation VII of 1089.

86. The report of the Select Committee on the Village Panchayat Courts Bill was received and considered by the Council during the year. A Bill to make provision for the protection of inventions and designs, and a Bill to make better provision in regard to insolvency in Travancore, were introduced into the Council and referred to Select Committees. The reports of the Select Committees on these Bills were received and considered before the close of the year. A Bill to amend the Police Regulation, IV of 1056, as amended by Regulations, II of 1058 and IV of 1084, and a Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Regulation, VII of 1087, were also introduced and considered by the Council. As the Council resolved that the provisions of the Opium Bill, relating to the cultivation of the poppy, should be omitted, it was considered necessary that all the provisions of the Bill should be carefully gone through again. The Bill was accordingly re-committed to a Select Committee.

POLICE.

87. *The Force.*—The sanctioned strength of the Force was 1,775, against 1,742 in 1088. At the end of the year, the actual strength stood at 1,750.

During the year, 15 policemen died, and 21 were dismissed. 93 policemen, including the 9 pending trial at the end of the previous year, were prosecuted, of whom 4 were convicted, and 21 were under trial when the year closed. The remaining 68 were either discharged or acquitted. There was an increase of 27 in the number of policemen prosecuted, as compared with 1088. The percentage of conviction was 6, against 12 in the previous year. The Division First Class Magistrates of Trivandrum and Kottayam alone awarded compensation to the accused, in view of the frivolous prosecutions launched against them. It is hoped that the Criminal Courts will exercise more freely the discretion vested in them by the law in the matter of awarding compensation to accused persons, so that an effectual check may be placed on the vexatious prosecution of policemen. The total number of departmental punishments was 998, inclusive of 409 black marks and 392 warnings, against a total of 597 in the previous year.

88. *Investigation.*—2,360 cognisable cases were taken by the police direct during the year. 393 were referred to the police by the Magistracy. 284 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Thus the total number of cognisable cases for disposal was 3,637, out of which 975 were referred as false, 437 transferred to the undetected list, 1,916 were charged, and 73 cases were left uninvestigated under Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code, leaving a balance of 236 cases pending at the end of the year. Of the 393 cases referred by the Magistracy to the police, 235 were returned as false, and of these 161 were struck off by the Magistracy. Of the 3,244 cases (including the 284 cases pending at the end of 1088) reported direct to the police, 740 were referred as false and 522 were ordered to be struck off. (The number of non-cognisable cases dealt with was 199, against 570 in 1088.)

The percentage of conviction in respect of persons was 51, and that of property recovered was 33, against 51 and 39, respectively, in the previous year.

The pendency of a case charged by the Police before the Magistracy averaged 37 days, against 40 days in 1088.

The average duration of investigation in cases charged and in those referred was 18 and 24 days, respectively, against 8 and 15, in the previous year. The average duration of the detention of prisoners in cases charged and in those referred was 2 and 3 days, respectively.

Offences.	No. of cases reported.		Percentage of conviction.				Percentage of property recovered.	
			Cases.		Persons.			
	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089
Murder	54	60	61	70	42	57	72	100
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	13	18	100	93	72	55	...	...
Dacoity*	38	30	40	...	20	...	25	34
Robbery	163	127	33	73	22	50	54	56
House breaking & theft	323	352	75	84	74	64	17	23
Cattle theft	274	188	83	63	63	73	73	81
Ordinary theft	1,211	955	80	80	66	60	45	39

89. The statement in the margin gives particulars of the Grave Crimes dealt with in 1088 and 1089. There was a decrease under every head of crime, except murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder,

which show a small increase, 6 under the former and 2 under the latter.

9 cases of false coining were reported during the year, against 13 in 1088. "The drop in 1089 was due", Mr. George observes, "to the arrest and conviction of two men in the Nemam Circle". "They were", it is said, "very smart workmen and were responsible for the bulk of the false new Sirkar coins finding their way into the Darbar remittances in the Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions". Of the 9 cases reported and charged, one was from Parur. This was a case in which two blacksmiths of Parur made counterfeit one-anna pieces. These blacksmiths learnt the process from a Christian of Trichur who was for some time at Parur. Both the accused were convicted. Two cases were in Quilon. One of them related

*Most of the cases charged out of those reported in 1089 were pending trial at the close of the year.

to the counterfeiting of the British Indian Rupee and the other of the quarter-anna copper-coin. Both the cases ended in acquittal. In one case which occurred at Alleppey, a Mahomedan was found in possession of a new rupee and a mould for making rupees along with some lead, brown soap and a penknife. The man was convicted. Another case relating to the counterfeiting of the rupee was detected at Attungal, where a goldsmith was discovered having in his possession three counterfeit rupees and a mould. He confessed and was duly convicted. There was one case at Nedumangal, in which two goldsmiths, who are brothers, were arrested in the act of making Travancore silver coins. False coins of their make and the implements used for the purpose were taken. Both of them were convicted. One case was from Kottar, in which the accused was arrested in attempting to pass off a British Indian quarter-anna copper piece coated with mercury as a British half-rupee. The man was charged and convicted. One case was reported from Aramboly, in which the accused, a Marava, was charged with having introduced into Travancore moulds for counterfeiting the Sirkar half-rupee and quarter-rupee pieces. He was, however, discharged. The one remaining case was pending trial when the year closed.

90. *Miscellaneous*.—673 cases of violent and unnatural deaths were reported, against 709 in the previous year; there were 528 accidental deaths and 102 suicides—67 males and 35 females. The number of deaths from murder was 60, against 54 in 1088. The number of accidental fires during the year fell from 122 to 70 and the value of property destroyed on this account was Rs. 23,908. 6 persons lost their lives by fire.

1,29,285 processes were executed by the Police during the year, against 1,31,159 in 1088.

The Prosecuting Inspectors conducted 289 original cases and 212 appeals. 178 of the former and 150 of the latter ended in conviction; 35 original cases alone were pending trial at the close of the year.

4 persons escaped from Police custody during the year, of whom 3 were recaptured.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 681, were given to the members of the Police Force for meritorious service, against Rs. 338 in 1088. Rewards were also granted to 20 private individuals for timely information of crime, for capturing accused persons and for rescuing lives, &c. The Darbar also specially sanctioned rewards amounting to Rs. 264, to the British Police for the arrest of certain accused.

The Commissioner of Police was on circuit for 154 days, and the Ag. Commissioner for 40 days. With the exception of two out-posts, all Charging Stations were visited by the District Superintendents and the Commissioner. 33 Charging Stations and 15 out-posts were inspected by the District Superintendents more than once. The District Superintendents were on circuit for 156 days on an average.

1,086 finger impressions were taken and classified; 1397 slips were sent to other bureaux, and in respect to 16 of them, the previous convictions of the individuals concerned were traced.

MILITARY.

91. At the end of 1088, the strength of the Brigade was 1,472; 146 were enlisted, 12 died, 13 were invalided, and 120 deserted or were discharged, during the year under report, so that the strength of the Brigade stood at 1,473 at the close of the year.

A re-organisation of the Second Battalion was effected during the year; the guards over the Edalakudi and Bhutapandi Sub-treasuries, and over the Mint, were withdrawn, the same being replaced by police guards; the strength of the detachments at Aramboly, Shencottah and Cape Comorin was increased and the Rocket Department

was transferred to the Palace Establishment. The Pension Rules were revised, in view to the men of the Second Battalion being placed on a footing of equality with those of the First Battalion in the matter of pension.

The Brigade is armed with breech-loading bored-out Martini-Henry Rifles.

There was no Court Martial during the year. The general conduct of the men is reported to have been satisfactory.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

92. 149 licenses in all were issued for the import of rifles, guns, revolvers, gunpowder, cartridges, detonators, dynamite, etc. The arms and ammunition were brought into the country, either as personal effects by individuals privileged to carry arms or as articles of trade by licensed vendors. 14 export licenses were issued for guns, rifles, revolvers and ammunition. 115 licenses were granted for the manufacture or sale of arms, ammunition and military stores. Of these, 47 were for manufacture and sale and the rest for sale. Under Regulation V of 1079, 5 licenses were issued for the possession and use of explosives, mostly for mining or blasting purposes.

93. The proviso to Rule 7 of the Arms Rules was amended during the year. Under the amended proviso, general licenses valid for one year can be issued for the import as well as for the carrying, through the frontier chowkeys of this State, of arms, ammunition or military stores, in reasonable quantities and for bona fide purposes of sport or protection.

JAILS.

THE CENTRAL PRISON.

94. *Strength*.—946 prisoners, consisting of 799 convicted, 61 under-trial, and 86 civil prisoners, were admitted into the Prison during the year. Inclusive of the 514 convicted prisoners, 3 under trial prisoners and 6 civil prisoners, who remained at the beginning of the year, the total strength was 1,469. The number of prisoners discharged from the Prison was 912—773 convicted, 57 under-trial, and 82 civil prisoners—leaving at the close of the year, 540, 7 and 10 prisoners, respectively, or a total of 557 prisoners. The average daily strength of convicted prisoners was 509, against 468 in 1088. 184 re-convicted prisoners were admitted during the year, against 192 in the previous year.

95. *Sickness and mortality*.—The percentage of sick to strength was a little over one against four in 1088, and the daily average of sick fell from 21 to 9. There were 18 deaths, against 12 in 1088. The number of admissions into the hospital was 308, against 578 in the previous year. As usual, the majority of the admissions were on account of dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases of the digestive system, and they numbered 238, against 143 in 1088. The number of deaths from these diseases was 8, against 7 in the previous year. Orders were passed on the proposals submitted by the Superintendent to give effect to the suggestions of the Darbar Physician with reference to the dysentery conditions in the Jail. There was a marked decline in dysentery cases, owing to the precautionary measures adopted.

96. *Discipline and conduct*.—The number of jail offences rose from 331 to 341. There was a decrease under offences relating to the importation of prohibited articles. The number of cases in which penal diet with solitary confinement was awarded fell from 34 to 30. In one case corporal punishment was inflicted. 28 convicts were released under the Remission Rules, against 37 in 1088, the maximum remission earned being 1 year 4 months and 29 days by a convict warder. There were four releases on medical grounds during the year.

97. *Executions and escapes.*—There were two cases of execution during the year against one in 1088. There were two cases of escape also, but the prisoners were immediately arrested and dealt with under the law.

98. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The earnings from manufactures amounted Rs. 8,706 against Rs. 7,552 in 1088. The miscellaneous receipts, being mostly from the sale of garden produce, showed a satisfactory increase from Rs. 840 to Rs. 5,173. The receipts from the Press Department of the Jail, however, fell from

No.	Receipts.	1088.	1089.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	By sale of manufactured articles...	7,552	8,706	+ 1,154
	By sale of garden produce...	840	5,173	+ 4,333
3	By printing and binding work...	59,059	58,789	- 270
	Total.....	67,451	72,668	+ 5,217

Rs. 59,059 to Rs. 58,789 though an oil-engine was installed to work the machine. This fall in the Press receipts attributed to the want of work during the last one or two months of the year. Thus, the total earnings during the year came to Rs. 72,668, against Rs. 67,451, as shown in the marginal statement. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 85,223, against Rs. 84,811 in 1088. The net expenditure in the Jail was, therefore, Rs. 12,555, against Rs. 17,364 in 1088.

THE LOCK-UPS.

99. The number of prisoners confined in the Lock-ups, during 1089, was 4,428

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

TRIBUNALS.

100. An Additional Division First Class Magistrate's Court was established at Kottayam, temporarily for one year from the 1st Makaram 1089, and two Stationary Magistrates' Courts were newly opened during the year at Tiruvalla and Shertallay. A new Munsiff-Magistrate's Court was established at Devicolum, tentatively for one year from the 1st Mithunam 1089, and, in consequence, the Magisterial powers of the Devicolum Tahsildar were withdrawn. The number of Courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction was 70, or 3 more than in the previous year.

STATE OF CRIME GENERALLY.

101. *Offences classified.*—The number of offences reported rose from 18,811 to 19,618, of which 14,166 were offences under the Penal Code and 5,452 under Special and Local laws, against 13,993 and 4,818, respectively, in 1088. The increase in the number of cases under the Penal Code occurred mainly under hurt and criminal force and assault. The rise in the offences under Special and Local laws was chiefly in regard to prosecutions under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement, Forest, Criminal Breach of Contracts and Tobacco Regulations. There was a fall of 413 cases in prosecutions under the Police Regulation. The number of cases rejected in limine fell from 606 to 493. The percentage of convictions in respect of persons rose from 1 to 32. The number of female offenders charged fell from 2,870 to 2,788, while the number convicted rose from 391 to 451. The largest number of convicted persons was in prosecutions under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

102. *Juvenile offenders.*—The number of juvenile accused fell from 255 to 194. The number of juveniles brought to trial and the number convicted fell from 133 and 73 to 73 and 18, respectively, the ratio of conviction being 25 per cent. Theft was the principal crime of which the juveniles were convicted. Nine of the juveniles convicted were sent to the Reformatory, against ten in the previous year. The ratio of

juveniles committed to the Reformatory to the number convicted, rose from 20 per cent in 1088 to 50 per cent in the year under report.

103. *Public servants prosecuted.*—The number of public servants prosecuted and the number convicted rose from 147 and 15 to 246 and 17, respectively. The percentage of conviction was 7, against 10 in the previous year. Out of the 246 prosecutions during the year, only 39 were initiated by heads of departments, the remaining 207 prosecutions having been started by private individuals, on complaints preferred by them. Of the former 39 cases, 9 ended in conviction. The low percentage of conviction points to the need for the exercise of greater discrimination by heads of departments in instituting criminal proceedings against public servants.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

104. *Original work.*—The file of the Magistracy rose from 18,311 to 19,618—491 preliminary enquiries and 19,127 trials. Inclusive of arrears and cases transferred, the total number of cases for disposal was 20,982, of which 20,402 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 580. The number of cases pending for more than three months fell from 52 to 44. The average number of cases disposed of by a Magistrate was 340, against 341 in the year preceding. The average duration of pendency rose from 39 to 42 days in preliminary enquiries, while that in trials fell from 22 to 20 days. The number of witnesses examined by the Magistracy fell from 40,311 to 39,849. The number of witnesses detained beyond three days, as well as the number detained beyond the first day, rose from 173 and 2,500, to 279 and 2,751, respectively. The attention of the District Magistrates has been drawn to this unsatisfactory feature in the work of the Magistrates. Each Magistrate examined, on an average, 664 witnesses, against 707 in 1088. The number of persons involved in the cases disposed of by the Magistracy fell from 1,973 to 1,929 in preliminary enquiries, while that in trials rose from 42,255 to 42,640. The number of persons committed to the Sessions was the same as in 1088, viz., 399. The number of persons convicted rose from 8,122 to 8,454, the percentage being 20, against 19 in the previous year. 74 per cent of the persons convicted were sentenced to fines only, against 69 per cent in 1088. Solitary confinement was awarded to 11 persons.

105. *Appellate work.*—The number of Magistrates with appellate jurisdiction was 11, against 9 in the previous year. The number of appeals preferred rose from 1,383 to 1,771. The total number for disposal was 1,808, of which 1,738 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 70 at the close of the year. The average duration of an appeal rose from 22 to 26 days. Of the appeals pending, 25 were more than a month old.

The percentages of confirmation, reversal and modification, were 50, 35 and 14, respectively, against 45, 34 and 19 in the previous year. The ratio of appeals otherwise disposed of was one, against two in 1088.

106. *Revisional work.*—The number of applications received for revision during the year fell from 96 to 64. The total number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 65, of which all but one were disposed of.

107. *Miscellaneous cases.*—8 persons were bound over to keep the peace and 20 for good behaviour. 22 proceedings in cases of local nuisance, and 56 in those of disputed possession of immovable property, were passed.

108. *Fines.*—The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 64,599, against Rs. 60,841 in 1088. The total amount for recovery was Rs. 74,106, of which a sum of Rs. 57,929 was recovered, Rs. 2,709 remitted on appeal on revision, and Rs. 5,571 struck off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,897, against Rs. 9,507 at the end of the previous year.

SESSIONS COURTS.

109. *Original work.*—The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts during the year was 197. Inclusive of arrears and the cases ordered to be retried, the number for disposal was 203. The disposals numbered 199, leaving a balance of

4 at the close of the year. The number of persons involved in the cases disposed of was 399, of whom 201, or 50 per cent, were convicted. The average duration was the same as in 1088, viz., 6 days. The number of witnesses examined rose from 2,299 to 2,457. There was a decrease from 498 and 63 to 484 and 60, respectively, in the number of witnesses detained beyond a day and in the number detained beyond 3 days. Eight persons were sentenced to death, 16 to rigorous imprisonment for life, and 111 to various terms of imprisonment. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment and fine was 57. Only one person was sentenced to imprisonment and whipping. Eight persons were sentenced to fine alone.

110. *Appellate work.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts fell from 659 to 582. The number for disposal (inclusive of the arrears and the appeals remanded or transferred) also fell from 696 to 665. Of these, 616 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 49. The Nagercoil Sessions Court had the heaviest arrears, viz., 23, of which 18 were more than a month old. The Kottayam and Parur Courts had no arrears, and the few appeals pending in the other Courts were all of less than a month's duration. The average duration of an appeal rose from 25 to 26 days. The percentages of confirmation, reversal and modification, were 46, 40 and 14, respectively, against 42, 37 and 21 in the previous year.

111. *Revisional work.*—The number of applications presented to the Sessions Courts for revision was 42, and inclusive of one application pending at the beginning of the year, the number for disposal was 43, of which all except 2 were disposed of. The number of calendars, proceedings and appeal statements, disposed of, rose from 12,080 to 13,728.

112. *Fines.*—The fines imposed in Sessions trials aggregated to Rs. 19,703, against Rs. 5,606 in 1088. The amount to be recovered, inclusive of the previous year's balance was Rs. 30,217, of which a sum of Rs. 3,715 was realised, Rs. 3,906 was remitted on appeal or revision, and Rs. 1,538 was struck off as irrecoverable. The balance left unrecovered at the close of the year was Rs. 21,064, against Rs. 10,514 on the last day of 1088, the major portion of the arrears being in the Trivandrum Sessions Court, dating from the year 1083. These arrears are mostly irrecoverable, but are retained in the accounts pending the expiry of the terms of substantive imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.

113. *Referred cases.*—The number of referred cases received during the year was 19, affecting 24 persons. Inclusive of the one case affecting one person, pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 20, affecting 25 persons. Of these, one case affecting one person was pending at the close of the year. Sentence of death was confirmed in the case of 4 persons, while sentences of rigorous imprisonment for life were confirmed in the case of 5 persons. Sentence of death was altered into rigorous imprisonment for life in the case of 2 persons, while the convictions in the case of 5 persons were altered into those for less heinous offences and lighter punishment awarded. The sentences in the case of 6 persons were set aside and the prisoners acquitted. One prisoner sentenced to death died while the reference was pending. In the case of one, the conviction was confirmed, but the sentence reduced. The sentence of death confirmed by the High Court in the case of a prisoner, was commuted into one of rigorous imprisonment for life in the exercise of His Highness the Maharaja's Prerogative of Mercy.

114. *Appeals.*—206 appeals were preferred to the High Court, against 164 in 1088. The number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 232, of which 200 appeals involving 199 persons were disposed of, the balance left at the close of the year being 32. In the total number of appeals for disposal were included 25 appeals affecting 30 persons, preferred by the Darbar against acquittals. The acquittals were set aside and convictions entered against four persons in four cases, interference was wholly declined in 17 cases affecting 22 persons, and retrial was ordered in two appeals affecting two persons. Two appeals affecting two persons were pending at the close of the year.

115. *Revision cases.*—The disposals under the head of Revision rose from 462 to 651. The decisions of the Lower Courts were quashed in 155 cases, modified in 45 cases, irregularities of law or procedure pointed out in 46, and interference was wholly declined in the remaining 405 cases. The number of calendars and proceedings from appeal statements revised was 5,445. 45 applications for transfer of cases and 125 miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.

EXTRADITION.

116. 9 persons were obtained by extradition during the year, of whom two were convicted, one was acquitted and two were discharged; the remaining four were awaiting trial when the year closed. The offences for which the accused were charged, were theft, cheating, kidnapping and forgery.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

TRIBUNALS.

117. A new Munsiff-Magistrate's Court was established at Devicolum, tentatively for one year from the 1st Mithunam 1089, and, from that date, the District Magistrate of Devicolum, who was *ex-officio* Munsiff, ceased to exercise civil jurisdiction. Owing to the heavy arrears in the Trivandrum Munsiffs' Courts, the Additional Munsiff's Court at Tiruvalla was transferred to Trivandrum, where it worked for the whole year. The extended term of one year allowed to the Temporary Second Judge and Additional Sessions Judge's Court at Kottayam having expired in Thulam 1089, its continuance for another year was sanctioned. The arrears in the High Court having been found to be heavy, the Temporary Third Bench, which was sanctioned for six months from the 1st Karkadakam 1088, continued to work for a further period of six months.

The total number of Civil Courts, inclusive of the High Court, on the last day of the year, was the same as in 1088, viz., 43.

LITIGATION IN GENERAL.

118. The sub-joined statement shows the volume of *fresh* litigation, both original and appellate, during the year.

Year.	Original suits.			Appeals.			Grand Total.
	Munsiffs' Courts.	District Courts.	Total.	District Courts.	High Court.	Total.	
1088	64,812	632	65,474	2,490	1,294	3,784	69,258
1089	63,461	828	64,259	2,901	1,178	4,079	68,368

The institutions of the year, as compared with those of 1088, exhibited a decrease of 1,185 cases under original suits, and an increase of 295 cases under appeals. Taking original suits and appeals together, there was a decrease of 890 cases.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION.

119. *The Munsiffs' Courts.*—The institutions of the year fell from 64,842 to 63,461, there being an increase under ordinary suits from 23,780 to 24,927, and a decrease under small causes from 41,062 to 38,534. The numbers for disposal, inclusive of arrears, re-admissions, &c., were 40,823 ordinary suits and 42,921 small causes, out of which, 24,232 and 40,104, respectively, were disposed of, or 917 less than in the previous year. The disposals formed 77 per cent of the total number for disposal, against 79 per cent in 1088. The contested ordinary suits and

small causes disposed of, were 35 and 16 per cent of the total disposals. The arrears rose from 17,618 to 19,408. The number of suits of between one and two years' pendency, rose from 3,696 to 3,914, and that of more than two years' pendency, from 355 to 892. The average duration of contested cases (disposed of), rose from 6 months and 29 days to 8 months and 5 days, and that of uncontested ones from one month and 14 days to one month and 21 days.

120. *The District Courts.*—The number of ordinary suits instituted during the year rose from 583 to 805, while there was a fall in that of small causes from 44 to 23. Inclusive of arrears, the numbers for disposal were 1,496 ordinary suits and 25 small causes, of which 659 and 20, respectively, or a total of 679, were disposed of. The percentage of disposal to the total number for disposal was 45, against 52 in the previous year. The disposals fell from 700 to 679, and were short of the actual institutions by 149. The number of contested ordinary suits and small causes disposed of, formed 62 and 50 per cent, respectively, of the total disposals. The arrears of ordinary suits and of small causes rose from 635 and 2 to 837 and 5, respectively. The number of suits of between one and two years' pendency, rose from 156 to 172, and that of more than two years' pendency, from 48 to 57. The average duration of contested suits (disposed of) rose from 11 months and 22 days to 13 months and 25 days, while that of the uncontested ones fell from 5 months and 13 days to 4 months and 20 days.

The decrease in original litigation in the Munsiffs' Courts was exclusively in petty suits, viz., those below Rs. 50 in value. The number of suits of higher value showed an increase.

121. *Execution of decrees.*—The number of execution applications for disposal, inclusive of arrears, amounted to 77,191 in the Munsiffs' Courts, and 2,283 in the District Courts, out of which 70,197 and 1,870, respectively, were disposed of. The average duration of an execution application in the District Court rose from 61 to 71 days in the case of ordinary suits, and from 33 to 112 days in the case of small causes, while, in the Munsiffs' Courts, the duration in both classes of suits was the same as in 1088 viz., 34 and 23 days, respectively. The amount realised in execution in the District Courts rose from Rs. 3,66,047 to Rs. 4,30,111, and that in the Munsiffs' Courts from Rs. 10,48,421 to Rs. 13,33,279. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned, and those arrested but released without being imprisoned, rose from 1,391 and 5,573, to 1,405 and 6,628, respectively. The number of cases in which movable and immovable properties were sold, rose from 1,606 to 1,831, while that in which possession was given, fell from 1,631 to 1,586. The number of cases in which immovable property attached was dealt with under Section 302 of the Civil Procedure Code fell from 167 to 156.

122. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—The number of miscellaneous petitions connected with execution, disposed of, was 3,483 in the District Courts and 75,141 in the Munsiffs' Courts. 79 petitions in the District Courts and 711 petitions in the Munsiffs' Courts were pending at the close of the year. 121 decrees from the Courts in British India and 245 from the Cochin Courts, were received for execution, while the local decrees transferred for execution to the British Indian and Cochin Courts numbered 101 and 59, respectively. The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of, other than those connected with the execution of decrees, was 14,532 in the District Courts, and 1,89,940 in the Munsiffs' Courts, the number pending at the close of the year being 73 in the District Courts and 786 in the Munsiffs' Courts. In the exercise of the penal powers vested by Sections 165 and 169 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Munsiffs' Courts fined 8 witnesses and bound over one witness.

APPELLATE LITIGATION.

123. *The District Courts.*—The institutions of the year numbered 2,473 regular appeals, 230 cross-objections and 198 appeals from orders, or a total of 2,901. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 4,330, of which 2,493 were disposed of. The disposals were only 58 per cent of the total number for disposal, against 68 per cent in the previous year. The average duration of the pendency of regular appeals fell from 6 months and 1 day to 5 months and 23 days, while that of cross-

objections and appeals from orders rose from 4 months and 12 days, and 2 months and 14 days, to 7 months and 13 days, and 2 months and 29 days, respectively. The arrears at the close of the year were 1,837, against 1,356 in the year previous. All the Courts, except those at Quilon and Kottayam, have shared in the increase in the arrears, the Alleppey Court having the largest increase, viz., 261. Appeals between one and two years old rose from 86 to 156.

124. *The High Court.*—The institutions of the year numbered 513 first appeals and 499 second appeals, against 517 and 594, respectively, in 1088. There was thus a decrease of 4 in the number of first appeals, and of 95 in that of second appeals. The total number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 1,970, of which 1,059 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 911. The disposals exhibited an increase of 28 over those of the previous year, and they were 54 per cent of the number for disposal, against 52 in the year preceding. The duration of the pendency of first appeals fell from 11 months and 24 days to 11 months and 20 days, and of second appeals from 8 months and 8 days to 8 months and 4 days. 25 of that of second appeals were decided by a Full Bench. 350 of the second appeals disposed of, were appeals on facts under Section 553, Clause (c) of the Code of Civil Procedure, against 354 in the year previous. 17 of the first appeals and 22 of the second appeals had to be remanded to the lower Courts after the first hearing under Sections 537 and 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 927 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of, including 206 revision petitions. 45 appeals from orders, 128 cross-objections and 32 review applications, were also disposed of. There were two references under Section 563 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of which one was disposed of.

125. *Quality of work.*—The percentage of appeals from the decrees of the Munsiffs rose from 28 to 30. The percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were 52, 21 and 27, respectively, against 54, 17 and 29 in the year previous. 63 of the Munsiffs' decrees were restored by the High Court, on second appeal, against 43 in 1088.

In the case of the District Courts, the percentage of second appeals (against the appellate decrees of the District Courts) was the same as in 1088, viz., 25, while that of the original decrees appealed against rose from 70 to 77. In the case of first appeals, the percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were 50, 30 and 20 respectively, against 58, 21 and 21 in 1088. The percentages, in regard to second appeals, were 69, 12 and 19, against 70, 11 and 19, in the previous year.

126. *Sirkar Suits and Appeals.*—There were 343 suits in the District Courts to which the Darbar was a party, against 140 in the previous year. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 566, of which 256 were disposed of, 190 on the merits—102 for and 88 against the Darbar. There were 230 appeals before the High Court, of which 97 were disposed of, 95 on the merits—46 for and 49 against the Darbar.

THE LAW COLLEGE.

127. The strength of the College fell from 269 to 261. For the B. L. Degree, 65 students appeared, of whom 10 passed. 102 students appeared for the F. L. examination, of whom 37 passed, two being placed in the second class. Of the 97 students who appeared for the Pleaders Test, 61 passed, 3 being placed in the First Grade. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,535 and Rs. 15,776, respectively.

REGISTRATION.

128. *Sub-Registry offices.*—Four new Sub-Registry offices were opened during the year, raising the total number of offices in the State to 72, against 68 in the previous year. The total number of documents presented for registration rose from 2,39,729 to 2,56,530, which is the highest on record. The average number of documents for each office was 3,563, against 3,525 in 1088.

129. *Value of transactions.*—The aggregate value of the transactions was Rs. 7,73,84,760, against Rs. 7,06,93,256 in 1088, and the average value of a transaction also rose from Rs. 295 to Rs. 301. As in previous years, 96 per cent of the documents registered related to immovable property. The number of wills registered during the year was 444, against 420 in 1088, and the number deposited with the District Registrars was 13, against 10 in the previous year.

130. *Documents registered.*—The total number of documents for registration, including the 30 pending at the beginning of the year, was 2,56,560, of which 2,56,440 were registered, 75 were refused registration, 11 were returned to the parties unregistered, 29 were under reference to the Division Peishkars in regard to stamp value, one was otherwise disposed of and 4 were pending enquiry in the Registration offices at the close of the year. As in previous years, 99 per cent of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. 64 documents remained unclaimed at the end of the year, against 57 in 1088.

131. *Appeals.*—Two appeals under Section 66, and 51 applications under Section 67 of the Registration Regulation, II of 1087, were preferred to the District Registrars during the year. Both the appeals were disposed of, the order of the Sub-Registrar being upheld in one case. Including the 3 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year, the total number of applications for disposal was 54. Of these, 50 were disposed of, the orders of the Sub-Registrars being upheld in 16 cases. Applications were pending at the close of the year.

132. There were two prosecutions under Section 76 of the Regulation, for the offences of making false statements before Registering officers, delivering false copies, false personation, and abetment of the above. 11 persons were charged in the two cases together, and all of them were acquitted. The prosecutions appear to have been launched without adequate grounds. Necessary instructions have been issued, so that, when offences against the Registration Regulation are reported in future, the Director will, before sending the alleged offender or offenders in each case to the Court, satisfy himself by a departmental enquiry that satisfactory evidence could be adduced at the trial of the case.

133. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The receipts of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 5,58,311, against Rs. 5,10,789 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,96,759, against Rs. 1,86,762 in 1088. The increase of Rs. 47,522 in the receipts was due to the increase in the number of documents presented for registration. The increase of Rs. 9,997 in the expenditure was chiefly due to the opening of four new Sub-Registry offices. The ratio of expenditure to the gross income in 1089 was 35 per cent, against 37 per cent in 1088.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

134. During the year, ten Companies limited by shares were newly registered, with an aggregate nominal capital of Bh. Rs. 10,78,035. One Company increased its capital from Rs. 1,99,920 to Rs. 2,04,000. The number of Companies that wound up voluntarily, during the year, was 14. At the close of the year, there were, on the roll, 116 Companies, of which 85 were Companies limited by shares, 21 were Companies limited by guarantee, and the remaining 10 were associations not working for profit, registered under Section 26 of the Companies Regulation.

CHAPTER V.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

135. The season was on the whole not so favourable to agriculture as in 1088. The prices of food grains and the wages of labour did not show any marked variation.

136. The average rainfall gauged at 58 stations was 87.69 inches or 2.31 inches less than that of the previous year. The highest fall was at Peermade and the lowest at Chinnar as in 1088.

AGRICULTURE.

137. *Farms and Experiments.*—The number of Experimental and Demonstration Farms remained the same as in the previous year. A manure depot was opened at Nagercoil, to serve the ryots of South Travancore.

The Silk Farm at Trivandrum opened tentatively some four years ago was made permanent during the year. Experiments on sericulture were continued in the Farm, five crops of mulberry silk and six crops of Eri silk having been raised successfully during the year. The officers of the department spared no efforts to popularise the silk industry by means of vernacular leaflets, lectures and practical demonstration. Mulberry cuttings were freely distributed to the ryots, and several mulberry plantations have been established in various parts of the country. Manurial experiments on different varieties of paddy were carried out in private lands. Experiments on some of the indigenous and exotic varieties of paddy were continued during the year. Experiments were also conducted in regard to various species of the coconut, tapioca, pepper and sugarcane. The varieties that were found to be the best yielders were cultivated on a large scale and the produce distributed among the ryots. The results of the application of departmental manure to coconut trees by the general public are reported to be good. A new sugarcane experiment station was opened at Tiruvalla. Facilities were also afforded for the cultivation of some of the Mauritius varieties of the sugarcane. Practical demonstrations of improved methods of agriculture were continued. Among these may be mentioned the application of special manures for paddy and coconut, the selection of paddy seed, single seedling transplantation of paddy, cultivation of different varieties of banana and plantain, yams, ground-nut, cambodia cotton and guinea-grass, and the use of the Meston plough, lift-irrigation and paddy-threshing machine. The publication of popular leaflets and of the quarterly journal and the delivery of lectures on agricultural subjects were continued.

The cattle-breeding Farm at Trivandrum continued to do useful work. Seed-bulls of a superior breed were sent round from village to village for service.

The analysis of soils, manures, foodstuffs, etc., was done by the Chemistry Assistant. It is proposed to carry out a complete soil survey of the State, and a start in that direction has already been made. Several analyses of oil cakes, fish manure, green leaves and other locally available manures were also made. The work of the Entomology Assistant during the year consisted chiefly in fitting up his

Laboratory, making a general collection of the insects of Travancore, investigating some of the major pests and demonstrating to the ryots the method of controlling them. Several specimens were collected during the year and most of them have been identified.

138. *Cocoanut Palm Disease*.—The practical measures taken to check the spread of the disease and to bring it under control were vigorously continued during the year. The progress of the disease was practically stopped by the segregation, and sometimes by the destruction, of the affected trees in isolated centres of infection, and also by the adoption of similar precautionary measures with the trees in the outermost limits of infected areas. The ryots have realised the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for adopting the precautionary and remedial measures suggested by the department. The manure depots were largely availed of by the people and the manures are becoming popular amongst cocoanut cultivators. The value of the lime and manure sold to the ryots by the department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,826.

139. *Veterinary*.—Two new veterinary hospitals were opened during the year, one at Quilon and the other at Peermade, so that the total number of veterinary hospitals rose from three to five. Each of the five Revenue Divisions has one veterinary hospital now. There was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in various parts of the State, but it did not do much havoc. The outbreak practically subsided by the close of the year. The total number of cases treated was 6,222, or very nearly double the number (3,166) treated in 1088. Of the number of animals treated during the year, more than 80 per cent were agricultural live-stock. The number of operations performed in 1089 was 897, against 737 in 1088. The number of castrations in 1089 was 737, against 509 in 1088.

140. *Fishery*.—With a view to develop the fishery industry of the State by the introduction of up-to-date methods of catching and curing fish and to bring into operation the scientific methods of pisciculture, the Darbar sanctioned the appointment of two Fishery Inspectors during the year. For the first four months after their appointment, the officers were engaged in visiting important fishing centres in the State and acquainting themselves with the local methods of fish catching and curing and the economic conditions of fishermen. The Inspectors were then deputed to undergo a course of training under Sir Frederick Nicholson, Honorary Director of the Department of Fisheries, Madras. The course will be for about two years.

141. *General*.—The department continued to do good work during the year.

FACTORIES.

142. At the end of the year 1089, there were 84 factories, against 88 in the year previous. Of these, 40 were for tea-making on the Cardamom Hills, in Peermade, in Ponnudi and in other places along the line of the ghats. Of the remaining 44, one was in the Trivandrum Division, one in Padmanabhapuram, 25 in Quilon, 16 in Kottayam and one in the Devicolum Division. These 44 factories were severally for the manufacture of tiles, bricks, earthenware, rubber, sugar, cotton and coir yarn, for the extraction of cocoanut oil and for the husking of paddy. The one factory in the Devicolum Division is worked for the generation of electric power. The number of factories worked by steam power alone was 16, and that of those worked by oil engine was 15. Water power and manual labour were used in the rest, either exclusively or in combination with one of the other agencies. The total number of operatives at work was 5,914, including 737 women and 1,197 children. The daily wages ranged from 3 chackrams to Rs. 1½ per head. The duration of work varied from 6½ hours to 12 hours a day. The District Magistrates as well as the Medical Officers inspected the factories in their respective Divisions. Building accommodation and sanitary arrangements were, on the whole, satisfactory.

TRADE.

TRADE.

143. *Value*.—The total volume of the external trade was Rs. 7,05,09,702, against Rs. 6,29,19,846 in 1088. The value of the exports was Rs. 4,21,87,863 or 59.3 per cent and that of the imports Rs. 2,83,21,839 or 40.2 per cent, against 61.7 and 38.3 per cent, respectively, in 1088.

144. *Routes*.—16 per cent of the external trade was by sea, 54 per cent by back-water and 30 per cent by land, against 17, 47 and 36 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

145. *Exports and imports*.—The following statement compares the principal exports and imports for the two years 1088 and 1089 :—

Exports.			Imports.	
Name of article.	Value. Bh. Rs.		Name of article.	Value.
	1088.	1089.		1088. 1089.
Gopra	66,70,216	91,10,173	Piece goods	14,57,158 15,33,319
Cocoanuts	3,88,492	5,37,882	Thread	7,86,995 7,16,959
Coir	56,33,045	56,71,606	Cotton goods	14,05,894 18,72,617
Cables	2,186	815	Rice	28,57,328 52,61,96
Coir fibre	9,019	14,726	Paddy	80,21,133 76,38,177
Cocoanut husk	36,139	54,977	Tobacco	18,19,910 19,31,500
Do. oil	24,91,722	28,19,238	Hardware	3,51,679 6,98,105
Punnac	5,89,065	6,15,247	Provisions	67,335 1,40,129
Arocanuts	5,25,421	4,93,170	Machinery	52,059 74,841
Jaggery	1,92,412	2,00,285	Salt	2,61,215 3,34,716
Coffee	71,021	1,99,760	Gingelly oil	3,36,207 3,26,216
Ginger	10,19,782	8,21,522	Glassware	42,974 50,703
Hides	2,31,065	2,56,019	Liquors	2,97,406 3,66,871
Fish	4,57,972	6,07,317	Sundries	63,32,671 73,16,060
Tamarind	1,72,130	2,25,704		
Molasses	1,52,181	2,12,777		
Pepper	24,88,460	34,61,400		
Timber	6,16,541	3,51,046		
Coir mats	8,55,181	4,21,968		
Coir matting	3,17,077	3,94,230		
Piece goods	8,55,532	9,11,448		
Cardamoms	74,20,552	72,26,757		
Tea	75,54,215	71,47,838		
Other articles				
Total	3,67,99,922	4,21,87,863		2,41,19,924 2,83,21,839

The total value of the articles imported and exported by rail, through the chowkeys established between Quilon and Shencottah, on the Tinnevely—Quilon Railway, was Bh. Rs. 61,46,063, against Bh. Rs. 73,94,801 in 1088.

The *per capita* value of the imports was Rs. 8.2, of the exports Rs. 12.3, and of the total trade Rs. 20.5, against Rs. 7, Rs. 11.3, and Rs. 18.3, respectively, in 1088.

The trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree, the duty on which alone formed 73.8 per cent of the collections from dutiable exports, showed an increase of Rs. 29,75,330, as compared with 1088.

The total value of the rice and paddy imported during the year was Rs. 1,28,99,773, against Rs. 1,08,78,461 in 1088, showing an increase of Rs. 20,21,312.

146. *Direction.*—The direction of the external trade is shown in the following statement:—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of entire trade
	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.	1088
British India	3,97,80,473	2,68,51,579	6,66,32,052	95.8
Foreign countries				
1. Pondicherry and Marseilles	44,981	10,353	55,334	.01
2. Ceylon	2,86,190	8,84,316	11,70,506	1.93
3. The United Kingdom	2,53,208	6,31,218	7,84,426	1.11
4. America	5,16,602	403	5,17,005	.41
5. Other countries	13,06,409	43,970	13,50,379	1.24
Total	24,07,390	14,70,260	38,77,650	4.7
Grand total	4,21,87,863	2,83,21,839	7,05,09,702	...

As usual, the bulk of the trade was with British India.

MARINE.

147. *Shipping.*—The number of vessels that called at the several ports during the year was 468, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,62,347, against 585 with a tonnage of 4,92,001 in 1088.

148. *Pier and Tramway.*—The receipts from port dues, tramway hire, light house fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 25,024, against Rs. 24,033 in the previous year.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

149. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 38,40,779, which a sum of Rs. 34,92,697 was expended by the Chief Engineer's Department at Rs. 3,48,082 by the Maramat Department, against Rs. 36,84,875, or Rs. 38,56,484 by the former and Rs. 3,28,391 by the latter, in 1088.

The total outlay on the Kodayar Project Works during the year was Rs. 3,15,437 inclusive of the Establishment and Tools and Plant charges adjusted to the Project, thus raising the total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1089 to Rs. 80,38,245. The several works connected with the scheme made good progress.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

150. *The Staff.*—Mr. A. H. Bastow, Chief Engineer, continued to be in charge of the department till the 26th Chingam 1089/10th September 1913, when he proceeded on leave, handing over charge to the late Mr. H. A. Minchin, who was in charge of the department till the day of his death on the 9th Kanni 1089/25th September 1913. On the death of Mr. Minchin, Mr. O. S. Barrow, who was acting Deputy Chief Engineer, assumed charge of the department and continued in charge till Mr. F. J. Jacob returned from leave and took over charge of the department on the 1st Thulam 1089/17th October 1913. Mr. Jacob was in charge of the department as

Ag. Chief Engineer, throughout the remaining portion of the year with the exception of a few days' absence from the 14th Edavom 1089 to the 1st Mithunom 1089, when Mr. Barrow acted for him. Mr. H. A. Minchin, Executive Engineer, first grade, who was Acting Chief Engineer, died during the year under report. In his death, the Darbar lost a very valuable and conscientious officer, and his name will always be remembered in connection with the Kodayar Irrigation Project. Mr. S. E. Vaikuntam Aiyar, first grade Executive Engineer, who was on long leave preparatory to retirement, finally severed his connection with the department on the 6th Karkadakam 1089 after a long and faithful service of over 22 years. The head-quarters of the Kodayar Project Division were shifted from Kulasekharam to Nagercoil on the 17th Meenam 1089 and the territorial jurisdiction of the Quilon Division was extended during the year by the transfer, to the Canal Sub-Division, of all navigation routes from Tiruvallam to Arukutti frontier, which were declared Public Canals under the Canals and Ferries Regulation. At the end of the year under report, the Tovala Channel Sub-Division was abolished. There were also some changes in Sections and their number was increased from 49 in 1088 to 56 in 1089. The executive staff was strengthened by the addition of nine more Upper Subordinates (one Supervisor in the 2nd Grade and 8 Overseers) during the year.

151. *Budget grant and Expenditure.*—The grant sanctioned as per the first Budget for 1089 was Rs. 30,75,545 inclusive of the amount anticipated by the sale of tank-beds under the Kodayar Project, which would go to reduce the Capital Outlay on the Project, and the funds ordered to be transferred for Forest Works from the Forest Budget. The grant as per the revised Budget was Rs. 35,50,000 and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 34,92,697. The following statement compares the expenditure of the two years 1088 and 1089.

Minor Heads.	Original Works and Special Repairs.		Maintenance.		Total.	
	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Communications	7,86,514	9,66,706	4,90,249	5,28,888	12,76,763	14,95,594
2. Buildings	7,89,584	8,60,983	88,178	92,979	8,77,762	9,53,962
3. Irrigation	4,62,169	3,23,486	56,503	60,907	5,18,672	3,84,393
4. Miscellaneous	1,12,180	1,12,423	28,257	28,805	1,40,437	1,41,233
Total	21,50,447	22,63,603	6,63,187	7,11,579	28,13,634	29,75,182
Establishment					4,35,031	4,49,077
Tools and Plant					87,797	76,279
Suspense & refunds					20,022	52,906
Total					33,56,484	35,53,444
Deduct from Capital Expenditure on the Kodayar Project, the sale-proceeds of tank-beds, credited to capital account.						60,747
Total expenditure for the year					32,56,484	34,92,697

152. *Communications.*—The expenditure of Rs. 5,28,888 incurred on "Maintenance" during the year was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Main roads	4,20,907
Forest roads	4,877
Village roads	27,372
Traces	8,832
Canals	46,241
Ferries	20,659

The lengths of the communications maintained during the year were :—

Main roads	...	...	2,511 miles
Forest roads	...	...	34 "
Village roads	...	...	1,734 "
Traces	...	...	460 "
Canals	...	...	203 "

The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 168 per mile for a main road, Rs. 143 for a forest road, Rs. 16 for a village road, Rs. 19 for a trace and Rs. 228 for a canal.

The outlay on "Communications—Original Works", which included also 'Special Repairs' amounted to Rs. 9,66,706 and was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Main roads	4,19,291
Forest roads	16,308
Forest bridges	3,987
Bridges & culverts	3,12,409
Canals	2,04,329
Ferries	6,407
Miscellaneous	3,975

A sum of Rs. 10,531 was spent on the conversion of the bridge path from Munaar to Devicolam into a cart road. The collection of metal has almost been completed and the work will be proceeded with and finished soon. The total expenditure on this work to the end of 1089 amounted to Rs. 35,132. The construction of a deviation line between Anakulam and Munaar has made good progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 19,231, which raised the total expenditure on this work to the end of 1089 to Rs. 61,108. A sum of Rs. 28,022 was spent in widening the High Range Western Outlet road from the 8th to the 35th mile, the total expenditure to the end of the year on the same being Rs. 38,533 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 75,100 for the work. The road has been opened to cart traffic up to Kunjiyar on the 25th mile and the widening of the road further on was in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 7,587 was incurred in the improvement of the Northern Outlet road under the estimates for "metalling the road from the 18th to 23rd mile", "metalling the worst portions of the road" and "improvements to the road", besides Rs. 5,687 spent for repairing slips and rain damages. The work of improvements to the Ettumanur-Vaikam road was completed during the year, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,958, and the total outlay to the end of the year, Rs. 19,449. The re-metalling of the Kottayam-Kumili Road, 0 to 4½ miles, has been completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 13,622. The re-metalling of this road, from the 34th to the 39th mile, absorbed Rs. 10,174 and this work is nearing completion. The work of improving and metalling this road from the 61st to the 70th mile was taken up during the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 9,396 was incurred on the same. A sum of Rs. 19,358 was spent on metalling the Ettumanur-Laham road. The opening of a six-feet trace from Ilikal crossing to join the Proverthy Cutcherry at Kottayam cost Rs. 10,999 during the year. The earth-work and clearing of jungle have been completed, as also the embankments. An expenditure of Rs. 7,202 was incurred during the year on the conversion of the trace between Manimala and Ranni into a cart road, thus raising the total expenditure to Rs. 30,262 to the end of 1089. The roadway and the masonry works have been completed. The conversion of the trace from Avanishvaram to Pattanapuram into a cart road and the improvements to the Nindakara-Kamankulangara Section of the Alleppey-Quilon road absorbed Rs. 17,894 and Rs. 10,011, respectively. The latter work has practically been completed, except the approaches to the Chavara bridge; while, with regard to the former, the first three miles were completed and the embankments and cuttings in the fourth and fifth miles were very nearly completed, the culverts having been under construction. A sum of

Rs. 14,119 was spent on improvements to the Main Central road, 47th to 76th mile. All the road-work, except some cutting near Chengannur, was completed. The widening and metalling of the Pattanapuram-Konni road, the construction of a cart road from Vattasserikara to Rajampara, the extension of the Coupe road, Shendurni Circle, the construction of the Perumpavur-Puthencruz road, and the improvements to the Puliamur-Vazhur road were some of the other important road works that were in progress during the year. The construction of the bridge over the Muvattupuzha river, 131st mile, Main Central road, has made good progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 45,498 and the total expenditure to the end of 1089, Rs. 1,98,318. The work is nearing completion. The construction of a platform bridge on the first mile, Muvattupuzha-Todupuzha road, was started during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,750, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 10,008. A sum of Rs. 20,868 was spent on the construction of a new bridge over the Manimala river, 78th mile, Main Central road. The construction of a low level bridge over Manimala crossing on Ranni-Manimala road absorbed Rs. 5,954. The expenditure incurred during the year on the reconstruction of the Parappara bridge was Rs. 19,247, which raised the total expenditure to the end of the year to Rs. 33,022. All works except the parapets and the roadway over the platform have been completed. The work of providing a reinforced concrete platform to the Ittikara bridge, Trivandrum-Quilon road, was completed during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 16,164, the outlay during the year being Rs. 5,370. An outlay of Rs. 8,328 was incurred during the year in providing a reinforced concrete platform to the bridge across Thuvalar, 35th mile, Main Southern road. The reconstruction of the platform of the bridge at Kuzhittura cost Rs. 1,01,214 during the year, the total expenditure to the end of 1089 being Rs. 1,73,041. The bridge work made very good progress. The widening of the entrance to the Wadai Canal from the mouth of the Pallathuruthi river absorbed Rs. 8,495 during the year. The first section has been completed and the work of widening and deepening the second section was in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 5,492 was incurred in opening the Chalakalpadam Canal in the Changanachery taluk. The opening of the canal from Alleppey to Shertallay absorbed Rs. 51,937 during the year and the work was started from both ends. The work of reserving and demarcating the Vembanad lake was pushed through vigorously, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 31,944. The improvements to the Commercial Canal cost Rs. 59,838 during the year, the total expenditure to the end of 1089 being Rs. 1,97,890. The construction of the Thottapally lock and bridge combined made good progress, the expenditure being Rs. 26,489. The work of constructing 2 groynes south of the groynes already constructed at Varkala has been almost completed at a cost of Rs. 7,331, incurred during the year.

153. *Buildings*.—The outlay on "Maintenance" was Rs. 92,979.

The expenditure on "Original Works", which included also "Special Repairs" was Rs. 8,60,983. Under the scheme for improvements to the treasuries attached to the taluks, strong rooms were provided for sixteen taluk treasuries at a cost of Rs. 20,928 during the year. With regard to the provision of new Pakuthi Cutcherries for the Revenue Department, as many as 16 were taken in hand during the year and most of them were completed. The expenditure incurred on these works was Rs. 7,511. The outlay on the construction of certain buildings at Thenmalai for the Forest Department was Rs. 12,780, the total expenditure being Rs. 28,519; and the buildings have been completed. The construction of 3 timber-stacking sheds at Thenmalai was completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 4,930. A sum of Rs. 4,452 was spent in providing additional accommodation for the office of the Conservator of Forests, Quilon. The construction of an office for the Divisional Forest officer with timber and fuel depot at Vazhuthakad, Trivandrum, absorbed Rs. 8,033 during the year, the total expenditure to the end of 1089 being Rs. 32,684. A sum of Rs. 5,526 was spent on the construction of a building for the Higher Grade Elementary School for girls at Edapally and Rs. 11,912 for a new building for the Higher Grade Elementary Schools at Shertallay and Talavadi cost Rs. 5,056 and Rs. 8,550, respectively, during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,161 was spent in extending the Higher Grade Elementary School building at Changanachery.

1. *Development of cultivation.*—The dry area under crop increased from 8,320 acres in 1088 to 9,000 acres 1089, while the total dry area for which water was utilised was 10,085 acres.

157. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Under this head, the outlay during the year was Rs. 1,41,233. A sum of Rs. 8,737 was spent during the year in improving the market landing at Changanachery, the total expenditure to the end of 1089 being Rs. 15,381. The outlay incurred in extending the present landing and reconstructing the retaining wall of the Atirampuzha basin was Rs. 3,723 and that in refitting the Ariad and Pallam Munro lights, Rs. 7,107. The improvements to the premises and buildings of the Connemara Market were completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,152. The expenditure on special repairs to the Varkala Chakrathiratham tank was Rs. 4,218. The work of constructing the parapet wall along the left bank of the Puttarikandam Channel made fair progress, the outlay being Rs. 2,571. The works in connection with the erection of a jetty and pier at Valathurai absorbed Rs. 21,411, the total expenditure to the end of 1089 being Rs. 1,03,524. Certain works in connection with the Srivaram tank were taken up and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,404. The provision of three lines of rails on the Alleppey Pier and reinforced concrete fender piles for the same absorbed Rs. 23,180 and Rs. 1,413, respectively, during the year. The former work has been completed.

158. *Investigation.*—Several investigations were in hand or completed during the year, mostly for road works. The tracing of a cart line from Kumili through the Cardamom Hills to Devicolum has been completed and the first 20 miles were demarcated by cutting a three-foot path. The line for a direct cart road connecting the Districts around Muvattupuzha, Kuttattukulam and Piravam with the important markets of Thalayolaparambu and Vaikam was under investigation. The investigation of the lines for constructing roads from Kunnicoode to Anchal, from Avanigawaram to Adur via Pattazhi and from Karunagapalli to Chavara was also taken up. The other investigations were for (1) a saw mill and match factory at Ottakkal, (2) scheme for diverting the Palaruvi into the Shencottah taluk (3) investigation of certain valleys in the Shencottah taluk for Irrigation Projects, (4) Parayankari branch channel and (5) constructing a bridge over the Periyar river at Alwaye. Ten tanks in the Vilavankol taluk were also investigated during the year. The investigation for the drainage and water-supply for Trivandrum was completed.

159. *Establishment.*—The total charges on account of Establishment amounted to Rs. 4,49,977, which bears a ratio of 15.09 per cent to the expenditure on works against 15.4 per cent in the previous year. Taking the charges on account of "Works", "Establishment" and "Tools and Plant" *seriatim*, it is found that 85 per cent of the total outlay was spent on "Works", 13 per cent on "Establishment" and 2 per cent on "Tools and Plant", as against 84 per cent, 13 per cent and 3 per cent in 1088.

160. *General.*—The working of the department was satisfactory.

The rules under the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation were brought into force from the 1st Makaram 1089.

THE MARAMAT DEPARTMENT.

161. The expenditure incurred by the Maramat Department was made up of the following:—

	Rs.
Grant to the Panivagay Department	... 1,13,319
Expenditure by the Division Maramat Department.	... 1,93,849
Expenditure on account of establishments maintained at the	
Palaces and other Sirkar buildings in charge of the Peishkars	... 29,072
Petty construction and repairs on account of Bhaktivilas.	... 5,198
Establishment and other charges of the Maramat Sub-Engineer	... 6,644
Total.	3,48,081

162. *The Division Maramat Grant and Expenditure.*—The grant under the first Budget of the year for the Maramat works in the five Divisions, *i. e.* Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Devicolum, was Rs. 1,79,923 and that under the revised Budget Rs. 1,94,700. Including the special funds since sanctioned, the total grant for the year amounted to Rs. 2,18,008. The following statement compares the revised allotments of the several Divisions, with the expenditure in each under the heads of Works and Establishment:—

No.	Division.	Works.		Establishment.		Total.	
		Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Padmanabhapuram	57,507	57,552	3,864	3,696	61,191	61,248
2	Trivandrum	30,396	14,323	3,504	3,450	33,900	17,773
3	Quilon	63,064	62,959	6,267	5,763	69,331	68,722
4	Kottayam	40,948	34,645	6,098	6,218	47,046	40,863
5	Devicolum	6,540	5,243	...	...	6,540	5,243
	Total.....	1,98,455	1,74,722	19,553	19,127	2,18,008	1,94,839

The largest lapse from the allotment for works was, as in 1088, in the Trivandrum Division, the amount lapsed being Rs. 10,073, or 52 per cent of the allotment. This is most unsatisfactory, and such a state of things should not recur in future. There was a lapse of Rs. 6,303 or 15 per cent in the Kottayam Division which also should be avoided in future.

163. *Works. — A. Padmanabhapuram Division:*—An expenditure of Rs. 660 was incurred during the year on the car-wheel work at Bhutapandi, which is almost completed. The terrace work in the Subramonya Swami Coil at Tovala, the Palace work at Tovala, the Krishnaswami Coil work at Tovala and the car-shelter work at Tirupattisaram absorbed Rs. 1,600, Rs. 1,513, Rs. 3,958 and Rs. 1,837 respectively during the year. The last work was completed. The Nalukettu work at the Cape was also completed, the outlay on the same during the year being Rs. 1,700. The compound wall work round the Nalukettu at the Cape was also completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 373. The works connected with the Kommandai Amman Coil were also completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,622. A sum of Rs. 10,287 was spent on Krishnancoil temple works at Vattasseril. The Sricoil and the compound wall works in connection with the Ezhagaram temple were completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 5,851. The repairs to the out-houses attached to the Tiruvattar Devaswom absorbed Rs. 2,395. An expenditure of Rs. 4,160 was incurred on the Nattalam Siva temple works and Rs. 2,400 on the Mandakad temple works. The construction of a new Nalukettu at Kuzhittura has been completed.

B. Trivandrum Division:—The outlay incurred on the restoration of the Kazhakuttam temple during the year was Rs. 2,012. The restoration of the Tonnal temple absorbed Rs. 1,786. The Madavur Melparur temple works were completed during the year. The Krishnaswami temple works at Neyyattinkara were almost completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,160. The Parassala temple compound wall work absorbed Rs. 1,045 during the year. The construction of kitchens for non-caste Indians in the Satroms at Kallar and Nedumangad was completed at a cost of Rs. 821.

C. Quilon Division:—A sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent on certain new works in the Tevalli Palace. The works in connection with the Vettikavila Kizheedu temple absorbed Rs. 4,000. The Nalambalam work is almost over and most of the Sricoil work is finished, the roofing and brick work alone remaining to be done. The expenditure during the year on the Mambazhathura temple works in the Padmanabhapuram taluk was Rs. 4,000. The outlay on the Sastamkotta temple works

in the Kunnattur taluk was Rs. 3,000. The Anakottil and the Bhandaram work in the Haripad temple absorbed Rs. 1,734 and Rs. 1,000, respectively. The Sricoil and Nalambalam works in connection with the Sastha temple at Pantalam were in progress, the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,710. The Krishnaswami temple works at Mavelikara absorbed Rs. 2,850 during the year. The roof of the Nalambalam has been tiled. An expenditure of Rs. 4,068 was incurred on the temple works at Tiruvavandoor. The Garbhagriham work was almost completed. The Gopuram works in the Tiruvalla and Aramulla temples, and the Elavanthi Kulapura works were in progress, the outlay on them being Rs. 2,906, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,647 respectively.

D. Kottayam Division :—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent during the year in providing compound wall round the Aroor temple in the Shertallay taluk. The expenditure incurred on the Mannattu temple works and the Markandeswaram temple works in the Parur taluk was Rs. 5,200 and Rs. 2,300, respectively. The repairs to the Keezhur temple absorbed Rs. 1,086. The eastern Gopuram works in the Ettumanur temple have been completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 336 and the total expenditure to the end of 1089 Rs. 3,507. The Taliyal temple works and the construction of separate kitchens in the Kottayam, Panbadi and Kuthattukulam Satroms were completed during the year. The Easwaraseva Kottaram works in the Todupuzha taluk, the Thiruvallur temple tank work and the Alwaye Padinjarematom works in the Alangad taluk and the Elankavu temple works in the Vaikam taluk were some of the works in progress during the year. Additional works to the Asamanur Tiruvella temple in the Kunnathnad taluk were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,965. The Sricoil works in connection with the Thrikkakara temple, Alangad taluk, were almost completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 650 and that to the end of the year Rs. 26,163. Certain additional works to the above temple were also in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,373. The outlay on the Tidanad temple works was Rs. 2,683.

E. Devicolum Division :—A sum of Rs. 1,162 was spent on improvements to the premises of the Devicolum Division Cutcherry and for the supply of drinking water to Sirkar officers, and Rs. 1,200 on the construction of a kitchen to the Mundakayam Satrom. The conversion of the old Cardamom Store Sheds at Vandamettu and Santhanpara into Camp Sheds and the supply of furniture to them and to the Camp Shed at Oodumbanshola absorbed Rs. 1,303.

164. *The staff*.—A special Maramat Aminadar was sanctioned temporarily for one year for the Eranial taluk. The Maramat Architect's (Thatchusastra Parisodhakan's) establishment was increased by the addition of a clerk.

165. *General*.—Many of the incomplete works were completed during the year. The administration of the department was on the whole satisfactory.

RAILWAY.

166. The Railway from Shencottah to Quilon continued to work at a loss. The guaranteed interest paid by the Darbar during the year was Bh. Rs. 1,03,121, against Bh. Rs. 1,19,551 in 1088.

167. The acquisition of lands for the Quilon-Trivandrum Extension of the Tinnevely-Quilon (Travancore) Railway was almost completed during the year. Arrangements are being made for the early construction of the Line. The amount spent by the Darbar on account of the Extension in 1089 was Rs. 5,30,065.

ANCHAL.

168. *Anchal offices and letter boxes*.—There were 210 offices and 279 letter boxes at the end of the year, against 198 and 278, respectively, in 1088.

169. *Covers posted*.—The total number of covers, both private and official, posted during the year, was 94,12,842, against 81,34,390 in the year previous, showing an increase of 12,78,452 covers. Over 70 per cent of this increase was under private covers, which were 9,28,533 more than in 1088.

170. *Delivery of articles*.—93,98,744 articles were delivered during the year, against 79,07,658 in 1088, giving an average of 21,756 articles to each delivery peon, against 19,476 in the previous year.

171. *Length of the mail line*.—The total length of the mail line at the end of the year was 1,375 miles, against 1,313 miles in 1088, showing an increase of 62 miles. A new line of 17 miles was opened from Navaikulam to Chadayamangalam. The runners' mail line from Trivandrum to Kottarakara, 46 miles in length, was abolished with the introduction of the Motor Anchal service, the mails to Kottarakara being conveyed by the Railway from Quilon. The runners' line from Kottayam to Mundakayam was also abolished and motor service introduced instead. The total length of motor service is 123 miles—90 miles between Nagercoil and Quilon, and 33 miles between Kottayam and Mundakayam.

172. *Value-payable system*.—50,205 value-payable articles were received during the year, against 37,457 in 1088, showing an increase of 12,748 articles. The number of articles delivered was 37,386, or 1,475 more than in the preceding year.

173. *Hundies issued and paid*.—The number of offices transacting hundi business was 210, against 197 in 1088. 1,94,170 inland hundies (inclusive of Revenue hundies and Government Revenue Remittance hundies) for Rs. 24,77,737 were issued during the year. Foreign hundies numbered 4,814 for Rs. 97,920. The total number of hundies, inland and foreign, issued during the year was thus 1,98,984 for Rs. 25,75,657, against 1,70,017 for Rs. 22,55,414 in 1088, showing an increase of 28,967 hundies for Rs. 3,20,243. 1,97,607 hundies for Rs. 25,03,275 were paid during the year. 2,765 hundies were refused and 563 unclaimed. The refused and unclaimed hundies were duly returned to the senders. 8 hundies for Rs. 22 were unclaimed both by the payees and the remitters. The revenue hundi system tentatively introduced in 1085, was made permanent in the year under report. 3,224 revenue hundies for Rs. 20,514 were issued during the year, against 2,984 hundies for Rs. 18,789 in 1088, showing an increase of 240 hundies for Rs. 1,725.

174. *Receipts and Expenditure*.—The receipts from the Anchal service amounted to Rs. 1,81,644, against Rs. 1,66,406 in 1088. The cost of working the department was Rs. 1,66,757, against Rs. 1,51,803 in the previous year. The increase in the expenditure was mainly due to the introduction of the Motor Anchal service, the increase of Rs. 2 in the pay of the Village Anchal Masters on Rs. 8 per mensem, the opening of 10 permanent and experimental village offices, the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 50 to the Anchal Superintendent and to the increases granted to the clerks in a few Anchal Offices.

175. *Transit service*.—The receipts from the working of the transit service amounted to Rs. 2,507 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,075, against Rs. 1,791 and Rs. 2,120, respectively, in 1088.

176. *Dead Letter Office*.—The number of covers received in the Dead Letter Office during the year was 30,505. Of these, 95 letters had neither name nor address, against 103 such in 1088. The value of cheques (hundi advices issued by hundi merchants) stamps, etc., found in the covers opened and returned to the senders, amounted to Rs. 74, against Rs. 108 in the previous year.

177. *General.*—The Savings Bank system, which was introduced in six Anchal offices as an experimental measure during 1088, was extended to 18 more offices in 1089, so that 2,506 new accounts were opened. The total deposits amounted to Rs. 3,90,580. There were 6,080 deposits and 2,895 withdrawals in 1089, against 552 and 251, respectively, in 1088.

Under the system of reciprocal issues and payments of hundies between the offices in Travancore and Cochin, hundies for Rs. 96,918 were sent to and paid in Cochin, while hundies for Rs. 26,803 were received and paid in Travancore.

A new Anchal Regulation, IX of 1089, was passed during the year. Registration envelopes, at 4 and 3½ chackrams, and new Anchal Cards, with writing space on the address side, were introduced, the three-fourths chackram covers being abolished.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL

AND

SANITARY.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

178. The total number of births registered during the year was 73,515 and the total number of deaths was 45,890, against 63,882 and 52,980, respectively, in the preceding year. The birth and death rates were 21 and 13 per mille, respectively, against 19 and 15 in 1088. The number of infantile deaths registered during the year was 6,077, giving a ratio of 83 per mille of registered births, against 5,272 and 86 per mille during 1088. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the towns governed by the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

Disease.	Deaths.	
	1088	1089
Cholera ...	2,284	432
Smallpox ...	392	304
Fevers ...	13,789	13,012
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	11,210	7,961
Injuries ...	860	838
Other causes	24,445	23,343

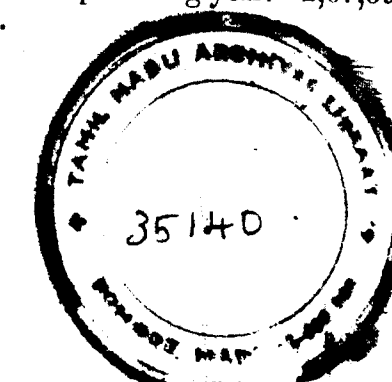
The statement in the margin shows the deaths from various causes during the year, as compared with those of the previous year. There was a substantial decrease in the mortality from cholera.

VACCINATION.

179. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 2,40,313, against 1,78,411 in the previous year. Of these, 1,92,324 were primary vaccinations and 47,989 re-vaccinations. Each vaccinator, on an average, vaccinated only 169 cases per month, while the minimum prescribed by the Darbar is 175. The Sanitary Commissioner states that the minimum of 175 cases fixed for each vaccinator is unduly high. He has been requested to submit a separate report on the subject. The number of cases verified by the inspecting staff rose from 56,483 in 1088 to 81,113 in 1089.

180. 9,589 infants were successfully vaccinated during the year, against 6,282 in 1088, the percentage to registered births being 13.4, against 9.5 in the year before.

181. Glycerine was, as usual, the *vaccinifer* for the lymph prepared in the Vaccine Depot, and the rate of success obtained with it was cent per cent in primary vaccinations and 85.5 in re-vaccinations, against 95.9 and 58.5, respectively, in 1088. The insertion success rate was 67.3, against 72.6 per cent in the preceding year. 2,07,591 grains of vaccine were manufactured during the year.



RURAL CONSERVANCY.

182. Of the 29 Conservancy stations that remained under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner at the end of 1088, four more stations (Haripad, Mavelikara, Kuzhittura and Attungal) were constituted towns under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation. The revenue derived from the sale of street-sweepings, which were, as usual, collected and sold by auction, was Rs. 148, against Rs. 61 in 1088.

183. Special sanitary arrangements in connection with 16 festivals were made by the department during the year, against 18 in 1088.

184. The Sanitary officers medically treated 607 cases during the year, against 1,121 cases in 1088. 13 out of 14 cases of snake-bite are reported to have been successfully treated by vaccinators and Conservancy overseers, who have been supplied with Sir Lauder Brunton's snake-bite out-fits.

185. The expenditure on account of the Sanitary Department was Rs. 75,741 during the year, against Rs. 72,801 in 1088.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEES.

186. *New Committees.*—Four new Town Improvement Committees were formed at Kuzhittura, Mavelikara, Haripad and Attungal, the first two with effect from the 1st Chingam, the third from the 1st Kanni and the fourth from the 1st Vrischikam 1089. Thus the total number of towns in the State under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation was 19.

187. *Meetings.*—The number of meetings held by the four new Committees in 1089 stood as shown below :—

Kuzhittura	23.
Mavelikara	22.
Haripad	30.
Attungal	13.

The average number of meetings held by the old Committees of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Alwaye, Kayangulam, Tiruvalla, Vaikam, Shencottah, Colachel, Padmanabhapuram, Changanachery, Parur and Neyyattinkara was 26. The largest number of meetings, viz., 55, was held in Trivandrum. Shencottah, Colachel, Padmanabhapuram and Parur came next with 40, 33, 32 and 31 meetings, respectively, while the smallest was in Vaikam, being only 12.

188. *Prosecutions.*—The total number of prosecutions instituted by all the Committees during the year was 2338, of which 1646 ended in conviction. Of the prosecutions, as many as 1546 were started by the Town Improvement Committee Trivandrum.

189. *Public health.*—Cholera prevailed in a sporadic form in the town of Nagercoil, and smallpox in an epidemic form in the town of Kottayam. Prompt preventive measures were taken by the Committees concerned. In the other towns, public health was fairly satisfactory. Each Committee had complete responsibility in regard to plague-observation and all other plague works within its jurisdiction and appointed its own local authority for observation within its area.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

190. *Finance.*—The following statement shows the receipts and the expenditure of the various Town Improvement Committees during the year :—

Name of Town Improvement Committee.	Opening balance.	Receipts.		Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
		Sirkar grant.	Local taxation, etc.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trivandrum	2,482	25,624	27,242	55,348	53,681	1,667
Nagercoil	11,866	2,500	13,091	27,457	14,336	13,121
Quilon	4,358	4,000	7,888	16,246	11,812	4,434
Alleppey	7,899	2,500	8,062	18,461	10,974	7,487
Kottayam	3,300	2,000	2,364	7,664	3,756	3,908
Alwaye	4,022	500	4,271	8,793	3,088	5,705
Kayangulam	887	500	853	2,240	1,695	545
Tiruvalla	188	500	915	1,603	978	625
Vaikam	1,568	500	1,022	3,090	1,274	1,816
Shencottah	901	500	1,491	2,892	1,611	1,281
Colachel	615	500	2,384	3,499	2,313	1,186
Padmanabhapuram	1,162	500	2,380	4,042	2,533	1,509
Changanachery	109	500	628	1,237	1,162	75
Parur	1,970	500	4,808	7,278	3,206	4,072
Neyyattinkara	152	500	781	1,433	835	598
Kuzhittura	...	500	911	1,411	658	753
Mavelikara	...	500	354	854	782	72
Haripad	...	500	440	940	780	160
Attungal	...	500	339	839	635	204
Total.....	41,479	43,624	80,224	1,65,327	1,16,109	49,218

The opening balance at the beginning of 1089 to the credit of all the Committees amounted to Rs. 41,479. The collections made by the Committees in the shape of license fees, scavenging fees, house tax, &c., rose to Rs. 80,224, from Rs. 63,405 in the previous year. The grant by the Darbar was Rs. 43,624, against Rs. 42,229 in 1088. Thus the receipts of the Committees during the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,848, against Rs. 1,05,634 in the previous year. Inclusive of the opening balance, the total amount available for expenditure by the Committees in 1089 was Rs. 1,65,327. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,16,109, against Rs. 94,311 in 1088. The closing balance at the end of 1089 to the credit of all the Committees was Rs. 49,218.

191. *General.*—The rules for the election of non-official members were revised during the year and the privilege of electing all the non-official members was granted to the towns of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Shencottah and Kayangulam.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

192. *Sirkar Institutions.*—22 hospitals and 31 dispensaries were maintained during the year, exclusive of special institutions, against 22 hospitals and 29 dispensaries during 1088. The two new dispensaries opened during the year are those at

Perumpavoor and Kuttattukulam. A Dental Section was opened in the General Hospital. The number of in-patients in all the Sirkar institutions, general and special, was 21,191, against 16,899, and that of out-patients, 7,04,758, against 6,24,231 in the previous year. There were 1,503 beds, against 1,480 in 1088. Of the out-patients, the officers on itinerant duty treated 3,624 cases, against 15,100 in the previous year. Of the in-patients treated in all the institutions, about 62 per cent were cured, 25 per cent were relieved, 7 per cent discharged otherwise, and 3 per cent died. 35,314 surgical operations were performed during the year, against 30,975 in 1088. 276 post-mortem examinations were conducted, of which 243 were medico-legal and 33 pathological cases.

93. *Midwives*.—49 midwives were at work during the year, against 46 in the previous year. 3,574 cases of labour were attended by them, against 3,318 in 1088, giving an average of 73 cases per midwife, against 72 in the year before. A Midwifery class consisting of 8 stipendiary and 4 private pupils was opened on the 1st Kanni 1089, in the Victoria Jubilee School, Quilon.

194. *Compounders' Class*.—Four out of the five pupil-compounders who had been undergoing training in the Alleppey Hospital passed their final examination, as also the seven pupil-compounders, who had been undergoing training in the General Hospital.

195. *St. John's Ambulance Class*.—Classes for training in "First aid to the injured", were started at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam and Parur during the year. 19 candidates passed the examination.

196. *The Leper Asylum*.—There were 166 lepers at the beginning of the year; 64 were newly admitted and 110 re-admitted, making a total of 340, of whom 281 were males and 59 females. Of these, 167 were discharged and 24 died. 149 lepers remained in the Asylum at the close of the year.

197. *The Lunatic Asylum*.—There were 164 lunatics at the beginning of the year; 18 were newly admitted and 4 re-admitted, making a total of 186, of whom 124 were males and 62 females. Of these, 11 were discharged, 10 died and 165 remained at the close of the year.

198. *Grant-in-aid institutions*.—The number of institutions under this head during the year was 13, the same as in 1088. The number of sick treated in them was 97,312, against 1,00,271 in the previous year.

199. *Vaidyasalas*.—There were 71 Vaidyasalas at the close of the year, against 68 in 1088. 1,35,613 patients were treated by the Vaidyans during the year, against 1,36,074 in the previous year.

200. *Financial*.—The following statement compares the expenditure on Medical Relief in the State during the years 1088 and 1089:—

	1088.	1089.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sirkar institutions ...	4,24,100	4,21,099
Grant-in-aid institutions ...	11,965	11,308
Vaidyasalas ...	15,091	15,529
Total.....	4,51,156	4,47,936

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

201. 115 cases were received and attended to during the year. Of these, 37 were cases of alleged human poisoning, and in 24 of them poison was detected—arsenic in 10, mercurous chloride in one, potassium chlorate in one, potassium chloride in one, orphia in four, alcohol in one, *datura* in one, *cerbera odallam* in six, *oleum crotonis* in one and a poisonous alkaloid in six. Four cases of cattle-poisoning were investigated and arsenic was detected in three of them. 60 cases of blood-stains were investigated and stains of mammalian blood were detected in 40 of them. Seminal stain was detected in the one case received during the year. There were 13 cases for analysis of water, ganja, salt, native medicinal preparations, hair, bone, &c.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION.

202. The chief events of the year were the following:—

(1) Changes were made in the Education Code consequent on (a) the lowering of the minimum age for candidates appearing for the Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination from fourteen to thirteen in the case of boys, and to twelve in the case of girls; (b) the extension of the concession of half-fee rates to Pariahs; (c) the fixing of grants to teachers of special subjects in Elementary Schools, viz., Munshis, Drawing masters, Drill masters, Music teachers and Sewing mistresses; and (d) the regulation of fees for the Honors Course.

(2) To relieve the Director of routine work, the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Director was sanctioned, and Mr. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A., one of the Inspectors of Elementary Schools, was appointed to the place.

(3) In order to secure more efficient inspection of the Elementary Schools for Boys, the State was divided into three instead of two Ranges, one officer more being added to the cadre of Inspectors. Though sanction was first granted to raising the number of Districts from 12 to 24 and to a corresponding increase of Assistant Inspectors, it was found that, for the present, 18 Districts would be sufficient, six in each of the three Ranges. Six new Assistant Inspectors were added to the cadre, making a total of 18. To allow of more flexibility in regard to transfers and promotions, the cadre of Assistant Inspectors was amalgamated with that of teachers of Secondary Schools, from whom the former are generally recruited. The control over the Higher Grade Elementary Schools for Boys was taken away from the Assistant Inspectors and restored to the Inspectors of the Range. According to the redistribution, each Assistant Inspector has now about 75 Lower Grade Elementary Schools to inspect, and each Inspector about 30 Higher Grade Elementary Schools.

(4) His Highness the Maharaja's College for Boys, Trivandrum, was affiliated to the Madras University for the B. A. Honors Course in History and English, and the classes started work from the beginning of the current academic year. The appointment of a third Professor of English and a Junior Professor of History was sanctioned. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B. A., (Oxon) was appointed Junior Professor of History. The selection of a suitable person for the place of the third Professor of English was under correspondence. An additional Assistant Professor of History was also appointed during the year. The salaries of the Indian and European Professors were equalised, both being fixed at Bh. Rs. 400-50-750. The appointment of a full-time European Vice-Principal for the Training College, Trivandrum, was sanctioned, and action is being taken to secure a competent person. The staff of His Highness the Maharaja's College for Girls, Trivandrum, of the Higher Grade Secondary School, the Lower Grade Elementary School and the Higher Grade Training School for Women attached thereto, was revised and improved. The male teachers were placed on the same scale of pay as in the corresponding institutions for Boys, to allow of their easy transfer to Boys' schools when duly qualified women teachers are available. The pay of the women

teachers was fixed at a higher scale than that allowed for male teachers of the same qualifications.

(5) The Conference of Headmasters of the Recognised Secondary Schools, first instituted in 1088, held its second session during the year under report. It was presided over by the Dewan on the first day, and thereafter by the Director. It discussed important educational questions and passed resolutions. The resolutions were under the consideration of the Darbar and final orders were passed after the close of the year.

(6) The revision of the staff of Elementary Schools which had been in hand for the past four years was hastened by the appointment of Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Principal of His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, on special duty for two months to help the Director. It was completed by the close of 1089, though the revision took effect in the taluks of Tovala, Eraniel, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Kunnattur, Quilon, Karunagapalli, Peermade and Devicolam only during 1090.

In consequence of the persistent representations made at successive Sessions of the Assembly, the Darbar appointed a Committee in August 1913, under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur A. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L., to enquire into the condition of Vernacular Education in the State and to suggest means of improvement. The Committee submitted its report in January 1914 and the Darbar passed final orders thereon in April 1914—*Vide* Order No. E. 1015, dated the 17th April 1914. In that order, the Darbar, while agreeing with the Committee in the opinion that the instruction now imparted in the Elementary Schools is not up to the mark and could with advantage be improved, considered that such improvement should be effected, not, as suggested by the Committee, by instituting a separate higher course of three years after the School Leaving Certificate and of a Higher Examination in the Vernacular, but by further building on the existing foundation, and extending the course for the School Leaving Certificate gradually from seven to nine years, by revising the curriculum, and above all, by improving the teaching staff and the efficiency of inspection. In pursuance of this order, the revision of the Inspectorate noted above and the opening of new Training Schools for Elementary School teachers referred to in the sequel were effected during the year under report.

(7) To supply trained teachers to the Elementary Schools, six more Departmental Lower Grade Training Schools for male teachers were opened in as many different centres, the total number of such institutions being thus increased to ten.

(8) Steady progress was made in the granting of licenses to teachers under Chapter VI of the Education Code. 1,134 applications for licenses were received during the year, 898 licenses were issued, and the remaining were rejected or otherwise disposed of. The total number of licenses issued up to the end of 1089 was 7,810.

(9) The School Leaving Certificate scheme continued to work satisfactorily. The standard demanded for admission to the Public Service was altered during the year and was made to depend upon the average marks obtained throughout the State in English, Vernacular Composition, and Elementary Mathematics for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, and in Language, Arithmetic, and total marks for the Elementary School Leaving Certificate.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

203. The total number and strength of the Recognised schools rose from 1,763 to 1,771 and from 2,04,971 to 2,25,341 respectively. The increase in the number of schools, viz., 8, was inappreciable, owing chiefly to the small number of new Departmental schools started during the year and partly to the fall in the number of Private Unaided schools. The increase in strength was, however, decided, being 20,370 over

that of 1088. The Departmental schools rose in number from 828 to 841 and in strength from 1,32,616 to 1,46,299. The Private Aided schools also increased in number from 856 to 863 and in strength from 65,530 to 72,289. The Private Un-aided schools fell in number from 79 to 67 and in strength from 6,825 to 6,753. Only 5 out of the 83 new Departmental Lower Grade Elementary schools sanctioned were opened in 1089, against 122 in the previous year. The Director explains that his inability to open more Lower Grade Elementary schools was due to the neglect on the part of the people to supply suitable school-houses and his consequent refusal to allow any new school to be started without such building being first provided. He thinks that the decline is only temporary and that several new well-housed schools will be opened in the current year.

204. A detailed statement showing the number of schools of the several grades and that of the scholars in them is appended—*Vide* Appendix XXX. The subjoined table shows the summary of the distribution of scholars in different stages of instruction in 1089, as compared with the figures for 1088 :—

	Number under instruction.		Increase for 1089.
	1088.	1089.	
Collegiate Education ...	624	697*	73
Secondary Education ...	14,807	17,056	2,249
Elementary Education ...	1,88,400	2,06,303	17,903
Special Education ...	1,140	1,285	145
Total.....	2,04,971	2,25,341	20,370

205. There was increase in the number of scholars in all the grades. In the Colleges, the increase was only 73, against 121 in 1088; in the Secondary Schools, there was a larger accession of strength than in 1088; in the Elementary Schools, the increase was only 17,903, against 24,147 in 1088.

Of the total population according to the Census of 1911, 6.6 per cent were under instruction in a Recognised school in 1089, against 5.9 in 1088. Taking the school-going population at 15 per cent of the total population, 43.8 per cent were under instruction, against 39.8 per cent in the previous year. The number of scholars in the Un-recognised and *pial* schools at the close of the year was 48,644. If these be also reckoned, the number of pupils under instruction in the State was 2,73,985 and the percentage of the school-going population in schools 53.3. A statement comparing the numbers under instruction in the several taluks of the State for 1088 and 1089 is given in Appendix XXXI. All the taluks except Shencottah, Kottarakara and Pattanapuram show an increase in the percentage of children under instruction; the increase was most marked in the taluks of Tiruvalla, Trivandrum, Ampalapuzha and Kottayam. Devicolam is the only taluk with less than 20 per cent of its children attending school, while Tiruvalla shows the greatest progress with 75.5 per cent.

206 From the detailed statistics furnished by the Director showing the distribution of the scholars according to their caste or religion, it is observed that there was an appreciable increase among the Nairs, the Ezhavas, the Christians (of all

* Excluding the 3 Post-Graduate students in the Trivandrum College.

EDUCATION.

denominations,) and the Pulayas, while there was a decrease in the number of Mahomedans. The following table compares the figures for 1088 and 1089 :—

	1088	1089	Difference
Nairs ...	64,724	70,752	+6,028
Ezhavas ...	20,724	23,895	+3,171
Christians ...	77,161	84,161	+7,000
Mahomedans ...	4,957	4,853	-104
Pulayas ...	1,191	2,017	+826

207. The distribution of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians is given in Appendix XXXII.

208. The statistics furnished by the Director regarding the scholars protected from small-pox show that in the Departmental schools the percentage was 99.5 and in the Private schools 98.3, against 99 and 97.8, respectively, in 1088. Except in the Elementary schools, where students are admitted at all times of the year, the pupils are almost all protected by vaccination.

209. In Appendices XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV are given the details regarding the gross expenditure on Education, the receipts from the Departmental Institutions and the net expenditure on Education for the years 1088 and 1089. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 12,84,450 to Rs. 15,89,080 or by Rs. 3,04,630, an increase of 23.7 per cent over that of the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,06,503, Rs. 2,56,581 in 1088, the increase being chiefly under fees from Secondary Schools. The net expenditure upon Education in 1089 was thus Rs. 12,82,577. The following summary shows the distribution of expenditure as compared with that for 1088 :—

Heads.	1088	1089	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Controlling Agencies ...	1,06,299	1,25,582	19,283
Departmental Schools ...	9,44,199	11,99,643	2,55,444
Private Schools ...	1,77,788	1,86,897	9,109
Miscellaneous ...	56,164	76,958	20,794
Total.....	12,84,450	15,89,080	3,04,630

There was thus an increase under all the heads. The increase under Controlling Agencies was due to the appointment of Mr. Hodgson on special duty in connection with the revision of Elementary Schools, to the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Director, to the full effect of the revision of the cadre of the Assistant Inspectresses made in 1088, and to the increments in the sanctioned scale given to the Inspecting officers. Under Departmental schools, the large increase in expenditure of Rs. 2,55,444 was spread over Colleges, Secondary, Elementary and Special Schools as follows :—

	Increase
	Rs.
Colleges ...	8,652
Secondary Schools ...	50,104
Elementary Schools ...	1,83,590
Special Schools ...	13,098
Total.	2,55,444

210. The increase under Colleges was the net result of the non-recurring grant for the institution of the Honors Course, the equalisation of the pay of the Indian and European Professors, and the appointment of additional staff, in the Trivandrum College. The increase under Secondary Schools is due partly to the large number of graduate teachers appointed and partly to the opening of two new Departmental Lower Grade Secondary Schools, one at Tiruvalla for Girls and the other at Adoor for Boys. The increase under Elementary Schools was mainly due to the revision of the Departmental Elementary Schools in the Tovala, Agastisvaram, Kartikapalli and Shertallay taluks. There was also an increase of Rs. 9,109 under Private schools, against a decrease of Rs. 2,013 in 1088, on account of additional maintenance grants given during the year. The increased expenditure under "Miscellaneous" was mainly due to the increased expenditure on the Caste Hindu Hostel and the larger outlay on scholarships and stipends.

211. The following table compares the gross and the net outlay on the Departmental and the Private schools for 1088 and 1089 classified according to grades of schools, leaving out of account the expenditure on "Controlling Agencies" and "Miscellaneous", both of which are common to all schools:—

Heads.	1088				1089			
	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Aided.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Aided.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1,59,852	25,437	1,34,415	4,643	1,68,504	28,226	1,40,278	2,480
Secondary Schools	1,89,001	1,51,370	37,631	15,813	2,39,105	1,71,869	67,236	14,432
Elementary Schools	5,49,794	49,428	5,00,366	1,55,299	7,33,384	65,537	6,67,847	1,68,122
Special Schools	45,552	6,348	39,204	2,033	58,650	8,989	49,661	1,863
Total	9,44,199	2,32,583	7,11,616	1,77,788	11,99,643	2,74,621	9,25,022	1,86,897

212. The expenditure on Collegiate Education increased from Rs. 1,39,058 to Rs. 1,42,758, or by Rs. 3,700. The net expenditure on the Departmental Colleges was Rs. 1,40,278 and the grants to Private Colleges amounted to Rs. 2,480. The net expenditure on the Secondary Schools rose from Rs. 53,444 to Rs. 81,668, of which Rs. 67,236 was on the Departmental Schools and Rs. 14,432 on the Private Schools, against Rs. 37,631 and Rs. 15,813, respectively, in 1088. The net outlay on the Departmental Elementary Schools rose from Rs. 5,00,366 to Rs. 6,67,847 and the Private Schools from Rs. 1,55,299 to Rs. 1,68,122. The total net expenditure on Elementary Education thus increased from Rs. 6,55,665 to Rs. 8,35,969 or by Rs. 1,80,304. The net expenditure on the Departmental Special Schools rose from Rs. 39,204 to Rs. 49,661, while the aid given to Special Schools fell from Rs. 2,033 to Rs. 1,863. The gross outlay on all classes of schools together increased from Rs. 11,21,987 to Rs. 13,86,540. The receipts from the Departmental Schools rose from Rs. 2,32,583 to Rs. 2,74,621. Thus the net expenditure increased from Rs. 8,89,404 to Rs. 11,11,919 or by Rs. 2,22,515.

CONTROL.

213. *Direction.*—Dr. A. W. Bishop, the Director of Public Instruction, was on leave during the Christmas holidays and January 1914, when Mr. L. C. Hodgson M. A. Principal of His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, acted for him. The Director was on tour for 37 days, and visited 5 Secondary Schools, 41 Elementary Schools, 2 Special Schools, and 1 Orphanage. He went twice to Madras, and travelled

in all 2,950 miles. Mr. Hodgson was placed on special duty during February and March 1914 to hasten the completion of the revision of the Departmental Elementary Schools, and he inspected the Elementary Schools in the Agastisvaram, Eraniel, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Kunnattur and parts of Karunagapalli and Quilon taluks.

214. *Inspection.*—Mr. Pryde, the Inspector of Secondary Schools, was absent on combined privilege leave and furlough from the 10th Meenam 1089 to the end of the year and Mr. K. Raghunatha Aiyar, B. A., Headmaster of the Trivandrum Higher Grade Secondary School, acted for him. The two Assistant Inspectors of Secondary Schools inspected the Lower Grade Secondary Schools. As mentioned above, the number of inspected the Lower Grade Secondary Schools was increased by one and Mr. O. M. Cheriyan B. A., L. T., Inspectors of Elementary Schools, Trivandrum, was appointed to the new post. Lecturer in the Teachers' College, Trivandrum, was appointed to the new post. The changes effected in the staff of Assistant Inspectors for Elementary Schools have already been adverted to in para 202 above. Just before the close of the year, Miss Carrapiett, M. A., L. T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, went on combined privilege leave and furlough, and Miss M. I. Rosemeyer, B. A., L. T., First Assistant in His Highness the Maharaja's College for Girls, was appointed to act for her. The particulars of the inspection work done by the several officers during 1089 are given in Appendix XXXVI.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

215. *General.*—The number of Colleges remained stationary, viz., 5. Their strength, however, rose from 638* to 700.

216. *His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.*—Mr. Hodgson, the Principal, returned from furlough towards the end of October 1913 and resumed charge from Mr. J. Stephenson, B. Sc., Professor of Physics, who was acting for him. Mr. Stephenson again acted as Principal from the 23rd December 1913 to the 30th March 1914, when Mr. Hodgson was absent on other work. The B. A. (Honors) Courses in English and History were started at the beginning of the academic year 1914-15 with 15 students, 6 in the English Branch and 9 in the History Branch. There were 3 Post-graduate students. The appointment of two more Professors, one for English and the other for History, was sanctioned. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B. A., (Oxon) was appointed Professor of History. The appointment of the additional English Professor was under correspondence. Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B. A., Professor of Mathematics, was on leave from the date of the re-opening of the College after the long vacation to the end of the year, and Mr. R. Srinivasan, M. A., acted as Professor. Mr. T. M. Krishnamachari, M. A., Tutor in History, and Mr. T. Raman Nambisan, M. A., L. T., were appointed Assistant Professor and Tutor in History, respectively. The appointment of an additional Sanskrit Pandit was also sanctioned during the year. The strength of the College rose from 276 to 314. The increase in strength was chiefly in the Junior B. A. class and was due to the satisfactory results in the Intermediate Examination. There were five women students and all of them were in the Senior B. A. class, Group V (History and Economics). The results obtained in the University Examinations were on the whole satisfactory. They were especially good in the Intermediate class, the percentage secured being 63.8, while the Presidency average was only 39.0 per cent. 13 candidates also attained the First Class. University Prizes were secured by three students viz., the T. Rama Row Gold Medal by I. S. Narayana Pillai, the Kerala Varma Medal by T. Sankaran Nair and the Norton Prize by D. Jivanyagom. At the invitation of the Syndicate of the Madras University, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Professor of History and Economics, delivered the Sir Subramonia Aiyar Lecture in Madras on "Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Politics." Mr. C. S. Gibson, M. A., M. Sc., Professor of Chemistry, published during the year a preliminary Note in the Proceedings of the Chemical Society on research work carried on in the College laboratory. Mr. Gibson was also appointed University Lecturer, the subject chosen by him being "Recent Advances in Stereochemistry."

*Including the 14 Undergraduate students in the Training College.

217. *His Highness the Maharaja's College for Girls, Trivandrum.*—The strength rose from 18 to 25, 15 students being in the Junior and 10 in the Senior Intermediate class. 6 candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination and one passed in the First Class.

218. *Private Colleges.*—The two Private Colleges, viz., the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, and the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, had 165 and 170 students, respectively, against 176 and 128 in 1088. Of the 51 students who appeared for the Intermediate Examination from the former 16 passed, 2 being placed in the First Class. 34 students appeared from the latter and 14 passed, with 2 in the First Class.

219. *The Teachers' College, Trivandrum.*—Dr. G. F. Clark, Principal, returned from leave in October 1913. Mr. K. Chidambara Aiyar, M. A., L. T., First Grade Teacher in His Highness the Maharaja's Higher Grade Secondary School, Trivandrum, was appointed Lecturer in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. O. M. Cheriyan, B. A., L. T., as Inspector of Elementary Schools. Mr. O'Halloran, late of the Middlessex Regiment, was appointed Chief Drill Instructor. A European Vice-Principal and an additional Assistant Instructor in Manual Training were sanctioned for the College. All the 26 students who were under training for the L. T. Degree, appeared for the Examination and all except one passed. During the year, another batch of 26 graduates was admitted for training. In the undergraduate section, the strength rose from 14 to 17. The Director expects to have under training next year more undergraduates, as they have been permitted recently to teach up to Form II in the Secondary Schools. Mr. K. P. Ukkantan Unni Nair, M. A., L. T., delivered a course of Vacation Lectures on Nature-Study, which lasted for 14 days, consisted of 10 lectures and 2 excursions, and was attended by 51 teachers from the Secondary schools. The Director has not given information about the work of the Manual Training Section.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

220. The total number of Secondary Schools rose from 72 to 76 and their strength from 14,807 to 17,056. The number of Departmental Schools rose from 3 to 35, by the opening of two Lower Grade Secondary Schools, one for Boys at Adoor and the other for Girls at Tiruvalla. The Lower Grade Secondary School for Girls sanctioned for Alleppey was not opened during the year, as the department was unable to find a suitable building. The Departmental Secondary School at Chengannur was made a complete Higher Grade School by the opening of Form VI. The Aided Private Schools increased in number from 12 to 19, while the Unaided Private Schools (Recognised) decreased from 27 to 22. At the close of the year, there were 64 Secondary Schools for Boys, 25 of the Higher and 29 of the Lower grade and 12 Secondary Schools for Girls, 5 of the Higher and 7 of the Lower grade.

221. The following table compares the distribution of scholars in the several ages of instruction during 1088 and 1089:—

Class or Form.	1088	1089	Difference.
Preparatory Class			
Form I	3,967	4,528	+ 561
" II	2,546	3,396	+ 850
" III	1,976	2,363	+ 387
" IV	1,874	2,060	+ 186
" V	1,799	1,758	— 41
" VI	1,420	1,478	+ 58
	1,225	1,473	+ 248
Total.	14,807	17,056	+ 2,249

There was an increase in strength in all the Forms, except Form IV, where there was a decrease of 41 pupils. The largest withdrawals continued to be from the Preparatory Class and Form IV. Fairly large numbers of graduate teachers were entertained during the year. 829 candidates were presented for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination in 1039 and 827 obtained certificates, against 724 and 717 respectively in 1088. Of these, 359 certificates alone had the Public Service Endorsement, against 411 in 1088.

222. The net expenditure on secondary education in 1089 was Rs. 81,668. Of this amount, Rs. 67,236 was on account of the Departmental schools and Rs. 14,432 on account of the Private schools. The number of pupils attending the Departmental schools was 8,408 and that attending the Private schools was 8,648. The net average cost to the Government per pupil in the Departmental schools was Rs. 7 Chs. 27 Cash 15 and that in the Private schools Rs. 1 Chs. 18 Cash 11. The increased expenditure was due to the large number of teachers, especially graduates, appointed during the year.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

223. The number of Elementary Schools fell in number from 1,661 in 1088 to 1,657 in 1089, while their strength rose from 1,88,400 to 2,06,303. The percentage of increase in the number of scholars was only 9.5 in 1089, against 14.7 in 1088. The number of Departmental schools increased by 5 from 781 to 786, against an increase of 122 in 1088 and the strength by 12,395 from 1,24,424 to 1,36,819. The number of Aided Private schools remained the same as in 1088, and the number of Unaided Private schools fell from 46 to 37, while the total strength of the Private schools as a whole increased by 5,508 from 63,976 to 69,484, against a decrease of 1,067 in 1088. The average strength of a Departmental Higher Grade Elementary School for Boys was 449 against 417 in 1088, of an Aided Private school 247 against 235, and of an Unaided Private school, 79 against 63. In each of the Departmental and Aided Private Higher Grade Elementary Schools for Girls, the average number was 275 and 243, against 243 and 210 in 1088. The average number in each of the Departmental, Aided Private, and Unaided Private Lower Grade Elementary Schools for Boys was 135, 75 and 58, against 129, 70 and 43 in 1088. In the Girls' Schools of the Lower Grade, the figures were 100, 93 and 110, against 91, 88 and 88 respectively in 1088. The congestion of pupils in the Departmental Elementary Schools, especially of the Higher Grade, is a serious problem to be faced. A large number of pupils in some schools are accommodated in temporary sheds, and though the P. W. Department is annually erecting new and enlarged school-houses, the supply is still quite unequal to the demand. The congestion is reported to be mostly in the lower grade classes and the only effective remedy is to enforce a partial separation of such classes from the overgrown Higher Grade Schools and to open separate Lower Grade Elementary Schools in their vicinity. The Darbar has passed final orders on this matter since the close of the year under report.

224. The following table shows the number of scholars attending the several classes of Elementary Schools:—

Class.	Number.		Difference.
	1088	1089	
I	66,000	65,326	— 674
II	50,759	54,145	+ 3,386
III	35,296	40,600	+ 5,304
IV	20,345	24,926	+ 4,581
V	8,548	11,021	+ 2,473
VI	4,183	5,756	+ 1,573
VII	3,269	4,529	+ 1,260
Total.	1,88,400	2,06,303	+ 17,903

57,137 to 311 and 63,366, respectively. The following table compares the number and strength of Girls' schools for 1088 and 1089 :—

	Number of schools.		Number under instruction.	
	1088.	1089.	1088.	1089.
Departmental	206	212	35,288	39,174
Private Aided	77	88	19,988	22,668
Private Unaided	13	11	1,861	1,524
Total.....	296	311	57,137	63,366

The Departmental and Private Aided schools increased in number by 6 and 11, and in strength by 3,886 and 2,680, respectively, while the Private Unaided schools decreased in number and in strength by 2 and 337, respectively.

232. The following table gives the distribution of girls in different stages of instruction :—

	Number under instruction.	
	1088.	1089.
Collegiate Education	30	39
Secondary Education	1,408	1,813
Elementary Education	55,262	61,039
Special Education	437	475
Total	57,137	63,366

Of the 39 girls in the Colleges, 5 were in His Highness the Maharaja's College for Boys, 25 in His Highness the Maharaja's College for Girls, 1 in the Teachers' College, and 8 in the C. M. S. College, Kottayam.

233. The following table shows the number of girls in the different stages of instruction in the Secondary Schools :—

Class or Form	Number under instruction.	
	1088	1089
Preparatory Class		
Form I	549	687
" II	295	431
" III	197	266
" IV	163	171
" V	90	134
" VI	70	68
	44	56
Total	1,408	1,813

It is significant that there is a decrease in the number of girls who discontinued their studies, from the Lower Grade Secondary Schools.

234. The distribution of girls in the Elementary Schools is shown in the following table:—

Class	Number under instruction.	
	1088	1089
I	24,468	24,588
II	15,181	16,828
III	8,956	10,839
IV	4,014	5,359
V	1,417	1,755
VI	662	929
VII	564	741
Total.	55,262	61,039

It is observed that a large number of girls drop off after Class I and that only a small proportion attend the schools throughout the lower grade classes. There is, however, a marked increase in the number of girls attending classes IV to VII, which increased from 6,657 to 8,784 i. e., 32 per cent. 25,257 girls or 41.4 per cent of the total number under instruction were attending the Elementary Schools for Boys, against 42.5 per cent in the previous year. Of the 35 girls presented for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 11 obtained certificates endorsed for the Public Service, against 19 out of 34 in 1088. 315 girls appeared for the Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination, of which 85 secured certificates endorsed for the Public Service, against 79 out of 157 in the previous year. The Director attributes the low percentage of success in the two examinations to the poor marks obtained in Mathematics in the Secondary Examination and in Arithmetic and Language in the Elementary Examination.

HOSTELS.

235. His Highness the Maharaja's *Caste Hindu Hostel*, Trivandrum.—Mr. C. S. Gibson, M. A., M. Sc., Professor of Chemistry in the College, was Warden throughout the year. The number of students in the Hostel was 49, against 25 in the previous year. The control of the Hostel was taken away from the governing body which was abolished, and vested in the Council of His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, to which the institution is chiefly attached. Additional temporary accommodation was provided during the year. Steps were being taken for the erection of permanent buildings. During the year, the charge for board and lodging for each student was converted into a fixed payment of Rs. 10 per mensem.

The London Mission Society Hostel, Trivandrum, had 39 students in residence, against 33 in 1088. The C. M. S. Hostel, Kottayam, was opened only after the close of the year. There were 30 and 45 students, respectively, in the Departmental Boarding Houses attached to the Mavelikara Lower Grade Secondary School and the Kunnattur Special School for Malayala Brahmins. Hostels or Boarding Houses are reported to be attached to the following Secondary Schools also:—(1) Scott Christian, Nagercoil, (2) Bishop Hodges', Mavelikara (S. P. C. K.) (3) S. C. Seminary, Tiruvalla, (4) Mar Gregorious, Tiruvalla, (5) St. Aloysius, Edathua, (6) Sanathana Dharma Vidyasala, Alleppey, (7) St. Ephraims', Mannanam, (8) C. M. S., Kottayam, (9) Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam, (10) M. F. Seminary, Kottayam, (11) St. Berchman's, Changanachery, (12) St. Joseph's, Pulinkunnu, (13) St. Mary's, Kitangur, and (14) St. Mary's, Alwaye. The total strength in all the above 14 Boarding Houses was 884. The following Girls' Schools are also reported to have Boarding Houses attached to them:—(1) London Mission Society Higher Grade Secondary School, Nagercoil, (2) St. Joseph's Higher Grade Elementary School, Nagercoil, (3) Holy Angel's Higher Grade Secondary School, Trivandrum, (4) St. Joseph's Lower Grade Secondary School, Quilon, (5) Baker Memorial Higher Grade Secondary School, Kottayam, (6) St. Joseph's Lower Grade

Secondary School, Alleppey, and (7) Nicholson's Higher Grade Secondary School Tiruvalla. The total number of boarders was 500.

EDUCATIONAL BOARDS.

236. The Boards were abolished as they were not doing any appreciable work.

ORPHANAGES.

237. Four Orphanages, the Jesus Orphanage, Mulakumud, the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Trivandrum, the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Kottayam, and the Good Shepherd's Orphanage, Kottayam, were receiving grants during the year. The Attungal Orphanage was closed. The Director visited one Orphanage.

TEXT BOOKS.

238. The Text Book Committee held two meetings against 3 in 1088. 480 books were received for review, of which 233 were examined during the year. The first three Readers in the series of Malayalam Readers published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., were in the Press. A Series of Malayalam Copy Books and the Malayalam translation of certain books on History and Geography were under preparation by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

239. The scheme sanctioned for the reorganisation of the Devaswoms mentioned in the Report for 1088 M. E. was being gradually worked out during 1089. There were, at the beginning of the year, 380 Sirkar Major Devaswoms, 1185 Minor Devaswoms, and 30 Devaswoms under Sirkar management maintained out of their personal deposits. 10 more Devaswoms were brought under the last category during 1089. A detailed inspection was made, during the year, of the Sirkar Minor Devaswoms in all the taluks, except Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad, Shertallay and Vaikam, and it was found that 33 of them were either non-existent or had no *pooras* performed or had no *bimboms*. The *pathivus* for these were ordered to be stopped, though effect was given to the order in the case of 7 such Devaswoms only after the close of the year. Proposals were received from the Peishkars for the revision of the *pathivus* of 95 Sirkar Major Devaswoms, but final orders on these proposals were deferred, pending the receipt of further detailed information called for in regard to some of them.

240. The separation of the Devaswom Land Revenue from the Sirkar Land Revenue effected in 1088 was further scrutinised during the year under report. Action is being taken to transfer the lands which had been erroneously taken as Sirkar lands, to the head of Devaswom lands, and to add the revenue from them to the Devaswom Land Revenue. The following table compares the gross demand including arrears, the amount written off as irrecoverable and deducted on account of fixed and seasonal remissions, the net demand, and the actual collection during 1088 and 1089 :—

Year.	Gross demand including arrears. Rs.	Amount written off and deducted. Rs.	Net demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Balance. Rs.
1088	4,00,741	452	4,00,289	3,86,385	13,904
1089	4,03,516	850	4,02,657	3,85,607	17,050

The arrears were mostly in the Kottayam Division.

241. Under the scheme sanctioned for the reorganisation of the Devaswoms, the Peishkars were required to inspect the Sirkar Major Devaswoms under their control and submit reports on the condition of the buildings of each Devaswom, with proposals for putting them in thorough repair. The Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, submitted his reports in regard to all such Devaswoms in the Padmanabhapuram Division, and a programme of work arranged in the order of urgency was sanctioned. Reports regarding the condition of most of the temple buildings have been received from the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions, but no report has come from the Trivandrum Division. The Darbar is taking measures to expedite the submission of these reports.

242. During the year, the repairs of Kommandu Annam Kovil at Vatasseri in the Agastisvaram taluk, Madavur Melperur temple in the Chirayinkil taluk, Kuttala Vinayakar temple in the Shencottah taluk and Thaliyil temple in the Kottayam taluk were completed. Minor works such as the *Nalambalam* and the well-shed for the Mukathala temple in the Quilon taluk, *Gopuram* works in Ettumanur, Kurattiyil and Anandavalleeswaram temples, were also completed. Repairs to the following temples were in progress:—Subrahmanyaswami temple and Krishnaswami temple in the Tovala taluk, Krishnakovil temple and Ezhakaram temple in the Agastisvaram taluk, Nattalam and Mandacud temples in the Eraniel taluk, Thonad and Kazhakut-tom temples in the Trivandrum taluk, Vettikavala Keezheedu temple in the Kottara-kara taluk, Manbazzathura temple in the Pattanapuram taluk, Sasthankotta temple in the Kunnattur taluk, Pandalam Sasta temple and Mavelikara Krishnaswami temple in the Mavelikara taluk, Thiruvannundur temple in the Chengannur taluk, Man-nam and Markandeswaram temples in the Parur taluk, and Thidamadu temple in the Minachil taluk. Special repairs to the Chengannur temple and the outer buildings of the Ampalapuzha temple were being attended to by the Public Works Department.

243. Action was taken during the year for accurate inventories of the jewels, &c., in the Sirkar Major Devaswoms being taken. The Vaikam Devaswom, which has very valuable jewels, was first taken up; and Mr. Aundi Pillai, the local Tahsildar, was placed on special duty to examine the jewels and make an accurate and comprehensive list. The work was in progress at the close of the year under report.

244. The Pangode Vattavila Sasthan Kovil, which was in ruins, was rebuilt and a new *prathishta* was conducted. A revised *pathiru* was also sanctioned for it. *Dravyakalasom* was conducted in Kazhakuttam temple in the Trivandrum taluk and Ramapuram temple in the Alangad taluk.

245. During the year, the Thiruvinkunnam Devaswom in the Mavelikara taluk was taken under Sirkar management, under the Hindu Religious Endowment Regulation (III of 1979). The Darbar also assumed the superintendence of the Thirunavai kulam Devaswom in the Chirayinkil taluk. The proceedings which had been taken under the Regulation in regard to Kuttattukulam, Thrikkodithanam and Keezhillom Devaswoms were stopped, as further action was found unnecessary. In regard to Thalayolaparambu Devaswom, it was decided that action need be taken for the present only under Section 4 of the Regulation. Reports under Section 6 of the Regulation received from the Peishkars in regard to Pallichal Kandan Sasthan temple in the Neyyattinkara taluk, Srinarayapuram Devaswom in the Kunnattur taluk, Brahmanangalam Devaswom in the Vaikam taluk, Palakkattumalai Devaswom in the Muvattupuzha taluk, and Mudippura in the Trivandrum taluk, were under the consideration of the Darbar. The Tahsildar was empowered under Section 4 of the Regulation to examine the accounts of the Vennimalai Devaswom in the Changanachery taluk. The Peishkar was empowered under Section 6 of the Regulation to report on the condition of the Thiribackrapuram Devaswom in the Parur taluk, Erinjol Devaswom in the Kumatnad taluk, Nemom Kandan Sasthan temple in the Neyyattinkara taluk and Muthiathunkode Devaswom in the Nedumangad taluk.

246. The total expenditure on Devaswoms was Rs. 11,56,256, against Rs. 11,79,282 in 1908. The total receipts including Devaswom Land Revenue amount to Rs. 4,43,146, against Rs. 4,56,392 in 1908.

CHARITIES.

247. The number of Mofussil *Oottupuras* was 33 as in the previous year. The control of the *Japadakhshina*, which till the close of 1908 was with the Palace, was transferred to the Huzur. Rules were passed, specifying the powers and duties of the Tahsildars and the Peishkars in regard to the management of the *Homams*, *Kaswara-sevas*, *Japoms*, &c., included under *Japadakhshina*. The expenditure under Mofussil *Oottupuras* fell from Rs. 97,067 in 1908 to Rs. 85,569 in 1909, i. e. by Rs. 11,498 or 12 per cent. This was due partly to strict supervision and partly to the smaller number of travellers resorting to these feeding houses. The Darbar is carefully watching the working of the *Oottupuras*. Though the number of *Othootus* remained stationary, the expenditure fell from Rs. 2,540 to Rs. 414. This was

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

due to the small number of Vedic students attending the *Othootu* at Kaviyur. Under *Japadakhshina*, the expenditure rose from Rs. 98,673 in 1908 to Rs. 1,15,305 in 1909. The increase was wholly due to the payment of large arrears due for the previous years. The payment of *dakhshina* was ordered to be made monthly instead of annually as heretofore.

248. The *Agrasala*, i. e., the principal feeding house at the Capital, continued to be worked as economically as possible, though the expenditure slightly rose from Rs. 1,43,989 in 1908 to Rs. 1,44,123 in 1909. The increase is insignificant, when it is considered that the price of almost all food-stuffs, &c., was higher in 1909 than in 1908.

249. The total expenditure on State Charities was Rs. 3,62,117, against Rs. 3,59,296 in 1908, showing an increase of Rs. 2,821. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,901, against Rs. 6,937. The decrease was under Miscellaneous receipts.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINT.

250. The operations of the Darbar Mint at Trivandrum during the year were limited to the minting of copper coins, from blanks obtained from England, as in 1088. The result of the operations is shown below:—

Description.	No. minted.	Face value. Rs.	Weight in tolas.	Value of metal. Rs.	Gross profit. Rs.
One Chackram	72,52,250	2,59,009	1,08,87,270	1,99,477	2,45,249
Half Do.	72,21,006	1,29,000			
Quarter Do.	51,75,250	16,208			
One Cash	47,08,000	10,500			
Total.....	2,43,59,506	1,44,726			

251. There was no transaction under silver coins during the year.

252. The gain on the copper coinage amounted to Rs. 2,45,249 and the miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 321. Thus the total receipts of the year came to Rs. 2,45,570. The cost of the establishment and the working expenses of the Mint amounted to Rs. 16,812. The net profit was Rs. 2,28,758.

253. In accordance with the policy of the Darbar as explained in para 274 of the Administration Report for 1087, there was a large out-turn of copper coins during the year to the extent of Rs. 4,44,726. Against a total withdrawal in 1087 of Rs. 5,72,607 worth of silver coins, new silver coins of the face value of Rs. 3,57,135 and copper coins of the face value of Rs. 8,79,762 or a total of Rs. 12,36,897, have been minted till the close of 1089. Out of these, silver coins of the face value of Rs. 60,879 and copper coins of the face value of Rs. 5,21,110 were in circulation at the close of 1089, the balance remaining in the Darbar treasuries.

254. As in the previous year, the treasuries have been weeding out diminished, defaced or counterfeit coins from circulation at the first opportunity when such coins reach them. As a result, during the year under report, 412 half rupee coins, 67 quarter rupee coins and 260 fanam pieces of the new design were cut and returned by the treasuries. 131 half rupees, 110 quarter rupees and 128 fanam pieces of the old design, which were withdrawn from circulation with effect from the 1st Edavam 1087, and which were paid in at the treasuries as remittances, &c., were also cut and returned, as required by the rules on the subject. A Proclamation by His Highness the Maha Raja regarding the Darbar coins was issued during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

255. In pursuance of the rules issued under Sections 4, 8 and 9 of Regulation III of 1086, by which all Darbar Treasury officers were authorized to cut or break diminished, defaced or counterfeit British Indian silver coins, 418 full rupees, 25 half rupees, 61 quarter rupees and 251 two-anna pieces were cut at the Darbar treasuries during the year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

256. Mr. W. J. Beck was appointed Superintendent of the Government Press, and he assumed charge of his duties on the 2nd January 1914.

The total value of the work done in the Press during the year was Rs. 1,04,163, against Rs. 94,430 in 1088. New type and accessories to the value of Rs. 10,124 and machinery to the value of Rs. 3,715 were purchased during the year. Type and stereo-plates to the value of Rs. 5,437 were cast in the Press. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,24,682, against Rs. 1,22,362 in the previous year.

257. The following statement compares the circulation of the Gazette in 1088 and 1089:—

Year.	Number of Subscribers.	No. of copies supplied free.	
		Full.	Parts.
1088	518	437	786
1089	670	447	1,082.

STATIONERY.

258. The total charges under "Stationery", including charges under establishment, contingencies, and other incidental expenses, amounted to Rs. 1,40,023, against Rs. 1,50,598 in 1088. The value of the articles issued to the several departments amounted to Rs. 1,61,383, and that of the stock in hand at the end of the year to Rs. 1,26,781.

VERNACULAR PRESS.

259. The Vernacular Newspapers and Magazines published during the year numbered 44, of which one was bi-monthly, thirty-one monthly, one fortnightly, eight weekly and three bi-weekly. 15 of them were religious, one educational, one legal, and the rest general, political and social.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

260. During 1089, the Geologists started work according to a pre-arranged programme and surveyed the tracts covered by Sheets Nos. 11, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 18 of Ward and Conner's map. The systematic survey of the taluks of Ampalapuzha, Vaikam, Kottayam, Ettumanur, Minachil, Changanachery, Tiruvalla, Kartikapalli, Mavelikara, Kunnattur, Pattanapuram, Karunagapalli and Kottarakara was com-

pleted during the year. The total area surveyed was about 1,610 square miles. The State Geologist, Northern Division, was in camp for 181 days, and the State Geologist, Southern Division, for 151 days.

At headquarters, the Geologists' work was confined chiefly to the microscopical and chemical study of the specimens collected during the field season. They also prepared reports and maps of the area surveyed during the year. The temporary assistant completed fourteen analyses during the year, of which ten were of silicates and the rest of minerals.

The expenditure on the department was Rs. 11,610, against Rs. 14,948 in 1088.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

261. The period of five years for which the services of Mr. Gopinatha Row, the Superintendent of Archaeology, were first engaged having expired by the end of Karkadakam 1088, the Darbar sanctioned the continuance of the Archaeological Department from the 1st Chingam 1089 and his retention in service as Superintendent from that date. The pay of the Superintendent was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem and the office establishment was strengthened by the appointment of a clerk, a photographer and a pandit.

The Superintendent was in Madras from February to September 1914 in connection with the printing of his treatise on "Hindu Iconography". On his way to Madras, he visited Chengannur and Tiruvanyandur. No new stone inscriptions were collected. Seven copper plates and one cadjan leaf were examined. The first volume of "The Elements of Hindu Iconography" was published during the year. The List of Antiquities of the State and a paper on the set of copper plates preserved in the Huzur Treasury, belonging to the Tiruvalla Vishnu Temple, were also completed. An index and a list of contents to the Travancore Archaeological Series already published were printed and issued.

The expenditure on account of the Archaeological Department was Rs. 7,567, against Rs. 5,650, in 1088.

PUBLICATION OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

262. 20,800 *granthas* were examined and made ready for the press, against 20,750 in 1088. 19,270 *granthas* were passed finally for publication, against 21,275 in the previous year. Nine new works noted in the margin were printed and published as Nos. XXXI to XXXIX of the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series, against eleven in 1088.

1. Nanartharnavasamskhepa Part III.
2. Kumarasambhava Part II, with the two commentaries, Prakasika and Vivarana.
3. Vararuchasangraham with the commentary Dipaprabha.
4. Manidarpana.
5. Manisara.
6. Kumarasambhava Part III, with the two commentaries, Prakasika and Vivarana.
7. Asaushastaka, with commentary.
8. Namalinganusasana Part I, with the commentary Tikasavyasva.
9. Charudatta.

In the year under report, 19 manuscripts were also acquired by means of correspondence. The total number of *granthas* contained in the manuscripts thus collected was about 80,435. 1,39,500 *granthas* were copied from rare manuscripts received on loan.

The Curator was in camp only for 19 days, against 40 in 1088 and 64 in 1087. He visited 3 private libraries and obtained 39 manuscripts, against 15 private libraries visited and 97 manuscripts acquired in the previous year.

The expenditure on account of the department amounted to Rs. 7,908, against Rs. 7,347 in the previous year.

MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

263. The number of visitors to the Museum was 1,84,747. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 33,440, against Rs. 32,678 in 1088.

PUBLIC LECTURE COMMITTEE.

264. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar continued to be the Honorary Secretary till the 14th February 1914, on which date he resigned after serving for nearly five years, and Mr. A. R. Rajaraja Varma, Professor of Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages in the Trivandrum College, was appointed Honorary Secretary. The Committee held 3 meetings as in 1088. 25 lectures were delivered during the year, 4 in English and 21 in Vernacular, against 29 in 1088. 17 of these lectures were delivered in eight mofussil stations. All the four English lectures were delivered in Trivandrum. 13 lectures were illustrated with the magic lantern, against 16 in 1088. The total attendance at the lectures was 13,550, against 15,650 in 1088. The average attendance per meeting rose slightly. The lecture in Malayalam on "The feeding of school children" and the two lectures in English, one on "Soaps and soap-substitutes", and the other on "Spelling Reform" ordered to be printed for circulation were in the Press at the close of 1089. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,234, against Rs. 2,149 in 1088.

AYURVEDA PATASALA.

265. In 1065 M. E., the Darbar took over under its management a small private school in the town of Trivandrum, where some instruction was being imparted in the indigenous system of medicine by Mr. Parameswaran Moothathu, the present Superintendent of the Ayurveda Patasala. Since then, the institution has made considerable progress. Instruction is now given in the Patasala in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The course consists of five years' study of the standard medical works in Sanskrit from classes I to V. Admission is given to class I only to those who have a knowledge of the Sanskrit language equal to that of those who pass the Sastri Test of the local Sanskrit College. The annual examinations are held by a Board appointed by the Darbar and two grades of qualifying certificates are issued, the Ayurvedic Lower Medical certificate to those who pass the examination after the fourth year's course, and the Higher certificate to those who pass the final examination after the fifth year's course. Those who hold the certificates are eligible for earning grants, if they start Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas in approved localities. 25 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3 each have been sanctioned for the Patasala. No class fees are charged, but the students have to pay a fee of Rs. 7 per head for the Lower and Rs. 10 per head for the Higher Medical Certificate Examination. Private candidates are admitted to the annual examinations for classes I, II and III on payment of a fee of Rs. 4 per head and of Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 each for the Lower and the Higher Certificate Examinations, respectively.

The number on the rolls at the end of 1089 was 32, against 25 in 1088. 2 of the pupils were girls. The percentage of attendance was 90. Towards the close of the year under report, orders were passed to throw open the Patasala, which admitted

only caste pupils, to all classes of His Highness' subjects. For the annual examinations, 24 appeared from the Patasala and 52 appeared privately, and 21 from the former and 36 from the latter passed. In the Certificate examinations, 7 secured the Ayurvedic Higher Medical certificate and the same number the Lower certificate. The receipts for 1089 amounted to Rs. 271, against Rs. 173 in 1088. The gross expenditure for 1089 was Rs. 3,651, against Rs. 2,673 in the previous year. The net expenditure for the year was thus Rs. 3,380, against Rs. 2,500 in 1088.

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

266. The Trivandrum Public Library has been in existence for the past sixty-five years. It was originally open only to those who were on the Residency and the Darbar lists. In 1898, on the advice of Mr. H. B. Grigg, the then Resident in Travancore and Cochin, it was brought under the control of the Darbar and converted into a Library open to the general public. The Library had no building of its own till 1903, in which year the Darbar, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, built the present handsome and spacious building in which it is housed. The management of the Library is vested in a Committee consisting of six members nominated by the Darbar, including the British Resident, who is the President, and an Honorary Secretary. Any person resident in Travancore may become a *Member* of the Library on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 10 and a monthly subscription of Rs. 2. *Subscribers* have fewer privileges and pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 8 or as Rs. 4, according to the number of books they take out at a time. *Readers* are given free tickets for admission to the General Reading Room.

Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Principal, His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, who was the permanent Honorary Secretary, went on leave during 1089, and Dewan Bahadur A. Govinda Pillai was appointed to act for him. Mr. Hodgson having subsequently resigned the Secretaryship, Mr. D. J. Sloss, Professor of English in the Trivandrum College, was appointed Honorary Secretary with effect from the 17th Mithunam 1089. In view to the onerous duties devolving on the Honorary Secretary, the Darbar sanctioned in 1089 an honorarium of Rs. 400 per annum for the office. The office staff was strengthened and the pay of the staff substantially increased.

The average number of members was 66, against 68 in 1088. The average number of eight-anna and four-anna subscribers was 52 and 250, against 62 and 176, respectively, in the previous year. The number of readers' tickets renewed and newly issued was 110, against 130 in 1088. 692 books were added to the Library during the year. The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of the year was 19,371. A complete and accurate catalogue of the books has been published. 13,971 volumes were lent out during the year, of which 9,562 volumes or about 69 per cent were novels. A large number of English and Indian periodicals and newspapers are subscribed for and kept in the Reading Room. The receipts and expenditure for 1089 were Rs. 2,140 and Rs. 7,140, against Rs. 2,215 and 8,005, respectively, in 1088. The net expenditure was thus Rs. 5,000, against Rs. 5,790 in the previous year.

OBSERVATORY.

267. The usual astronomical, magnetic and meteorological observations were made during the year and they were reduced and tabulated. Daily weather telegrams were despatched to Simla and Madras. At the request of the Director-General of Observatories, similar copies of daily weather telegrams were also sent to the Meteorologist, Bombay, from the 13th May 1914.

The usual information regarding rainfall is given in para 136 above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

268. The State Life Insurance continued to be optional during the year under report in the case of all public servants, as in the previous year; and the provision for withdrawal from insurance at any time at the option of the insured was also continued.

Twenty fresh proposals were received during the year. Of these, one proposal was rejected on medical grounds, one was cancelled at the request of the proposer, and the remaining 18 were accepted and policies issued.

Owing to withdrawals, resignations, dismissals and deaths, 26 policies ceased to pay premia during the year, and 2,069 up to the end of the year.

269. The total number of paying policies was 857. The annual premia recoverable on the paying policies amounted to Rs. 14,637, and the bonus assured by them amounted to Rs. 3,34,502.

270. Five deaths were reported during the year. The number of claims for disposal during the year, including those pending at the close of 1088, was 10. Of these, five claims were disposed of during the year and the bonuses were paid in all the cases.

The following statement explains the reasons for the pendency of the remaining five cases:—

Particulars.	Number.
Non-expiry of the period fixed in the notification inviting claimants for the bonus	1
Non-production of the required heirship certificate	1

271. Three policies matured during the year by age and the bonuses on them were also paid during the year.

272. Inclusive of the arrears, a sum of Rs. 14,242 was recovered during the year on account of premia, interest and other dues, which, added to the amount at the credit of the Fund at the close of 1088, and the interest of Rs. 2,692 on the stock certificates, gave a total of Rs. 1,27,005. The surrender value paid on the policies withdrawn from insurance amounted to Rs. 1,954, and the bonus paid to Rs. 1,905. The balance to the credit of the Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 1,23,146. The work of the Fund continued to be performed free by the Darbar, and there was thus no expenditure on Establishment and Contingencies during the year.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

273. The rewards given for the destruction of wild animals, during the year, amounted to Rs. 218. 17 permits were issued for shooting wild animals.

SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

274. The Tenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly commenced its sittings on Thursday the 19th February 1914. Copies of the Administration Report for 1088 M. E. were distributed among the Members, and the Dewan, as President, in his address to the Assembly, dwelt upon such of the features of the previous year's Administration, as were worthy of special mention. The subjects brought up by the Members were then taken up for consideration and dealt with. The Proceedings of the Assembly were brought to a close on Saturday the 28th February 1914.

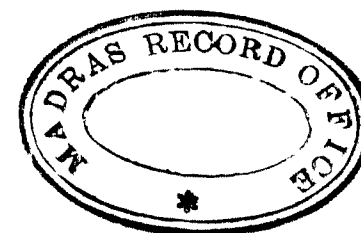
CONCLUSION.

275. As already stated in para 1, I assumed charge of the Administration on the 11th of May 1914, in succession to M. R. Ry. Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chari Avergal, C. I. E. This record of work is, therefore, mainly the result of the wise statesmanship, indefatigable energy, and masterly guidance of that capable and experienced administrator.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th January 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,

Dewan.



PART II—STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials, and changes in the personnel, during the year 1089 M. E.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, C. I. E.	... Dewan	24th October 1907 3th Thulam 1089	10th May 1914 28th Medam 1089	Reverted to the British Service with effect from the 11th May 1914/29th Medam 1089.
" M. Krishnan Nair ...	... Dewan	11th May 1914 29th Medam 1089	16th August 1914 32nd Karkadakam 1089	
" A. J. Vieyra	... Chief Secretary to the Darbar	6th May 1902 24th Medam 1077	Do.	On privilege leave for 15 days from the 20th August 1913/5th Chingam 1089.
" T. R. Ratnam Aiyar	... Chief Account Officer and <i>ex-officio</i> Financial Secretary to the Darbar	16th November 1910 1st Vrischikam 1086	Do.	On privilege leave for 1 month & 18 days from the 23rd July 1914/8th Karkadakam 1089.
" R. Ananda Row	... Head Sirkar Wakil	14th March 1910 1st Medam 1085	Do.	On other duty as Officiating Puisne Judge, High Court, with effect from the 16th July 1914/1st Karkadakam 1089.
" V Subbier	... Acting Head Sirkar Wakil	29th January 1913 8th Makaram 1083	Do.	
" N. Subrahmanya Aiyar	... Senior Dewan Peishkar & District Magistrate	1st May 1913 10th Medam 1088	Do.	
" K. Narayana Menon	... Dewan Peishkar & District Magistrate...	27th January 1910 14th Makaram 1085	Do.	Was acting as Commissioner of Police till the 26th October 1913/10th Thulam 1089.
" A. W. L. Vernede	... Superintendent and District Magistrate, Devicolum Division	14th April 1906 2nd Medam 1081	27th August 1913 11th Chingam 1089	Retired from the service with effect from the 28th August 1913/12th Chingam 1089.
" K. Aiyappan Pillai...	... Dewan Peishkar & District Magistrate	5th July 1911 21st Aththamam 1086	16th August 1914 32nd Karkadakam 1089	Retired from the service from the 17th August 1914/1st Chingam 1090.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials, and changes in the personnel, during the year 1089 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. S. C. H. Robinson	Superintendent & District Magistrate, Devicclam Division	23rd August 1913 13th Chingam 1089	10th August 1914 32nd Karkadakam 1089	Services lent by the British Government.
" R. Mahadeva Aiyar	Dewan Peishkar & District Magistrate	23rd July 1910 10th Karkadakam 1085	Do.	On other duty as Special Officer in charge of the compilation of a Revenue Code.
" N. Raman Pillai	Ag. Do.	1st March 1913 18th Kumbham 1088	Do.	
" M. Krishnan Nair	Chief Justice	3rd August 1910 19th Karkadakam 1085	10th May 1914 28th Madam 1089	Was appointed Dewan from the 11th May 1914/29th Madam 1089.
" F. J. R. V. Hunt	Puisne Judge, High Court	23rd March 1900 11th Meenam 1075	15th August 1914 22nd Karkadakam 1089	Was officiating as Chief Justice from the 11th May 1914/29th Madam 1089.
" A. M. Muthunayagam Pillai	Do. Do.	18th September 1911 2nd Kanni 1087	Do.	
" R. Veeraraghava Aiyangar	Do. Do.	14th June 1912 1st Mittham 1087	Do.	
" R. Ananda Row	Additional Puisne Judge, High Court	13th January 1913 1st M. Karam 1088	10th July 1914 21st Mittham 1089	Was officiating as Puisne Judge, High Court, from the 10th July 1914/1st Karkadakam 1089.
" K. Krishnan Pandalay	Do. Do.	10th July 1913 1st Karkadakam 1088	Do.	Office abolished from the 10th July 1914/1st Karkadakam 1089.
" P. Cheriyan	Senior District and Sessions Judge	14th June 1912 1st Mittham 1087	10th August 1914 32nd Karkadakam 1089	
" T. Palpu Pillai	District and Sessions Judge	10th August 1910 1st Chingam 1085	Do.	
" S. T. Veeraraghava Chari	Do.	29th January 1910 10th Makaram 1085	Do.	
" K. Sankara Pillai	Do.	14th May 1910 1st Ezhavam 1085	Do.	

APPENDIX II.

Names of high officials, and changes in the personnel, during the year 1089 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. P. Raman Tampi	District and Sessions Judge	15th September 1911 2nd Kanni 1087	10th August 1914 32nd Karkadakam 1089	
" A. Krishna Aiyangar	Do.	14th June 1912 1st Mittham 1087	Do.	Services lent by the British Government.
" F. S. S. George	Commissioner of Police	21st August 1910 5th Chingam 1086	Do.	
" N. Raman Pillai	Excise Commissioner	29th May 1908 18th Ezhavam 1083	Do.	
" Major H. C. Oakes	Commandant, Nayar Brigade	10th September 1913 32nd Chingam 1080	Do.	Services lent by the British Government.
Capt. F. E. Welch	Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade	11th April 1910 29th Meenam 1086	Do.	
Capt. T. B. Skinner	Commandant, 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade	23rd April 1913 11th Meenam 1088	Do.	
Dr. H. C. Perkins	Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade	17th September 1895, 27th Kanni 1071.	Do.	
Major W. H. Tucker, I. M. S.	Darbar Physician	28th August 1912 15th Chingam 1088	Do.	
Dr. E. Poonen	Surgeon, General Hospital	13th March 1898 1st Meenam 1073	Do.	Retired from the service from the 17th August 1914/1st Chingam 190.
Dr. P. N. Lakshmanan	Do. District Hospital, Quilon	20th September 1903 4th Kanni 1079	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials, and changes in the personnel, during the year 1088 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. S. Krishnamurthi Aiyar	Sanitary Commissioner	2nd December 1908 17th Vrischikam 1079	16th August 1911. 32nd Karkadakam 1080.	Was on combined privilege leave and furlough from the 28th April 1913/16th Medam 1088.
" A. H. Bastow	Chief Engineer	31st March 1905. 16th Meenam 1080	Do.	Was on leave from the 11th September 1914/27th Chingam 1089.
" F. J. Jacob	Deputy Chief Engineer	17th March 1911 4th Meenam 1085	Do.	Was acting as Chief Engineer from the 17th October 1913/1st Thulam 1089 except from the 27th May 1914/14th Edavam 1089 to the 15th June 1914/1st Mithunam 1089.
" H. A. Minchin	Executive Engineer	24th September 1896 10th Kanni 1072	25th September 1913. 9th Kanni 1089.	Died on the 25th September 1913/ 9th Kanni 1089.
" S. E. Vaikuntam Aiyar	Do.	6th August 1896 23rd Karkadakam 1071	20th July 1914. 5th Karkadakam 1089.	Retired from the service on the 21st July 1914/6th Karkadakam 1089.
" O. S. Barrow	Do.	20th October 1904 4th Thulam 1080	16th August 1914. 32nd Karkadakam 1089.	Was acting as Deputy Chief Engineer from the 20th March 1913/7th Meenam 1088.
				Was acting as Chief Engineer from the 25th September 1913/9th Kanni 1089 to 17th October 1913/1st Thulam 1089 and from the 27th May 1914/14th Edavam 1089 to 15th June 1914/1st Mithunam 1089.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials, and changes in the personnel, during the year 1088 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. K. R. Rengaswami Aiyangar	Executive Engineer	21st July 1914 6th Karkadakam 1089	16th August 1914 32nd Karkadakam 1089	Privilege leave for 1 month and 13 days from the 13th June 1914/31st Mithunam 1089.
" R. Everard	Do.	24th September 1913 10th Kanni 1089	Do.	
" K. V. Natesa Aiyar	Do.	16th November 1910 1st Vrischikam 1086	Do.	Was on combined leave (privilege and furlough) for 3 months and 11 days from the 11th June 1914/29th Mithunam 1089.
" L. H. Jacob	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" John Kurien	Do.	17th March 1911 14th Meenam 1086	Do.	
" H. E. Parratt	Do.	30th January 1912 17th Makaram 1087	Do.	Was on privilege leave for 22 days from the 19th March 1914/6th Meenam 1089.
" V. Arunachalam Aiyar	Do.	26th September 1913 10th Kanni 1089	Do.	
" O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.	21st July 1914 6th Karkadakam 1089	Do.	
Rao Sahib M. Rama Rao Garu	Conservator of Forests	21st June 1908 8th Mithunam 1083	9th May 1914 27th Medam 1089	Reverted to the British service with effect from the 10th May 1914/28th Medam 1089.
Mr. V. Subramania Aiyar	Do.	10th May 1914 28th Dhann 1089	16th August 1914 32nd Karkadakam 1089	Services lent by the British Government.

APPENDIX I.
Names of high officials, and changes in the personnel, during the year 1089 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Dr. A. W. Bishop	Director of Public Instruction	25th February 1912 13th Kumbham 1087	16th August 1914 32nd Karkidakam 1089	On leave for 1 month from the 2nd January 1914/19th Dhanu 1089.
Mr. L. C. Hodgson	Principal and Professor of English, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum	6th May 1912 23rd Meenam 1087	Do.	Was on furlough for 3 months and 26 days from the 25th June 1913/12th Mithunam 1088, acted as Director for 1 month from the 2nd January 1914/19th Dhanu 1089 and was on special duty from the 2nd February 1914/20th Makaram 1089 to 31st March 1914/18th Meenam 1089.
J. Stephenson	Professor of Physics, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum	13th January 1910 35th Dhanu 1085	Do.	Acted as Principal from the 2nd January 1914/19th Dhanu 1089 to 31st March 1914/18th Meenam 1089.
A. R. Rajaraja Varma	Professor of Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum	13th June 1910 1st Mithunam 1085	Do.	
Dr. G. F. Clark	Principal, Teachers' College, Trivandrum	26th October 1910 13th Karkidakam 1085	Do.	On furlough for 3 months and 2 days from the 12th July 1913/29th Mithunam 1088.
Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Professor of Mathematics, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum	4th February 1911 22nd Makaram 1086	Do.	On privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days from the 14th July 1913/31st Mithunam 1088, and furlough for 8 months from the 29th June 1914/15th Mithunam 1089.
K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum	14th March 1911 1st Meenam 1086	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials, and changes in the personnel, during the year 1089 M. E.—(concluded.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. James Pryde	Inspector of Secondary Schools	5th April 1911 23rd Meenam 1085	16th August 1914 32nd Karkadakam 1089	On combined privilege leave and furlough for 6 months and 12 days from the 23rd March 1914/10th Meenam 1089.
C. S. Gibson	Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum	7th October 1912 17th Kanni 1088	Do.	
D. J. Sloss	Professor of English, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum	28th January 1913 16th Makaram 1088	Do.	
H. W. Green	Organiser in Manual Training Teachers' College, Trivandrum	28th June 1914 14th Mithunam 1089	Do.	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for 1989.

A. PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.		III. Excise.	
1. Land Revenue.		Rs.	
Ordinary Revenue.		Rs.	
Ayacent or settled revenue	...	30,34,716	
Sanjayan or fluctuating revenue	...	1,28,524	
Total	...	31,63,240	
Leases to the British Government.		Rs.	
Periyar lease	...	43,732	
Residency lease	...	7,329	
Total	...	51,061	
Sale of Sirkar lands.		Rs.	
Sale proceeds of viruthi, puduvai, kuthagapattam, &c lands	...	2,50,679	
Sale proceeds of waste lands	...	1,45,533	
Sale proceeds of escheated lands	...	524	
Total	...	3,96,756	
Miscellaneous.		Rs.	
Fines and forfeitures of the Revenue Department	...	8,898	
Process service fees	...	8,735	
Sale proceeds of old stores and materials	...	2,368	
Other items	...	7,185	
Receipts from the Survey Department	...	4,368	
Total	...	31,004	
Total I. Land Revenue	...	36,42,661	
II. Salt.		Rs.	
Duty on salt.		Rs.	
Foreign salt	...	3,51,901	
Local salt	...	6,53,897	
Total	...	10,05,798	
Darbar share of the produce of the local salt factories		Rs.	
Recoveries on account of charges incurred in the sale of salt	...	8,073	
Fines and forfeitures	...	2,48,966	
Other items	...	5,489	
Total	...	3,02,528	
Miscellaneous.		Rs.	
Sale proceeds of trees &c. in alloms	...	355	
Collections on account of priyavasi	...	11	
Sale proceeds of gunny-bags, old materials, &c.	...	365	
Rent of storage sheds	...	2,477	
Other items	...	568	
Total	...	3,776	
Total—II. Salt	...	13,02,102	
Tobacco.		Rs.	
Duty on tobacco.		Rs.	
Jaffna tobacco	...	5,70,554	
Coimbatore tobacco	...	7,74,814	
Tinnevely tobacco	...	2,45,671	
Total	...	15,91,039	
Miscellaneous.		Rs.	
Rent of ware-houses	...	22,013	
Sale proceeds of confiscated articles	...	2,162	
Other items	...	5,075	
Total	...	29,250	
Total—Tobacco	...	16,20,289	
Abkari and Opium.		Rs.	
License fee and duty for sale of liquors and drugs.—		Rs.	
License fee on foreign liquors	...	16,393	
License fee and duty on country liquor and toddy, and country liquor and toddy combined	...	15,58,783	
Opium and its preparations, ganja, and other drugs	...	88,114	
Rebate of duty on ganja	...	28,627	
Total	...	16,91,922	
Fines and forfeitures.		Rs.	
...	...	981	
Miscellaneous.		Rs.	
Sale proceeds of confiscated articles	...	691	
Sale proceeds of old materials and stores	...	350	
Officers supplied to private persons and companies	...	163	
Other items	...	1,918	
Total	...	3,121	
Total—Abkari and Opium	...	16,96,024	
Total III. Excise	...	33,16,313	
IV. Customs.		Rs.	
Sea Customs.		Rs.	
Imports	...	24,588	
Exports	...	2,78,027	
Total	...	3,02,615	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for 1989 M. E.—(contd.)

IV. Customs. (Contd.) B. F.		Rs.	
Land Customs.		Rs.	
Imports	...	58,700	
Exports	...	10,21,520	
Total	...	10,80,220	
Compensation paid by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention		Rs.	
...	...	30,505	
Miscellaneous.		Rs.	
Rent of godowns	...	495	
Sale of confiscated and unserviceable articles	...	2,706	
Shipping fees realised under the Sea Customs Rules	...	4	
Other items	...	1,755	
Total	...	4,960	
Total—IV. Customs	...	14,18,300	
V. Marine.		Rs.	
Port dues		Rs.	
...	...	14,450	
Miscellaneous.		Rs.	
Light-house fees	...	47	
Pier receipts	...	9,707	
Tram-way receipts	...	810	
Other items	...	...	
Total	...	10,564	
Total—V. Marine	...	25,024	
I. Forest.		Rs.	
Timber and other produce removed from Government forests by Darbar Agency.		Rs.	
Royal trees	...	4,07,702	
Junglewood	...	4,45,001	
Abandoned royal trees	...	68,432	
Do. junglewood	...	12,38	
Fire-wood and charcoal	...	16,853	
Bamboos	...	11,3	
Cardamoms	...	2,987	
Ivory	...	9,624	
Minor produce	...	8,168	
Total	...	9,84,208	
Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers.		Rs.	
Royal trees	...	50,669	
Jungle-wood	...	1,13,212	
Fire-wood and charcoal	...	25,713	
Bamboos	...	7,404	
Grazing and fodder grass	...	8,017	
Cardamoms including rent of gardens	...	5,000	
Minor produce	...	21,829	
Total	...	2,32,144	
Confiscated forest produce, drift and waifwood		Rs.	
...	...	5,974	
Elephants.		Rs.	
Sale of elephants	...	51,889	
Hire of elephants	...	3,387	
Total	...	55,276	
Miscellaneous.		Rs.	
Fines and forfeitures	...	6,296	
Refunds	...	1,773	
Other sources	...	5,131	
Total	...	15,200	
Total—VI. Forest	...	12,92,802	
VII. Stamps.		Rs.	
Sale of General Stamps.		Rs.	
One anna stamps	...	36,883	
Bills of exchange or hundies	...	6,85	
Other general stamps	...	6,77,256	
Total	...	7,21,244	
Sale of Court Fee Stamps		Rs.	
...	...	11,68,361	
Duty on impressing documents.		Rs.	
Duty on embossing one anna receipt and cheque stamps	...	1,737	
Other duty levied under the Stamp Regulation	...	21,970	
Total	...	23,707	
Fines and penalties		Rs.	
...	...	5,660	
Miscellaneous.		Rs.	
Adjudication fees	...	9	
Other items	...	59	
Total	...	68	
Total—VII. Stamps	...	19,18,820	
VIII. Registration.		Rs.	
Fees for registering documents.		Rs.	
Fees for registering Joint Stock Companies	...	617	
Fees for registering other documents	...	4,72,083	
Fees for copies of registered documents	...	17,517	
Total	...	4,90,220	
Miscellaneous.		Rs.	
Search fees	...	23,833	
Fine and forfeitures	...	1,017	
Fees for visits paid	...	28,419	
Fees for copies under Sections 59 & 60 of the Registration Regulation	...	9,055	
Other items	...	1,384	
Total	...	68,708	
Total—VIII. Registration	...	5,58,928	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for 1939 M. E.—(contd.)

Rs.	Rs.
B. RECEIPTS BY DEPARTMENTS.	
IX A. Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	
Sale proceeds of unclaimed properties ...	173
Court fees realised in cash.	
Recoveries on account of pauper suits	1,114
Other items	52
Total.....	1,166
General fees, fines and forfeitures.	
Fees and fines of the High Court	...
Fees and fines of other Courts	3,043
Magisterial fines	56,286
Other items	722
Total.....	60,051
Pledership Examination fees	1,390
Law College fees	26,335
Surplus of District cattle pound fund	5,323
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of old stores and materials	303
Other items	2,321
Total.....	2,624
Total—IX A. Law & Justice: Courts of Law ..	7,262
IX B. Law and Justice: Jails.	
Jail manufactures	...
Miscellaneous	8,706
Jail Press receipts	5,173
Total—IX B. Law & Justice: Jails...	58,789
Total—IX A. Law & Justice: Courts of Law ..	72,668
X. Elephant and Horse Departments.	
Receipts from His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables	2,492
Sale and hire of elephants from taluks	717
Miscellaneous	65
Total—X. Elephant and Horse Departments...	3,274
XI. Stationery and Printing.	
Stationery receipts.	
Sale proceeds of stationery	1,172
Other items	281
Total.....	1,453
Sale of Gazette and other publications.	
Subscription to the Gazette	4,322
Other publications	27,236
Total.....	31,558
Other Press receipts	
Sale proceeds of printed forms	5,310
Work done for private persons	180
Advertisements	1,484
Sale of old stores and materials	412
Other items	1,123
Total.....	8,518
Total—XI. Stationery and Printing...	41,52
XII. Mint.	
Gain on silver coinage	...
Gain on copper coinage	2,45,245
Miscellaneous	321
Total—XII. Mint...	2,45,570
XIII. Police.	
Police supplied to private companies and persons	1,014
Cash receipts under the Arms Regulation	269
Fees, fines and forfeitures	...
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of clothing and other articles	396
Other items	269
Total.....	665
Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Regulation	597
Receipts under the Hackney Carriage Regulation	521
Total—XIII. Police...	3,006
XIV. Education	
Fees, Colleges, General.	
H. H. Tho Maha Raja's College for Boys	22,763
Do. Do. for Girls	715
Training College	4,746
Total.....	28,226
Fees, Schools, General.	
Secondary Schools	1,71,869
Elementary Schools	65,587
Total.....	2,37,456
Fees, Schools, Special.	
Sanskrit Patasala	118
Mofussil Training Schools	3,176
School of Arts	512
S. M. R. V. Technical Institute	941
Total.....	4,147
C. O. ...	2,60,779

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for 1939 M. E.—(contd.)

Rs.	Rs.
XIV. Education (contd.) B. F.	
Miscellaneous.	
Receipts from the School of Arts	4,373
Receipts from the Reformatory	41
Receipts from the Carpentry and Weaving Institute	428
Receipts from the Caste Hindu Hostel.	3,325
Receipts from the Sanskrit Patasala	...
Examination fees	21,951
Teachers' license fees	3,757
Other items	2,849
Total.....	36,724
Total—XIV. Education...	3,06,503
XV. Science, Art and Minor Departments.	
Receipts from the Museum and Public Gardens	420
Receipts from the Public Library	2,140
Receipts from the Agricultural Department.	...
Agricultural receipts	2,597
Veterinary hospital fees	546
Mining.	
Royalty	49,737
Exploitation fees	4
Miscellaneous.	
Total.....	49,741
Total—XV. Science, Art and Minor Departments ...	55,486
XVI. Medical and Sanitary.	
Medical receipts.	
Sale of Medical stores	173
Sale of quinine	234
Total.....	407
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of old stores and materials	1,240
Other items	773
Total.....	2,013
Receipts from the Ayurvedic Patasala...	271
Sanitary receipts.	
Receipts from the Sanitary Department	726
Total—XVI. Medical and Sanitary ...	3,417
XVII. Devaswoms.	
Offerings	35,777
Adiyara	1,328
Receipts from Sripandaravagai	1,562
Miscellaneous.	
Sale proceeds of old stores and materials	336
Sale of surplus provisions	2,913
Other items	15,623
Total.....	18,872
Ayacent and other revenue from Devaswom lands	3,85,607
Total—XVII. Devaswoms...	4,43,146
XVIII. State Charities.	
Sale proceeds of surplus provisions	454
Miscellaneous	3,447
Total—XVIII. State Charities ...	3,901
XIX. Military	
Sale of Military stores	1,846
Miscellaneous	900
Receipts from the Body Guard	1404
Total—XIX. Military ...	3,550
XX. Public Works.	
A. Receipts from the P. W. D.	
Rent on buildings	7,273
Fees from traveller's bungalows	5,426
Sales of buildings	578
Sales of tools and plant	1,461
Sales of produce	1,933
Sales of avenue trees	7,226
Sales of old materials	1,495
Value of materials received from old buildings	379
Minor irrigation receipts	51
Tolls on roads and bridges	25,439
Navigation receipts	35,243
Workshop revenue receipts	2,005
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	13,360
Total.....	1,01,869
B. Receipts from the Maramat Department.	
Sale of old stores and materials	2,197
Other items	1,580
Total...	3,777
Total—XX. Public Works ...	1,05,646
XXI. Receipts in aid of Pensions.	
Contributions from officers lent to Foreign Service and Local Bodies	5,003
Refund of gratuities	...
Fees for duplicates of P. P. O's.	70
Total—XXI. Receipts in aid of Pensions...	5,073
XXII. Miscellaneous.	
Adiyara or succession and other customary fees	317
Unclaimed deposits	73,702
Premium on bills	1,305
Receipts from the Jubilee Town Hall...	1,336
Recoveries of old advances	9,581
Lapsed remittance transfer receipts	5,469
Receipt under the Weights and Measures Regulation	...
C. O. ...	91,710

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for 1989 M. E.—(concluded).

Rs.	Rs.
XXII. Miscellaneous (contd.) B. F. ... 91,719	XXIV. Profit or Loss on Investment. ...
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	Premium on sale of Government of India Pro-Notes ...
Rent of motor-car ... 867	Discount on purchase of Do. ...
Recoveries on account of law charges other than those in pauper suits ... 4,278	Total—XXIV. Profit or Loss on Investments... ..
Cash recoveries of service payments ... 12,576	XXV. Anchal.
Other items ... 24,325	Sale proceeds of Anchal stamps and cards ... 93,255
Receipts from the Madapad & Kakur funds on account of the controlling establishment in the Account Office ...	Commission on hundies ... 18,488
Value of stamps received ... 129	Receipts from the Transit Service ... 2,507
Total..... 42,174	Sale proceeds of Service stamps ... 62,785
Total—XXII. Miscellaneous ... 1,33,854	Foreign Hundi Commission ... 741
XXIII. Interest.	<i>Fees and petty receipts.</i>
Interest on surplus investments ... 2,05,414	Fees from unpaid and insufficiently stamped letters ... 13,677
Interest on current deposits with the Bank of Madras... 1,489	Sale of old stores and materials ... 106
<i>Interest on arrears.</i>	Other items ... 81
Land Revenue ... 108	Total..... 13,864
Excise Revenue ... 6,094	Total XXV. Anchal ... 1,81,644
Total..... 6,202	XXVI. Irrigation and other Reproductive Works.
<i>Interest on loans.</i>	i. Direct receipts by the P. W. D. ...
Land improvement loans ... 105	Rent on buildings ... 512
Other loans ...	Plantations ... 130
Total..... 105	Other Canal produce ... 642
Total—XXIII. Interest ... 2,13,210	Miscellaneous ...
	Total.....
	ii. Indirect receipts by the Land Revenue Department.
	Land Revenue due to irrigation ... 80,304
	Total—XXVI. Irrigation and other Reproductive Works... 80,946
	TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS ... 1,54,74,665

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for 1989 M. E.

Rs.	Rs.
1. LAND REVENUE.	Salt Business.
<i>Division Peishkars and Superintendent, Deviclam Division.</i>	Salaries ... 1,112
Salaries ... 77,907	Establishment ... 4,616
Establishment ... 45,037	Allowances ... 61
Allowances to officers ... 9,894	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 1,25,486
Do. to establishment ... 2,615	Total ... 1,31,275
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 14,388	Salt Compensation ... 1,117
Total..... 1,49,541	<i>Refunds and Drawbacks</i> ... 5,295
Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ share transferred to Law and Justice ... 49,917	Total of 2. SALT ... 1,67,648
Net Total..... 99,894	3. EXCISE.
<i>Taluk Cutcherries.</i>	<i>Commission.</i>
Salaries ... 75,235	Salaries ... 7,900
Establishment ... 1,88,921	Establishment ... 11,748
Allowances to officers ... 15,058	Allowances to officer ... 1,468
Do. to establishment ... 10,650	Do. to establishment ... 315
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 47,328	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 12,301
Total..... 3,37,195	Total ... 33,732
Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ share transferred to Law and Justice ... 1,12,398	<i>Circles.</i>
Net Total..... 2,24,797	Salaries ... 22,560
<i>Poorerthy Cutcherries.</i>	Establishment ... 17,821
Establishment ... 2,31,241	Allowances to officers ... 6,744
Allowances ... 165	Do. to establishment ... 453
Contingencies ... 8,959	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 6,023
Total..... 2,40,665	Total ... 53,541
<i>Kandukrishi Cutcherries.</i>	<i>Ranges.</i>
Salaries ... 1,478	Salaries ... 32,210
Establishment ... 2,324	Establishment ... 1,04,725
Allowances to officers ... 455	Allowances to officers ... 11,735
Do. to establishment ... 21	Do. to establishment ... 980
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 312	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 17,175
Total..... 4,590	Total ... 1,66,825
<i>Kandukrishi Nelpas.</i>	<i>Tobacco Bankshalls.</i>
Establishment ... 8,507	Salaries ... 2,008
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 12,403	Establishment ... 6,700
Total ... 20,910	Allowances ... 59
<i>Land Records.</i>	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 945
Establishment ... 8,435	Total ... 9,802
Allowances ... 1,151	<i>Excise Compensation</i> ... 23,161
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 9,623	<i>Refunds and Drawbacks</i> ... 1,740
Total..... 19,209	Total of 3. EXCISE..... 2,88,801
<i>Revenue Survey.</i>	4. CUSTOMS.
Salaries ... 9,656	Salaries ... 5,932
Establishment ... 37,210	Establishment ... 35,863
Allowances to officers ... 2,366	Allowances ... 488
Do. to establishment ... 1,334	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 3,215
Contingencies ... 10,785	Total ... 45,498
Total..... 61,351	<i>Customs Compensation</i> ... 285
<i>Revenue Settlement</i>	<i>Refunds and Drawbacks</i> ... 310
Salaries ... 7	Add $\frac{1}{2}$ share of Alleppey Marine Charges ... 4,257
Establishment ...	Total of 4. CUSTOMS... 50,320
Allowances to officers ...	5. MARINE.
Do. to establishment ...	Salaries ... 5,391
Contingencies ... 7	Establishment ... 4,592
Total..... 52,654	Allowances to officers ... 1,13
<i>Refunds and Drawbacks</i> ... 3,826	Do. to establishment ... 50
<i>Land Revenue Miscellaneous</i> ... 7,37,993	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 6,592
Total of 1. LAND REVENUE ... 7,37,993	Total ... 17,148
2. SALT.	Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ share transferred to Customs ... 1,287
<i>Salt Factories.</i>	Refunds ... 51
Salaries ... 4,363	Total of 5. MARINE ... 12,912
Establishment ... 15,664	
Allowances to officers ... 164	
Do. to establishment ... 113	
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 9,655	
Total..... 29,961	

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for 1989 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
10. PALACE.	6,62,171	Miscellaneous (contd). B. E.	11,61
11. ELEPHANT AND HORSE DEPARTMENTS.		Contributions to Associations and Clubs...	11,61
<i>His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables.</i>		Total.....	2,69,16
Salaries	2,340	Total of 12. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....	
Establishment	23,939	13. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	
Allowances to officer	195	<i>Stationery.</i>	
Do. to establishment	34,994	Establishment	1,86,68
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	66,463	Supplies, Services and Contingencies...	1,40,02
Total.....	66,463	Total.....	1,40,02
<i>Elephant Department.</i>		<i>Printing.</i>	
Establishment	4,395	Salaries	4,00
Allowances	16	Establishment	41,25
Supplies, Services and Contingencies...	12,014	Allowances	79,31
Total.....	16,425	Supplies, Services and Contingencies	1,24,70
Total of 11. ELEPHANT, etc.....	82,593	Total.....	2,64,70
12. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.		Total of 13. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.....	1,296
<i>Huzur Cutcherry.</i>		Salaries	8,89
Salaries	67,329	Establishment	5,954
Establishment	81,328	Allowances	16,812
Allowances to officers	6,824	Supplies, Services and Contingencies...	
Do. to establishment	5,005	Total of 14. MINT.....	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	17,463	15. POLICE.	
Total.....	1,77,951	<i>Commissioner.</i>	
<i>Central Account and Audit Office.</i>		Salaries	18,649
Salaries	31,191	Establishment	6,063
Establishment	42,858	Allowances of officers	1,99
Allowances to officers	2,041	Do. of establishment	27,889
Do. to establishment	702	Supplies, Services and Contingencies...	55,021
Supplies, Services and Contingencies...	2,755	Total.....	55,021
Total.....	79,547	<i>District Police.</i>	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		Salaries	56,180
Legislative Council	3,570	Establishment	2,30,937
Sri Mulam Popular Assembly	6,72	Allowances	55,925
Contributions towards books and periodicals...	1,384	Supplies, Services and Contingencies...	16,949
C. O.	11,583	Stipends to police officers under training	8,261
		Total.....	3,67,675
		Refunds	51
		Total of 15. POLICE.....	4,22,747

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure Service Heads) for 1989 M. E.—(contd.)

16. EDUCATION.		Secondary School Education	
Controlling Agencies.		Model School attached to the Training College.	
Direction.	Rs.	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	Rs.
Salaries	21,909		1,985
Establishment	6,555	<i>Higher Grade Secondary Schools.</i>	
Allowances to officers	1,014	Salaries	22,520
Do. to establishment	168	Establishment	17,432
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	2,637	Allowances	1,633
Total...	32,283	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	12,803
		Total.....	54,393
<i>Inspectors.</i>		<i>Lower Grade Secondary Schools for Boys.</i>	
Salaries	30,296	Salaries	5,868
Establishment	16,520	Establishment	15,986
Allowances to officers	9,914	Allowances	611
Do. to establishment	1,366	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	15,424
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	8,447	Total.....	37,889
Total.....	66,453	<i>Lower Grade Secondary Schools for Girls.</i>	
<i>Inspectresses.</i>		Establishment	1,870
Salaries	11,966	Allowances	22
Establishment	6,806	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	655
Allowances to officers	3,673	Total.....	2,527
Do. to establishment	626	<i>Provincial Staff of Teachers of Secondary Schools.</i>	1,43,211
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	3,715	<i>Elementary School Education.</i>	
Total.....	26,816	<i>Higher Grade Elementary Schools for Boys.</i>	
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>		Establishment	1,17,018
<i>H. H. The Maha Raja's College for Boys.</i>		Allowances	293
Salaries	74,395	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	40,149
Establishment	6,774	Total.....	1,57,460
Allowances	745	<i>Higher Grade Elementary Schools for Girls.</i>	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	23,416	Establishment	44,540
Total.....	1,05,330	Allowances	51
<i>College and High School for Girls.</i>		Supplies, Services & Contingencies	17,434
Salaries	7,448	Total.....	62,034
Establishment	13,543	<i>Lower Grade Elementary Schools for Boys.</i>	
Allowances	160	Establishment	1,97,853
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	2,724	Allowances	210
Total.....	23,875	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	81,465
<i>Training College.</i>		Total.....	2,79,528
Salaries	23,640	<i>Lower Grade Elementary Schools for Girls.</i>	
Establishment	4,692	Establishment	89,650
Allowances	527	Allowances	8
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	10,440	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	26,584
Total.....	39,299	Total.....	1,16,242
		<i>Provincial Staff of Teachers of Elementary Schools.</i>	51,733

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APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for 1989 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Reserve Teachers</i>	36,387	<i>17 SCIENCE, ART & MINOR DEPTS.</i>	
<i>Female Training School.</i>		<i>Museum & Public Gardens.</i>	1,297
Salaries	600	Salaries	11,391
Establishment	3,219	Establishment	526
Allowances	149	Allowances to officers	20,226
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	262	Do. to establishment	33,440
Total...	4,230	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	500
<i>Other Training Schools.</i>		Total.....	1,423
Salaries	2,408	<i>Observatory.</i>	257
Establishment	3,945	Salaries	2,180
Allowances	239	Establishment	1,680
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	1,415	Allowances	3,027
Total...	8,007	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	1,442
<i>Reformatory.</i>		Total.....	1,056
Salaries	840	<i>Painting.</i>	5,638
Establishment	1,734	Salaries	1,794
Allowances	194	Establishment	5,346
Contingencies	4,508	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	7,140
Total.....	7,276	Total.....	2,900
<i>Industrial School of Arts.</i>		<i>Archaeological Department.</i>	1,362
Salaries	3,000	Salaries	1,340
Establishment	10,385	Establishment	1,965
Allowances	...	Allowances	7,567
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	7,985	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	8,400
Total.....	21,370	Total.....	1,808
<i>Sanskrit Patasala.</i>		<i>State Geologists.</i>	1,654
Establishment	7,662	Salaries	2,229
Allowances	28	Establishment	2,519
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	1,270	Allowances to officers	14,610
Total.....	8,960	Do. to establishment	1,800
<i>Technical Institute.</i>		Supplies, Services & Contingencies	4,477
Establishment	2,878	Total.....	192
Allowances	45	<i>Preservation of Oriental Literature.</i>	1,439
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	2,440	Salaries	7,908
Total.....	5,358	Establishment	12,478
<i>Special school for Malayali Brahmins.</i>		Allowances	14,765
Establishment	1,482	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	3,851
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	1,967	Do. to establishment	1,931
Total.....	3,449	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	39,298
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		Total.....	72,329
<i>Caste Hindu Hostel.</i>		<i>Agriculture.</i>	12,478
Salaries	2,211	Salaries	14,765
Establishment	1,006	Establishment	3,851
Supplies, Service & Contingencies	4,331	Allowances to officers	1,931
Total.....	7,518	Do. to establishment	39,298
<i>Text Book Committee.</i>		Supplies, Services & Contingencies	72,329
Establishment	164	<i>Adviser to Government in re Vernacular</i>	1,800
Allowances	298	<i>Literature and Palace Library.</i>	1,366
Contingencies	5	Salaries	26
Total.....	467	Establishment	3,194
<i>Examination Charges</i>	18,370	Contingencies	...
<i>Grants to Schools</i>	1,86,897	Total.....	...
<i>Educational Museum & Bureau</i>	2,114		
<i>Scholarships & Stipends</i>	41,165		
<i>Aids to Orphanages</i>	1,190		
<i>Vacation Lectures</i>	300		
<i>Vernacular Committee</i>	941		
<i>Loss on the sale of Government Book Depot Books</i>	1,813		
<i>Refunds</i>	50		
Total of 16. EDUCATION...	15,89,080		

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APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for 1989 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
<i>17. SCIENCE, ART, &c. (contd.)</i>		<i>Prevention of Plague</i>	10
<i>Public Lecture Committee.</i>	687	Scholarships & stipends	5,850
Establishment	112	Grants to English Medical Institutions	11,308
Allowances	1,435	Do. to Ayurvedic do.	11,575
Contingencies	...	Do. towards Ambulance Lectures	199
Total ..	2,234	Do. to Town Improvement Committees....	43,750
<i>Contribution towards the cost of the Topographical survey of the State by the India Survey Party</i>	25,416	<i>SANITATION AND VACCINATION.</i>	
Total of 17. SCIENCE, ART &c. ...	1,83,369	<i>Commissioner.</i>	6,685
<i>18. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.</i>		Salaries	5,148
<i>MEDICAL.</i>		Establishment	2,066
<i>Darbar Physicians.</i>	16,871	Allowances	3,810
Salaries	5,203	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	...
Establishment	1,779	Total.....	17,689
Allowances to officer	397	<i>District Officers.</i>	
Do. to establishment	795	Salaries	7,378
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	...	Establishment	25,262
Total ..	25,015	Allowances to officers	4,789
<i>Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>	1,24,266	Do. to establishment	12,483
Salaries	85,052	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	...
Establishment	9,637	Total.....	49,912
Allowances	1,04,714	<i>Vaccination Depot.</i>	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	...	Salaries	2,105
Total...	3,83,659	Establishment	1,078
<i>Medical Stores.</i>	2,962	Allowances	4,959
Salaries	2,028	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	...
Establishment	165	Total.....	8,142
Allowances	1,180	<i>Total of 18. MEDICAL AND SANITARY. ...</i>	5,72,758
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	...	<i>19. DEVASWOMS.</i>	
Total...	6,335	Salaries	1,112
<i>Chemical Examiner.</i>	600	Establishment	17,350
Salaries (allowance)	480	Allowances	607
Establishment	...	Major Devaswoms	10,22,176
Allowances	589	Minor Devaswoms and Grants to Private	6,048
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	...	Temples within the State	11,572
Total...	1,660	Grants to Temples outside the State	1,547
<i>Ayurvedic Physicians.</i>	1,800	Nandavanams	20,110
Salaries	1,057	Sri Pandaravagai	14,083
Establishment	301	Extraordinary expenditure	67
Allowances	296	Amhal charges	1,324
Contingencies	...	Devaswom Refunds	...
Total...	3,651	<i>Total of 19. DEVASWOMS ...</i>	11,56,276
<i>Ayurvedic Patasala.</i>	1,511		
Establishment	1,940		
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	...		
Total.....	3,651		

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for 1989 M. E.—(contd.)

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APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for 1989 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
20. STATE CHARITIES.		B. EXPENDITURE BY MARAMAT.	
A. I. CHARITIES WITHIN THE STATE.		I. MARAMAT SUB-ENGINEER.	
Agrasala	1,44,123	Salaries	2,519
Mofussil Oottupuras.		Establishment	1,056
Establishment	4,482	Allowances	2,512
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	81,987	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	163
Othootus	414	Maintenance & Repairs (Bakthivilas)	5,198
Thaunerpandals	5,916	Total I.	11,842
Dharmappuli	3,731		
Japalakshana	1,15,395	II. DIVISION MARAMAT.	
II. CHARITIES OUTSIDE THE STATE	4,401	Establishment	15,598
B. GRANTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	2,851	Allowances	3,529
C. MISCELLANEOUS	438	Works and other expenses	1,74,722
D. ANCHAL CHARGES	19	Total II.	1,93,849
E. REFUNDS	250		
Total of 20. STATE CHARITIES	3,62,117	III. GRANTS TO PANIVAGAI	
21. MILITARY.			1,13,319
Nayar Brigade.		Total of 22 B.	3,19,010
Salaries	41,770		
Establishment	1,74,446	C. PALACES, BUNGALOWS, SYTRONS, &C.	
Allowances	3,271	Establishment	7,117
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	50,100	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	21,955
Total	2,70,087	Total of 22 C.	29,072
22. PUBLIC WORKS.		Total of 22 PUBLIC WORKS	34,75,673
A. EXPENDITURE BY P. W. D.			
I. DIRECTION.		23. ALLOWANCES & ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES & ENGAGEMENTS.	
Salaries	38,680	Subsidy to the British Government	8,10,653
Establishment	24,331	State Pensions	1,73,556
Allowances	3,451	Total of 23. ALLOWANCES, &C.	9,84,209
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	2,936		
Total of I DIRECTION	69,398	24. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES & PENSIONS.	
DEDUCT SHARE DEBITABLE TO 30 IRRIGATION.	8,163	Superannuation and retired allowances	4,16,271
II. EXECUTIVE.		Compassionate allowances	38,329
a. ESTABLISHMENT.		Gratuities	8,602
Salaries	1,19,686	Pensionary contributions	4,789
Establishment	1,98,118	Total of 24. SUPERANNUATION, &C.	4,67,991
Allowances	67,320		
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	24,545	25. MISCELLANEOUS.	
Total of II a.	3,79,679		837
DEDUCT SHARE DEBITABLE TO 30 IRRIGATION	44,662	1. Jubilee Town Hall	1,093
b. WORKS.		2. Sirkar Gardens	971
i. BUILDINGS	9,53,962	3. Sirkar Agents & Peons of retired officers	218
ii. COMMUNICATIONS	14,95,594	4. Reward for killing wild animals	13
iii. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	1,41,233	5. Refund of lapsed Anchal hundies	68,484
v. MINOR IRRIGATION	69,983	6. Royal Tours and Weddings	655
Total of II b.	26,69,772	7. Refund of lapsed R. T. R.	354
c. TOOLS & PLANT		8. Treatment at the Pastuer Institute	12,683
Scientific instruments, Drawing materials &c.	46,998	9. Contributions to Associations & Clubs	765
Repairs and Carriage	2,281	10. Commission of Enquiry	15,890
Total of II C.	76,279	11. Reception of Distinguished Guests	31,637
DEDUCT SHARE DEBITABLE TO 30 IRRIGATION	8,949	12. Refund of lapsed deposits	3,114
Total of II. Executive	30,63,119	13. Law charges	32,394
P. W. Refunds		14. Miscellaneous	112
	3,237	15. Miscellaneous refunds	11,923
Total of 22 A	31,27,591	16. Special palace supplies	6,470
		17. Wedding in the Family of H. H. The Maha Raja	1,175
		18. International Universal Exhibition Nottingham	1,88,988
		Total of 25. MISCELLANEOUS	1,88,988

	Rs.		Rs.
26. INTEREST.		Inspection.	
Savings Bank Deposits	53,966	Salaries	5,797
Other Deposits	23,420	Establishment	4,263
Refunds	9	Allowances	3,039
Total of 26. INTEREST	77,395	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	226
27. PROFIT OR LOSS ON INVESTMENTS		Total	13,355
Banker's commission	447	Anchal Masters.	
Interest on overdrafts & temporary loans	...	Establishment	1,15,414
Total of 27. PROFIT OR LOSS ON INVESTMENTS	447	Allowances	13,505
		Supplies, Services & Contingencies	7,925
		Total	1,36,844
		28. ANCHAL.	
		29. RAILWAYS.	
		30. IRRIGATION AND OTHER REPRODUCTIVE WORKS	
		I. Irrigation	
		II. Quilon—Trivandrum Railway	
		Total of 30	
		31. PAYMENT TOWARDS SINKING FUND	
		TOTAL OF ALL SERVICES.	

APPENDIX IV.

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure under (Debt Heads) in 1089 M. E. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I. DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST.				
9,66,832	...	(1) Savings Bank Deposits	2,68,372	12,35,204
3,560	...	(2) Life Insurance Fund	12,984	16,844
...	...	(3) Sinking Fund	2,10,511	2,10,511
9,70,692	...	Total.....	4,91,867	14,62,559
II. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.				
4,55,280	...	(1) Departmental and other deposits	16,755	4,72,035
14,65,797	...	Revenue Deposits	1,73,996	16,39,793
4,29,332	...	Judicial Deposits	6,177	4,35,569
41,368	41,368	Personal Deposits	...	...
9,828	...	Security Deposits	2,175	12,003
6,568	6,568	Trust Interest Fund	...	...
2,11,723	...	Official Assignee's Deposits	22,899	2,34,623
13	...	Sreepandaravagai Fund	2,121	2,134
1,20,433	...	Kakur Funds	7,866	1,28,299
27,40,402	47,936	T. I. C. Funds	...	29,24,455
Total.....				
8,732	4,709	(2) Advances Repayable.	...	4,023
9,898	109	Permanent Advance	...	9,789
46,748	...	Civil Objection Book Advances—Gazetted Officers	7,943	54,691
17,587	...	Do. —Other Officers	9,180	26,767
6,038	1,365	Special advance	...	4,673
1,32,474	...	Survey advance	12,448	1,44,922
5	...	Palace advance	752	757
...	...	Forest advance	...	...
2,21,482	6,183	Total.....	30,323	2,45,622
1,89,039	...	(3) Coinage Account	11,259	2,00,998
11,379	4,056	(4) Departmental Advances	...	10,323
16,58,711	19,540	(5) Accounts with Foreign States.	...	16,69,171
10,025	1,368	(a) British Government	...	8,657
59,569	...	Post Office	...	74,605
17,58,305	20,908	British pensions	15,036	17,52,433
...	...	Other items	15,036	...
6,036	...	(b) Cochin Darbar	...	6,331
1,10,723	3,864	Cochin Pension	2,5	96,919
1,16,759	13,804	Cochin money order	...	1,03,250
14,919	...	(6) Suspense.	1,903	16,832
31,258	...	Security purchase account	...	31,258
692	...	Cash recovery of Service payments	...	692
56,540	...	Deduction on account of attachment	...	56,540
95,417	...	Objection Book Suspense—Receipts	...	95,417
61,749	3,971	Do. Charges	...	57,778
2,459	...	P. W. Stock purchase	118	2,577
1,64,003	35,281	Do. Sales	...	1,28,722
4,27,037	39,272	Workshop Suspense	...	3,59,806
64,38,095	1,32,139	Total.....	2,021	70,88,746
Carried over...				
			7,82,790	

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Expenditure under (Debt Heads) in 1089 M. E. (concluded).

Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
64,38,095	1,32,139	Brought forward.....	7,82,790	70,88,746
1,73,520	18,153	(7) Stock.	...	1,55,367
4,58,470	1,74,518	Paddy	...	2,83,952
2,53,743	...	Salt	21,671	2,75,414
3,29,015	10,535	Opium and ganja	...	3,18,480
...	...	P. W. Stock	1,515	1,815
...	...	Government Book Depot	...	...
...	...	Technical Institute	...	8,525
9,814	1,289	Other Dead Stock	...	...
12,24,562	2,04,495	Agrasala Stock	23,486	10,43,553
...	...	Total.....	...	...
2,921	2,849	(8) Miscellaneous.	...	72
2,921	2,849	Surplus Investment	...	...
5,745	5,470	Bullion Account	...	72
24,76,472	...	Total.....	...	275
96,919	...	III. LOANS.		
46,58,089	754	IV. REMITTANCES.		
11,17,092	13,962	(1) Remittance by Bills.	1,265	24,77,737
5,15,955	4,542	Anchal Hundies	1,001	97,920
1,35,102	...	Foreign Hundies	...	46,57,335
5,417	5,417	Pre-Audit Cheques	...	11,03,130
9,670	...	Bank Cheques	...	5,11,413
16,16,505	666	Bills Receivable	686	1,35,788
26,52,223	...	Bills Payable	...	9,670
5,08,980	21,619	Treasury Hundies	...	16,15,839
4,80,465	...	Supply Bills	...	27,03,613
1,42,72,889	46,960	Remittance Transfer Receipts	51,390	4,87,361
...	...	P. W. Cheques	285	4,80,750
94,47,230	...	Forest Cheques	...	...
42	...	Railway Cheques	...	...
17,46,878	...	Total.....	54,627	1,42,80,556
2,02,052	...	(2) Local Remittances.	...	94,47,230
1,379	1,271	Cash Remittance between Major Treasuries	206	248
3,436	...	Bank Remittance between Major Treasuries and Bank	2,034	2,034
1,14,01,017	1,271	Paddy Remittance	21	17,46,878
3,33,45,229	3,93,184	Anchal Remittance	...	2,02,073
Total of Debt Heads.....			10,484	108
			12,745	13,920
			8,73,648	1,14,12,491
			...	3,38,25,693

APPENDIX V.

General Statement of Account for 1089.

	Service Heads. Rs.	Debt Heads (Net). Rs.	Total. Rs.
Receipts			
Add Opening Balance	1,54,74,665	8,73,648	1,63,48,313
	77,91,725	—36,52,791	41,38,934
Total	2,32,66,390	—27,79,143	2,04,87,247
Disbursements			
Add Closing Balance	1,57,12,790	3,93,184	1,61,05,974
	75,53,600	—31,72,527	43,81,273
Total	2,32,66,390	—27,79,143	2,04,87,247

APPENDIX VI.
Balance Sheet for the year 1089 M. E.

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance.		Remarks.
	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.	
Darbar Account	...	77,91,725	1,57,12,790	1,54,74,665	...	75,53,600	Agreed with the Statements of Income and Expenditure.
Savings Bank Deposit	...	16,02,922	9,66,832	12,35,204	...	18,71,294	Verified with the registers.
Life Insurance Fund	...	1,10,161	3,860	16,844	...	1,23,145	Do.
Sinking Fund	...	2,03,571	...	2,10,511	...	4,14,082	Do.
Revenue deposits	...	2,05,464	4,55,280	4,72,035	...	2,22,219	Do.
Judicial deposits	...	4,90,031	14,65,797	16,39,793	...	6,64,027	There is a difference of one rupee between the Ledger balance and the register which has been found out and adjusted in 1090 M. E.
Personal deposits	...	59,661	4,29,392	4,35,569	...	65,838	There is a difference of ten rupees between the Ledger balance and the register which has been found out and adjusted in 1090 M. E.
Security deposits	...	2,82,545	41,368	...	...	2,41,177	Verified.
Trust Interest Fund	...	1,214	9,828	12,003	...	3,389	Verified with the registers.
Official Assignees' deposits	...	20,169	6,568	...	...	13,601	Do.
Sreepandaravagai Fund	...	3,00,340	2,11,723	2,34,322	...	3,23,239	Do.
Kakar Do.	...	1,582	13	2,134	...	3,703	Do.
T. I. C. Funds	...	40,533	1,20,433	1,28,299	...	48,399	Do.
Permanent advance	...	...	8,732	4,023	...	...	Do.
Civil Objection Book advance	...	...	...	...	67,498	...	Do.
of Gazetted Officers	...	...	9,898	9,789	6,597	...	Do.
of other Officers	...	...	46,748	54,691	16,072	...	Do.
Special advance	...	...	17,587	26,767	5,006	...	Do.
Survey advance	...	...	6,038	4,673	15,836	...	Do.
Palace advance	...	...	1,32,474	1,44,322	18,865	...	Do.
Forest advance	...	...	5	757	...	...	Do.
Coinage Account	...	...	1,89,039	2,90,298	1,01,358	...	Do.
Anchal cash balance	...	...	14,379	10,323	37,130	...	Do.
Post Office	...	46,289	16,88,711	16,69,171	...	26,749	Certified by the Financial Secretary as efficient.
British Pensions	...	...	10,025	8,657	...	...	Certified by the Anchal Superintendent as correct.
Do. Other items	...	...	59,569	74,605	4,591	...	Do.
Cochin Pension	...	...	6,036	6,331	6,997	...	Do.
Cochin Money Order	...	26,743	1,10,723	96,919	1,519	...	Do.
Security Purchase Account	...	326	14,919	16,822	...	12,939	Do.
Cash recovery of Service Payments	...	...	31,258	31,258	...	1,577	Agreed with the Ledger.
Deduction on account of Attachment	...	...	692	692	...	...	Agreed with the registers.
Objection book Suspense Receipts	...	...	56,540	56,540	...	...	Do.
Do. Charges	...	...	95,417	95,417	...	...	Do.
P. W. Stock Purchases	...	9,057	61,749	57,778	...	5,086	Agreed with the Ledger.
Do. Sales	...	...	2,459	2,577	...	...	Do.
Do. Workshop Suspense	...	4,775	1,64,003	1,28,722	2,430	...	Do.
Paddy Stock	...	...	1,73,520	1,55,367	30,506	...	Agreed with the paddy balance reports.
Salt Stock	...	...	4,58,470	2,83,952	1,77,448	...	Reported as efficient by the Excise Commissioner.
Opium and Ganja Stock	...	...	2,53,743	2,75,414	2,90,298	...	Do.

APPENDIX VI.

Balance Sheet for the year 1089 M. E.—(concluded).

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance.		Remarks.
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	
P. W. Stock	Rs. 1,64,239	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,29,015	Rs. 3,18,480	Rs. 1,74,774	Rs. ...	Agreed with the Ledger balance, but the certificates from Officers concerned have not yet been received.
Agrasala Stock	...	...	9,814	8,525	1,289	...	Do.
Govt. Book Depot	...	...	...	1,815	...	...	Do.
Technical Institute	753	...	...	...	753	...	Do.
Other dead stock	1,617	...	...	...	1,617	...	The balance is under correspondence and will be adjusted in 1090 M. E.
Surplus Investment	62,00,480	...	...	...	62,00,480	...	Do.
Bullion Account	3,78,381	...	2,921	72	3,81,230	...	Verified.
Loans	2,375	...	5,745	275	7,845	...	Do.
Anchor Hundies	14,941	...	24,76,472	24,77,737	...	16,206	Verified with the registers.
Foreign Hundies	3,689	...	96,919	97,920	...	4,690	Do.
Pre-audit Cheques	...	...	46,58,089	46,57,335	...	20,824	Verified.
Bank Cheques	31,913	...	11,17,092	11,03,130	...	17,951	Do.
Bank Receivable	23,166	...	5,15,955	5,11,413	...	...	Do.
Bills Payable	...	7,987	1,35,102	1,35,788	27,708	...	Do.
Treasury Hundies	...	5,417	5,417	...	...	8,673	Do.
Supply Bills	...	...	9,670	9,670	...	...	...
Remittance Transfer Receipts	...	...	16,16,505	16,15,839	...	6,567	Do.
P. W. Cheques	...	7,293	26,52,223	27,03,613	...	2,29,798	Do.
Forest Cheques	...	1,78,408	5,08,980	4,87,351	...	39,088	Do.
Railway Cheques	...	1,20,707	4,80,465	4,80,750	...	285	Do.
Cash Remittance	...	...	94,47,230	94,47,230	...	...	This will be adjusted during the current year.
Bank Remittance	8,371	...	42	248	8,165	...	...
Anchor Remittance	2,034	...	...	2,034	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Remittance	...	...	17,46,878	17,46,878	...	...	...
P. W. Remittance	...	...	2,02,052	2,02,053	...	20	Verified.
Forest Remittance	1	1,271	1,379	108	...	...	...
Sundry Accountants, &c.	10,484	...	3,436	13,920	...	...	...
	41,38,934	...	4,93,00,358	4,90,58,019	43,81,273	...	Agreed with the Cash Balance Reports.
Total	1,15,89,926	- 1,15,89,926	9,83,58,377	9,83,58,377	1,19,98,166	1,19,98,166	

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APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of shops and the quantity of arrack issued for consumption in the several vend areas under the excise system (with their population and area) during 1089.

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APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of shops and the quantity of arrack issued for consumption in the

Serial No.	Taluka.	Population.	Area in square miles.	No. of shops in 1989.	Quantity consumed		
					1988	1989	Total.
	1	2	3	4	Jaggery arrack.	Toddy arrack.	7
1	Tovala	34,503	129.97	9	4,431.9	...	4,431.9
2	Agastisvarum	1,04,910	94.00	14	8,842.3	...	8,842.3
3	Eranil	1,23,783	98.00	17	7,726.0	...	7,726.0
4	Kalkulam	76,211	169.00	15	5,835.8	...	5,835.8
5	Vilavankod	99,680	137.00	16	8,914.4	...	8,914.4
6	Neyyattinkara	1,78,703	233.35	37	13,628.7	...	13,628.7
7	Trivandrum town	63,561	97.26	22	2,142.6	8,756.1	10,898.7
8	Trivandrum taluk (excluding town)...	91,577	365.97	27	3,534.2	...	3,534.2
9	Nedumangad	88,147	116.57	22	2,125.5	...	2,125.5
10	Chirayinkil (including Anjengo)...	1,35,877	147.41	28	6,163.3	...	6,163.3
11	Quilon (including Tangasseri) and Thekkon Paravoor	1,03,798	292.03	23	2,305.2	...	2,305.2
12	Kottarakara	90,309	425.67	13	2,256.8	...	2,256.8
13	Pattanamur	56,769	129.14	7	2,949.1	...	2,949.1
14	Shencottah	38,302	171.49	16	1,316.7	...	1,316.7
15	Kunnattur	91,390	88.99	20	1,458.9	...	1,458.9
16	Karmagapalli	1,37,420	74.26	15	1,164.9	...	1,164.9
17	Kartikapalli	1,11,570	111.43	20	1,753.8	...	1,753.8
18	Mavelikara	1,50,728	925.97	20	1,404.5	...	1,404.5
19	Chengannur	1,26,439	172.18	30	3,324.1	...	3,324.1
20	Tiruvella	1,73,768	96.33	20	845.6	...	845.6
21	Ambalapuzha (excluding Alleppey pakuthi)...	75,245	20.41	9	1,078.7	...	1,078.7
22	Alleppey town (including Alleppey pakuthi)...	41,992	172.84	33	1,218.2	...	1,218.2
23	Kottayam	1,12,139	134.29	22	653.0	...	653.0
24	Changanachery	96,241	105.89	17	1,075.8	...	1,075.8
25	Ettumamur	90,591	139.69	27	1,639.3	...	1,639.3
26	Minachil	78,871	629.23	14	4,353.3	...	4,353.3
27	Peermade	45,104	139.55	33	848.1	...	848.1
28	Vaikam	1,19,824	117.03	26	696.5	...	696.5
29	Shertalai	1,52,210	472.34	47	2,119.6	...	2,119.6
30	Muvattupuzha	1,38,392	561.01	12	358.5	...	358.5
31	Todupuzha	38,426	293.88	42	4,723.2	...	4,723.2
32	Kummatnad	1,18,693	127.34	45	3,844.6	...	3,844.6
33	Atangad	1,08,836	53.89	25	1,703.7	...	1,703.7
34	Parur	80,508	...	...	...	...	...
Total		24,05,517	6983.41	753	1,07,868.85	8,756.1	1,16,624.95



DIX VII.

several rural areas under the co-ops system (with their population and area) during 1989.

in proof gallons.			Consumption per head in 1989 (in drams)	Average sale per shop in 1989 (proof gallons)	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.
Jaggery arrack.	Toddy arrack.	Total.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4,369.1	...	4,369.1	6.07	485.45	14.44	3,833
9,102.7	...	9,102.7	4.22	659.19	6.71	7,493
7,962.9	...	7,962.9	3.01	468.40	5.77	7,281
5,358.4	...	5,358.4	3.37	357.22	11.26	5,080
9,870.1	...	9,870.1	5.17	611.25	8.56	5,667
15,290.8	...	15,290.8	4.10	413.24	6.30	4,829
3,410.9	8,159.7	11,561.6	8.73	525.52	3.03	2,889
1,680.8	...	1,680.8	8.8	168.98	13.55	9,157
3,908.8	...	3,908.8	2.12	144.77	...	3,264
3,578.5	...	3,578.5	1.26	162.65	6.66	6,176
11,277.9	...	11,277.9	3.20	402.78	5.26	5,849
2,706.2	...	2,706.2	1.43	117.66	8.78	3,926
2,454.6	...	2,454.6	2.07	188.81	32.74	4,366
3,210.4	...	3,210.4	1.17	458.62	18.15	5,471
1,565.0	...	1,565.0	92	97.81	10.72	6,871
2,321.9	...	2,321.9	81	116.09	4.45	7,438
1,470.2	...	1,470.2	63	98.01	4.95	6,536
2,122.8	...	2,122.8	77	106.14	5.57	6,322
1,571.1	...	1,571.1	59	78.55	45.29	5,792
3,402.4	...	3,402.4	93	113.41	5.74	...
924.5	...	924.5	58	46.22	4.82	3,762
896.0	...	896.0	1.14	99.55	2.27	4,665
1,339.8	...	1,339.8	57	40.60	5.24	3,398
1,119.2	...	1,119.2	81	90.46	6.10	4,374
1,537.9	...	1,537.9	136	82.92	6.22	5,328
2,238.9	...	2,238.9	4.06	272.35	5.17	2,921
3,812.9	...	3,812.9	62	47.26	44.94	3,221
1,559.65	...	1,559.65	42	63.2	4.22	3,661
1,383.2	...	1,383.2	1.24	76.27	4.50	5,554
3,584.9	...	3,584.9	72	48.46	10.05	2,945
581.6	...	581.6	1.98	117.14	46.75	3,202
4,920.0	...	4,920.0	2.44	123.25	6.99	2,826
5,546.4	...	5,546.4	2.94	197.57	2.83	2,418
4,939.4	...	4,939.4	...	...	2.15	3,220
1,30,929.85	8,150.7	1,39,080.55	1.96	184.70	9.27	4,522

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of toddy shops in the several excise tracts, with their population and area, during 1089.

	Names of taluks.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Number of shops.	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tovala	34,503	129.97	13	9.99	2,654
2	Agastisvaram	1,04,910	94.00	17	5.53	6,171
3	Ercaniel	1,23,783	98.00	21	4.67	5,894
4	Kalkulam	76,211	169.00	15	11.27	5,080
5	Vilavankod	90,680	137.00	20	6.85	4,534
6	Neyyattinkara	1,78,703	233.35	37	6.31	4,830
7	Trivandrum taluk (excluding town)	91,577	87.37	18	4.85	5,087
8	Do. town	63,561	9.89	26	0.38	2,445
9	Nedumangad	88,147	365.97	28	13.07	3,162
10	Chirayinkil (including Anjeago)	1,35,877	146.57	33	4.44	4,117
11	Quilon (including Tangasserri)	1,63,793	147.41	42	3.51	3,900
12	Kottarakara	90,303	202.03	35	5.77	2,580
13	Pattanamparam	56,769	425.67	22	19.35	2,580
14	Shencottah	38,302	29.14	10	12.91	3,830
15	Kunnattur	91,390	171.49	25	6.86	3,656
16	Karunagapalli	1,37,420	88.99	35	2.54	3,925
17	Kartikapalli	1,11,570	74.26	35	2.12	3,188
18	Mavelikara	1,30,728	111.43	40	2.78	3,268
19	Chengannur	1,26,439	925.97	45	20.57	2,810
20	Tiruvella	1,73,768	172.18	45	3.83	3,862
21	Ambalapuzha (excluding the Alleppey pakuthi)	75,245	96.33	40	2.41	1,881
22	Alleppey town (including the whole of the Alleppey pakuthi)	41,992	20.41	14	1.45	2,999
23	Shertalay (excluding the portion of Aryad south, within the Alleppey town)	1,52,210	117.03	160	0.73	951
24	Vaikom	1,19,824	139.55	128	1.09	936
25	Kottayam	1,12,139	172.84	99	1.74	1,132
26	Changanachery	96,241	134.29	83	1.61	1,159
27	Ettumanur	90,591	105.89	76	1.39	1,192
28	Minachil	78,871	139.69	71	1.96	1,110
29	Peermade	45,104	629.23	24	26.21	1,878
30	Muvattupuzha	1,38,392	472.34	130	3.63	1,064
31	Todupuzha	38,426	561.01	37	15.16	1,038
32	Kunnatnad (including Vazhakulam)	1,18,693	293.88	110	2.67	1,078
33	Alengad (including Edapalli)	1,08,336	127.34	100	1.27	1,088
34	Parur	80,508	53.89	70	.76	1,150
	Total	34,05,517	6,983.41	1,704	4.09	1,998

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of combined arrack and toddy shops in the under the farming system during 1089.

Tract.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Number of shops.	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.
						Rs. paise.
Devicodem	23,458	625.32	5	125.06	4,691	21 8
Total	23,458	625.32	5	125.06	4,691	21 8

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.
1	1010	Regulation I
2	Do.	Do. IV
3	1036	Do. I
4	1037	Proclamation.
5	1039	Regulation I
6	Do.	Do. II
7	1040	Do. I
8	Do.	Do. II
9	Do.	Proclamation.
10	1060	Regulation I
11	Do.	Proclamation
12	1061	Do.
13	1064	Regulation II
14	1066	Proclamation.
15	Do.	Regulation IV
16	1067	Do. III
17	1068	Do. III
18	1061	Proclamation.
19	Do.	Do.
20	Do.	Regulation IV
21	1062	Do. II
22	1063	Do. I
23	Do.	Do. V
24	Do.	Do. VI
25	1061	Proclamation.
26	1065	Regulation II
		Powers and Jurisdiction of Munsiffs.
		Jurisdiction of Zilla Judges.
		Port Duas, Alleppey. (Amended by Regulations 1069 and I of 1061).
		Notifying the recognition of the Government India Currency Notes as legal tender through Travancore.
		Electric Telegraph.
		Copyright.
		Vakils
		Waste Lands.
		Regarding the enfranchisement of Sirkar Patt lands.
		Native Passenger Ship.
		Regarding the Criminal Jurisdiction over British subjects.
		Regarding the hearing and disposal of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates appointed under the preceding Proclamation.
		Coffee Stealing Prevention.
		Declaring that all metals and minerals wherever found are royalties.
		Police. (Amended by Regulations II of 1066 and IV of 1064).
		Destruction of Records.
		Boundary. (Amended by Regulation II of 1060).
		Regarding the Revenue Survey and Settlement (Amended by Proclamation dated the 12th March 1063).
		Regarding Viruthi services.
		Execution of British Indian and Cochim decrees.
		Limitation. (Amended by Regulation V of 1063).
		Companies.
		Revenue Summons.
		Opium.
		Fixing proportions for the payment in kind of the tax on wet lands.
		The Civil Procedure Code. (Amended by Regulations II of 1070 and V of 1066).

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force—(contd.)

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.
27	1066	Regulation IV.
28	1067	Do. I
29	Do.	Do. II
30	Do.	Do. IV
31	Do.	Do. V
32	1068	Do. I
33	Do.	Do. II
34	Do.	Do. III
35	Do.	Do. IV
36	Do.	Proclamation.
37	Do.	Do.
38	1070	Regulation II
39	Do.	Do. III
40	1071	Do. I
41	Do.	Do. II
42	Do.	Do. III
43	Do.	Do. V
44	1072	Do. II
45	Do.	Do. III
46	1073	Do. II
47	Do.	Do. V
48	Do.	Do. VI
49	Do.	Do. VI
50	1074	Do. I
51	Do.	Proclamation.
52	Do.	Regulation V
53	Do.	Do. VI
54	1075	Proclamation.
55	Do.	Regulation II
		Agricultural Loans. (Amended by Regulation III of 1065).
		High Court. (Amended by Regulations I of 1066 and VIII of 1067).
		Government Land Conservancy. (Amended by Regulations I of 1075 and II of 1065).
		Reformatories.
		The Criminal Procedure Code. (Amended by Regulations II and III of 1074, IV of 1062, VII of 1065 and VII of 1069).
		Revenue Recovery. (Amended by Regulation III of 1067).
		Forests. (Amended by Regulations IV of 1071, IX of 1065, and IV of 1069).
		Suits Valuation.
		Estates Rent Recovery.
		Prohibiting the alienation of Sirkar Imam lands.
		Lightening the burden of Viruthi services.
		Civil Procedure Code Amendment Regulation.
		Repeal of Police Superannuation Regulation, III of 1060.
		Prisons.
		Judicial Officers' Protection.
		Public Gambling. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1065).
		Jenmi and Kudiyam.
		General Clauses.
		Irrigation.
		Epidemic Diseases.
		Abkari. (Amended by Regulation IX of 1071).
		Legislative Council.
		Departmental Enquiries.
		Penal Code. (Amended by Regulation I of 1069).
		Regulating the erection and use of places of public worship.
		Land Acquisition for Railways.
		Wills.
		Declaring the tract known as Anjensad and Kannan Devan Hills as an integral portion of Travancore.
		Negotiable Instruments.

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force. (contd.)

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.
56	1075	Regulation III
57	1076	Do. III
58	Do.	Do. IV
59	1077	Do. II
60	Do.	Do. III
61	1079	Do. II
62	Do.	Do. III
63	Do.	Do. IV
64	Do.	Do. V
65	Do.	Do. VI
66	1080	Do. I
67	Do.	Do. II
68	Do.	Do. III
69	Do.	Do. IV
70	1082	Do. I
71	Do.	Do. I
72	Do.	Do. III
73	1084	Do. I
74	Do.	Proclamation.
75	Do.	Regulation
76	Do.	Do. III
77	Do.	Do. V
78	1085	Do. VI
79	Do.	Proclamation.
80	1086	Do.
81	Do.	Do.
82	Do.	Do.
83	Do.	Regulation III
84	Do.	Do. IV
		Vakils. (Amended by Regulation I of 1063).
		Towns Conservancy and Improvement. (Amended by Regulations, V of 1085 and II of 1088).
		British Post.
		Guardians and Wards.
		Lepers. (Amended by Regulation III of 1089).
		Press.
		Hindu Religious Endowments. (Amended by Regulation VI of 1088).
		Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (Amended by Regulation II of 1089).
		Explosives.
		Nayar Brigade.
		Lunacy. (Amended by Regulation VIII of 1089).
		Breach of Contract. (Amended by Regulation V of 1087).
		Public Accountants.
		Stamps. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1087).
		Extradition.
		Charitable Endowments.
		Steam-Boilers and Prime Movers.
		Public Canals and Ferries.
		Creating a Special Court of Appeal to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates.
		Civil Courts.
		Treasure Trove.
		Arms.
		Weights and Measures.
		Placing the Kuthakapattam lands in the Pallipattam Farm on the same footing as Panchapattam lands.
		Suppressing a vernacular newspaper and directing the removal from the State of its managing proprietor and editor.
		No-tax on tea and coffee estates.
		Extending the time for the disposal of applications for the erection of places of public worship.
		Re: the cutting or breaking of diminished, defaced or counterfeit British Indian silver coins.
		Cattle Trespass.

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force. (contd.)

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.
85	1087	Regulation I
86	Do.	Do. II
87	Do.	Do. VI
88	Do.	Do. VII
89	Do.	Proclamation
90	Do.	Regulation IX
91	1088	Proclamation
92	Do.	Regulation I
93	Do.	Do. III
94	Do.	Do. IV
95	Do.	Do. V
96	Do.	Proclamation.
97	Do.	Do.
98	1089	Regulation V
99	Do.	Proclamation.
100	Do.	Regulation VI
101	Do.	Do. VII
102	Do.	Do. IX
103	Do.	Do. X
104	Do.	Do. XI
105	Do.	Do. XII
		Tobacco.
		Registration.
		Court Fees.
		Motor Vehicles.
		Introducing new half and quarter rupee and fa silver coins.
		Rubber Theft Prevention.
		Investing the Special Court of Appeal with power to transfer cases from the Court of Special Magistrate to that of another.
		Nair Regulation.
		Salt.
		Tolls Recovery.
		Sea Customs.
		Defining the circumstances under which Ka rights could be suspended, cancelled or determined.
		Declaring how the Government of His Majesty King Emperor should sue or be sued in the courts.
		Factories.
		Re: Coinage.
		Hackney Carriage.
		Body Guard.
		Anchor.
		Co-operative Societies.
		Land Acquisition.
		Game and Fish Protection.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police Force for the year 1900.

Serial No.	Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.			Punishments			Rewards by.		Education.		Remarks.
				Rs.	chs.	o.	Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended partially.	Punished judicially.	Promotion.	Money.	No. able to read and write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Commissioner of Police	1	Bh. Rs. 1,100									all		
2	District Superintendents	* 5	(1) 350-50-450, (1) 250-30-350, (2) 250-50-300 (1) 250											
3	Circle Inspectors	20	(1) 300, (5) 175, (6) 150, (3) 125,									all		Supernumerary for 1 month.
4	Sub-Inspectors	75	(1) 100, (14) 80 (20) 70 (25) 60 (15) 50				1	12	..	..	1	all	11	Reserve Sergeant on Rs. 100 & 74 Sub-Inspectors.
5	Head Constables	120	(20) 20, (31) 15 (78) 12,					23	..	..	14	all	3	
6	Constables	1546	(304) 9, (506) 8, (736) 7,				20	141	4	1	183	all	226	

APPENDIX XII.

Statement of persons involved in cognisable cases handled by the Police during the year 1989 M. P.

Review of cognisable cases handled by the Police during the year 1989 M. P.																
Serial number.	District.	No. of cognisable cases dealt with.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused convicted and discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused involved in cases disposed of.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Tiruvandrum	988	877	782	686	767	686	854	838	661	664	53.0	58.1	46.2	51.	
2	Padmanabhapuram	567	367	530	917	525	299	235	147	421	274	55.8	54.	41.7	49.	
3	Quilon	1,120	861	1,215	964	1,206	905	530	887	1,027	746	51.6	52.	43.4	43.	
4	Kottayam	1,875	1,375	1,138	1,342	1,133	1,336	570	736	924	1,122	61.6	62.	50.7	55.	
5	Trivicolam	172	154	105	95	105	89	59	58	89	77	66.2	75.	58.1	65.	
	Total	4,196	3,637	3,766	3,404	3,786	3,315	1,748	1,681	3,122	2,883	55.9	58.	46.9	50.	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the value of the property stolen and the amount recovered during the year 1089 M. E.

Serial Number.		District	Amount stolen.						Amount recovered.						Percentage of recovery.		Remarks.
			Past year.			Present year.			Past year.			Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	
			Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.			
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Tiruvardhur		19,446	20	12	17,383	18	15	5,520	11	8	4,731	10	1	28	27	
2	Padmanabhapuram		8,252	24	10	19,700	7	12	2,943	11	8	2,218	10	4	35	11	
3	Quelna		19,644			17,833			7,019			8,247			35	40	
4	Kottayam		35,840			35,577			15,764			14,132			40	39	
5	Devicōlam		5,929	27		6,789	27	11	1,010	16		2,665	8	12	20	38	
Total			88,218	16	6	97,542	28	6	34,257	11		31,904	10	1	39	39	

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force during the year 1089 M. E.

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Force during the year 1089 M. E.

Arm of Service	No. of Fighting officers and men.						Details of the Force at the end of the current year 1089.						Total cost on account of the Force including followers. *	Remarks.			
	At the end of last year.			Recruited this year.			Casualties.			At the end of the current year.							
							Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.									
Cavalry	2		4		6	7				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sappers																	
Artillery																	
Infantry	30					30							1	4	25		
Imperial Service troops	1,442	146	12	13	120	1,453				2 Battalions.	* 6	3	29	105	1,216		
Total	1,472	146	12	13	120	1,478											

There is a Sergeant-Major and four Assistant-Majors attached to the Brigade and there is no column in this form to show him.

* The guns are used for saluting purposes only.

Total

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Central Prison and in the Lock-ups during the year 1089 M. E.

Stations.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.		Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of 1089.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.			
		Remaining from 1088.	Admitted during 1089.	Total.								
				1088.	1089.							
Central Prison, Trivandrum...	1	523	943	1,361	1,467	195.67	532.17	557	Rs. 5,323	Chs. 65	Days. 5	There were 16 deaths during the year.
Devicoolam Lock-up	1	2	36	21	39	1.32	2.83	1	920	12	3	
Peerunade	do.	1	86	48	89	1	3	1	237	24	13	
Mundakayam	do.	2	42	73	51	1.5	3	1	234	26	7	
Alleppey	do.	1	136	212	156	14	11	13	698	19	8	
Quilon	do.	1	488	303	488	43	49	24	1,558	17	8	
Kottarakara	do.	1	52	80	53	9	1	4	100	23	2	
Pattanapuram	do.	1	26	33	28	2	2	1	121	23	2	
Shencottah	do.	1	37	55	37	3	13	1	85	15	2	
Kunnattur	do.	1	37	51	39	4	4	1	77	10	7	
Karunagapalli	do.	1	106	161	111	8	...	...	136	14	8	
Kartikapalli	do.	1	118	90	126	2	5	16	118	12	...	
Mavelikara	do.	1	25	172	26	1	17	1	90	17	...	
Chengannur	do.	1	14	29	16	2	1	1	104	23	...	
Tiruvalla	do.	1	59	80	64	3	4	13	199	20	...	
Ampalapurza	do.	1	47	58	50	3.7	4.27.7	3	220	2	...	
Paravur	do.	1	61	81	61	4	6	1	110	2	...	
Pattanamthitta	do.	1	50	71	60	4	11	7	199	20	...	
Kayangulam	do.	1	39	194	92	10	7	2	185	10	...	
Fort Station	do.	1	177	161	191	4	4	4	400	25	...	
Putianchanta	do.	1	97	106	99	2	2	...	90	15	...	
Cantonment	do.	1	98	108	98	2	2	...	99	6	...	
Chilakur	do.	1	31	82	34	2	3	1	82	24	...	
Neyyattinkara	do.	1	190	231	165	6	7	11	394	22	...	
Chirayinkil	do.	1	50	113	52	3	5	1	131	23	...	
Nedumangad	do.	1	73	81	52	2	1	...	149	8	...	
Bhutapandi	do.	1	47	49	52	13	11	1	164	18	...	
Agastisvaram	do.	1	12	13	12	0.3	0.3	2	99	6	...	
Kottar	do.	1	102	97	103	26	28	4	313	9	...	
Eraniel	do.	1	43	53	43	14	11	...	65	23	...	
Kalkulam	do.	1	29	29	29	0.7	0.7	1	230	8	...	
Vilavankod	do.	1	3	46	49	13	13	4	156	12	...	
Colachel	do.	1	42	36	42	0.9	1.1	...	43	4	...	
Thiruvattar	do.	1	47	35	48	0.9	1.3	4	161	19	...	
Shertallay	do.	1	342	317	354	19	7.5	10	785	6.12	...	
Vaikam	do.	1	137	115	160	3.5	5	17	418	13	...	
Ettumanur	do.	1	70	135	77	6	5	6	308	9	...	
Kottayam	do.	5	425	368	439	5	6.52	26	1,600	26	...	
Changanachery	do.	1	54	68	61	8	6	4	422	27	...	
Mimicall	do.	1	96	65	9	5	17	5	348	27	...	
Todupuzha	do.	1	60	28	62	2	8	6	184	13	...	
Muvattupuzha	do.	2	1	94	59	6	5.3	4	321	12	...	
Kunnathod	do.	2	17	73	128	13	7	4	279	8	...	
Alangad	do.	3	4	131	92	7	7	6	568	18	...	
Parur	do.	1	4	151	16	10	2	3	384	3	...	
Arakkudi	do.	1	131	127	133	2	5	1	328	23	...	

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of criminal cases disposed of, and criminal cases awaiting trial, during the year 1089 M. E.

69

[illegible]

12

Statement showing the number of offenses reported to and dealt with by the various Criminal Courts during the year 1089 M. E.

xlii

The figures in columns 2 and 3 include not only the cases actually filed during the year but also those brought forward from the previous year, rewarded for trial, received by transfer and referred by Subordinate Magistrates to the District Magistrate for enhanced punishment.

The figures in column 12 include not only persons disposed of without trial, such as by rejection in *limine*, dismissed for default, withdrawal, compounding &c., but also those discharged for want of evidence.

Indicates, Conts.

Kottayam	Do.	116	94	15	165	15	4	3	335	217	132	3	17	6
Shertallay	Do.	454	215	1	64	169	15	3	1,990	217	132	3	32	1
Verelam	Do.	206	168	13	29	413	45	3	607	38	32	3	32	1
Torai Second Class Magistrate's Court	Do.	43	83	1	50	23	15	3	130	28	38	3	32	1
Agastiyavan	Do.	73	68	19	51	350	53	3	461	194	135	3	12	1
Tanjai	Do.	184	166	62	67	120	201	3	179	54	270	3	12	1
Kalkulam	Do.	125	102	8	18	55	194	3	459	248	25	3	12	1
Nedumangad	Do.	344	497	20	31	193	517	3	285	138	52	3	12	1
Palausapvan	Do.	604	238	6	42	370	291	3	73	334	151	3	12	1
Kannur	Do.	333	215	8	34	118	115	3	972	711	453	3	12	1
Karthigappalli	Do.	100	100	43	43	149	149	3	333	433	235	3	12	1
Mavelikkara	Do.	367	346	30	30	301	552	3	1,012	431	133	3	12	1
Chengannur	Do.	368	232	24	24	252	294	3	925	431	455	3	12	1
Anpalapuzha	Do.	324	274	54	54	226	552	3	970	463	463	3	12	1
Etummanur	Do.	313	239	52	52	110	317	3	722	350	345	3	12	1
Changanacherry	Do.	313	254	31	31	139	400	3	732	351	345	3	12	1
Minachil	Do.	413	337	2	2	397	415	3	1,071	351	615	3	12	1
Todupuzha	Do.	328	339	65	65	390	522	3	845	415	615	3	12	1
Maruthapuzha	Do.	451	339	3	3	122	452	3	523	415	615	3	12	1
Kennad	Do.	467	336	137	137	208	886	3	1,014	415	615	3	12	1
Alangad	Do.	357	312	28	28	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Parur	Do.	384	312	110	110	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Neyyattinkavu	Do.	259	217	102	102	376	288	3	1,014	415	615	3	12	1
Trivavattam Town	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Uthuvannattom	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Uthuvannattom	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Varkala	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Paravur	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Tiruvella	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Arokkutti	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Kottayam	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Verelam	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Colachel Third Class Magistrate's Court	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Trivavattam	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Karthigappalli	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Kannur	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Pattanamthitta	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Shertallay	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Mundakayam	Do.	357	312	34	34	399	467	3	874	415	615	3	12	1
Total.....		20,182	20,922	1,438	4,263	15,905	21,577	1,004	45,856	43,315	25,293	6,019	8,474	2,778
Grand Total.....		20,211	21,185	1,493	4,268	15,905	23,577	1,005	46,210	44,771	25,295	6,020	8,475	2,779

Magistrates' Courts. - contd.

APPENDIX XVIII.
Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts during the year 1089 M. E.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	No. of persons and cases.														Remarks.		
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.				Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.											Reversed.	
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court.	232			108	109	48	48	34	34	4	4	3	3	2	2	32	32	
Nagercoil	109			42	42	9	9	34	34					1	1	23	23	The figures entered in column 2 represent the number of appeals for disposal, made up of the previous arrears, appeals actually filed during the year and those received by transfer or on remand.
Trivandrum	111			51	51	19	19	26	26							15	15	
Quilon	195			84	84	29	29	72	72							10	10	
Alleppey	103			46	46	9	9	47	47							1	1	
Kottayam	99			31	31	14	14	46	46					8	8			
Parur	48			26	26	8	8	14	14									
Total.....	665			280	280	88	88	239	239					9	9	49	49	The figures entered in columns 13 and 14—The figures entered include also cases and persons disposed of by transfer or otherwise.
Superior Magistrates' Courts.																		
Padmanabhapuram District Magistrate's Court.	27			9	9	6	6	10	10					2	2			
Do. Division 1st Class Magistrate's Court.	227			91	91	7	7	93	93					33	33	3	3	
Trivandrum District Magistrate's Court.	23			9	9	6	6					8	8					
Do. Division 1st Class Magistrate's Court.	337			134	134	129	129	3	3	63	63	3	3	1	1	4	4	
Quilon District Magistrate's Court.	29			12	12					17	17							
Do. Division 1st Class Magistrate's Court.	560			291	291	52	52	151	151			3	3	21	21	42	42	
Kottayam District Magistrate's Court.	40			12	12			19	19							4	4	
Do. Division 1st Class Magistrate's Court.	418			230	230	10	10	143	143							5	5	
Do. Division Additional 1st Class Magistrate's Court.	134			67	67	9	9	45	45					3	3	10	10	
Devicodem District Magistrate's Court.	9			7	7	1	1	1	1									
Peermade 1st Class Magistrate's Court.	1			1	1					1	1					2	2	
Total.....	1,808			883	883	250	250	465	465	81	81	14	14	60	60	70	70	
Grand total.....	2,708			1,354	1,354	396	396	798	798	86	86	17	17	71	71	151	151	

The figures entered in column 2 represent the number of appeals for disposal, made up of the previous arrears, appeals actually filed during the year and those received by transfer or on remand.

Columns 13 and 14.—The figures entered include also cases and persons disposed of by transfer or otherwise.

APPENDIX XIX

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the District and Municipal Courts during the year 1089 M. E.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and dis-

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.	
	Past year 1088.	Present year 1089.	Past year 1088.	Present year 1089.	Past year 1088.	Present year 1089.	Past year 1088.	Present year 1089.	Past year 1088.	Present year 1089.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District Courts.										
Nagercoil	67	70	101	102	168	172	96	69	70	106
Trivandrum	76	94	115	117	191	211	97	88	125	134
Quilon	119	125	119	218	238	335	113	214	124	141
Alleppey	117	124	100	107	217	231	102	90	124	141
Kottayam	192	111	128	141	320	269	109	114	111	108
Parur	97	113	99	174	198	287	83	71	118	213
Total	666	637	671	844	1,337	1,521	700	670	637	844
Munsiff Courts.										
Nagercoil Principal.	519	672	2,210	2,263	2,729	2,935	2,063	2,343	672	692
Do. Additional	199	672	2,155	2,156	2,354	2,828	1,382	2,086	672	742
Padmanabhapuram Principal.	532	539	1,731	1,638	2,263	2,167	1,701	1,641	539	585
Do. Additional	565	565	1,719	1,576	2,284	2,131	1,729	1,513	565	568
Kuzhithura	490	512	1,887	1,731	2,397	2,237	1,886	1,507	512	648
Neyyattinkara Principal.	436	537	1,822	1,537	2,359	2,074	1,321	1,331	537	630
Do. Additional	524	636	1,624	1,577	2,148	2,213	1,512	1,384	636	655
Trivandrum Principal.	913	1,002	2,796	2,618	3,707	3,296	2,768	2,441	1,002	817
Do. Additional	994	1,112	2,793	2,645	3,787	3,411	2,616	2,301	1,112	857
Attungal Principal.	341	403	2,363	2,203	2,604	2,406	2,201	2,097	403	509
Do. Additional	403	461	2,334	2,178	2,737	2,509	2,275	2,116	461	484
Quilon Principal.	388	357	3,093	3,118	3,506	3,476	3,094	3,216	357	369
Do. Additional	406	393	3,088	3,104	3,494	3,497	3,051	3,108	393	367
Kottarakara	480	556	3,546	2,909	3,925	3,417	2,499	2,708	556	733
Adur	564	716	1,632	1,601	2,196	2,320	1,601	1,587	716	696
Kannagapalli	579	440	3,173	3,011	3,684	3,481	3,112	2,643	440	608
Krishnapuram	449	476	3,032	2,922	3,501	3,407	3,026	2,774	476	539
Mavelikara	501	378	1,709	1,810	2,317	2,118	1,695	1,633	378	788
Onyannur	604	738	1,593	1,661	2,194	2,419	1,331	1,621	738	680
Haripad	569	473	1,896	2,166	2,765	2,641	2,029	2,021	473	590
Alleppey Principal.	403	614	1,739	1,881	2,540	2,610	1,731	1,902	614	538
Do. Additional	429	474	1,730	1,886	2,309	2,360	1,731	1,802	474	508
Shertallay	527	473	1,908	2,315	3,243	3,681	1,963	2,293	473	1,037
Thiruvalla Principal.	301	331	2,037	2,352	2,388	2,683	2,094	2,708	331	469
Do. Additional	215	218	2,237	2,274	2,492	2,494	2,294	2,138	218	216
Kottayam	596	608	1,238	1,231	1,836	1,811	1,231	1,122	608	728
Kannur	608	737	2,084	2,011	2,702	2,731	1,963	2,034	737	863
Perumapuzha	410	282	1,374	1,177	1,784	1,399	1,522	1,376	282	738
Parur	529	546	1,700	1,815	2,319	2,401	1,773	1,755	546	649
Deviclam	14	47	2,119	2,101	2,133	2,132	2,133	2,133	47	46
Total	15,392	17,618	67,279	66,126	82,871	82,741	63,253	61,336	17,618	18,408
Grand Total	16,268	18,256	67,959	67,010	84,208	85,285	65,006	63,015	18,256	20,250

posed of in the District and Munsiffs' Courts, during the year 1089 M. E.

Suits filed during the present year 1089.										Suits disposed of during the present year 1089.										Remarks.
Value.	Suits relating to landed property.	Suits for money trans- actions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.		Ex parte.	Admitted and compro- mised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.					
Rs.														Rs.	Years.		Months.	Days.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
1,74,473	69	6	20	28	27	...	31	9	1	19	4	45	1,47,707	...	9	1	Suits re-admitted,			
3,41,706	70	33	2	8	15	4	61	17	7	20	4	57	4,22,677	...	8	17	remanded &c.,			
4,55,695	195	22	12	81	30	6	88	18	56	34	10	114	4,54,321	...	8	28	have also been in-			
7,95,786	75	25	9	1	5	4	65	28	8	25	6	51	4,68,478	...	1	1	27 cluded in m-			
3,41,431	96	26	7	17	16	10	68	18	12	15	13	104	2,32,078	...	1	24	and 5. The			
2,51,208	135	26	6	59	41	6	49	12	6	13	3	52	1,02,111	...	10	11	value entered			
28,60,264	640	138	50	194	140	30	362	102	90	125	40	423	18,77,371	...	10	11	in column 12 and			
3,92,126	620	8,545	44	3,213	855	110	31	...	926	510	361	546	2,00,481	...	4	1	the classification			
3,96,837	1,045	2,013	21	2,270	712	79	27	...	837	679	37	503	1,99,853	...	8	...	made in columns			
1,50,039	778	904	10	1,281	308	33	8	...	545	511	84	472	1,74,454	...	3	21	13 to 20 are in res-			
3,01,428	1,268	1,591	79	2,134	702	72	30	...	500	379	84	389	1,32,822	...	2	13	pect of the actual			
5,35,614	937	4,125	92	3,690	1,230	125	46	...	550	452	64	430	1,11,839	...	2	3	institutions only.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	370	50	469	1,39,620	...	4	22	Suits re-admitted			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	453	50	367	1,21,320	...	4	19	by			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	663	228	512	5,44,128	...	3	10	transfer or on re-			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	811	238	589	1,50,993	...	3	21	mand have not			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	112	47	387	1,27,807	...	11	9	been included in			
4,33,355	939	3,011	207	3,154	822	109	42	...	815	605	118	529	1,83,261	...	2	19	these columns.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837	600	121	597	1,88,204	...	1	27				
4,89,924	871	4,856	198	4,732	1,027	122	42	...	1,607	878	195	669	2,30,198	...	2	7				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	795	112	721	2,53,154	...	2	11				
2,31,549	685	2,193	...	2,273	537	47	21	...	1,320	716	221	541	2,24,818	...	2	11				
1,83,796	589	957	...	1,078	392	38	29	...	890	404	101	392	1,53,814	...	2	8				
2,18,326	772	2,124	25	2,379	485	40	17	...	1,246	838	206	358	1,61,257	...	2	7				
2,80,758	634	2,166	38	2,154	594	83	26	...	1,496	834	237	457	2,50,127	...	2	7				
1,91,567	524	1,198	...	1,221	413	69	19	...	680	598	53	318	1,74,182	...	4	21				
1,91,158	439	1,123	48	1,117	447	69	12	...	650	328	186	480	1,79,331	...	3	10				
1,96,125	473	1,567	...	1,457	486	69	28	...	943	564	57	460	2,16,685	...	3	19				
5,11,165	587	3,038	47	2,302	1,116	176	78	...	966	340	183	479	2,46,852	...	3	11				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	281	97	441	2,54,638	...	4	15				
2,91,263	582	1,680	13	1,517	588	100	29	...	1,078	401	205	604	2,64,831	...	1	29				
12,30,225	836	2,290	114	2,050	977	178	85	...	1,516	528	222	482	3,60,395	...	2	5				
2,63,723	492	1,669	16	1,496	596	77	28	...	1,110	527	74	427	2,13,979	...	2	5				
1,10,218	192	498	6	418	236	31	11	...	380	125	41	185	1,10,556	...	5	9				
2,32,502	494	842	77	836	493	71	13	...	747	210	185	470	2,59,886	...	4	1				
2,86,084	511	1,479	...	1,276	575	98	43	...	805	655	63	535	2,88,517	...	3	2				
1,67,428	381	981	40	960	385	41	16	...	440	283	260	423	1,58,107	...	3	2				
2,14,740	605	1,235	30	1,270	540	43	20	...	602	607	173	478	1,86,280	...	2	...				
2,23,923	407	1,519	68	1,427	509	64	19	...	900	684	22	527	2,21,213	...	3	26				
28,694	4	76	1	86	29	3	13	...	88	4	30	12	20,495	...	3	26				
77,04,010	15,682	46,672	1,107	45,754	15,094	1,950	683	...	28,714	15,066	4,541	16,115	65,48,892	...	3	6				
1,00,64,274	16,322	46,810	1,157	45,948	15,234	1,960	1,045	102	28,804	16,092	4,581	15,338	84,40,784	...	3	9				

APPENDIX XX.

Civil work—Results of applications for creation of clerks in the District and Munsiffs' Courts, during the year 1989 M. E.

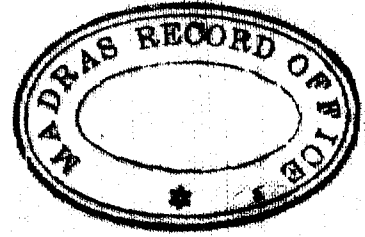
Civil work—Results of applications for writs and orders																			
Causa.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year 1988.		Applications brought to the register.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of 1989.			Remarks.			
	Past year 1988.	Present year 1989.	Rs.	Rs.	Past year 1988.	Present year 1989.	Rs.	Rs.	Past year 1988.	Present year 1989.	Rs.	Rs.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nagercoil	29	38	27,113	327	365	3,29,760	366	323	3,09,673	328	308	3,30,555	38	25	29,119	24	1	2	
Trivandrum	66	97	1,38,320	253	494	2,79,782	346	563	1,01,432	249	410	7,01,043	97	131	3,10,277	133	11	14	
Quilon	78	101	1,78,361	356	709	2,43,876	429	472	4,23,796	268	382	3,68,916	161	80	54,821	61	14	18	
Alleppey	94	88	3,13,622	349	323	12,68,294	443	493	1,93,436	360	338	12,71,368	83	68	2,52,073	45	18	19	
Kottayam	44	46	2,62,661	162	214	2,18,648	158	237	4,76,309	152	216	2,63,408	46	42	2,10,900	42	...	...	
Parur	16	37	1,12,832	124	167	1,58,905	170	234	2,71,457	136	137	80,361	37	47	1,91,106	39	4	4	
Total	350	462	1,641,617	1,609	1,921	3,021,814	1,932	2,253	4,068,681	1,490	1,870	3,030,636	463	413	1,048,296	244	43	26	
Nagercoil Principal	545	255	42,150	2,474	2,475	3,06,394	2,919	2,733	3,18,543	2,724	2,567	3,12,819	255	165	81,724	164	1	...	
Do. Additional	337	132	32,433	1,240	1,677	1,16,078	1,702	1,759	1,88,419	1,550	1,669	1,02,636	152	90	45,733	89	1	...	
Padmanabhapuram Principal	174	175	23,486	1,936	1,653	2,04,406	2,136	2,126	2,27,822	1,937	1,557	1,99,581	173	167	23,608	159	6	...	
Do. Additional	66	127	19,558	1,174	1,284	1,14,124	1,346	1,411	1,27,682	1,113	1,293	1,16,311	127	118	11,371	112	6	...	
Kazhittur	119	198	33,115	1,723	1,391	1,38,424	1,542	1,637	1,71,563	1,644	1,437	1,45,863	198	269	25,766	161	23	...	
Do. Additional	282	311	35,127	2,109	1,849	1,11,153	2,992	2,176	1,01,553	2,031	1,880	1,23,559	311	234	27,939	253	28	...	
Neyyattickara Principal	624	139	17,425	977	1,021	1,15,358	1,163	1,163	1,36,965	853	950	1,24,817	139	189	12,148	167	13	...	
Do. Additional	421	463	63,420	3,132	3,405	4,89,900	3,594	3,868	5,52,350	3,091	3,402	4,73,507	463	466	78,820	444	21	...	
Trivandrum Principal	330	336	34,989	2,967	3,181	3,19,357	3,297	3,511	3,83,318	2,967	3,139	3,42,547	330	372	40,796	384	24	...	
Do. Additional	208	311	45,093	2,851	2,613	1,23,910	3,084	2,925	3,02,098	2,178	2,548	1,81,623	311	15	4,408	14	1	...	
Do. Temporary Addl.	74	163	20,658	1,264	1,757	1,90,429	1,497	1,990	1,20,968	1,394	1,760	1,01,893	163	156	19,091	146	4	...	
Alangal Principal	264	328	32,305	2,234	4,524	2,47,699	4,046	4,378	3,79,873	3,751	4,163	3,42,648	294	298	31,843	204	4	...	
Do. Additional	201	256	10,026	2,319	3,456	2,16,574	3,521	3,710	2,25,593	3,035	3,534	2,17,798	256	176	8,903	171	6	...	
Quilon Principal	256	314	46,624	2,479	2,331	2,30,866	2,716	2,649	3,30,929	2,401	2,828	2,50,433	314	314	45,476	238	21	...	
Do. Additional	226	281	12,513	558	558	1,00,453	730	1,066	1,78,063	619	960	1,56,981	281	135	23,076	133	2	...	
Kottayam	25	101	18,513	558	558	1,00,453	730	1,066	1,78,063	619	960	1,56,981	101	101	23,076	133	4	...	
Adur	57	57	13,361	2,307	2,307	3,08,423	2,307	3,084	3,58,317	2,307	3,137	2,61,442	57	130	20,872	130	4	...	
Kannur	57	57	13,361	2,307	2,307	3,08,423	2,307	3,084	3,58,317	2,307	3,137	2,61,442	57	130	20,872	130	4	...	

Krishnapuram	105	296	25,538	3,876	3,523	9,65,237	4,071	4,117	3,31,750	3,776	3,291	5,01,580	296	276	25,082	246	24	4
Mavelikara	62	121	17,307	1,690	2,001	1,96,176	1,752	2,122	2,16,488	1,341	1,381	1,32,117	131	101	24,386	186	6	1
Chengannur	130	115	18,604	1,332	1,478	86,410	1,461	1,608	1,05,014	1,346	1,434	91,638	111	105	10,328	164	1	1
Haripad	249	211	65,749	2,331	2,609	2,32,909	2,580	2,820	2,08,651	2,389	2,502	2,59,698	211	228	32,053	216	11	1
Alleppey Taluk	276	269	43,483	2,685	2,895	4,03,373	2,971	3,184	4,48,853	2,652	2,833	4,08,678	269	254	43,751	344	7	1
Do. Additional	51	117	36,484	1,358	1,727	2,30,708	1,289	1,844	2,75,692	1,173	1,718	2,37,343	117	125	38,840	122	3	1
Shertalla	210	251	31,057	2,609	2,827	1,59,200	2,710	2,808	2,29,537	2,493	2,588	3,89,149	251	308	32,117	273	30	2
Tiruvalla	203	351	85,325	3,320	3,155	7,43,769	3,618	3,656	5,29,085	3,282	3,055	6,61,765	351	451	67,350	422	26	4
Kottayam	810	243	42,396	3,020	2,804	2,96,914	3,730	3,076	3,30,150	3,088	2,748	3,05,618	243	288	32,532	292	6	1
Kannur	54	88	11,697	463	579	78,765	517	665	90,462	431	613	83,119	88	86	7,353	50	4	1
Kannur Taluk	140	203	23,617	1,140	1,309	12,82,601	1,350	1,672	2,55,218	1,017	1,437	11,03,018	203	192	152,200	134	4	1
Minachi	273	351	36,709	2,266	2,631	2,55,270	2,533	2,982	2,01,639	2,182	2,703	2,90,183	351	278	30,963	278	3	1
Muvattupuzha	184	302	40,132	1,346	1,557	1,95,411	1,530	1,919	2,65,243	1,168	1,728	1,72,818	302	193	62,428	176	21	1
Perumpanur	89	144	18,414	733	1,262	1,55,173	819	1,396	1,43,587	673	1,221	1,12,047	144	174	24,910	168	13	1
Parur	304	419	97,686	2,143	2,098	4,25,631	2,747	3,117	5,13,217	2,328	2,803	4,43,516	419	214	69,971	291	21	2
Devudam	5	3	206	37	29	8,638	43	32	8,844	40	28	5,383	3	8	3,011	4	4	1
Total	6,246	7,374	10,55,983	65,248	69,857	82,12,414	71,494	77,101	92,80,377	64,600	70,107	81,27,214	7,331	6,301	11,46,163	6,574	308	32
Grand Total	6,506	7,796	21,01,568	66,536	71,678	112,67,728	73,146	79,474	1,33,88,308	65,650	72,067	111,381	7,736	7,407	21,94,459	6,918	411	78

APPENDIX XXI.

Civil work.—Number and result of appeals in Civil Suits in the High Court and the District Courts during the year 1089 M. E.

Tribunals.	How disposed of.												Average duration.	Remarks.															
	Decisions confirmed.				Decisions reversed or amended.				Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.	Past year 1088.			Present year 1089.														
	Past year 1088.	Present year 1089.	Past year 1088.	Present year 1089.	Past year 1088.	Present year 1089.	Past year 1088.	Present year 1089.																					
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
First appeals	403	517	519	519	992	1,036	465	518	517	518	518	518	563	249	61	62	92	148	26	88	29	21	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
Second appeals	435	555	501	501	936	1,034	556	541	433	433	433	433	365	357	76	84	58	63	23	15	44	23	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Total.	838	1,072	1,020	1,020	1,928	2,070	1,021	1,059	950	951	951	951	928	606	137	146	150	211	49	103	73	34	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
Nagaland	425	194	874	874	1,299	1,468	601	279	198	276	99,224	55,119	303	152	78	34	94	43	71	23	35	17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Arundum	57	185	425	425	582	610	334	429	188	240	80,112	91,784	178	243	49	62	50	56	42	47	20	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cholera	521	822	1,519	1,519	2,040	2,444	458	609	322	275	91,268	1,01,402	261	301	84	96	72	94	19	47	22	31	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cholera	246	211	234	234	480	484	254	179	251	495	61,465	1,06,713	112	98	22	27	27	25	33	27	17	17	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Cholera	142	54	312	312	454	453	604	377	25	82	67,075	67,873	305	170	111	70	90	63	92	36	71	38	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cholera	62	145	345	345	410	512	257	283	145	219	51,632	44,841	108	80	40	43	66	120	41	31	10	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total.	1,509	1,158	2,177	2,177	3,779	3,785	2,581	2,108	1,158	1,627	4,13,888	4,67,492	1,293	1,044	417	327	409	408	298	210	195	124	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Grand Total.	2,011	2,230	2,596	2,596	5,711	5,791	3,162	3,387	2,128	3,166	1,266,777	1,527,684	1,896	1,650	554	473	589	614	347	269	262	167	7	7	7	7	7	7	7



APPENDIX XXII.

Registration of documents during the year 1089 M. E.

APPENDIX XXIII.

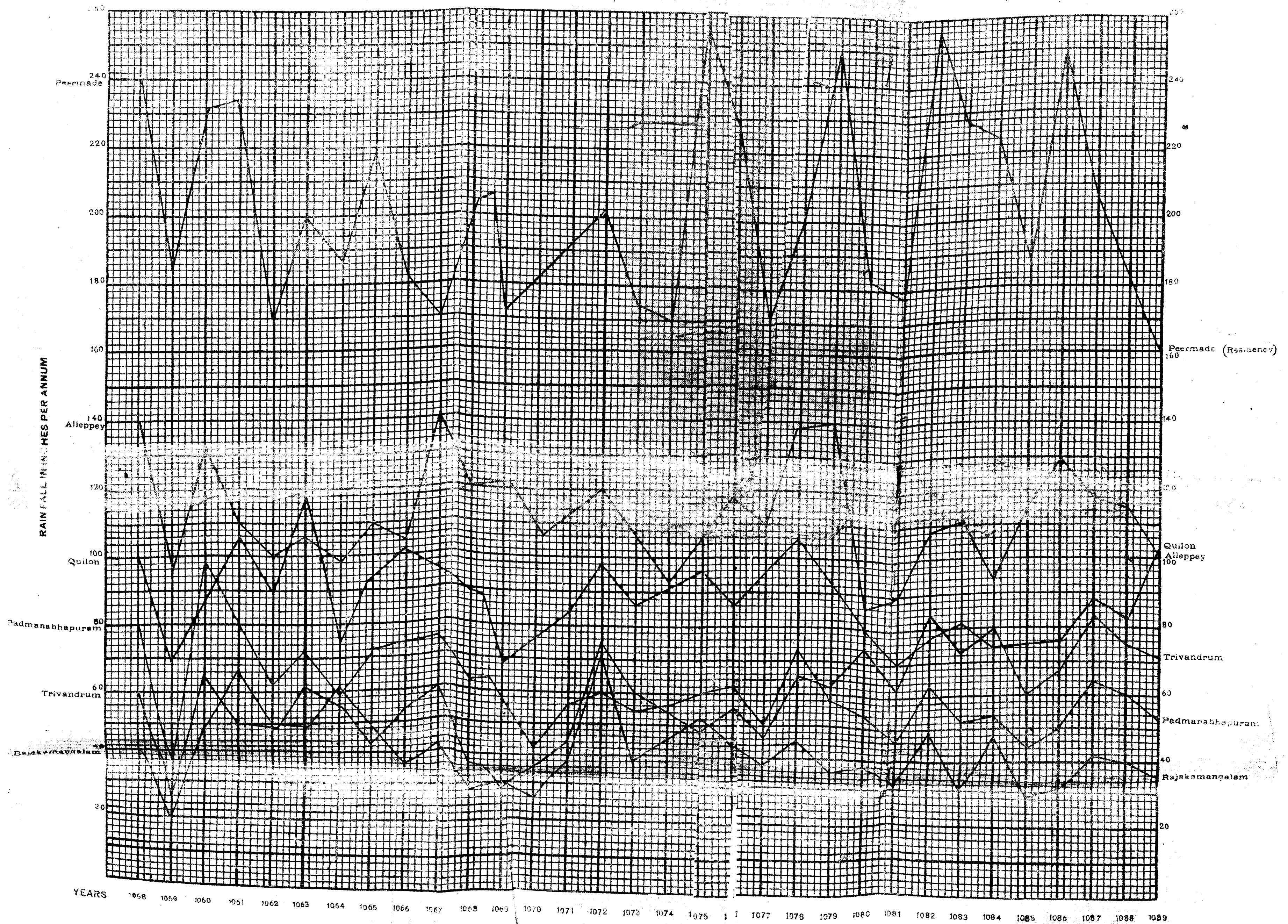
Statement of rainfall in the Transcaspian State for 1909 M. E.

Statement of rainfall in the Transvaal State for 1909.

	Armenia	Paratran	Alpays	Kurdistan	Margalla	Thyre	Mansy	Paragany	Chitruy	Yevay	Any.	Any.	Total for 1909.	Total for 1908.	Average for the last five years, 1904-1908.	Average for the last five years in brackets.
Kazakhs Division.																
1. Pary	6.97	12.24	2.97	2.28			3.14	0.44	1.99	3.06	26.06	21.53	91.79	119.91	117.10	(33) 117.62
2. Aghard	6.97	20.17	7.20	1.14			1.25	0.44	1.60	13.08	30.32	27.25	103.02	137.73	111.73	(38) 79.73
3. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
4. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
5. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
6. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
7. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
8. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
9. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
10. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
11. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
12. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
13. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
14. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
15. Karmad	13.58	14.75	7.55	2.20			0.20	1.20	5.85	14.87	32.34	29.54	122.07	137.07	139.79	(38) 98.93
Total																
	127.62	235.59	146.20	54.60	0.78		20.78	16.48	85.32	222.38	441.81	401.73	1757.71	1882.96	1806.70	1818.52
Qulbat Division.																
1. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
2. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
3. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
4. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
5. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
6. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
7. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
8. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
9. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
10. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
11. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
12. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
13. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
14. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
15. Aghard	6.73	13.13	3.59	3.16			1.75	0.18	6.15	14.72	24.93	15.40	93.02	111.61	139.97	(40) 113.82
Total																
	107.62	205.78	120.78	45.00	0.78		20.78	16.48	85.32	222.38	441.81	401.73	1757.71	1882.96	1806.70	1709.42

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Rainfall Chart



APPENDIX XXIII.—(contd.)

Statement of rainfall in the Travancore State for 1989 M. E.

	Avani.	Pumit- tasi.	Alpasi.	Karika Marhal.	Thye.	Maus.	Panguni.	Chittim.	Yousi.	Auni.	Audi.	Total for 1989.	Total for the last five years 1984- 1988.	Average up to 1988 num- ber of years in brackets.
Travancore Division.														
1 Chiravil	2.40	12.80	11.70	4.28	0.20	0.25	0.25	7.77	6.06	10.01	10.04	75.50	71.79	68.62 (28)
2 Nedumang	1.25	16.48	27.50	2.11	0.50	0.03	0.03	5.70	7.55	19.73	9.88	87.74	77.35	80.29 (28)
3 Nedumang	0.89	13.10	19.38	6.80	0.80	0.15	0.15	7.57	9.37	13.43	9.08	70.70	74.85	64.00 (48)
4 Kappalickura	0.59	12.24	13.17	9.13	1.08	0.03	0.03	5.82	8.97	11.80	6.41	73.92	71.68	30.22 (18)
5 Pussada	0.84	12.68	11.83	9.60	1.12	0.10	1.35	5.35	6.00	9.01	6.33	60.10	61.77	30.47 (15)
Total.....	6.29	69.50	69.08	25.83	4.61	1.58	2.72	35.51	33.01	74.51	41.71	308.14	321.16	329.61
Padmanabhapuram Division.														
1 Vilavil	0.18	11.40	10.27	2.35	1.92	0.12	0.12	6.04	6.74	12.03	4.98	55.76	47.21	41.31 (28)
2 Tiruvattar	0.84	12.02	14.00	2.43	1.78	0.31	0.31	3.73	8.01	8.54	4.36	59.76	60.79	51.51 (5)
3 Padmanabhapuram	0.55	5.47	16.01	2.32	0.93	0.15	0.15	3.23	5.03	8.88	3.88	52.67	60.16	53.19 (40)
4 Kandal	0.25	6.47	7.73	0.81	0.93	0.03	0.03	3.23	4.03	9.13	3.00	37.19	49.99	33.61 (23)
5 Chelchel Magistrate's Office	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
6 Do. Allam	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
7 Rakkannagalam	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
8 Agastavara	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
9 Gopankulam	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
10 Do. Puthalam	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
11 Vayur.	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
12 Nagercoil	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
13 Bhudapudi	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
14 Aramboly	0.14	5.06	7.32	1.94	0.90	0.03	0.03	1.30	4.03	8.06	2.96	33.57	48.99	31.80 (5)
Total.....	1.26	61.79	170.06	47.63	26.51	3.62	5.08	57.08	56.80	99.70	36.80	539.43	619.08	548.74
Hill Stations.														
1 Devicoolam	7.60	18.15	9.92	0.85	4.25	0.11	0.11	8.05	8.00	48.97	25.75	130.73	87.10	104.89 (5)
2 Chinnar	3.13	11.02	17.67	7.12	4.11	0.15	0.15	0.45	1.00	1.05	0.80	26.59	30.40	24.48 (5)
3 Perumam	2.13	11.02	17.67	7.12	4.11	0.15	0.15	0.45	1.00	1.05	0.80	26.59	30.40	24.48 (5)
4 Kunli	1.53	11.02	17.67	7.12	4.11	0.15	0.15	0.45	1.00	1.05	0.80	26.59	30.40	24.48 (5)
5 Perumade Cutcherry	1.53	11.02	17.67	7.12	4.11	0.15	0.15	0.45	1.00	1.05	0.80	26.59	30.40	24.48 (5)
6 Do. Residency	1.53	11.02	17.67	7.12	4.11	0.15	0.15	0.45	1.00	1.05	0.80	26.59	30.40	24.48 (5)
Total.....	42.61	86.10	60.64	20.35	12.27	10.86	17.41	29.90	49.56	172.94	122.93	623.97	584.31	607.37

† As there was no complete observation no total is taken.

* Average for 5 years 1982 to 1986.

APPENDIX. XXIV.

Prices of staple food grains.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXV.

Agricultural Stock during 1989 M. E.

Division.	Horses and Cattle.							Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.	
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.		Load carrying.
			Male.	Female.									
Padmanabhapuram	33,724	80,224	16,346	9,031	345	149	55	2,190	40,656	20,611	...	4,476	5,297
Trivandrum	39,121	91,206	22,222	5,836	396	109	5	58	41,497	40,978	...	1,634	2,880
Quilon	1,87,905	1,70,682	16,248	13,992	321	0	...	291	1,17,664	89,155	...	1,401	6,220
Kottayam	1,12,250	89,478	22,744	17,226	144	66	26	...	59,980	58,120	...	829	2,002
Devicollam	4,785	7,719	1,372	969	154	111	24	20	1,924	2,875	275	51	875
Total.....	3,27,785	9,20,919	78,332	47,054	1,360	520	115	2,559	2,61,721	2,02,143	...	7,891	17,24

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for 1089 M. E. (1913—1914)
by Service and Departmental Heads.

No.	Service and Major Heads.	Original Works.	Improvements and Special Repairs.	Annual Maintenance.	Total.
I. ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS.					
	i. BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	10,879	27,897	1,657	40,433
2	Salt	433	1,271	...	1,704
3	Excise	57,197	...	...	57,197
4	Customs	1,403	...	...	1,403
6	Forest	43,736	4,562	590	48,888
7	Stamp	...	...	...	...
8	Registration	9,792	1,789	172	11,753
9 A	Law & Justice—Courts of Law	37,899	14,031	9	51,939
9 B	Do. Jails	1,508	286	2,280	4,074
10	Palace	7,082	10,904	4,258	22,244
11	Elephant & Horse Department	...	2,087	...	2,087
12	General Administration	975	14,051	1,890	16,916
13	Stationery & Printing	...	1,208	...	1,208
14	Mint	...	...	...	...
15	Police	8,577	7,828	1,188	17,543
16	Education	2,02,792	52,567	5,881	2,61,240
17	Science, Arts & Minor Departments	32,797	13,950	2,447	49,194
18	Medical & Sanitary	74,860	19,613	8,401	1,02,874
19	Devaswams	...	10,362	...	10,362
20	Charitable Institutions	...	10,330	...	10,330
21	Military	1,715	9,410	6,578	17,703
22	P. W. Proper :—				
	i. P. W. D. Buildings	40,136	10,688	25,581	76,405
	ii. Travellers' Bungalows	26,563	7,699	10,514	44,776
	iii. Chattrams	16,275	1,044	108	17,427

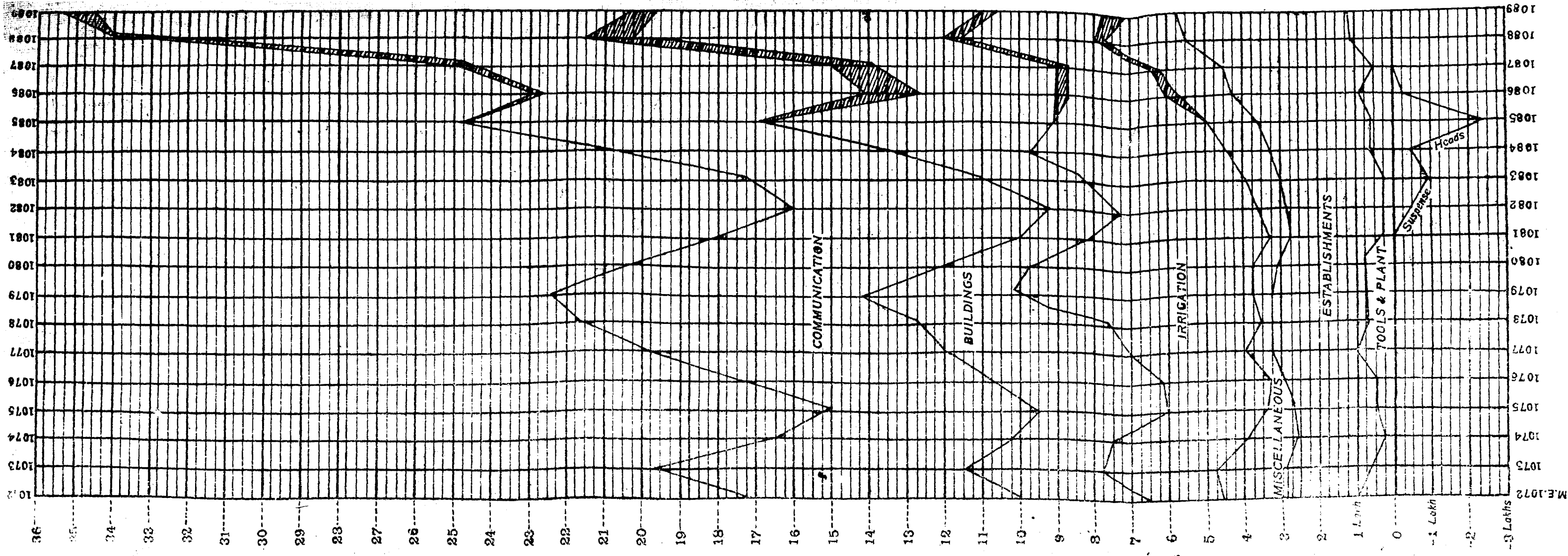


DIAGRAM
Showing
Public Works Expenditure

N.B.
 Expenditure on the different heads
 accounts is represented on this diagram
 by the breadths of the spaces between
 adjacent lines.

The difference between the total
 above and below zero (axis) represents
 expenditure as per departmental accounts.

The portion of the diagram below
 zero (minus) represents the value of
 amount spent on land compensation
 under each head.

APPENDIX XXVI—(contd.)

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for 1089 M. E. (1913—1914)
by Service and Departmental Heads.

No.	Service and Major Heads.	Original Works.	Improvements and Special Repairs.	Annual Maintenance.	Total.
	i. BUILDINGS—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25	Miscellaneous ...	31,664	22,633	21,475	75,772
28	Post or Anchal ...	10,399	151	...	10,550
	Total of Buildings ...	6,16,682	2,44,801	92,979	9,53,962
	ii. COMMUNICATIONS.				
6	Forest :—				
	i. Roads ...	15,204	1,104	4,877	21,185
	ii. Bridges ...	3,987	...	...	3,987
22	P. W. Proper :—				
	iv. (a) Main roads ...	1,29,268	2,90,023	4,20,907	8,40,198
	(b) Village roads ...	...	...	27,872	27,872
	v. Traces ...	...	...	8,832	8,832
	vi. Ferries ...	5,284	1,123	20,659	27,066
	vii. Bridges & Culverts ...	1,04,899	2,07,510	...	3,12,409
31	Canals ...	1,25,729	78,600	46,241	2,50,570
	Miscellaneous ...	3,975	...	...	3,975
	Total of Communications ...	3,88,846	5,78,860	5,28,888	14,95,594
	iii. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.				
5	Marine ...	22,822	27,015	3,765	53,602
18	Medical & Sanitary ...	13,916	8,382	298	22,546
22	P. W. Proper.				
	viii. Lighting ...	1,180	9,847	21,387	32,414
	x. Water supply ...	2,038	22,520	1,578	26,226
	xi. Drainage and sewerage ...	275	3,162	1,777	5,215
	Miscellaneous ...	1,230	...	...	1,230
	Total of Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	41,481	70,917	23,805	1,41,353

APPENDIX XXVI--(concl.)

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for 1089 M. E. (1913-1914)
by Service and Departmental Heads.

No.	Service and Major Heads.	Original Works.	Improvements and Special Repairs.	Annual Maintenance.	Total.
	III. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS--contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	P. W. Proper.				
	ix. Minor Irrigation	7,659	56,819	5,505	69,983
	Total of Ordinary Public Works	10,51,168	9,50,427	6,56,177	26,60,772
	II. REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.				
20	Irrigation Major				
	(a) Capital Expenditure :				
	i. Head works	1,916	...	...	1,916
	ii. Main canals & branches	1,67,608	...	...	1,67,608
	iii. Distributaries	...	...	...	...
	iv. Drainage & Protective works	2,871	...	...	2,871
	(b) Working expenses.				
	i. Head work:	...	...	...	...
	ii. Main canals & branches	...	86,326	...	...
	iii. Distributaries	...	...	...	...
	Drainage & Protective works	...	287	...	...
	Total of Reproductive Works	1,72,395	86,613	55,402	3,14,410
	Total of I & II	12,20,563	10,37,040	7,11,579	29,75,182
	Establishment	...	...	...	4,49,077
	Tools & Plant	...	...	...	76,278
	Suspense	...	...	...	52,908
	Grand Total	...	...	...	35,53,447
	Deduct from capital expenditure the sale proceeds of tank beds	...	...	...	60,741
	Total expenditure for the year	...	...	...	34,92,696

APPENDIX XXVII.

Vital Statistics of the Travancore State for the year 1089 M. E.

APPENDIX

Vital Statistics of the Travancore

Population of Travancore as per Census of 1911.	Population of Registration Circles.	Serial No.	Registration circles (Municipal and Rural).	Births.			
				1909.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
31,463	34,303	1	Torota	607	539	68	131
75,027	75,027	2	Agasthyapuram	1,561	1,730	169	181
1,10,000	1,10,000	3	Brannel	1,423	1,614	191	14
60,757	60,757	4	Kalkulam	939	845	94	104
88,739	88,739	5	Vilavankal	1,618	1,514	104	234
1,73,554	1,73,554	6	Neyyattinkara	2,985	2,751	234	373
21,577	21,577	7	Travancore	1,803	1,851	48	396
38,147	38,147	8	Nedumangad	2,419	2,023	396	615
1,39,033	1,39,033	9	Chirayinkeezh	3,893	3,778	115	225
26,239	26,239	10	Kottarakkott	1,452	1,157	295	154
66,769	66,769	11	Pattanamparam	1,262	1,047	215	164
27,594	27,594	12	Shimodath	1,334	1,870	536	29
1,44,659	1,44,659	13	Quilon	2,334	2,235	99	362
91,399	91,399	14	Kannur	2,087	1,825	262	377
1,34,107	1,34,107	15	Kannur	2,050	2,532	482	393
1,61,784	1,61,784	16	Kannur	2,171	1,774	397	269
1,24,999	1,24,999	17	Kannur	2,250	1,980	270	568
1,26,439	1,26,439	18	Kannur	2,322	2,061	261	100
1,63,799	1,63,799	19	Kannur	3,268	3,142	126	369
91,572	91,572	20	Kannur	1,700	1,600	100	400
1,52,210	1,52,210	21	Kannur	3,787	3,418	369	187
1,15,780	1,15,780	22	Kannur	2,535	2,116	419	110
90,591	90,591	23	Kannur	1,834	1,647	187	27
96,968	96,968	24	Kannur	1,742	1,626	116	15
78,009	78,009	25	Kannur	1,352	1,379	27	705
78,471	78,471	26	Kannur	2,308	2,231	77	74
1,38,392	1,38,392	27	Kannur	3,125	2,420	705	134
33,425	33,425	28	Kannur	731	607	124	488
1,18,693	1,18,693	29	Kannur	2,259	2,025	234	107
1,01,937	1,01,937	30	Kannur	2,218	1,780	438	64
66,726	66,726	31	Kannur	1,569	1,343	226	...
23,455	23,455	32	Kannur	107	107	...	...
45,104	45,104	33	Kannur	1,007	943	64	...
31,71,608	31,71,608		Total	64,800	57,782	7,168	...
29,883	29,883	1	Nagercoil	953	916	37	...
63,561	63,561	2	Trivandrum	2,287	1,775	512	...
18,839	18,839	3	Quilon	907	690	217	...
25,695	25,695	4	Alleppey	771	415	356	...
15,111	15,111	5	Kottayam	527	428	99	...
3,969	3,969	6	Alwaye	177	192	15	...
7,989	7,989	7	Kayamkulam	121	160	39	...
4,820	4,820	8	Truvilla	315	259	56	...
10,409	10,409	9	Vaikam	377	215	162	...
7,475	7,475	10	Shencottah	322	357	35	...
9,124	9,124	11	Conch	141	115	26	...
17,242	17,242	12	Paimanabhipuram	169	139	30	...
18,782	18,782	13	Changanachery	450	355	95	...
5,117	5,117	14	Par	351	213	138	...
1,890	1,890	15	Neyyattinkara	311	45	266	...
5,965	5,965	16	Kudattur	76	...	...	...
8,054	8,054	17	Mallikara	142	...	...	...
6,418	6,418	18	Haripad	118	...	...	...
2,57,107	2,57,107	19	Attungal	280	...	...	...
31,21,775	31,21,775		Grand Total	78,515	68,882	9,633	...

DIX XXVII.

State for the year 1089 M. E.

Birth-rate for 1909.	Birth-rate for 1908.	Deaths.				Death-rate for 1909.	Death-rate for 1908.	Infantile mortality.	Ratio of infantile mortality to registered births.
		1909.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.				
20.20	17.33	532	568	36	33	15.11	16.25	81	116.21
21.23	23.09	1,109	1,439	330	290	15.58	19.44	166	109.68
12.23	13.89	966	1,634	668	724	8.21	16.16	127	8.24
14.05	13.91	657	1,137	480	480	9.83	16.03	114	121.40
18.22	16.69	806	1,367	561	561	9.67	15.07	116	71.69
17.19	15.45	1,063	2,300	1,237	1,237	9.58	12.98	163	54.60
19.09	14.74	1,125	1,156	31	31	12.28	12.62	175	96.99
27.44	22.05	1,466	1,473	7	7	16.43	16.1	295	121.95
31.71	24.12	1,875	2,197	322	322	17.05	17.05	323	82.99
14.97	13.58	774	911	137	137	8.57	7.97	86	63.63
21.17	18.44	721	831	110	110	14.63	14.63	100	81.19
30.03	31.08	639	640	1	1	23.14	23.23	193	180.65
13.41	13.16	1,833	1,423	410	410	13.94	13.94	143	64.0
22.36	19.98	1,751	2,244	493	493	15.58	15.58	109	53.38
22.06	19.26	1,360	1,618	258	258	15.99	15.99	155	74.15
20.71	16.41	1,482	1,768	286	286	14.76	14.76	161	67.11
18.00	13.26	1,443	1,638	195	195	13.57	13.57	190	63.30
18.26	16.21	1,231	2,194	963	963	13.23	13.23	147	57.37
22.36	18.95	1,230	1,378	148	148	13.20	13.20	324	46.31
18.68	17.56	2,600	3,063	463	463	15.03	15.03	80	7.92
24.88	22.45	1,451	1,067	384	384	17.08	17.08	390	65.44
31.30	18.27	1,119	1,362	243	243	16.73	16.73	171	50.69
20.24	13.18	1,119	1,414	295	295	15.87	15.87	148	7.23
17.96	16.75	1,235	1,117	118	118	13.54	13.54	56	60.65
17.11	13.31	1,351	1,117	234	234	16.43	16.43	140	83.52
23.23	28.93	1,115	1,293	178	178	14.37	14.37	261	14.48
22.58	17.48	1,000	2,030	1,030	1,030	11.76	11.76	91	53.51
19.02	17.09	1,407	1,640	233	233	15.50	15.50	121	54.55
19.04	17.06	1,407	1,640	233	233	15.50	15.50	94	59.91
21.13	16.40	1,052	1,052	0	0	15.12	15.12	19	177.67
33.51	18.83	1,119	1,362	243	243	14.27	14.27	83	62.63
4.57	4.56	644	693	49	49	...	...	...	...
22.32	20.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.42	18.01	40,718	47,964	7,246	7,246	13.81	13.81	1,096	73.99
31.60	30.65	625	790	165	165	31.01	20.68	167	175.24
35.19	27.93	1,036	1,534	498	498	23.73	24.11	862	101.62
18.14	33.44	317	343	26	26	16.32	18.05	38	41.90
30.04	16.17	476	551	75	75	18.54	13.88	56	118.43
34.60	28.33	275	210	65	65	31.27	16.46	28	106.26
46.74	49.62	121	141	20	20	27.78	3.59	23	73.02
39.52	27.44	77	98	21	21	19.21	5.93	31	123.97
32.64	22.64	221	200	21	21	48.74	37.55	64	111.91
20.75	13.16	185	234	49	49	21.34	22.40	12	189.76
08.49	34.63	219	133	86	86	8.16	22.40	13	36.11
31.23	21.23	61	131	70	70	10.18	16.70	37	76.93
18.46	17.81	96	182	86	86	11.30	14.90	50	60.00
26.09	21.76	195	134	61	61	13.98	15.36	27	161.06
24.01	23.23	179	151	28	28	22.27	17.60	27	86.82
00.77	57.44	114	15	99	99	31.21	...	20	203.16
40.02	...	59	...	...	...	12.80	...	11	77.46
26.46	...	107	...	...	...	20.53	...	3	25.43
33.84	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	46	16.07
40.85	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.51	27.74	5,172	5,016	156	156	20.10	22.62	1,081	126.23
21.43	18.63	45,890	52,980	7,090	7,090	12.38	15.02	6,977	82.66

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Town Improvement Committees during the year 1989 M. E.

Name.	Opening balance on the 1st Chingam 1989.	Receipts during the year.		Total of 1989.	Expenditure during the year.	Closing balance on the 32nd Karthikada 1989.	Remarks.
		Alloiment by the Darbar.	License fees &c.				
T. I. C. Nagercoil	11,866	2,500	33,091	27,457	14,336	15,121	
" Padmanabhapuram	1162	500	2,880	4,042	2,533	1,509	
" Colachel	615	500	2,854	3,459	2,313	1,146	
" Kuzhithura		500	911	1,411	658	753	
" Neyyattinkara	152	500	781	1,433	635	598	
" Trivandrum	2,482	25,624	27,242	55,345	53,681	1,667	
" Attungal		500	939	939	636	303	
" Qulion	4,858	4,000	7,888	16,246	11,512	4,434	
" Shencottah	901	500	1,491	2,892	1,611	1,281	
" Kayangulam	887	500	853	2,240	1,695	545	
" Mavelikara		500	354	854	782	72	
" Haripad		500	440	940	780	160	
" Tiruvalla	188	500	915	1,603	978	625	
" Changanachery	109	500	628	1,237	1,162	75	
" Alleppey	7,899	2,500	8,062	18,461	10,974	7,487	
" Kottayam	3,300	2,000	2,364	7,664	3,756	3,908	
" Vaikam	1,568	500	1,022	3,090	1,274	1,816	
" Alwaya	4,022	500	4,271	8,793	3,088	5,705	
" Parur	1,970	500	4,808	7,278	3,206	4,072	

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Travancore State during the year 1989 M. E.

Serial Number.	Name of Institutions.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.					Average daily attendance in and out.	Remarks.	
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absent etc.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.				
<i>(General).</i>											
1	General Hospital	37,000	1,617	3,559	284	68	106	37,229			
2	Ophthalmic Hospital	7,304	368	317	3	18	18	91-37			
3	Hospital for Incurables	10,340	511	441	15	37	38	106-24			
4	Women and Children's Hospital	12,194	2,085	2,561	12	21	21	102-00			
5	District Hospital, Alleppey	27,720	800	736	84	58	32	101-06			
6	do. do. Alwaya	11,139	217	228	22	18	16	90-90			
7	do. do. Kattipalli	13,589	302	246	19	10	17	136-58			
8	do. do. Kottayam	20,888	412	319	2	21	12	220-51			
9	do. do. Lalam	26,292	406	371	2	25	7	167-77			
10	do. do. Mavelikara	16,102	416	378	1	13	5	104-22			
11	do. do. Muvattupuzha	18,604	429	411	14	13	9	107-14			
12	do. do. Nagercoil	26,111	913	357	23	11	19	116-13			
13	do. do. Neyyattinkara	18,093	255	827	58	11	10	80-21			
14	do. do. Padmanabhapuram	14,687	414	371	48	17	24	107-27			
15	do. do. Parassala	16,319	580	394	20	15	6	104-23			
16	do. do. Parassala	16,855	206	178	11	15	6	103-15			
17	do. do. Parur	20,697	1,231	1,070	12	66	33	91-41			
18	do. do. Qulion	6,929	284	214	5	37	21	107-70			
19	do. do. Shencottah	11,365	450	441	1	14	13	152-14			
20	do. do. Shencottah	22,983	291	246	6	10	10	119-13			
21	do. do. Tiruvalla	14,501	680	671	1	10	10	119-13			
22	Victoria Hospital, Qulion	2,750	72	70	2	2	2	152-52			
23	Palace Dispensary	4,807	5	5	5	5	5	18-38			
24	Sub-Dispensary	22,327	46	43	5	3	3	36-40			
25	Port Dispensary	8,458	42	32	10	7	7	36-74			
26	District Dispensary, Adur	7,447	123	113	5	5	5	49-27			
27	do. do. Anjapuzha	6,114	123	113	5	5	5	72-00			
28	do. do. Anjapuzha	7,789	123	113	5	5	5	81-67			
29	do. do. Bhadrapudi	23,468	347	297	60	1	1	75-87			
30	do. do. Changanacherry	14,785	29	20	139	8	6	55-14			
31	do. do. Changanacherry	10,287	431	431	9	3	3	18-83			
32	do. do. Changanacherry	8,133	131	201	2	3	3	73-98			
33	do. do. Colachel	2,801	271	46	1	2	2	54-55			
34	do. do. Devikulam	13,664	92	80	2	2	2	102-18			
35	do. do. Pannai	12,082	92	80	2	2	2	93-91			
36	do. do. Haripad	18,477	10	15	1	1	1	67-56			
37	do. do. Kattipuzhappalli	10,097	11	25	1	1	1	15-22			
38	do. do. Kayangulam	12,941	11	25	1	1	1	110-71			
39	do. do. Kottayam	6,402	23	15	13	13	13	115-20			
40	do. do. Kottayam	9,602	29	239	2	2	14	67-65			
41	do. do. Kottayam	21,136	406	478	2	2	1	27-44			
42	do. do. Kottayam	23,567	6	6	6	...	...	80-04			
43	do. do. Kottayam	3,459	6	6	1	1	1	21-40			
44	do. do. Kottayam	6,180	532	500	18	9	9	33-22			
45	do. do. Kottayam	13,920	154	121	19	3	1	38-81			
46	do. do. Kottayam	3,682	96	91	3	5	1	107-78			
47	do. do. Kottayam	7,167	144	112	8	2	11	39-70			
48	do. do. Kottayam	18,406	7	7	40	24	11	51-17			
49	do. do. Kottayam	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...			
50	do. do. Kottayam	16,188	120	342	...	...	...	...			
51	do. do. Kottayam	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52	do. do. Kottayam	2,929	...	...	...	...	...	...			
53	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
55	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
56	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
57	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
58	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
59	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
60	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
61	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
62	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
63	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
64	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
65	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
66	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
67	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
68	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
69	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
70	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
71	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
72	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
73	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
74	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
75	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
76	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
77	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
78	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
79	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
80	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
81	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
82	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
83	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
84	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
85	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
86	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
87	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
88	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
89	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
90	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
91	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
92	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
93	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
94	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
95	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
96	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
97	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
98	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
99	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
100	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
101	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
102	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
103	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
104	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
105	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
106	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
107	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
108	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
109	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
110	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
111	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
112	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
113	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
114	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
115	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
116	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
117	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
118	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
119	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
120	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
121	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
122	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
123	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
124	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
125	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
126	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
127	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
128	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
129	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
130	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
131	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
132	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
133	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
134	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
135	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
136	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
137	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
138	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
139	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
140	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
141	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
142	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
143	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
144	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
145	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
146	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
147	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
148	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
149	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
150	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
151	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
152	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
153	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
154	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
155	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
156	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
157	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
158	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
159	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
160	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
161	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
162	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
163	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
164	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
165	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
166	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
167	do. do. Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16											

APPENDIX XXX.

Statement showing the number of Institutions and their strength
for 1888 and 1889 M. E.

Number of Institutions		Description of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of Audi.	
1088	1089		1088	1089
(a) DEPARTMENTAL				
2	2	Arts Colleges		
1	1	Training Colleges	294	336
9	9	Secondary Schools for Boys, Higher Grade	40	43
1	1	Do. Do. Girls Do.	4,291	4,792
22	23	Do. Do. Boys, Lower Grade	363	414
1	2	Do. Do. Girls Do.	2,512	3,074
89	99	Elementary Schools for Boys, Higher Grade	70	128
39	39	Do. Do. Girls Do.	37,112	44,412
488	480	Do. Do. Boys, Lower Grade	9,160	10,716
165	168	Do. Do. Girls Do.	62,816	64,949
5	11	Training Schools	15,006	16,742
2	2	Technical Schools	125	208
4	4	Other Special Schools	70	77
828	841		391	408
(b) ABRO.				
1	1	Arts Colleges		
2	9	Secondary School for Boys, Higher Grade	128	170
2	1	Do. Do. Girls Do.	2,977	3,647
2	3	Do. Do. Boys, Lower Grade	409	637
10	5	Do. Do. Girls Do.	173	302
8	13	Elementary Schools for Boys, Higher Grade		243
749	745	Do. Do. Girls Do.	2,318	3,216
67	67	Do. Do. Boys, Lower Grade	1,683	2,187
2	2	Do. Do. Girls Do.	52,068	55,556
7	7	Training Schools	5,531	6,101
—	—	Technical Schools	31	32
856	863	Other Special School	191	178
(c) RECOGNISED UNAFFILIATED				
1	1	Arts Colleges		
9	7	Secondary Schools for Boys, Higher Grade	176	165
1	—	Do. Do. Girls Do.	2,653	2,592
12	13	Do. Do. Boys, Lower Grade	88	—
5	2	Do. Do. Girls Do.	932	1,091
1	1	Elementary Schools for Boys, Higher Grade	315	113
1	—	Do. Do. Girls Do.	63	79
38	31	Do. Do. Boys, Lower Grade	126	—
6	5	Do. Do. Girls Do.	1,628	1,795
1	1	Training Schools	529	550
1	6	Technical Schools	6	10
—	—	Other Special Schools	309	355
79	67			
1,763	1,771			
		Total.....	6,825	6,759
		Grand Total.....	2,61,971	2,25,341

APPENDIX XXXI.

Statement showing variation in the number of pupils under instruction in each taluk.

Taluk.	Departmental Schools.			Aided Schools.			Unaided Schools.			Total.		Population according to Census of 1911.	School-going population (15 per cent.)	Total strength in 1909	Percentage of strength going to school- population in 1908.	Percentage of strength going to school- population in 1909.	Difference.
	Strength in 1908	Difference in 1908	Strength in 1908	Difference in 1908	Strength in 1908	Difference in 1908	Strength in 1908	Difference in 1908	Strength in 1908	Difference in 1908							
Tovala	1,457	5	718	80	1	151	2,356	92	31,503	5,175	2,448	45.52	47.31	+182			
Agasthiyaram	3,697	227	4,728	860	165	515	8,940	922	1,54,901	15,737	8,602	56.81	62.67	+586			
Eraniel	3,085	353	4,568	449	90	393	8,651	709	1,37,783	18,767	8,767	48.81	46.43	+307			
K. Kulkarni	2,495	247	1,549	195	...	...	4,614	142	76,211	11,432	4,486	35.37	39.24	+387			
Vilvaikod	3,763	231	1,659	44	...	...	5,412	267	90,680	13,062	5,679	39.78	41.75	+196			
Neyyattinkara	8,781	623	4,838	325	...	...	14,710	987	1,75,703	26,865	15,667	54.87	58.76	+3,199			
Nedumangad	8,740	783	4,652	279	41	584	13,926	1,517	1,55,138	23,271	16,473	59.84	66.49	+6,805			
Chirayinkil	2,791	83	651	16	485	...	3,442	109	88,147	13,222	3,651	29.63	26.88	+2,765			
Kottarakara	6,999	435	1,389	236	...	...	7,988	673	1,32,877	20,582	8,061	39.19	42.49	+3,320			
Pattanamparam	1,501	72	1,409	52	...	...	3,815	38	90,369	13,546	8,661	28.16	28.41	+241			
Shencottab	1,714	203	558	52	...	...	2,659	151	56,769	8,215	1,908	24.18	22.41	+1,777			
Quilon	6,979	60	55	7	...	...	1,769	53	38,802	6,745	1,716	20.77	29.87	+9,161			
Kinnattur	3,716	433	4,532	492	86	336	11,147	1,011	1,63,798	23,769	12,158	45.74	49.48	+3,616			
Karunaganalli	5,780	211	586	54	...	...	4,302	272	91,320	13,760	16,756	35.84	35.84	0			
Kartikapalli	3,815	780	2,518	282	67	...	8,298	560	1,37,420	20,613	9,999	31.73	35.84	+4,111			
Mavelikara	6,226	910	1,496	22	...	...	5,311	698	1,13,770	16,756	9,812	44.28	56.04	+6,944			
Chevanur	6,837	60	2,183	90	...	...	8,887	1,129	1,36,725	19,619	18,966	46.85	51.86	+2,917			
Tiruvalla	9,036	900	1,897	36	59	275	17,510	1,156	1,19,867	26,065	19,669	67.18	75.46	+6,397			
Amelpuzha	4,223	1,304	7,616	104	...	...	8,070	827	1,56,680	28,487	6,913	25.76	29.43	+3,527			
Shertallay	3,219	753	2,687	121	751	358	5,286	733	1,19,824	17,974	6,019	38.12	33.19	+4,955			
Vaikam	4,482	571	2,777	236	...	...	5,181	353	80,591	13,689	5,564	40.21	40.21	0			
Fittomanur	2,686	631	704	121	...	...	10,346	917	142,139	16,921	11,263	60.91	66.95	+5,636			
Kottayam	4,567	505	2,281	286	...	...	8,467	772	96,241	14,456	8,665	50.67	60.12	+9,793			
Changanachery	6,075	567	4,634	422	79	...	5,181	733	1,19,824	17,974	6,019	38.12	33.19	+4,955			
Munchil	2,848	362	618	10	350	374	7,863	772	96,241	14,456	8,665	50.67	60.12	+9,793			
Muvattupuzha	4,412	816	432	10	...	...	3,467	372	78,871	11,531	3,809	29.30	32.45	+3,15			
Todupuzha	1,295	286	66	14	...	...	4,444	372	78,871	11,531	3,809	29.30	32.45	+3,15			
Kannanad	8,187	597	59	...	...	...	1,363	573	1,38,392	20,759	5,672	35.62	37.93	+2,261			
Alangad	2,659	453	386	...	...	...	3,249	535	1,38,392	20,759	5,672	35.62	37.93	+2,261			
Parur	2,879	442	549	149	...	...	3,698	584	1,18,693	17,564	1,635	18.24	21.33	+3,070			
Peermade	1,352	106	445	53	...	...	3,564	584	1,18,693	17,564	1,635	18.24	21.33	+3,070			
Devicolum	134	10	...	...	...	...	1,500	659	60,308	16,325	3,672	18.97	22.25	+3,228			
Total	1,22,616	+ 13,653	65,550	+ 6,759	...	6,925	2,01,971	+ 20,370	34,28,975	5,14,346	2,25,341	36.85	40.09	+3,271			
					73									+0.29			42.82

APPENDIX XXXII.

Statement showing the distribution of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.

Description of Institutions.	Total No. of Institutions.	Total strength.									
		Government servants.	Agriculturists and landholders.	Teachers.	Vakils.	Merchants or traders.	Field labourers or coolies.	Barbers.	Washermen.	Domestic servants.	Fishermen.
Arts Colleges	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Training Colleges	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Schools (Technical)	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Schools (Others)	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary Schools	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elementary Schools	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	524	44	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Arts Colleges	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Training Colleges	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Schools (Technical)	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Schools (Others)	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary Schools	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elementary Schools	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	524	44	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Arts Colleges	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Training Colleges	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Schools (Technical)	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Schools (Others)	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary Schools	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elementary Schools	1	131	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	524	44	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

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(a) Departmental Institutions.

(b) Aided Institutions.

(c) Unaided Recognised Institutions.

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APPENDIX XXXIII.

Abstract of the Gross Expenditure on Education for 1088 and 1089 M. E.

No.	Items.	Amount.			
		1088		1089	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Controlling Agencies :—	26,097		32,283	
	(a) Direction	80,202		98,299	
	(b) Inspection		1,06,299		1,25,582
II.	Collegiate Education :—				
	(a) H. H. the Maharaja's College, for Boys, Trivandrum	93,715		1,05,830	
	(b) Do. and H. G. S. S. for Girls Do.	22,887		23,875	
	(c) Training College, Trivandrum	43,250		39,299	
	(d) Maintenance grant to Private Colleges.	1,000		1,000	
	(e) Scholarships in Private Colleges and grants on stipends...	300		1,480	
	(f) Appliances grant to Private Colleges	3,343			
			1,64,495		1,70,984
III.	Secondary School Education :—				
	(a) Departmental Schools	1,89,001		2,39,105	
	(b) Maintenance grants to Private Schools...	13,170		10,289	
	(c) Special grants to Do. for educational appliances...	1,635		1,030	
	(d) Do. for furniture	768		1,373	
	(e) Do. on stipends to teachers			1,394	
	(f) Do. on stipends to particular classes...	240		346	
			2,04,814		2,53,537
IV.	Elementary Education :—				
	(a) Departmental Schools	5,49,794		7,33,884	
	(b) Maintenance grants to Private Schools...	1,52,725		1,64,238	
	(c) Special grants to Do. for furniture	74		100	
	(d) Do. for building			1,840	
	(e) Do. on stipends to teachers			1,944	
	(f) Do. on stipends to particular classes...	2,500			
			7,05,093		9,01,506
V.	Special School Education :—				
	(a) School of Arts	18,400		21,370	
	(b) Reformatory	4,449		7,276	
	(c) Training Schools	9,662		12,237	
	(d) Sanskrit Patasala	6,405		8,960	
	(e) Technical Institutes	5,516		5,358	
	(f) Kunathur Special School	1,120		3,449	
	(g) Maintenance grant to Private Schools...	2,033		1,863	
	(h) Special grant to Do. for furniture...				
	(i) Do. for buildings				
	(j) Do. on stipends to teachers				
	(k) Do. on stipends to particular classes...				
			47,585		60,513
VI.	Miscellaneous :—				
	(a) Caste Hindu Hostel	4,133		7,548	
	(b) Text Book Committee	588		467	
	(c) Examination charges	16,014		18,370	
	(d) Educational Museum and Bureau	1,037		2,114	
	(e) Scholarships and Stipends	33,785		44,165	
	(f) Grants to Orphanages	601		1,190	
	(g) Vacation Lectures			300	
	(h) Vernacular Committee			941	
	(i) Loss on the sale of Government Book Depot books			1,816	
	(j) Refunds	6		50	
			56,164		76,958
	Grand Total		12,84,450		15,89,080

Statement of inspection work for the year 1089 M. E.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXXVI.—(Continued.)

Statement of inspection work for 1089 M. E.

Name of Officer.	Designation.
Mr. V. I. Thomas	Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools
P. G. Viswanatha Aiyar	Do. District XIII
" W. John Chakko	Do. Do. XIV
" K. Janardanan Pillai	Do. Do. XV
" V. I. Thomas	Do. Do. XVI
A. G. Mathew	Do. Do. XVII
S. Krishna Aiyar	Do. Do. XVIII
M. R. Krishna Varier	Do. Do. XIX
F. G. Krishna Aiyar	Do. Do. XX
K. Janardanan Pillai	Do. Do. XXI
P. Kesava Pillai	Do. Do. XXII
Miss E. C. Carraplett	Do. Do. XXIII
" M. I. Rosemeyer	Do. Do. XXIV
" P. Moses	Do. Do. XXV
E. C. Rodriguez	Do. Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, District I
Srimati K. Chinnaiah	Do. Do. II
" K. Lakshmiamma	Do. Do. III
Mrs. E. Samuel	Do. Do. IV
M. D. Naidu	Do. Do. V
Srimati E. Chekkiamin	Do. Do. VI
	Do. VI (Acting)