

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR

1096 M. E.
1921-22 A. D.

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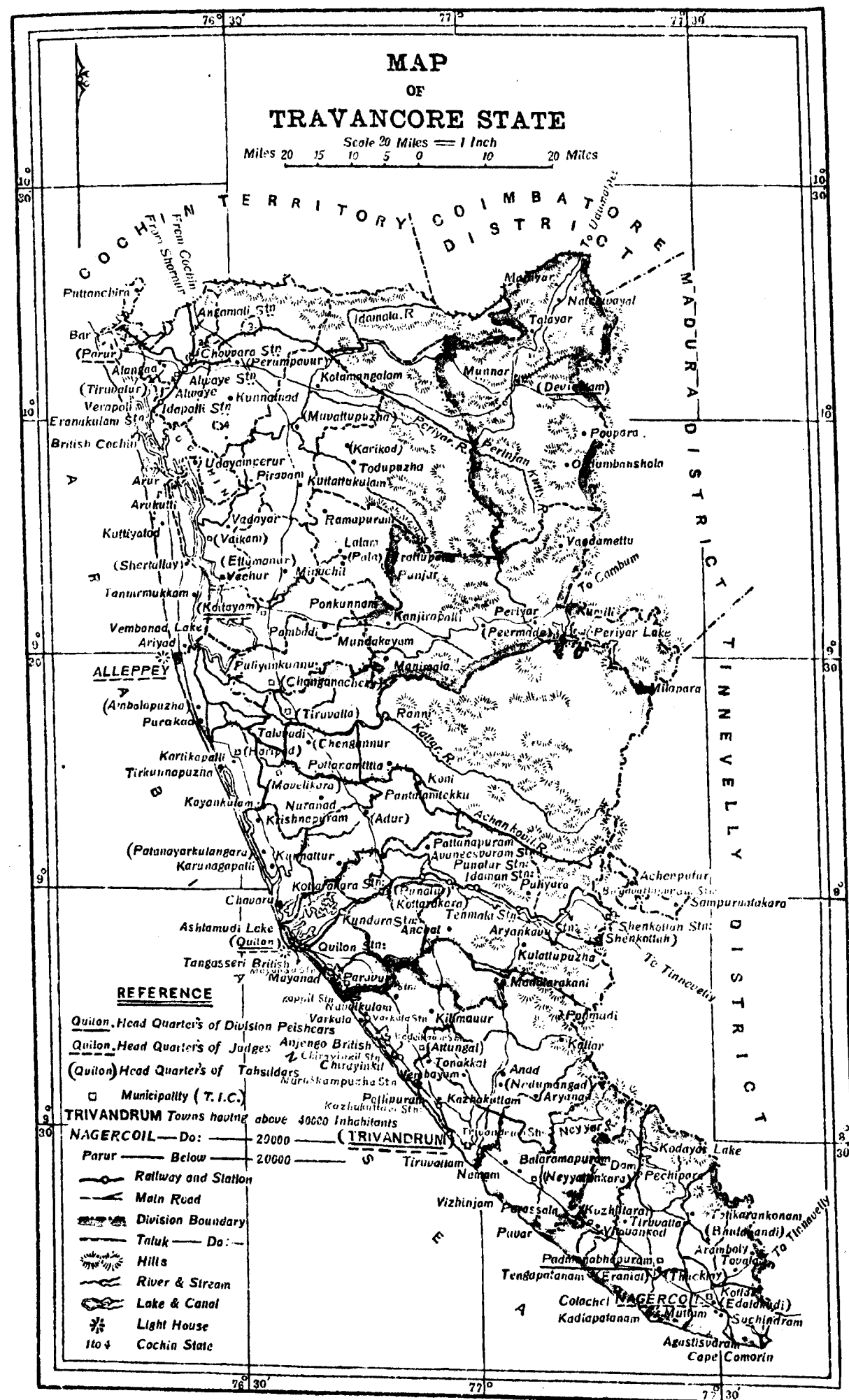
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PART I—REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

TRAVANCORE (*Mal. Tiruvitankur*) 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 extreme breadth 75 miles, and its area 7,625 square miles. Over one-half of the total area is covered by hills and forests. A large variety of timber trees, such as teak, black-wood, ebony, jack, *anjili*, etc., grow in the forests. The elephant, the tiger, the leopard, the bison, the sambur and a variety of small game are also to be found. The South-West Monsoon begins about the middle of Edavam (May—June). The rainfall is generally heavy, accompanied by thunderstorms. The North-East Monsoon commences in the month of Tulam (October—November). 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, as at present constituted, was consolidated and brought under one rule by Maha Raja Martanda Varma (1729—1758). 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 the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the Honourable the 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 British rupees.

3. His Highness the Maha Raja, Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher 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 salute of 21 guns. The *Marumakkathayam* law governs the succession to the State. The present Senior Rani, Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bayi (born 19th November 1895), and the Junior Rani, Setu Parvati 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 and a daughter on the 17th September 1916.

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. The several departments are constituted mostly on the British Indian model. The work of legislation is entrusted to a Legislative Council brought into existence for the first time in 1888. Regulation II of 1097, remodelling this Council on a popular and representative basis, has been recently passed. Under the new constitution, the Council will be composed of 50 members, of whom 28 shall be elected and 22 nominated, 15 out of the latter alone being officials. The Dewan will be the President, but a Deputy President who need not necessarily be an officer will also be appointed to preside at the meetings of the Council in the absence of the President. The Council is invested with the powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions including supplementary questions. Of the 28 elective seats, one is allotted to the municipal town of Trivandrum, 22 are distributed among the 34 taluks, including the

areas comprised within the remaining 18 municipal towns, one goes to the planting community, one to the Jenmies, one to the proprietors of edavakais and political pensioners, and the remaining two to represent the interests of commerce and industry. All those who are registered holders, inamdars, tenants or kudiyaans of land the annual value of which is not less than Rs. 5, those who are assessed in a municipality to land or building tax of not less than Rs. 3, and in the town of Trivandrum of not less than Re. 1, or professional tax of any amount, those who are assessed to income-tax, all graduates of recognised Universities who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognised institution, and all discharged, retired or pensioned officers of the Nayar Brigade, or His Majesty's Army or Navy are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies, provided that they are not of unsound mind as judged by a competent court of law, and are not under twenty-one years of age. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter of both electorship and membership.

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 34 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 each. The total number of members allowed for all the 34 taluks is 43. The elections are conducted in November under the presidency of the Tahsildars—the chief administrative officers of the taluks. The Municipal Councils, the Planters' Associations, the Mercantile and Trading Classes, and the Jenmies (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 23 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 prepare 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. The Assembly opens with an address by the Dewan. 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. The population of the State, according to the Census of 1921, is 40,06,062 (20,32,553 males and 19,73,509 females), which shows an increase of 16·8 per cent. over the figure at the last Census, viz., 34,28,975. Hinduism is the predominant religion, and its followers constitute over five-eighths (25,49,554) of the entire population, while the Christians form over a fourth (11,72,934) and the Mahomedans over one-fifteenth (2,70,478) thereof. Hindus have increased by 11·3 per cent., Mahomedans by 19·4 per cent., and Christians by 29·8 per cent. during the last decennial period. General literacy has increased from 150 to 241 per mille of the population (from 248 to 330 in the case of males and from 50 to 150 in the case of females) and literacy in English from 8 to 13 per mille (13 to 21 in the case of males and from 2 to 5 in the case of females).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

M. E. 1096 (August 1920—August 1921.)

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Freeman Freeman Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Rotton, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. B. E., Governor of Madras, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, C. I., D. B. E., visited the State in October 1920, in response to the invitation of His Highness the Maha Raja. Leaving Bolghatty on the 22nd October 1920, Their Excellencies arrived at Trivandrum on the 25th *idem*, visiting Kottayam, Peermade, Quilon and Tangasseri *en route*. At Trivandrum, Their Excellencies were received on arrival by His Highness the Maha Raja and accommodated in the Guest House. At 4-30 P. M. on the 25th, His Highness the Maha Raja paid a State visit to His Excellency the Governor and at 5-30 P. M., His Excellency paid the return State visit to His Highness the Maha Raja. While at Trivandrum, Their Excellencies witnessed the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition specially organised for the occasion. Their Excellencies also visited the Museum and Public Gardens, the Public Library, the School of Arts and some institutions of the London Missionary Society. His Excellency also paid a separate visit to His Highness the Maha Raja's College for boys, the Law College, the Srimulavilasam School and the General Hospital, while Her Excellency separately visited the Fort Caste Girls' School, the C. E. Z. Mission School, the Y. W. C. A. Institute, the L. M. S. Hostel and the Leper Asylum. Her Excellency also exchanged a visit with Her Highness the Senior Rani. At 8-30 P. M. on the 26th, His Highness the Maha Raja entertained Their Excellencies at a State Banquet in the Banqueting Hall (Public Office buildings). After the exchange of a private visit with His Highness the Maha Raja, His Excellency, accompanied by Her Excellency and suite, left Trivandrum for the Cape on the 28th and visited *en route* the historical fort at Udayagiri. Returning from the Cape the next morning, Their Excellencies visited the L. M. S. Church and Girls' School and the Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, and thence motored to Tinnevely.

2. On the 20th Edavam 1096 His Highness the Maha Raja left Trivandrum on a tour to Bangalore and stayed there for four weeks. From Bangalore His Highness paid a visit to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore at the Mysore City. His Highness returned to the Capital on the 23rd Mithunam 1096.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

3. The following is a summary of the financial transactions of the Darbar for the year 1096 :—

Revenue and Receipts	Rs. 1,94,70,130
Opening Balance	Rs. 66,44,275
Total	Rs. 2,61,14,405
Expenditure (Ordinary)	Rs. 1,96,17,244
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	Rs. 32,767
Closing Balance	Rs. 64,64,394
Total	Rs. 2,61,14,405

The above figures are exclusive of all debt and remittance transactions. The revenue and receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,70,130 and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 1,96,17,244, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 1,47,114. Including the capital expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on the extension of the railway from Quilon to Trivandrum, viz., Rs. 32,767, there was a total deficit of Rs. 1,79,881, reducing the Darbar's Balance from Rs. 66,44,275 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 64,64,394 at its close.

4. The assets and liabilities of the Darbar as they stood at the close of 1096 are shown below :—

Liabilities.	Assets.
Rs. i. Savings Bank Deposits ... 29,20,580 ii. Deposits of Service and other funds ... 2,06,928 iii. Sinking Fund ... 24,76,341 iv. Departmental and other deposits ... 21,33,507 v. Accounts with Foreign States ... 12,527 vi. Loans ... 13,72,183 vii. Remittances ... 3,55,901 Total ... 94,77,967 Add Darbar's Closing Balance ... 64,64,394 Total 1,59,42,361	Rs. i. Cash Balance ... 37,37,400 ii. Investments in the Government of India Pro-notes and debentures and fixed deposits with the Imperial Bank of India ... 81,80,213 iii. Sinking Fund Investment ... 22,90,178 iv. Bullion Account ... 4,646 v. Advances ... 7,23,050 vi. Suspense ... 1,45,999 vii. Stock ... 8,60,875 Total 1,59,42,361

The assets of the Darbar amounted to Rs. 1,59,42,361 and the liabilities to Rs. 94,77,967, resulting in a closing balance of Rs. 64,64,394. Compared with 1095, the assets in 1096 show a fall of Rs. 25,45,173 and the liabilities of Rs. 23,65,292. The former is due to the fall in the cash balance and the latter to the discharge, during the year, of the loan of Bh. Rs. 25 lakhs taken from the Imperial Bank of India. The above statement of assets and liabilities does not include the capital liability of the Darbar to the end of March 1921 of B. Rs. 1,18,69,573 on account of the Shencottah-Quilon Railway, for the discharge of which a sinking fund has been created. This fund amounted to Rs. 22,77,959 at the close of 1096. Nor does it include the Darbar's investment up to the end of 1096 of the capital outlay of Rs. 80,80,617 on the Kodayar Irrigation Project, which is a reproductive work, nor of Rs. 52,95,895 on the extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

5. The statement given below compares the revenue and receipts of 1096 with the budget of the year and with the actuals of the preceding 5 years :—

No.	Items of Revenue.	Accounts. 1096.	Budget. 1096.	Accounts. 1095.	Accounts. 1094.	Accounts. 1093.	Accounts. 1092.	Accounts. 1091.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ...	38,18,652	38,40,200	39,85,935	38,21,432	36,13,497	35,69,610	35,49,725
2	Forest ...	12,29,843	15,04,500	13,60,370	16,68,935	15,15,293	14,75,347	13,54,567
3	Salt ...	16,97,955	16,12,600	16,75,938	17,91,191	17,39,774	15,79,553	13,90,251
4	Excise ...	46,94,300	40,79,500	38,33,575	36,53,166	34,87,059	35,19,098	32,54,601
5	Customs ...	23,30,284	18,63,206	18,88,559	18,04,092	15,39,587	15,19,322	13,50,635
6	Marine ...	18,154	23,000	29,208	17,635	9,538	9,301	11,508
7	Stamps ...	23,94,154	24,22,300	24,80,285	23,52,787	20,03,586	20,46,509	19,44,251
8	Registration Receipts	7,03,052	7,50,000	7,60,121	6,32,443	5,13,298	5,56,681	5,16,174
9	Education Do. ...	5,95,148	5,90,000	5,75,770	5,76,230	5,65,343	4,86,721	4,34,113
10	Anchal Do. ...	2,76,892	2,56,700	2,52,778	2,19,515	1,96,688	1,95,718	1,92,105
11	Interest Do. ...	3,33,175	3,31,100	3,78,778	3,01,280	2,45,589	2,09,975	1,86,954
12	Devaswom Do. ...	4,92,193	4,88,700	5,02,803	4,84,302	4,86,742	4,90,771	4,84,911
13	Receipts from Irrigation and other Reproductive Works.	1,64,113	1,34,400	1,54,910	1,48,164	1,41,424	1,28,383	1,32,457
14	Other Receipts ...	7,22,215	6,56,400	6,68,890	7,12,260	5,32,123	5,56,587	4,77,134
	Total Revenue and Receipts ...	1,94,70,130	1,85,52,600	1,85,47,920	1,81,83,432	1,65,89,541	1,63,43,576	1,52,79,386

The revenue and receipts of the Darbar increased from 1091 to 1096 by 27.4 per cent., the largest increases being those of 1092, 1094 and 1096, viz., Rs. 10,64,190, Rs. 15,93,891 and Rs. 9,22,210 respectively over the receipts of the preceding years. The increase in 1096 was mainly under Salt, Excise and Customs, partly counterbalanced by decreases under Land Revenue, Forest, Stamps, Registration, etc. The income under 'Land Revenue' steadily rose from Rs. 35,49,725 in 1091 to Rs. 39,85,935 in 1095, but declined in 1096 to Rs. 38,18,652. This decline was primarily due to the cessation of activities in the assignment of puduval lands during the first eight months of the year, pending the revision of the Puduvall Rules. The

fall in the market price of paddy also contributed in some measure to the decrease by adversely affecting the receipts under 'gain on sale of paddy'. The revenue from 'Forest', which had a steady growth from Rs. 13,54,567 in 1091 to Rs. 16,68,935 in 1094, fell to Rs. 13,60,370 in 1095, the fall being due to the discontinuance of the system of coupe sales of standing tree-growth and to the failure of certain contractors to work down the stipulated quantities of timber. In 1096, the revenue under this head received a further set-back, which is accounted for mainly by the slump in the timber market and to some extent by the transfer, to the credit of the Land Revenue Department, of the revenue from junglewood tree-growth on registered puduval lands. The income from 'Salt', which had also expanded from Rs. 13,90,251 in 1091 to Rs. 17,91,191 in 1094 as a result of the enhancement of the duty on salt from Bh. Re. 1 to Bh. Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ per maund from the 1st March 1916, went down to Rs. 16,75,938 in 1095. In 1096, the revenue under this head rose to Rs. 16,97,955, showing an increase of Rs. 22,017 over that of the previous year, though it did not reach the level of 1094 when there was a higher output of local salt owing to more favourable seasonal conditions. The growth of 'Excise Revenue' has been steady, except for a slight fall in 1093, there being an increase of Rs. 8,60,725 in 1096 over the income in 1095. A progressive advance is noticeable in the revenue under 'Customs'. It rose from Rs. 13,50,635 in 1091 to Rs. 23,30,284 in 1096. The increase in the last four years and especially in the year under report, was the result of increased income under export duty which rose from Rs. 11,06,396 in 1091 to Rs. 18,48,917 in 1096. The revenue from 'Marine' is a variable item. It fell from Rs. 29,208 in 1095 to Rs. 18,154 in 1096 owing mainly to the discontinuance of import of rice and paddy by the Department of Civil Supplies and to lesser imports of salt. The income from 'Stamps', which rose from Rs. 19,44,251 in 1091 to Rs. 20,46,509 in 1092, slightly declined to Rs. 20,03,586 in 1093, but went up again in the next two years, reaching the record figure of Rs. 24,80,285 in 1095. The revenue under this head, however, fell to Rs. 23,94,154 in 1096, owing to depression in business activity and reduction in litigation. 'Registration' receipts exhibit the same variations as 'Stamps'. The figures for 1094 and 1095 showed an excess of Rs. 1,19,145 and Rs. 1,27,678 over those for 1093 and 1094 respectively, while the receipts for 1096 fell by Rs. 57,069 below those for the preceding year. Under 'Education' the receipts rose from Rs. 4,34,113 in 1091 to Rs. 5,95,148 in 1096. The rise in the number of pupils attending colleges and schools and the enhancement of tuition fees account for the improvement under this head. The receipts from the Anchal Department steadily increased from Rs. 1,92,105 in 1091 to Rs. 2,76,892 in 1096. The striking increases in 1094 and 1095 were mainly due to the enhancement of the rates for the carriage of service covers and parcels, while the further increase in 1096 is accounted for by the revision of the Anchal rates with effect from Meenam 1096. The receipts under 'Interest' rose from Rs. 1,86,954 in 1091 to Rs. 3,33,175 in 1096, as a result of the investment of Bh. Rs. 15 lakhs in the war bonds of 1920 in 1092 and of Bh. Rs. 10 lakhs in the war bonds of 1925 in 1093, as also the conversion of the war bonds of 1920 into the six per cent. loan of 1930 in 1095. The receipts of 1095 exceeded those of 1096 owing to the realisation of anticipatory interest at the time of the conversion referred to. 'Devaswom' receipts, which stood at Rs. 4,84,911 in 1091, remained fairly stationary during the quinquennium under review, except for slight variations under fluctuating items, the figure for 1096 being Rs. 4,92,193. Under 'Irrigation and other Reproductive Works', the receipts showed a fall from Rs. 1,32,457 in 1091 to Rs. 1,28,383 in 1092, but have since gone up to Rs. 1,64,113 in 1096. The 'Other Receipts', which are of a miscellaneous character, rose from Rs. 4,77,134 in 1091 to Rs. 7,22,215 during the year under report. The large increases from 1094 onwards have been chiefly due to the participation by the Darbar in the increased income from the railway from Shencottah to Trivandrum, which now leaves a surplus after payment of the guaranteed interest on the capital raised for the construction of the Shencottah-Quilon section. The net receipts of the Darbar under this head during these three years were Rs. 1,61,886, Rs. 1,54,739 and Rs. 1,07,069.

6. The subjoined statement compares the expenditure of 1096 with the budget of the year and the actuals of the preceding five years:—

No.	Items of expenditure.	Accounts, 1096. Rs.	Budget, 1096. Rs.	Accounts, 1095. Rs.	Accounts, 1094. Rs.	Accounts, 1093. Rs.	Accounts, 1092. Rs.	Accounts, 1091. Rs.
1	Land Revenue ..	9,20,068	8,54,300	7,99,507	8,07,713	8,30,737	7,52,716	7,71,506
2	Forest ..	8,73,583	8,51,700	6,50,851	6,51,151	6,50,238	8,49,738	7,84,148
3	Salt, Excise, Customs and Marine ..	7,67,446	7,51,500	7,30,240	7,01,004	6,35,957	5,48,426	4,69,479
4	Stamps ..	2,53,961	3,19,200	2,40,580	2,15,871	2,19,918	1,63,259	1,67,182
5	Registration ..	2,57,740	2,47,300	2,40,378	2,24,177	2,13,941	2,11,854	2,02,304
6	Law and Justice—Courts of Law ..	11,54,882	10,81,500	10,29,204	9,69,078	9,58,395	9,55,491	9,15,468
7	Military, Police and Jail Departments ..	11,13,243	10,71,000	9,91,791	8,77,031	8,08,923	8,13,233	7,76,432
8	The Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration ..	18,83,984	18,35,653	18,39,935	18,03,716	17,91,800	17,85,275	17,66,736
9	Public Works (Including Irrigation) ..	37,85,912	31,55,600	32,73,757	27,90,680	26,51,442	27,26,338	26,02,560
10	Education ..	29,90,880	29,60,000	25,83,442	23,46,863	22,21,674	20,65,254	20,03,382
11	Medical and Sanitary ..	8,52,232	7,94,700	7,49,257	8,05,755	5,88,664	6,64,517	6,25,709
12	Devaswoms ..	14,14,255	14,07,300	15,28,295	12,11,472	15,19,370	11,33,590	11,05,907
13	State Charities ..	3,57,971	3,58,700	3,84,915	3,57,257	3,52,608	3,18,042	3,14,777
14	Anchal ..	3,14,792	2,21,700	1,97,739	1,78,358	1,96,785	1,78,837	1,72,194
15	Interest ..	1,97,831	1,81,700	2,29,389	2,12,570	1,89,124	1,49,183	1,00,173
16	Railways { A. Capital B. Working expenses ..	32,767 40,700	2,07,877 ...	37,030 ...	8,70,116 1,88,516	11,93,112 3,61,038	10,48,506 22,970	...
17	Pensions (of all kinds) and Gratuities ..	8,22,642	7,89,547	8,18,166	7,66,444	7,08,295	6,93,826	6,87,141
18	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries & Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	4,12,183	4,01,600	3,24,849	2,05,345	1,98,274	1,70,313	1,61,636
19	Payment towards Sinking Fund ..	2,40,171	2,40,300	2,40,171	2,40,171	2,40,171	2,40,171	2,03,571
20	Other Expenditure ..	10,03,468	8,09,600	8,41,365	7,30,553	9,90,994	5,43,269	6,32,415
	Total of all Services.....	1,96,50,011	1,83,73,550	1,79,01,708	1,61,32,229	1,70,26,042	1,63,17,482	1,56,24,166

The statement shows an increase in the expenditure of the State from Rs. 1,56,24,166 in 1091 to Rs. 1,96,50,011 in 1096, *i. e.*, by 25.7 per cent., against an increase of 27.4 per cent. in the revenue and receipts of the same period. The expenditure of 1093 was abnormal, being made up of such extraordinary items as the sexennial Murajapam ceremony, the Shashtyabdapurti of His Highness the Maha Raja and contributions to the war funds, amounting in all to about 8 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure of 1094 was less than that of the previous year only by Rs. 8,93,813, although no extraordinary expenditure was incurred during that year, and the expenditure on railways was only Rs. 37,030 against Rs. 10,58,632 in the previous year. Thus the normal expenditure of 1094 really exceeded that of the previous year by more than nine lakhs of rupees. The expenditure of 1095 which amounted to Rs. 1,79,01,708 rose by Rs. 17,69,479 over that of 1094, while the expenditure of 1096 which reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 1,96,50,011 exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 17,48,303. In other words, there has been an increase of more than Rs. 35 lakhs in the normal expenditure of the State during the last two years. The bulk of this increase occurs under the following items, *viz.*, Public Works (Rs. 10 lakhs) Education (Rs. 6½ lakhs) and scarcity allowance to public servants drawing a salary of less than Rs. 55 (Rs. 5½ lakhs). The last item accounts for the increase under almost every major head of expenditure. The expenditure on account of the Land Revenue Department which declined from Rs. 7,71,506 in 1091 to Rs. 7,52,716 in 1092 went up to Rs. 8,30,737 in 1093, falling to Rs. 7,99,507 in 1095 but rising again to Rs. 9,20,068 in 1096. The rise in 1096 is

chiefly accounted for by the additional establishments provided for clearing arrears of survey and land records work as well as for turning out improved work in connection with the registry of puduval lands. The expenditure on the Forest Department rose from Rs. 7,84,148 in 1091 to Rs. 8,49,738 in 1092, owing to increased outlay on conservancy and works. It fell to Rs. 6,50,338 in 1093 and remained fairly stationary till 1095, the fall being due to the curtailment of departmental operations and the adoption of the system of coupe sales. The abolition of the coupe sale system and the resumption of departmental activity raised the expenditure from Rs. 6,50,851 in 1095 to Rs. 8,73,583 in 1096. The net receipts from the department rose from Rs. 5,70,419 in 1091 to Rs. 7,09,519 in 1095, but fell to Rs. 3,56,260 in 1096. The expenditure on the Excise Department, including, for the purpose of comparison, the amount spent on the Marine Department which is under the Principal Port Officer's control, steadily rose from Rs. 4,69,479 in 1091 to Rs. 7,67,446 in 1096. The increase in the refund of duty on tea exported through the British Indian Ports partly explains the increased expenditure during the year under report. The amount spent under 'Stamps' has grown from Rs. 1,67,182 in 1091 to Rs. 2,53,961 in 1096, showing an increase of nearly one lakh of rupees. This increase is accounted for by the larger production of stamps to meet the growing demand as well as by the abnormal rise in the price of paper and printing materials since the outbreak of the war. The net revenue under this head rose from Rs. 17,77,069 in 1091 to Rs. 21,40,193 in 1096. The expenditure under 'Registration' has exhibited a gradual increase from Rs. 2,02,304 in 1091 to Rs. 2,57,740 in 1096 owing mainly to the expansion of the department with the increasing volume of registration work. The net revenue of this department rose from Rs. 3,13,870 in 1091 to Rs. 4,45,312 in 1096. Under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law' the expenditure has steadily risen from Rs. 9,15,468 in 1091 to Rs. 11,54,882 in 1096. The establishment of additional courts and the appointment of additional judges, Sirkar Vakils and Stationary Magistrates, account for the rise. The expenditure on the Military, Police, and Jail Departments, which rose from Rs. 7,76,432 in 1091 to Rs. 9,91,791 in 1095, rose further to Rs. 11,13,243 during the year under report, the last increase being mainly due to the payment of scarcity allowance. The expenditure under 'the Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration' increased from Rs. 17,66,736 in 1091, to Rs. 18,83,984 in 1096, the increase being mainly under the last item. The outlay on Public Works, which fell from Rs. 37,88,204 in 1090 to Rs. 26,92,560 in 1091, stood fairly stationary during the next three years not exceeding Rs. 28 lakhs, owing to the Darbar curtailing the operations of both the Public Works and the Maramat Departments during the war period. The expenditure in 1095, however, moved up to Rs. 32,73,757, rising still further to Rs. 37,85,912 in 1096 owing to the increased allotments provided for public works in those years with a view to make up for lost ground. The expenditure on 'Education' steadily increased from Rs. 20,03,352 in 1091 to Rs. 29,90,880 in 1096, i. e., by 49 per cent. The phenomenal extension of vernacular and English education in the State, the opening of training schools, the revision of pay of the teaching staff, the liberal provision made for grants-in-aid and the payment of scarcity allowance in common with other departments are the main causes that have contributed to the increase. The expenditure under 'Medical and Sanitary' has grown from Rs. 6,25,709 in 1091 to Rs. 8,52,232 in 1096. This growth is explained by the normal expansion of the Medical and Sanitary Departments, the opening of new medical institutions and the continuance of an undiminished supply of medicines in spite of their prohibitive cost in recent years. The expenditure on Devaswoms was more or less stationary till the end of 1094, the abnormal expenditure of Rs. 15,19,370 in 1093 being accounted for by the Murajapam ceremony of that year which cost about Rs. 3½ lakhs. The expenditure under this head rose to Rs. 15,28,295 in 1095 owing to the rise in the prices of rice and other provisions required for Devaswoms, while it fell to Rs. 14,14,255 in 1096 owing to a fall in prices. The expenditure on 'State Charities', which amounted to Rs. 3,14,777 in 1091, rose to Rs. 3,84,915 in 1095, keeping pace with the rise in the prices of supplies, but fell to Rs. 3,57,971 in 1096 when the prices fell. Under 'Anchal' the expenditure has increased from Rs. 1,72,194 in 1091 to Rs. 3,14,792 in 1096. The phenomenal increase noticeable in

1096 is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 78,646, which represents the cost of the stationery supplied to and the printing work done for the Anchal Department by other departments and which was being borne by those departments, was, for the first time, debited to that department. The revision of the salaries in the department carried out during the year also contributed appreciably to the increase of expenditure under this head. The 'Interest' charges of the Darbar increased from Rs. 1,00,173 in 1091 to Rs. 2,29,389 in 1095, but fell to Rs. 1,97,831 in 1096. The increase is the result of the expansion of savings bank deposits and the payment of interest on the sinking fund deposits and the debenture loans raised by the Darbar. The decrease of nearly Rs. 32,000 in 1096 is due to the fact that the major portion of the balance of the sinking fund which was included in the cash balance of the Darbar was invested in Government of India Securities, the Darbar being thus relieved of the necessity of paying interest on the amount so invested. The expenditure under 'Railways-A. Capital' represents the outlay incurred on the construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway. A sum of Rs. 5,30,065 was spent on this account in 1089 and charged to the general revenues of the State. From 1090 the expenditure under this head has been treated as capital outlay not charged to revenue. A total outlay of Rs. 52,95,895 has been incurred on the extension up to the end of 1096, including a sum of Rs. 31,402 spent in 1085 for the preliminary survey of the line. The expenditure under 'Railways-B. Working expenses' represents the amount payable by the Darbar to the South Indian Railway Company to make up the guaranteed interest to the debenture-holders of the Shencottah-Quilon section of the Railway. The amount of loss payable on this account depends mainly on the traffic receipts. The interest is ordinarily demanded and paid half-yearly; but in some years only one instalment is paid, three instalments being paid in the subsequent year. This mainly accounts for the apparent variations in expenditure during the three years from 1091 to 1093. Since the opening of the Quilon-Trivandrum line from the 1st January 1918, nothing has had to be paid to the South Indian Railway Company on account of loss incurred in working the section. On the other hand, net receipts on the entire line from Shencottah to Trivandrum to the extent of Rs. 1,61,886, Rs. 1,54,739 and Rs. 1,07,069 respectively, were, as already stated, realised by the Darbar in 1094, 1095 and 1096, after meeting the working expenses and the guaranteed interest. Under 'Pensions and Gratuities', the expenditure has risen from Rs. 6,87,141 in 1091 to Rs. 8,22,642 in 1096. This is due to the normal growth of the list of retired officers and to the adjustment, at current market values, of payments due in kind. The expenditure under 'the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and Scientific and other Minor Departments' rose from Rs. 1,61,636 in 1091 to Rs. 4,12,183 in 1096. The expansion of the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments and the organisation and development of the Department of Industries mainly account for the increase. The expenditure under this head in 1096 included also a sum of Rs. 36,431 incurred in connection with the census operations. A sum of Bh. Rs. 2,00,000 is being set apart annually from 1088 for the liquidation of the capital liability of the Darbar on account of the Shencottah-Quilon Section of the Railway. From 1092, another sum of Rs. 36,600 is also being reserved annually for paying off the Debenture Loan of Bh. Rs. 14,49,000 raised for expenditure in connection with the construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway. The interest on the accumulated amounts is also credited every year to the funds by debit to the head 'Interest'. These two Sinking Funds amounted respectively to Rs. 22,77,959 and Rs. 1,98,382 at the end of 1096. Bh. Rs. 21 lakhs out of the former and Bh. Rs. 1½ lakhs out of the latter have now been invested in Government of India securities and the balances alone remain in the Darbar's general balance. The half-yearly interest on the Government of India securities is being credited to the funds and only the interest on the balances remaining in the Darbar's cash balance is now adjusted by debit to the Head 'Interest'. The charges falling under 'Other Expenditure' are of a fluctuating character. The large increase under this head in 1096 is due to the loss sustained by the Darbar in the rice sale transactions conducted by the Civil Supplies Department.

7. The net results of the ordinary transactions of the Darbar during 1096 and the preceding five years are exhibited in the following statement :—

	1096. Rs.	1095. Rs.	1094. Rs.	1093. Rs.	1092. Rs.	1091. Rs.
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	—1,47,114	+8,54,089	+20,88,233	+4,33,615	+10,19,206	+7,03,726

It will be seen from this statement that the ordinary transactions of all the years from 1091 to 1095 resulted in substantial surpluses. The results of 1093 were comparatively less favourable ; but this was inevitable, since extraordinary and unforeseen charges to the extent of about 8 lakhs of rupees had to be incurred during that year. The exceptionally large surplus of 1094 was the result of a remarkable expansion in revenue coupled with limited expenditure on Public Works and Development. The transactions of the year under report have resulted in a deficit of Rs. 1,47,114. The increased outlay on Public Works and Education, the grant of scarcity allowance to the low-paid servants of the Darbar, the payment of large arrear claims and the loss to the extent of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs written off during the year on account of the rice sale transactions of the Department of Civil Supplies have mainly contributed to this deficit.

ACCOUNT OFFICE.

8. The Outside Audit Department inspected or locally audited the accounts of 68 institutions during the year including 19 Municipal Councils, 7 treasuries, 7 P. W. division offices, 7 Forest division offices, 5 educational institutions, 5 devaswoms, 2 courts, 2 hospitals, besides the School of Arts, the Central Prison, the Government Press, the Public Library, the Museum and Public Gardens, the Stamp Manufactory, and the Police, Excise, Medical and Agrasala Stores. Under the special orders of the Darbar the accounts of the Rice Import Office and of the rice sales by the President of the Alwaye Municipal Council and the Commissioner, Devicolam, as well as those relating to the Travancore Minerals Company were audited by the department.

9. The Darbar sanctioned, as a tentative measure, with effect from the 5th Kumbham 1096, the revision of pay of the clerical staff of the Account Office. The Outside Audit Department was strengthened by the appointment of an additional Assistant Account Officer.

CHAPTER III.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

10. *Current demand.*—The following statement compares the gross demand under the different items of land revenue receipts (including the receipts of the Survey Department), the amounts written off and the net demand for the years 1095 and 1096 :—

Year.	Gross demand.									Assess- ment written off.	Net demand.
	Ayacut.		Non-ayacut.								
	Assess- ment on wet lands.	Assessment on garden and dry lands in- cluding estates.	Leases to the British Govern- ment.	Kudi- chika or back arrears of assess- ment.	San- chayam.	Sale of Sirkar lands.	Miscellane- ous.	Survey Depart- ment receipts.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1095	16,08,369	15,13,319	51,067	76,649	31,815	5,65,845	1,50,595	10,723	40,08,392	3,054	40,05,328
1096	16,11,258	15,32,489	51,067	66,764	38,399	3,85,760	1,65,891	4,792	38,56,460	4,052	38,52,408

There was an increase of Rs. 2,929 under 'wet lands', of Rs. 19,170 under 'garden and dry lands', of Rs. 6,584 under 'kuthakapattom' and other fluctuating items, and of Rs. 15,296 under 'miscellaneous.' The demand under 'kudichika' and 'sale of Sirkar lands' showed a decline of Rs. 9,885 and of Rs. 1,80,085, respectively. The increases under wet, garden and dry lands were mainly due to the increase of revenue that accrued from new lands brought under registry and on account of karampathippu. The increase under 'sanchayam' does not call for any special remarks. The value of reserved trees standing on puduval lands brought under registry began to be credited, from the beginning of 1096, to the head of 'Land Revenue—miscellaneous' instead of to that of 'Forest Revenue.' This change of procedure, and the receipts from public markets, also credited under the above head, contributed to an increase of Rs. 55,658 under that head. The sale of Kandukrishi paddy in the Quilon Division fetched a comparatively smaller price in 1096 and there were no receipts on account of rent on the Grazing Reserve at Mundakayam in the Devicolam Division during the year, against a sum of Rs. 4,071 under that item in 1095. The above decreases counterbalanced to a great extent the increased revenue on account of timber value and market receipts. In the result, there was a net increase of Rs. 15,296 under 'miscellaneous.' The fall of revenue under 'kudichika' is attributed to the diminution in the registry during the year of occupied puduval lands having back arrears of assessment to pay. There were complaints from the public regarding the manner in which large areas of puduval lands were being assigned away under the old Puduvai Rules, dated the 24th September

1914. These sales had therefore to be better regulated by the introduction of a set of new rules issued during the latter half of the year, and the temporary suspension of the work of disposal of these lands pending the passing of the revised Puduval Rules accounts for the decrease of revenue under "sale of Sirkar lands". The area newly brought under registry during the year was 971 acres under "wet lands" and 13,116 acres under "garden and dry lands", against 1,039 acres and 26,756 acres, respectively, in 1095. The permanent increase to the ayacut revenue due to the above registries was Rs. 2,430 under "wet lands" and Rs. 15,954 under "garden and dry lands", the corresponding figures for 1095 being Rs. 2,213 and Rs. 27,034 respectively. The receipts of the Survey Department also showed a fall of Rs. 5,931. There was an increase of Rs. 998 in the amount written off during the year. In the result, the net demand showed a fall of Rs. 1,52,920 in 1096 as compared with the year previous.

11. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The subjoined statement shows the demand of the year—arrears and current—the amounts collected and remitted, and the balance at the close of the year, as compared with 1095:—

Year.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.			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.
1095	76,518	10,05,328	10,81,846	32,350	39,53,585	39,85,935	9,951	5,280	15,231	34,217	46,463	80,680
1096	79,776	38,52,408	39,32,184	30,893	37,87,759	38,18,652	13,660	6,556	20,216	35,223	58,093	93,316

The total collection during the year was Rs. 38,18,652, against Rs. 39,85,935 in 1095. The collection under current demand amounted to 98·3 per cent. against 98·7 in the previous year. The percentage of collection under arrears was 38·7 against 42·9 in 1095.

The total pending balance at the end of the year rose from Rs. 80,680 to Rs. 93,316 or by Rs. 12,636. The bulk of the balance was in the Devicolum, Kottayam and Quilon Divisions, being Rs. 39,584, Rs. 27,356 and Rs. 13,631, respectively. Of the total balance, a sum of Rs. 5,341 was collected soon after the close of the year, while Rs. 34,135 could not be collected during the year as its recovery was held in abeyance under orders of the Darbar or injunctions from civil courts owing to the pendency of appeals and civil suits. Another sum of Rs. 6,076 remained to be remitted or written off, but the necessary sanction could not be accorded before the year closed. For the realisation of the rest of the balance amounting to Rs. 47,764, steps under the Revenue Recovery Regulation were in various stages of progress at the close of the year, immovable property having been notified for sale in respect of about 50 per cent. of this balance.

12. *Coercive action.*—The statement below gives particulars of the coercive action taken during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Demand notices issued.		Distrain of movables and attachment of immovables.		Auction sale of properties.					
					Movables.		Immovables.		Total.	
	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.	Number of cases.	Amount involved. Rs.
1095	1,40,577	10,00,812	9,592	1,21,426	99	1,359	545	16,641	644	18,000
1096	1,46,486	11,41,936	7,771	1,78,395	204	2,651	926	28,021	1,130	30,072

Compared with the previous year, there was a fall in the number of cases under distraint of movables and attachment of immovables though the total amount involved showed an increase. It is satisfactory to note that, in the Trivandrum Division, the fall in this respect was from 2,724 cases and Rs. 4,979 in 1095 to 138 cases and Rs. 2,523 in 1096. In the sale of property also, both movable and immovable, this Division showed a decline both in the number of cases and in the amount involved, while all the other Divisions showed increases under both the items. The volume of coercive action taken during the year under report was thus greater in all the Divisions except Trivandrum and this was apparently due to a slump in the export of such staple agricultural products as copra, coir and pepper owing to a heavy fall in prices towards the close of the year. The total value of movable and immovable properties sold in auction during the year was 7 per cent. of the total collections for the year against 4 per cent. in 1095.

13. *Revenue cases.*—The following statement gives particulars of the revenue cases disposed of by the Division and Taluk Officers during the years 1095 and 1096:—

No.	Nature of cases.	No. for disposal including the previous year's balance.		Disposal.			
				No. disposed of.		Percentage of disposal.	
		1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096
1	Applications for cardamom lands.	359	255	125	121	34·81	47·45
2	Puduval cases	39,056	26,243	19,708	16,014	50·42	61·02
3	Karampathippu cases	461	546	167	431	36·22	78·93
4	Escheat cases	30	20	19	7	63·33	35·00
5	Cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation.	5,714	6,546	4,213	4,909	73·73	74·99
6	Cases under the Land Acquisition Regulation.	1,037	735	857	512	82·64	69·65
7	Transfer of registry cases.	86,740	90,142	53,006	52,935	61·10	58·72

The applications for cardamom lands were exclusively in the Devicolum Division. There was a decline in the number of applications for cardamom lands during 1096, due chiefly to the prohibition of further extension of cardamom cultivation within the Cardamom Hills Reserve. The total number of applications for disposal during the year was 255, of which 121 cases were disposed of against 125 in 1095. Of the 134 applications pending disposal at the close of the year, 55 were pending survey of the lands involved, 38 were pending in the Survey Office for plotting, 24 in the pakuthies for patta enquiry and realisation of tharavila, 5 in the Taluk Offices and 12 in the Division Office for final orders. The number pending in the Survey Office for plotting increased from 24 at the beginning to 38 at the close of the year. The applications pending disposal date from the year 1084. The Land Revenue Commissioner has been requested to see that the older cases are disposed of before the close of 1097. The disposal of puduval cases showed some improvement, the percentage having risen from 50·42 in 1095 to 61·02 in 1096. The largest percentage of disposal was in the Padmanabhapuram Division, viz., 83. The corresponding figures for the Divisions of Kottayam, Trivandrum, Quilon and Devicolum were 72, 64, 53 and 34, respectively, against 62, 37, 60 and 41 in the preceding year. The total number of cases for disposal and the number of cases disposed of were less, being 26,243 and 16,014, against 39,056 and 19,708 in 1095. The largest number of cases disposed of was in the Trivandrum Division, viz., 8,654, though that Division also showed the heaviest balance, viz., 4,955 cases. Quilon came next with a disposal of 4,656 and a balance of 4,010 cases, followed by Kottayam with 1,477 and 569 cases respectively. The disposal and the balance in the Padmanabhapuram Division were 971 and 204 cases and those in the Devicolum Division 256 and 491 cases respectively. There was a fall in the total number of

cases disposed of from 19,708 in 1095 to 16,014 in 1096, though, as already stated, the percentage of disposal showed an improvement. The number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year also fell from 19,348 to 10,229. During the first seven months of the year, the registry of puduval lands was restricted to areas under occupation measuring 10 acres and less, pending the issue of the revised Puduval Rules which took effect from the 18th Meenam 1096. This circumstance contributed to the fall in the total number of cases disposed of during the year. The number of karampathippu cases for disposal during the year was 546 against 461 in 1095. There was a perceptible improvement both in the number of cases disposed of and the ratio of disposal, the figures being 431 cases and 78 per cent. against 167 cases and 36 per cent. in 1095. The balance at the close of the year fell from 294 to 115 cases. Of this balance, 70 cases were pending in the Kottayam Division, 37 in Quilon, 6 in Trivandrum and 2 in the Padmanabhapuram Division. There was a fall in the disposal of escheat cases, the percentage having dropped to 35 from 63 in 1095. The disposals were poor in the Padmanabhapuram and Kottayam Divisions, while no case was disposed of in the Quilon Division. There was a rise in the number of cases disposed of under the Land Conservancy Regulation from 4,213 to 4,909. In the number of disposals, Kottayam stood first with 1,918 cases, followed by Quilon with 1,452, Trivandrum 951, Padmanabhapuram 560 and Devicolam 28, against 1,977, 1,255, 408, 478 and 95 cases, respectively, in 1095. The pending balance rose from 1,501 to 1,637 cases. The heaviest balance was in the Quilon Division, viz., 673 cases, followed by Kottayam with 492, Padmanabhapuram 291, Trivandrum 177 and Devicolam 4 cases. The Peishkars have been asked to see that the pending cases are disposed of expeditiously. Of the 735 cases under the Land Acquisition Regulation, 512 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 223 cases, of which as many as 103 cases related to the Quilon Division. The number disposed of and the percentage of disposal showed a decline, viz., from 857 to 512 and from 82 to 69, respectively. The largest percentage of disposal was in the Trivandrum Division, viz., 78, the corresponding figures for the Divisions of Padmanabhapuram, Kottayam, Devicolam and Quilon being 73, 68, 60 and 56 respectively, against 64, 92, 44 and 88 in 1095. The amount of compensation pending disbursement at the close of the year in all the Divisions together was Rs. 66,328, against Rs. 1,44,274 in 1095. The heaviest balance amounting to Rs. 21,406, was in the Padmanabhapuram Division, followed by Trivandrum with Rs. 18,942 and Kottayam with Rs. 15,777. The payment of a sum of Rs. 471 is held in abeyance under the orders of the Darbar. Another sum of Rs. 1,438 is time-barred. A sum of Rs. 23,590 has been kept as revenue deposit on account of the non-appearance of the parties to receive payment. Another sum of Rs. 14,296 has to be realised from the Cape Comorin General Traffic Company, and the matter is under correspondence. The major portion of the balance, viz., Rs. 18,974, relates to cases which were disposed of on the last day of the year. The officers concerned have been asked to take prompt steps to pay off the undisbursed amounts in the several Divisions. The number of transfer of registry cases for disposal rose from 86,740 to 90,142, while the number disposed of fell from 53,006 to 52,935, resulting in a decline in the percentage of disposal from 61 to 58. The number of cases pending at the year's close also rose from 33,734 to 37,207. The percentage of disposal was the highest in the Trivandrum Division, viz., 71 followed by 62 in Quilon, 55 in Kottayam, 53 in Devicolam, and 52 in Padmanabhapuram. The largest number of cases disposed of was in the Quilon Division, viz., 20,579, followed by Kottayam 16,048, Padmanabhapuram 8,199, Trivandrum 7,390 and Devicolam 719. Of the cases pending disposal at the close of the year, 13,359 were in the Kottayam Division, 12,525 in Quilon, 7,672 in Padmanabhapuram, 3,021 in Trivandrum and 630 in Devicolam. Of the pending cases, 19,548 were contested or requiring sub-division while 17,659 were uncontested. Now that the Pokkuvaravu Rules have been revised and Assistant and Deputy Tahsildars given powers to dispose of the contested and uncontested cases, respectively, the Darbar hopes that the bulk of the arrears will be cleared before the end of the current year.

14. *Appeals*.—The number of revenue appeals for disposal by the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, was 737, against 692 in 1095. Of these,

645 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 92 against 144 cases in 1095. The percentage of disposal was 87 against 79 in 1095. The number of appeals, including revision petitions, for disposal by the Dewan during the year was 102, of which 56 cases were disposed of, against 118 and 68 in 1095. 46 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year against 50 in 1095.

15. *Applications for Agricultural loans*.—Including the previous year's balance, there were 62 applications for disposal during the year, of which 26 were received by the Special Officer for speeding up the conversion of dry lands into wet in the Kodayar Project area. Of these, 14 applications were sanctioned and 10 rejected, leaving a balance of 38 applications pending disposal at the close of the year. There were no disposals during the year in the Trivandrum and Devicolam Divisions although there were 4 and 2 applications, respectively, pending in them. Padmanabhapuram had the heaviest pendency, viz., 13 applications, Quilon and Kottayam coming next with 11 and 8 applications respectively. The Darbar notes with regret that great ignorance prevails among the ryots in regard to the advantages of effecting agricultural improvements with the help of State loans and that revenue officers are very apathetic and do not take trouble to educate the ryots in this respect. The rules have been recently revised with a view to make it easier for the ryots to obtain loans from the Darbar for agricultural improvements and repay them with moderate interest in convenient instalments and the revised rules have been published in the Gazette in the vernaculars. The Darbar trusts that full advantage will be taken of the rules by the ryots. The Darbar also expects its revenue officials to take greater interest in this work.

16. *Tours of Peishkars and Tahsildars*.—The average touring of the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, was 192 days against 200 days in 1095. The Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, was in camp for 133 days, while the others toured for more than 200 days each. They inspected all the Taluk Cutcherries in their Divisions and examined the registers and accounts of some of the pakuthies. The average number of days spent by a Tahsildar in camp was 45 per quarter against 44 in 1095.

17. *Inspection and Maintenance of State Boundary marks*.—The Tahsildars of Tovala, Agastisvaram, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Shencottah, Vaikam, Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad, Alangad, Parur and Devicolam inspected portions of the State boundaries bordering on their respective taluks. The Tahsildar, Peermade, did not inspect any portion of the boundary relating to his taluk. The Tahsildar of Shencottah inspected only a portion of the State boundary in his taluk on account of the failure of the Superintendent of Survey to supply him with the final plan of the boundary. The attention of the latter officer has been drawn to this omission and he has been requested to expedite the supply of the plan. The Dewan Peishkars of Trivandrum and Kottayam and the Commissioner, Devicolam alone did some inspection work in this direction.

18. *Markets*.—The Rules passed during the year under the Markets Regulation, VII of 1092, came into force from the 1st Kumbham 1096. The receipts from public markets during the last few months of 1096 amounted to Rs. 24,332. The fees on account of the issue of licenses for holding private markets being levied in stamp paper do not come under the receipts of the Land Revenue Department which controls these markets.

19. *Conversion of dry lands into wet within the area commanded by the Kodayar Project*.—Though Kodayar water was made available to the ryots so far back as 1084, it was found that there were about 9,660 acres of land remaining unconverted at the close of 1095. A perceptible decline was also noticeable in the average annual conversions since 1092. With a view to remedy these defects and to enable the ryots to reap the benefit of the Project to the fullest extent, the Darbar sanctioned, during the year, the appointment of a Special Officer and charged him with the work of active propaganda, with power to grant loans under the Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation to poor ryots who might be willing to convert their dry lands into wet but who had no capital for the purpose. Mr. M. H. Viraraghava Aiyar, Tahsildar, was appointed to the place, and he started work from the 1st Dhanu

1096 in the Eraniel taluk which contains the largest area for conversion. An Overseer from the P. W. D. was deputed to assist the Special Officer in his work and to prepare block plans showing the conversions effected, the position of the existing distributaries, the area that is capable of being converted and the area that cannot be converted. Certain concessions in regard to assessment were also granted to the ryots in the case of new conversions. All registered dry and garden lands converted into wet since the commencement of 1096 or proposed to be converted thereafter were exempted from the payment of water-cess for a period of two years from the year in which Kodayar water was made available to them and were made liable to pay the reduced water-cess of Rs. 4 per acre in the third year, the full rate of Rs. 7 being realised only from the fourth year. It is gratifying to note that, as a result of the inducements held out, 26 applications for loans were received by the Special Officer and the work of conversion was begun on an area of about 120 acres. The area converted into wet lands during the year was 656 acres against 572 acres in 1095. Incidentally, the Special Officer was also able to detect and book during the year 155.86 acres of lands already converted into wet but not brought to account. With a view to secure a better distribution of Kodayar water over the lands under it through a system of Irrigation Panchayats, a bill to amend the Irrigation Regulation suitably was introduced in the Legislative Council.

20. *Miscellaneous.*—The following measures connected with the administration of Land Revenue were introduced during the year:—

(1) The revenue derived from the value of reserved trees standing on puduval lands, except on lands disafforested, was ordered to be credited to the Land Revenue Department from the 1st Chingam 1096 instead of to the Forest Department.

(2) Further haphazard registry of lands for cultivation in the Cardamom Hills Reserve was prohibited.

(3) More administrative powers were devolved on the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, in regard to certain matters connected with Land Revenue and Devaswom administrations.

(4) The Travancore Revenue Test Examination was instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualification for the special duties appertaining to the Revenue Department.

(5) Revised rates were introduced for the pattom on trees concerned in kuthagapattom leases and leaf manure trees, which were liable to pay rent to the Darbar in the past, were specially exempted from payment of rent.

(6) The rules regulating the disposal of enfranchised viruthi lands were made applicable to enfranchised service imam lands in general.

(7) A scheme was sanctioned for the collection and periodical publication of Agricultural Statistics on the same lines as in British India.

(8) Definite rules were issued in regard to the nature of the work to be done by Tahsildars in their tours and a form was prescribed for their tour journals.

(9) Rules for the opening, management and control of public and private markets were issued under Section 24 of the Markets Regulation, VII of 1092.

(10) Rules were passed under the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, conferring powers on, and defining the duties of, the various grades of officers of the Survey and Land Revenue Departments for the purpose of working the Regulation and also in respect of certain miscellaneous matters.

(11) A revised set of rules regarding pokkuvaravu or transfer of registry was issued under date the 6th March 1921. Under the revised rules, Assistant Tahsildars have been authorised to dispose of, in their tours in the pakuthies, all contested pokkuvaravu cases as well as those involving sub-division of land, while Deputy Tahsildars have been authorised to dispose of uncontested cases in the Taluk Office itself.

(12) The Puduval Rules were revised and re-issued during the year with the object of preventing land-jobbing and of giving equal opportunities to all to acquire lands, special provisions being included for the grant of lands on concessional terms

to members of the depressed classes as well as to the really poor among other classes, and also with the object of securing to the State a share in the prospective rise in the value of Town lands. Pulayas, Parayas, Kanikkars, Kuravars, Sambavars, Aiyavars and Vedars were declared to be "depressed classes" eligible for concessional registries under the revised Puduval Rules.

(13) Revised rules were issued for regulating the acquisition of landed property by public servants and for extending the scope of the rules to all the departments in the State.

(14) The first supplements to the Land Revenue Manual, Vols. I and II, were issued and made available for sale to the public.

(15) The practice of granting copies of revenue records on plain paper or on general stamp paper and levying copying fees in cash was abolished and the system of levying copying fees in the shape of copying stamp paper of the value of 3½ chucrams each was introduced in all revenue offices, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1097. Detailed instructions were also issued for regulating the preparation and issue of copies of records from those offices to parties applying for them.

(16) Rules were issued under Section 11 of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, the object of the rules being the avoidance of unnecessary penalties and punishments in the case of unobjectionable occupation of Sirkar land.

(17) A Land Revenue Commissioner to co-ordinate the work of the several officers of the Land Revenue Department and render its working more efficient was created towards the close of the year, and Mr. K. Anantanarayana Aiyar, Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, was appointed to the office at the beginning of 1097.

(18) Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council with a view to take power to make conditional assignments of land and to facilitate revenue collection.

21. *Maintenance of Land Records.*—(i) *Staff.*—During the first five months of the year, the maintenance of land records was, as in previous years, attended to by the Land Revenue Department. As this system was found to work very unsatisfactorily, the Darbar, in its order No. L. R. 12134, dated the 30th December 1920, sanctioned a scheme for the work being entrusted to a new set of officers styled Assistant Tahsildars, the Assistant Superintendent of Survey being put in charge of the professional side of the work. Under this arrangement an Assistant Tahsildar trained in chain and theodolite survey was posted to each of the taluks of the State, except Devicolam and Peermade. A special staff consisting of 143 accountants and 181 peons was appointed to supplement the available number of permanent accountants and peons of the villages in the 14 backwater taluks for land records work. With the appointment of these Assistant Tahsildars qualified in survey work, the taluk surveyors were transferred to the Survey Department as an integral part of the staff of that Department, but they were temporarily employed under the Assistant Superintendent of Survey on the work of re-fixing theodolite stations preliminary to the starting of the survey of poramboke. The sub-assistants, computer-draftsmen and peons who were working under the Division Peishkars, were also transferred to the Survey Department. The sub-assistants were absorbed in the puduval survey establishment, while the computer-draftsmen and peons were retained for land records work under the Assistant Superintendent of Survey. Two permanent head surveyors of the Survey Department were also detailed for the inspection of the theodolite work of the surveyors.

(ii) *Progress.*—The work of re-fixing theodolite stations was attended to by the surveyors in 110 pakuthies, and 21,480 stations were verified, of which 8,491 were found to be in position, 9,219 missing and 3,770 requiring repair. 6,708 stations were renewed and 3,665 repaired. Of the stones found missing and requiring repair, 72.8 per cent. was thus renewed and 97.3 per cent. repaired. In the 14 backwater taluks, the boundaries of 12,370 poramboke numbers were verified, out of which the demarcation and survey and the preparation of plotted sketches were completed for 6,428 poramboke numbers. In the other taluks except Nedumangad,

where Assistant Tahsildars were posted from Edavam 1096, no special staff was entertained and the Assistant Tahsildars engaged themselves in the inspection of pokkuvaravu sub-divisions and disposal of pokkuvaravu cases and also in other items of revenue work of a miscellaneous nature. In the resurveyed taluk of Nedumangad the Assistant Tahsildar was engaged in the survey and demarcation of puduval lands and in the inspection of lands for the disposal of puduval cases. 6,999 encroachments were detected by the land records staff in the backwater taluks, the area involved being 305.22 acres. The lands involved in 245 cases were brought under registry, which resulted in a revenue of Rs. 13,113. Proceedings under the Land Conservancy Regulation were started in respect of 4,055 cases. 2,492 sub-division sketches were received in the Survey Office for checking, of which 1,767 were checked and returned to the respective taluks. The remaining 725 sketches contained discrepancies and were returned for correction. The Assistant Superintendent of Survey was on tour for 136 days during the 7 months from Makaram 1096, the average per month being 20 days, and he visited 31 taluks.

22. *Training in Survey of Revenue Officers.*—Of the permanent Tahsildars, all except eight have been fully trained in chain and theodolite survey. Among the Acting Tahsildars, five have to undergo training both in chain and theodolite survey. Of the pakuthi staff, all the Proverthikars, except the Proverthikar of Naduvile pakuthi in the Vaikam taluk, and all the accountants have undergone training in chain survey.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

23. *Operations.*—The work of the department consisted chiefly of the following items:—

- (i) special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys;
- (ii) lithography of village and other maps;
- (iii) puduval survey operations;
- (iv) training of officers and private candidates in chain and theodolite survey.

24. *Special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys.*—The main items of work done under this head during the year are detailed below:—

- (a) The computation and mapping of tea and rubber estates, comprising an area of 2,575 acres surveyed by the surveyors of the Devicolam and Peermade taluks and by the departmental surveyors, of 2,196 acres of cardamom lands surveyed by the surveyors of the Devicolam Division, and of 2,926 acres of puduval, pokkuvaravu and other sub-divisions, surveyed by the surveyors of the Devicolam Division;
- (b) The survey of the village boundary between Isanyamangalam and Chiramadam and between Kalkulam and Kotanallur within the Velimala Hills;
- (c) The survey of registered holdings in five minor circuits of Kuttamangalam pakuthi, comprising an area of about 170 acres;
- (d) The survey of an area of about 190 acres in the Alur grazing block;
- (e) Computation and mapping of 2,209 acres of reserved forests;
- (f) Demarcation and survey of 91 acres of land lying outside the limits of Painkulam pakuthi near the mouth of the Kuzhitturai river;
- (g) The survey and mapping of the *kari* lands lying in the Takazhi and Purakkad pakuthies of Ambalapuzha taluk comprising an area of 529 acres into ten acre blocks; and
- (h) The demarcation and survey of 5 acres of puduval lands lying within the Manjamala-Periyar and Vandiperiyar Estates.

Besides the above items of work, the boundaries of 5 Reserved Forests including enclosures, covering a length of 13 miles, were surveyed. The mapping of the boundaries of 9 other Reserved Forests was attended to and draft maps supplied to the Forest Department for verification by the officers of that Department. The encroachments by stake nets on the backwaters of Travancore and Cochin were verified on the ground with the officers of the Fisheries Department. Maps of 11 State boundaries were prepared for lithography and supply of copies to the Revenue and Forest Departments. Selection of original field books and preparation of extract field books were attended to in respect of 828 books. The State boundary adjoining Kadakkavur pakuthi, about half a mile in length, was inspected with the Superintendent, Land Records, Group V, Coimbatore.

25. *Outturn.*—The subjoined statement shows the outturn under special and miscellaneous surveys during the year as compared with 1095:—

No.	Name of work.	1095. Square miles.	1096. Square miles.
1	Traverse surveyed (by theodolite) ...	20.66	6.69
2	Fields surveyed (by chain) ...	7.06	6.70
3	Traverse computed ...	38.29	25.66
4	Traverse plotted ...	38.29	25.66
5	Mapping completed ...	40.81	29.65
6	Area computed ...	40.81	29.65
7	Map finished ...	40.81	29.65

The excess outturn of 1095 was due to the area of the Hill Circuit formed in the Todupuzha taluk by the survey of the swampy area of Mannavan-kandam and the connecting lines thereto from the boundaries of Karimannur and Pallivasal pakuthies. The Superintendent says that, in the second half of 1096, the permanent Surveyors could not contribute any outturn in original work as they were also employed in puduval survey parties, the Special Survey Class and the inspection of the work of refixing theodolite stations by the Taluk Surveyors.

26. *Lithography of maps.*—The outturn during the year under printing of sixteen-inch maps was 524.08 square miles, against 553.22 square miles in 1095. The above figure includes the reprinting of village maps to the extent of 510.95 square miles. The deficiency of 30 square miles is said to represent approximately 20 sheets of village maps at 1.5 square miles per sheet on an average and was due to the printing of 58 sheets of State boundary maps for which no area could be noted. The four-inch maps of the Peermade pakuthi and the Karimannur Hill circuit covering a total extent of 138.67 square miles were reprinted during the year, against 98.20 square miles in 1095. Besides these, maps of the boundaries between Travancore and Cochin, Turavur North and Arur pakuthies of the Sertallay taluk and those between Travancore and the British Districts of Coimbatore and Madura adjoining Poopara, Udumbanshola, Vandamettu and Kannan Devan Hills pakuthies, and between the Shencottah and the Tenkasi taluks as well as minor maps and diagrams, were printed.

27. *Tours.*—During the year, the Superintendent was in camp for 111 days against 150 days in the previous year. The short touring in 1096 is explained by the fact that the Superintendent had to remain at headquarters for most of the days in Vrischikam and Dhanu 1096 in connection with the preparation of the Puduval Survey Scheme and the supervision of the Special Survey Class held at Trivandrum for the training of Assistant Tahsildars and other officers of the State in chain and theodolite survey. The shortage in the number of days relates to the first five months of the year when much work was not going on in the field either in survey proper or in land records maintenance.

28. *Puduvai Survey Operations.* (i) *Scheme.*—In dealing with applications for puduvais, the lands were not being properly subdivided, surveyed and demarcated by the Revenue Department before assignment, and in the case of many assignments in the past, the lands had not been subdivided and demarcated on the ground and correct sub-division sketches were not forthcoming for them. It was also found that large areas of unregistered land mixed up with registered areas were still available in many minor circuits in the different taluks of the State and that the progress of bringing those lands under registry must necessarily be slow if the survey and demarcation of the lands were left to be done by the Revenue Department. In Dhanu 1096, the Darbar accordingly sanctioned a scheme for the conduct of puduvai survey operations in the State. The scheme took effect from Makaram 1096 and was introduced in the 12 taluks of Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Trivandrum, Chirayinkil, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Kunnattur, Pattanamittai, Minachil, Todupuzha, Muvattupuzha and Kumatnad, in the four Divisions of Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam, where there are comparatively large areas of puduvai lands to be surveyed and assigned. The total area of the minor circuits to be surveyed in these 12 taluks has been roughly estimated at 2,02,788 acres, of which the area already registered is 91,594 acres and the area remaining to be registered is 1,11,194 acres. The twelve taluks have been divided into three groups of 4 taluks each and each group has been placed under the responsible charge of a Sub-Assistant of Survey with a survey party attached to him. The party officer is given full control over the whole of the field establishment in his party, and the Superintendent of Survey, with a central office establishment under him, controls and directs the puduvai survey operations in these 12 taluks. The whole work is expected to be finished in 2 years and 3 months from Makaram 1096, the estimated outturn being 4 square miles a month for each party.

(ii) *Outturn.*—A total area of 23,292 acres or 36.4 square miles was subdivided and surveyed during the year and 479 miles of outer boundaries were also refixed by theodolite survey. The outturn during the year has not come up to the original expectation which was 84 square miles for 1096 at the rate of 4 square miles a month for each party. The Superintendent attributes the shortage in the outturn to the difficulties experienced in the initial stages of the operation, such as want of experienced surveyors and the shortage of other staff below the sanctioned strength, and the inaccessible and malarious nature of some of the localities in which the puduvai survey operations had to be carried on. The Darbar hopes that the short outturn in 1096 will be made up by better results in the current year, when it is expected that the work will get into full swing.

Preliminary survey records of 69 minor circuits with an area of 4,661 acres were supplied to the Revenue Department by the 3 parties together. Of this, the records supplied by the central group covered only 392 acres comprised in 4 minor circuits. Of the minor circuits for which preliminary records were supplied to the Revenue Department as stated above, 9 minor circuits were finally inspected by the Sub-Assistant of the northern group and the records sent up to the office of the Superintendent of Survey for verification and mapping. The final records of two minor circuits were supplied to Taluk offices. The records of the other minor circuits were in different stages of progress in the Survey Superintendent's office.

(iii) *Land Complaints.*—147 land complaints were received during the year in all the 3 groups together, of which only 19 were disposed of by the Sub-Assistants, leaving a balance of 128 at the close of the year. The progress made by the Sub-Assistants in the disposal of land complaints is very unsatisfactory and the Superintendent has been requested to see that the pending complaints are disposed of promptly.

29. *Survey Schools.*—The staff of the temporary Survey School at Kottayam, which was borne on the Land Records establishment of the Revenue Department, was transferred to the Survey Department with effect from the 1st Makaram 1096 and the administrative control of the school was vested in the Superintendent of Survey, as in the case of the Central Survey School at Trivandrum. 272 candidates were trained in both the schools together in the four courses of the year, against 310 in 1095; of these, 187 passed in the final examination against 183 in the previous

year. 79 candidates failed and 6 were absent. Of the 187 candidates who came out successful from the Central and Kottayam Survey Schools, only 5 were public servants.

A special Survey Class was opened at Trivandrum for the training in chain and theodolite survey of Deputy Tahsildars and officers of other Departments from whom Assistant Tahsildars were recruited. Two courses were held during the year, each lasting for 3 months. 40 officers were trained in both the courses together, of whom 37 came out successful.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

30. The annexed statement compares the receipts and the expenditure of the Land Revenue Department (including Survey) and the net revenue during the years 1095 and 1096:—

Year.	Gross Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Net Revenue. Rs.
1095	39,85,935	7,99,507	31,86,428
1096	38,18,652	9,20,068	28,98,584

FOREST REVENUE.

31. *Reserved Forests and Reserved lands.*—The area of reserved forests at the close of 1095 was 2,386 square miles and 622 acres. During the year, the Kalanjur Teak Plantation was finally notified as a reserved forest under Section 18 of the Forest Regulation. The area of this plantation which lies in the Kunnattur and Pattanapuram taluks is 127.4 acres as finally notified. Further, 107.38 acres of land in survey number 2379/2B and 2C of the Arianad village, Nedumangad taluk, forming part of the Braemore estate belonging to the Ponnudi Tea Estates Company, was obtained in exchange for an equal extent of Sirkar land and added on to the Pallode Reserve by a final notification under Section 18 of the Regulation. An extent of 6.34 acres of land was also acquired and added on to the Puliara Reserve in the Shencottah Division. In addition to the above, five grazing blocks were also notified under Section 18 of the Regulation, viz., the Kottamala Kunnu in the Kunnattur taluk, the Illichera Block in the Ambalapuzha taluk, the Perumala Block in the Nedumangad taluk, and the Pechippara Blocks I (a) and (b) in the Kalkulam taluk. The total area of these five blocks amounts to 933.68 acres. Against the total addition of 1174.80 acres to the area under reserved forests, 641.30 acres were disafforested from settled reserves and thrown open for cultivation, etc., and 19.69 acres were thrown out from settled grazing blocks, making a total of 660.99 acres. There was thus a net increase of 513.81 acres under reserved forests. The total area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 2,387 square miles and 495 acres. The area of reserved lands at the end of 1095 was 71 square miles and 145 acres, of which 62 square miles and 583 acres are intended to be formed into reserved forests and 8 square miles and 202 acres into grazing blocks for communal purposes. During the year, a small block of 109 acres in survey number 183/1 of the Peermade pakuthi, Peermade taluk, was notified for reservation under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation under the name of the Granby Fuel Reserve. Deducting from the above, 1 square mile and 528 acres on account of the final notification of the blocks already referred to, as also an extent of 481 acres, being the shortage in the area of the Shekkonattumala tract in the Nedumangad taluk, which was re-notified under Section 4 after correct demarcation and survey, the area under reserved

lands at the end of the year was 68 square miles and 525 acres. Of this area, 61 square miles and 507 acres are to be formed into reserved forests and 7 square miles and 18 acres into fuel and grazing blocks.

In the report for 1995, it was stated that the policy of constituting grazing blocks as reserves under the Forest Regulation was under examination. In the Darbar's order No. S. R. 3142, dated the 1st July 1907, dealing with the question of setting apart lands as fuel and fodder Reserves, it had been laid down that the Revenue Department should decide what areas were required for the grazing of cattle and the supply of fuel for each village or groups of villages with reference to the population to be served, and select all available unregistered lands required for the purpose, that these areas should be reserved as ordinary reserves under the provisions of the Forest Regulation, and that after completion of the settlement they should be treated in accordance with the rules to be framed for the purpose. The order further directed that the control of these areas should in the first instance be placed in the hands of the Forest Department although their management might at a later period be transferred to the Revenue Department. On a careful reconsideration of the question, it was found that the above policy did not call for any change. In pursuance of this policy, the Conservator reported that there were in all 11 fuel reserves and 28 fodder reserves and recommended that the control over the former might be retained by his department, while that over the latter might be transferred to the Revenue Department. The proposal was approved by the Darbar. But it was found that, of the 28 fodder reserves proposed to be transferred to the Revenue Department, only 5 had been finally notified under Section 18 of the Forest Regulation, viz., the Perumala, Neelakottumala, Kottamalakunnu, Illichera and Peermade Grazing Blocks, and that the remaining 23 fodder reserves were pending settlement. The Darbar accordingly directed the immediate transfer of the five settled fodder reserves to the Revenue Department and of the remaining twenty-three as the settlement proceedings in respect of them were completed. It was also ordered that the fodder reserves should continue to retain their status as Forest Reserves and that their management would rest with the Revenue Department, pending the formation of Village Panchayats, when they might be entrusted to the latter bodies. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner has been asked to submit for the approval of the Darbar a set of draft rules regarding the management of fodder reserves.

The question of the utility of grazing reserves was also under investigation during the year. It was found that besides the fuel and fodder Reserves referred to in the above paragraph, there were in each revenue division a large number of blocks of less than 100 acres each declared as cattle porambokes, that these had not been reserved under the Forest Regulation but were being treated as grazing grounds by the Revenue Department, and that their registries had been prohibited. It was also reported that many of the grounds thus reserved for pasturage had been encroached upon and cultivated and had not fully answered the purpose for which they were reserved. The Darbar considered that some of these areas could without detriment to grazing interests be thrown open for registry. Instructions have accordingly been issued to the Dewan Peishkars to carefully scrutinise the lists of cattle porambokes and report, after personal inspection by them or by their Assistants, which of these lands should be reserved for grazing and which may be thrown open for cultivation.

32. *Forest Settlement.*—There were 16 proposed reserves pending settlement at the beginning of the year. Of these, 2 were finally notified during the year, viz., the Kalanjur Teak Plantation and the Pallode Extension Reserve, leaving a balance of 14 blocks pending settlement at the close of the year. Of these, 3 were pending with the Forest Department, 1 with the Revenue Department, 5 with the Forest Settlement Officers, 3 in Courts of Law and 2 with the Survey Department. Inclusive of the Granby Fuel Reserve notified for reservation under Section 4, there were 36 Fuel and Fodder Reserves pending settlement during the year. Of these, 5 were finally notified during the year, leaving 31 blocks pending settlement at the close of the year.

33. *Demarcation and Survey.*—A length of 8.84 miles of outer boundaries of reserved forests was newly cut and demarcated during the year, at an average cost of Rs. 50.5 per mile, against 40.93 miles at a cost of Rs. 27.82 per mile in 1995. In addition to the above, 38.55 miles of boundaries of enclosures within reserved forests were also cut during the year at an average cost of Rs. 15.1 per mile, against 53.89 miles of boundaries at Rs. 12.32 per mile in 1995. The difference is striking both as regards the outturn and the cost. Most of the Settled Reserves have already been permanently demarcated and this circumstance explains the poor outturn of work under fresh demarcation. The increase in the average cost is reported to be due mainly to the increased cost of labor. Of the demarcated boundaries of reserved forests and enclosures within them requiring re-clearing, a total length of 887.54 miles was re-cleared and maintained and 80 cairns repaired during the year, against 710.15 miles and 655 cairns respectively during 1995. The average cost per mile fell from Rs. 6.08 in 1995 to Rs. 4.6 in 1996. Besides the above, a length of 14.51 miles of the boundaries of proposed reserves was preliminarily demarcated with 129 cairns during the year, against 56.5 miles with 904 cairns in 1995. The average cost came to Rs. 14 per mile in 1996 against Rs. 8.6 in 1995.

Survey work was conducted in all the Divisions. The work done in the High Range Division was poor as in the previous years. A length of 550.41 miles and an extent of 58.80 acres were surveyed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,420, against 320 miles and 763 acres in 1995 at a cost of Rs. 2,500. The draftsman's section in the Conservator's office prepared 173 maps, plans, etc., of reserves, buildings and land sites, against 158 in 1995. A length of 25 miles of the State boundary on the sides of the Mahendragiri and Tekkumala Reserved Forests was inspected by the Southern Divisional Forest Officer during the year. A length of 9 miles of the State boundary in the Shencottah Division was re-cleared.

34. *Working Plans.*—Of a total forest area of 2,387 square miles, there were at the commencement of the year sanctioned working plans for 673 square miles and 210 acres. During the year under report, the Darbar sanctioned a simple working scheme for the working of teak and blackwood from an area of 640 square miles in the Ettumanur Range, of which 68.70 acres consisted of reserved forests and the remainder of registered as well as unregistered lands. The scheme covers a period of 8 years, at the end of which it is expected that the whole of the teak and blackwood available in the region will have been exploited and the need for continuing the Range as a separate unit of administration will have ceased to exist. Simple working schemes for a total area of 611 square miles and 595.70 acres as detailed below are reported to have been drawn up during the year by the Divisional Forest Officers:—

- (1) the scheme for working 8 square miles and 185 acres of forests in the Neriamangalam Range in the Northern Division;
- (2) the scheme for working 85 square miles and 68 acres of forests of the Manimala Range in the Kottayam Division;
- (3) the revised scheme for working the timbers in the Koni and other Reserves in the Central Division and for the extraction of bamboos from Koni Range forests covering a total area of 470 square miles and 350 acres;
- (4) the scheme for working 3 square miles and 70 acres of the Poigamala Reserve in the Southern Division;
- (5) the scheme for working down bamboos from an area of 38 square miles and 403 acres in the Kadakkaman, Shaliakara and other reserves in the Quilon Division; and
- (6) the revised scheme for working 4,000 acres, inclusive of 267 acres of reserved forests, in the Marayur Sandal Tract in the High Range Division.

The Conservator reports that all these schemes were received by him towards the end of the year or after its close. In the report for 1095, it was stated that one of the Deputy Conservators had submitted a fresh working plan of the Teak Plantations in the State and that the same was ready for submission to the Darbar. The Conservator now reports that he is himself engaged in drawing up a scheme for the working of Teak Plantations with the assistance of one of the Deputy Conservators. It is reported that the total area of reserved forests for which working plans or schemes have been prepared till the close of the year was 1,213 square miles and 232 acres, or about one-half of the total area of reserved forests in the State. The provisions of the sanctioned working plan prepared in 1082 for the Shendurni forests needed revision in the light of the experience gained in actual working. A committee consisting of the late Conservator Mr. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, late Deputy Conservator Mr. Venugopala Aiyar, and Assistant Conservator Mr. P. Raman Pillai, enquired into the conditions of working and made a joint report suggesting certain revisions in the working. These were referred to the present Conservator for remarks in 1094. His report has since been received.

35. *Communications and buildings.*—The budget grant for the year was Rs. 21,000. A sum of Rs. 18,697 was spent during the year, Rs. 6,266 on roads and bridges, Rs. 11,970 on buildings and Rs. 461 on 'other works'. The expenditure under communications and buildings in 1095 was Rs. 20,735, Rs. 6,495 on roads and bridges, Rs. 13,306 on buildings and Rs. 934 on 'other works'. The percentage of expenditure to the sanctioned amount fell from 97 in 1095 to 89.1 in 1096.

36. *Offences.*—Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number of cases for disposal was 982, against 1157 in 1095. Of these, 705 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 277 cases, against 330 in 1095. The percentage of disposal was the same as in 1095, viz., 71. Of the 705 cases disposed of, 153 ended in conviction, 77 were acquitted by the Magistrates, 393 compounded and 82 withdrawn. 33.4 per cent. of the cases taken to courts resulted in failure, against 25.3 in 1095. The number of cases compounded fell from 476 in 1095 to 393 in 1096 and the sum realised under compensation from Rs. 9,117 to Rs. 5,727.

37. *Fires.*—The usual precautionary measures were taken for protecting the forests from fire. An area of 1 square mile and 612 acres was burnt by forest fires in 1096, against 3 square miles and 66 acres in 1095 and 4 square miles and 160 acres in 1094. The fires in 1096 were not of a serious nature. There were 6 cases of setting fire to reserved forests during the year against 8 in 1095.

38. *Grazing.*—The revenue under grazing fees during the year amounted to Rs. 12,707, against Rs. 14,357 in 1095.

39. *Reproduction, natural and artificial.*—Natural regeneration was fairly satisfactory everywhere, except in the Southern Division, where shortage of rains obstructed in some measure the spontaneous growth in the forests. As regards artificial regeneration, the department has been working for some years a scheme of bringing an area of about 640 acres a year under teak continuously for 10 years. In pursuance of this scheme, an area of 421 acres was planted up with teak in 1094, 391 acres in 1095 and 546.82 acres in 1096. The total cost incurred during the year on these operations amounted to Rs. 11,435, which works out at Rs. 21 per acre, against Rs. 18 in 1095. The increase in cost is said to be due to the increased cost of labour. The existing plantations which cover an area of 5,304 acres were properly maintained. Though Travancore is far ahead of the Madras Presidency in the area of its teak plantations, it being 1 square mile for every 273 square miles of reserved forests against 1 to 569 in Madras, the necessity for extending them exists, as teak is getting scarce in the country. The Darbar notes that the Conservator has already drawn the attention of the Divisional Forest Officers to the importance of this work and that there was a substantial improvement in this direction during the year. A

revenue of Rs. 83,682 was derived from the plantations against Rs. 97,545 in 1095 and Rs. 1,13,578 in 1094. The fall was due to the slump in the market and the low prices realised. Of the receipts during the year, a sum of Rs. 62,152 was realised by the sale of standing growth, Rs. 20,043 by the sale of teak saplings and Rs. 1,487 by the sale of rubber. 7,905 lbs. of rubber manufactured in the Northern and Central Divisions were sold during the year against 2,894 lbs. of rubber biscuit and 361 lbs. of scrap rubber in 1095. Caterpillars attacked the teak plantations in the Northern and Shencottah Divisions, but caused no serious damage. Slight injuries to plantations in the Central Division were also caused by the ravages of wild elephants and the floods towards the close of the year. The existing sandal plants were maintained and seeds of sandal were dibbled as usual in the Divisions, but germination was poor. Selective tending and regeneration of sandal on an experimental scale was attempted in the High Range Division. There is considerable scope for extending Sandal Plantations in the Anjanad Valley of this Division and the Conservator has been requested to devote his particular attention to the matter. *Kigelia Pinnatta* and camphor plants are reported to be growing satisfactorily in the Central Division. Experimental plots were opened in the Shencottah and Central Divisions to ascertain whether *Hopea Parviflora* and *Artocarpus Hirsuta* would form a suitable under-story in the teak plantations. Similar experiments in regard to other important species are in contemplation. Thinning operations were carried out in the Northern, Central and Shencottah Divisions. Some cultural operations, climber cutting and creeper cutting were also carried out in most of the Divisions.

40. *Elephants.*—During the year, elephant-capturing operations were undertaken in the High Range, Kottayam and Shencottah Divisions, and 22 elephants were captured against 24 in 1095. At the beginning of the year, the department was in possession of 16 elephants against 13 in 1095. Including the 22 captures of the year and the two animals that fell into the hands of private individuals, the total number of elephants in the possession of the department during the year was 40 against 38 in 1095. Of these, 14 were sold for Rs. 48,450 and 9 died, leaving a balance of 17 elephants with the department at the close of the year.

41. *Produce.*—The total quantity of timber removed from the forests was 11,83,569 cubic feet against 9,16,053 cubic feet in 1095, showing an increase of 2,67,516 cubic feet. Of this, 10,13,909 cubic feet were collected departmentally and 1,68,005 cubic feet by consumers and purchasers, against 7,24,878 cubic feet and 1,85,375 cubic feet respectively in the previous year. The policy of engaging departmental contractors for the extraction and supply of timber to the depôts was continued during the year and the increase in the collection made by that agency was due mainly to the large collections of softwoods and railway sleepers. The decrease in removals by consumers and purchasers was due to the suspension of operations in coupes. A quantity of 1,655 cubic feet was removed during the year as free grants against 5,800 cubic feet in 1095. In addition to the above, the standing timber in plantation coupes was sold for Rs. 65,296. Firewood and charcoal were also collected, but the collections of firewood were poor owing to the restricted supplies at the depôts which were abolished in the course of the year. Fuel coupes in the Quilon and Shencottah Divisions were sold for Rs. 35,700 against Rs. 35,400 in 1095. Attempts to raise casuarina plantations for firewood do not appear to have been successful and the Conservator has been asked to try cashew.

The quantity of royal timber cut and collected in the depôts was 5,14,078 cubic feet against 4,59,059 cubic feet in 1095. The outturn under junglewood also rose from 4,56,994 cubic feet in 1095 to 6,69,491 cubic feet in 1096. The Conservator says that the increase in the outturn of royal timber was due to extensive exploitation of trees from private lands in the Northern, Kottayam and Central Divisions. The excess yield under junglewood was due to larger extraction by departmental contractors and the efficient working of the coupes under exploitation in the Quilon and Shencottah Divisions.

There was, however, a heavy fall in the disposals of timber, the quantity sold during the year being 6,62,447 cubic feet against 7,97,152 cubic feet in 1095 and 8,67,670 cubic feet in 1094. Owing to the great slump in the market for timber rendered keener by the large imports of cheap Burma teak, the department was constrained to withhold its stock in the hope of securing better prices later. The stock at the close of the year rose from 8,97,775 cubic feet in 1095 to 12,61,889 cubic feet, of which 2,67,253 cubic feet formed the balance in the sale depôts and 9,94,636 cubic feet in the forest depôts.

The revenue derived from minor forest produce was Rs. 6,605 under the head of removals by departmental agency and Rs. 30,385 under removals by consumers or purchasers, or Rs. 36,990 in all, against Rs. 36,792 in 1095. The cardamom crop in the High Range and Kottayam Divisions was collected and sold departmentally, while the produce available in the other divisions was leased out. A revenue of Rs. 2,293 was realised by the sale of ivory during the year, against Rs. 4,575 in 1095. Sandalwood was as usual extracted solely by departmental agency, and 609 maunds and 8½ lbs. were obtained, of which 585 maunds were sold in auction for Rs. 10,872.

42. *Receipts and expenditure*—The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 12,29,843, against Rs. 13,60,370 in 1095. The revenue estimated in the budget for 1096 being Rs. 15,04,500, the gross revenue fell short of the budgetted amount by Rs. 2,74,657. The causes that contributed to this fall have already been mentioned, to which should be added the discontinuance of the system of coupe sales. It need only be added that the stoppage of coupe sales and the withholding of timber in the depôts awaiting better prices are measures calculated to secure a substantial increase in revenue later, although they are responsible for an immediate apparent decrease in revenue. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,73,583 against Rs. 6,50,851 in 1095, the increase being due to larger departmental extraction and rise in the cost of labour. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 3,56,260 against Rs. 7,09,519 in 1095.

43. *Tours*.—The touring of the Conservator and all his Divisional Officers was satisfactory.

44. *Miscellaneous*.—

(1) The Conservator of Forests was empowered during the year as a tentative measure to sanction all estimates for the outfitting, caging and upkeep of captive elephants in accordance with the rates fixed by the Darbar.

(2) Divisional Forest Officers were empowered to award black marks to subordinates drawing Rs. 40 and below so as to bring their office staff under their disciplinary powers.

(3) A permanent conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem was sanctioned to each of the Rangers in charge of the Teak Plantations without the restriction that they should spend 20 days in camp.

(4) The tariff rates for Vengai round logs, axed and sawn, were revised and fixed at Bh. Rs. 1-12-0, 2-0-0 and 2-4-0 per cubic foot, respectively.

(5) The tariff rates for honey of small and big bees were raised to Bh. Rs. 5 and Bh. Rs. 2-8-0 per *edangali*, respectively.

(6) The tariff rates for royal and junglewood timbers were enhanced.

(7) Seigniorage rates for sawn timber were revised.

(8) Sanction was accorded to the sale of teak timber for *bona fide* local consumption at 75 per cent. of the tariff rates and in quantities not exceeding 150 cubic feet per consumer, as a tentative measure till the close of 1096.

(9) The headquarters of the Conservator was transferred from Quilon to Trivandrum as also the Forest Museum and Herbarium. 276 herbarium specimens were collected during the year, while no work was done in this direction in 1095. The number of specimens identified was 350 against 755 in the year previous. As a result of the identification of specimens sent to Mr. J. S. Gamble in connection with the preparation of his *Flora of the Madras Presidency*, 12 new species were recorded as discovered for the first time in Travancore. 320 specimens were mounted against 150 in 1095.

(10) A draft Manual for Foresters and Forest Guards prepared by Mr. T. V. Subba Aiyar, Deputy Conservator, was approved and is now in print.

(11) Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was appointed Forest Utilization Officer with instructions to carry out an Economic Survey of the forests in the Northern Division and to ascertain in particular the forest wealth of the Neriamangalam Valley. He has entered on this special duty.

(12) A proposal to introduce, as an experiment, the Burman 'Taungya' system of forming teak plantations over 600 acres of land in the Kumarenperur Reserve in the Central Division, has been sanctioned early in the current year. Under this system, portions of Reserved Forests are granted to private individuals, who in return for a cereal crop for two years, undertake to surrender the land at the end of the second year with teak seedlings planted on them 6 feet apart.

SALT REVENUE.

45. *System*.—The supply of salt required for consumption in the State is obtained partly from the Darbar's factories (alloms) in South Travancore and partly by import from Bombay and Tinnevely. The manufacture of salt in the factories is done by licensees. In the case of the old factories, the licensees used to be paid the price of the salt manufactured by them at 11½ chackrams per maund on the *kudivaram* share of the salt which is 40 per cent. of the total quantity manufactured. The remaining 60 per cent. of the salt is taken by the Darbar as its *melvarom* without any payment. But as a result of the passing of a set of new rules under the Salt Regulation, III of 1088, the system of weighment of salt before storage was enforced and in view to cover the extra charges involved, the *kudivila* was raised from 4½ chackrams to 5 chackrams per maund in respect of the licensees of the monopoly factories at Tamarakulam, Rajakkamangalam and Colachel, on the whole quantity of salt manufactured in those factories. In the new factories, the licensees are paid at rates varying from 2½ annas to 3½ annas 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 it in the old factories. The Munambam port salt depot alone continued to be under the supply and sale system, under which the contractor imported the requisite quantity of salt from Bombay and sold it directly to the public on payment of the duty and the godown charges due to the Darbar. The quantity imported was 2,13,828 maunds, and the sale price was fixed by the Darbar with reference to the price prevalent in the adjoining Cochin territory. In 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, and 9,296 maunds were imported through the chowkeys on payment of duty. A quantity of 2,41,743 maunds of Bombay salt was imported into the salt depôt at Alleppey by a contractor who was engaged for the supply alone. As usual, contractors were also engaged for the supply of Tinnevely salt at Quilon and Alleppey and they imported a quantity of 3,82,895 maunds during the year. The special contractor engaged for the import and sale of Tinnevely salt at Trivandrum during 1095 was continued during 1096 also and he imported and sold a quantity of 95,123 maunds of salt on payment of duty and a fixed cess of 2 annas per maund.

46. *Manufacture of home salt.*—Manufacture was carried on in the Tamara-colam old allom, old Allom extension, Tamaracolam extension, Puthalam, Srimulagopalanathan allom, Srimulakrishnamani allom, Srisankara allom and Rajakamangalam allom. The total extent of pans available for salt manufacture in all the factories was 443 acres against 376.38 acres in 1095, but the area actually worked as pans was 372 acres against 335 in 1095. The remaining 71 acres were not worked by the licensees during the year on account of the difficulty of brine supply, the percolation of fresh water and the indifference of the licensees. In the old factories of Rajakamangalam, Tamaracolam and Colachel which are working under the monopoly system, vigorous action was taken by the Darbar for the construction of drainage and other works with a view to improve the salt pans and keep out fresh water from the brine reservoirs. These works are nearing completion. The total quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 4,72,477 maunds against 2,75,062 maunds in 1095. Including excesses credited from heaps sold out, the total outturn during the year was 5,12,180 maunds against 3,83,535 maunds in 1095, the increase of 1,28,645 maunds being due to the measures adopted by the Darbar to improve the condition of the pans and the favourable weather conditions prevailing during the manufacturing season. There was no manufacture of salt in the Colachel factory as the works necessary to keep out fresh water could not be completed in time. The average yield per acre rose from 1,142 maunds in 1095 to 1,377 maunds in 1096.

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

Kind.	Balance of 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.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Home salt	2,36,102	5,13,151	7,49,253	4,049	7,45,204	3,53,024	3,92,180
2. Bombay salt imported on account of the Darbar	97,360	2,44,581	3,41,741	...	3,41,741	2,09,962	1,31,779
3. Bombay salt imported by the special contractor	53,610	2,14,508	2,68,118	...	2,68,118	1,64,337	1,03,781
4. Tinnevelly salt imported on account of the Darbar	1,51,169	3,85,760	5,36,929	192	5,36,737	2,22,751	3,13,986
Total.....	5,38,241	13,57,800	18,96,041	4,241	18,91,800	9,50,074	9,41,726

Including 9,296 maunds of Tinnevelly salt imported on payment of duty at the chowkeys on the High Ranges and 95,123 maunds of Tinnevelly salt imported by the special contractor engaged for Trivandrum, the total quantity of salt of all kinds consumed in the year was 10,54,493 maunds against 11,22,499 maunds in 1095. The consumption fell by 68,006 maunds during the year. The average consumption per head of population was 21.65 lbs. against 26.93 lbs. in 1095, the decrease being, to some extent, due to the poor catch of fish during the year and to the general economic distress throughout the State, but mainly to the calculation for 1096 being made as per figures of an increased population obtained at the recent Census.

48. *Factories, Port-depôts and Bankshalls.*—There were 4 depôts and 3 bankshalls during the year. In the factories, the sales by the Darbar fell by 17,754 maunds and the sales by licensees by 80,880 maunds, but against this there was an increase of 84,400 maunds in the quantity of Tinnevelly salt sold by the special contractor in Trivandrum where ordinarily home salt is consumed. Sales by the department from the bankshalls and depôts fell by 56,329 maunds. In Munambam, the sales

*This does not include 3,750 maunds issued to bankshalls.

rose by 2,221 maunds. There was also an increase of 337 maunds in the quantity imported and sold in the High Range.

49. *Selling price of salt.*—The price of home salt in the factories remained the same, viz., Bh. Rs. 1-14-0 per maund as in the previous year. The price of home salt in the Alleppey depôt was increased from Bh. Rs. 2 to Bh. Rs. 2-3-0 per maund with effect from the 13th Kanni 1096. The price of Bombay salt which stood at Bh. Rs. 2-11-6 per maund at the beginning of the year in the depôt at Alleppey was reduced to Bh. Rs. 2-5-0 per maund with effect from the 1st Makaram 1096, as the supply price of salt imported during the year was lower than the old rate. The price was further reduced to Bh. Rs. 2-4-0 per maund with effect from the 1st Kumbham 1096. The price of Bombay salt at Munambam which stood at Bh. Rs. 2-4-0 per maund in 1095 was reduced to Bh. Rs. 2-2-0 per maund during 1096 so as to bring it into conformity with the price in Cochin. As the cost price of Tinnevelly salt supplied to the depôt at Alleppey in 1096 was lower than in the previous year, the sale price of the salt issued from the depôt was reduced from Bh. Rs. 2-9-0 to Bh. Rs. 2-2-0 per maund with effect from the 1st Makaram 1096. In the Quilon depôt, the price of Tinnevelly salt which was sold at Bh. Rs. 2-3-0 per maund was reduced to Bh. Rs. 2-2-0 per maund with effect from the 13th Kanni 1096. A corresponding reduction was also made in the price of salt issued from the bankshalls in the Shencottah taluk. As the sales of Tinnevelly salt from the Quilon depôt were very poor on account of the same rate obtaining at the Alleppey and Quilon depôts, a further re-adjustment of the price was effected from the 1st Karkadakam 1096 and the prices were fixed at Bh. Rs. 2-4-0 per maund at the Alleppey depôt, Bh. Rs. 2 at the Quilon depôt and Bh. Rs. 2-1-0 at the bankshalls of the Shencottah taluk. The contractor who was engaged for the supply and sale of Tinnevelly salt at Trivandrum sold his salt at Bh. Rs. 2-3-0 per maund as per the terms of his agreement.

50. *Fish-curing yards.*—A quantity of 4,990 maunds of salt was issued to the fish curing yards and 650 maunds to the manure depôts during the year against 4,258 maunds in 1095. The price due on this salt was realised from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and credited to Salt Revenue.

51. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total receipts under salt amounted to Rs. 16,97,955 against Rs. 16,75,938 in 1095, the increase being Rs. 22,017. The increase is reported to be due to collections under 'recoveries'. The expenditure was Rs. 65,346 against Rs. 1,71,736 in 1095. The net revenue was thus Rs. 16,32,609 against Rs. 15,04,202 in 1095.

EXCISE REVENUE.

A. ABRARI.

52. *System in force in regard to country liquor.*—The various biennial contracts for the vend of arrack and toddy having expired by the end of 1095, fresh contracts were entered into for a further period of two years commencing from the 1st Chingam 1096. The independent shop system with its accompaniment of tree-tax was newly extended to the taluks of Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha and the Elakad pakuthi of the Ettumanur taluk with effect from 1st Chingam 1096. The system of abkari administration underwent no further change. The contract distillery supply system in regard to arrack was in force throughout the State with the exception of the Devicolam taluk, where the right of manufacture and vend of arrack remained with one and the same contractor. In regard to toddy, the independent shop system with its accompaniment of tree-tax was in force in the Revenue Divisions of Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Quilon, as well as in the taluks of Changanachery, Kottayam, Ettumanur, Minachil, Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha.

and also the Aryad South pakuthi (which is included in the municipal limits of the Alleppey Town) of the Shertallay taluk in the Kottayam Revenue Division and in the Peermade taluk of the Devicolam Division. The taluks of Vaikam, Shertallay excepting the Aryad South pakuthi, Kunnatnad, Alangad and Parur had a separate contractor who manufactured and sold toddy in his own shops, the number and location of which had been previously fixed. There was no sale of toddy in the Devicolam taluk. With the giving of the new contracts, the number of country liquor shops (arrack and toddy) was reduced from 2,190 to 2,096. Three arrack shops were subsequently abolished. The number of shops in 1096 was thus only 2,093 against 2,190 in 1095.

53. *Arrack supply contract.*—Mr. T. Guruswami Nadar was given the contract for the supply of arrack during 1096 and 1097 to the independent shops in all the taluks of the State except Devicolam, his supply rates being Bh. Rs. 2-6-1 5/7 per proof gallon of jaggery arrack and Bh. Rs. 2-10-10 2/7 per proof gallon of cocoanut toddy arrack. On the death of Mr. Guruswami Nadar on the 7th Vrischikam 1096, the supply contract was transferred to the name of his nephew and heir, Mr. V. Balaguruswami Nadar of Porayar. As in the previous year, the jaggery arrack required for supply to the shop-keepers in Mr. Nadar's supply area was manufactured in the new distillery at Nagercoil throughout the year and in the old distillery at Shencottah until the 15th Edavam 1096, when the latter distillery which had been only temporarily opened was closed, consequent on the completion of repairs to the continuous still. Cocoanut toddy arrack was, as usual, issued only to the shops of the Trivandrum town and it was manufactured in Mr. Nadar's own distillery at Vaikam. The strength of arrack issued from the distilleries and warehouses to the shop-keepers continued to be 20° U. P. and 30° U. P. as in 1095. Arrack of the lower strength alone was supplied to the shops in the northern taluks bordering on Cochin, as in the previous year. The reduction in the issue strength of arrack to 35° U. P. in these taluks has been effected and brought into force from the beginning of the current year.

54. *Consumption of arrack and the number of arrack shops in the excise area.*—There were 656 arrack shops in the whole State except Devicolam, against 677 in the previous year. 1,53,159 proof gallons consisting of 1,52,009 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 1,150 proof gallons of cocoanut toddy arrack were consumed during the year, against 1,60,631 proof gallons made up of 1,59,129 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 1,502 proof gallons of cocoanut toddy arrack in 1095, showing a fall of 7,472 proof gallons or 4.6 per cent. This fall in the consumption of arrack is attributed by the Excise Commissioner to the general economic distress prevailing throughout the State during the year under report. The consumption per head of population, calculated as per the figures of the 1921 Census, was 1.85 drams against 2.26 drams in 1095. This works out at 3.86 gallons per centum of the population, against 4.2 in the Madras Presidency. There was one shop for every 10.64 square miles and 6,056 inhabitants, against 10.31 square miles and 5,030 inhabitants in the previous year. Detailed information regarding the consumption of arrack, etc., in the excise area is furnished in Appendix vii.

55. *Rentals of the arrack vend in the excise area and the excise duty.*—The total arrack vend rental for the excise area in 1096 was Rs. 5,22,785, against Rs. 3,02,723 in 1095. The increase is due to the higher rentals fetched at the auction sale of the privilege of vending arrack for the years 1096-97. The total amount of duty realised from country spirits during the year was Rs. 5,91,647, against Rs. 5,17,389 in 1095. The rates of duty were enhanced by ten annas per proof gallon in the case of both toddy arrack and jaggery arrack, the enhanced rates for 1096 being Bh. Rs. 6—4 and Bh. Rs. 3—12 respectively per proof gallon. The total collections under current rentals, excise duty and miscellaneous sources, amounted to Rs. 11,13,834 against Rs. 8,19,052 in 1095, showing an increase of Rs. 2,94,782.

56. *Number of toddy shops in the excise area.*—The total number of toddy shops sanctioned for the 1096-97 contract for the whole State, including the independent shop area and the vend renters' area, was 1,430 against 1,508 for the

previous contract. All the sanctioned shops were working throughout the year. There were 955 independent shops and 475 vend renters' shops. There was one toddy shop for every 4.82 square miles and 2,778 inhabitants, against 4.63 square miles and 2,261 inhabitants in 1095. Appendix viii gives detailed particulars in regard to toddy shops in the Excise area.

57. *Tree-tax.*—The rates of tree tax were enhanced with effect from 1st Chingara 1096, the enhanced rates being Bh. Rs. 2-8 per annum for each palmyra tree, Bh. Rs. 5 for each cocoanut tree and Bh. Rs. 8 for each sago palm. Licenses were given during the year for tapping 63,262 cocoanut trees, 11,787 palmyra trees and 17,716 sago palms, against 58,982, 9,342 and 13,204 respectively in 1095. The manufacture of toddy from palmyra was confined to the five taluks of the Padmarabhapuram Division, the taluk of Neyyattinkara in the Trivandrum Division and the taluk of Shencottah in the Quilon Division. The drawing of toddy from the sago palm was resorted to in the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Kunnattur, Karunagapalli, Mavelikara, Chengannur, Tiruvalla, Pattanamittita and Ambalapuzha in the Quilon Division, in the taluks of Changanachery, Kottayam, Ettumanur, Minachil, Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha in the Kottayam Division and in the taluk of Peermade in the Devicolam Division. The collection under tree-tax amounted to Rs. 2,46,714, against Rs. 1,71,071 in 1095.

58. *Sweet toddy.*—The Sweet Toddy Rules were in force throughout the State except in the taluks where the manufacture of toddy from palmyra trees is resorted to under the tree-tax system. During the year, 125 licenses were issued for tapping for sweet toddy, against 117 licenses in 1095. 957 cocoanut trees, 165 palmyra trees and 128 sago palms were tapped for sweet toddy during the year, against 693, 90 and 99 respectively in 1095.

59. *Toddy vend rentals in the excise area.*—The rentals for the vend of toddy in the excise area amounted to Rs. 12,50,285 against Rs. 9,66,041 in 1095, the increase of Rs. 2,84,244 being due to the higher rentals fetched at the auction sale for 1096-97. The total collection under the head of toddy including tree-tax amounted to Rs. 14,94,451 against Rs. 11,34,692 in 1095, the increase being Rs. 3,59,759.

60. *The farming system.*—The rental for the taluk of Devicolam in regard to arrack was Rs. 36,000 against Rs. 32,000 in 1095 and the whole amount was collected during the year. Particulars regarding the number of shops, etc., in this area are furnished in Appendix ix.

61. *Foreign liquor.*—The total quantity of foreign liquor, including all varieties imported into the State during the year, rose from 19,042 gallons to 22,958 gallons. 1,003.5 gallons were imported by sea through the Alleppey port and a sum of Bh. Rs. 8,542-6-4 was collected as duty thereon, 9,874.3 gallons by backwater via Arukutty, 4,405.4 gallons by land mainly through the chowkeys of Aramboly, Bodi and Karinkulam and 7,675.1 gallons by rail. 154 permits for importing 5,313 gallons of foreign liquor consisting of 'spirits', 'wines and ale', 'beer' and 'porter' were issued to persons other than licensed vendors for private consumption, against 252 permits and 2,082 gallons respectively in 1095. 43 licenses for wholesale vend, 20 for retail vend and 18 for the sale of medicated wines were issued, against 38, 19 and 9 in 1095. One special license and one occasional license were also issued for the vend of foreign liquor in Trivandrum. The total number of licenses issued was thus 83 against 66 in 1095. The total collection under the head of 'foreign liquor license fees' amounted to Rs. 14,265 against Rs. 16,556 in 1095. The decrease of Rs. 2,291 is explained by the Excise Commissioner as being due to the payment in 1095 of the fee of Rs. 1,750 for the foreign liquor monopoly of the Munnar town for 1096, while the fee for the same monopoly for 1097 was not as usual paid in Karkadakam of the previous year, viz., 1096, but only in 1097. It is also observed that the collections for 1095 included some payments which had to be refunded later, as licenses were not issued.

62. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The subjoined statement shows the abkari revenue demand of the year, arrear as well as current, the amount collected and written off and the balance at the end of the year.

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Abkari Revenue for 1096 excluding opium and ganja.

Head of Revenue.	Demand.			Collection.			Amount written off.			Balance.		
	Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.	Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.	Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.	Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.
A. Arrack.												
(1) Excise duty on arrack license fees, etc.	...	5,91,667	5,91,667	...	5,91,667	5,91,667	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Rent of independent shops.	8,086	5,22,785	5,30,871	597	5,22,118	5,22,715	4,051	...	...	...	...	...
(1) Rent of vend areas.	...	2,79,700	2,79,700	...	2,79,700	2,79,700	...	...	...	3,438	637	4,075
(2) Do. of independent shops.	7,500	9,70,585	9,78,085	2,696	9,67,488	9,70,184	1,464	...	1,464	3,340	3,097	6,437
(3) Tree tax.	826	2,48,106	2,48,932	333	2,46,714	2,47,047	120	...	120	373	1,392	1,765
(4) Bakery license fees, etc.	...	550	550	...	550	550	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Arrack and toddy combined.	...	36,000	36,000	...	36,000	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Foreign liquor license fees.	...	14,265	14,265	...	14,265	14,265	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Miscellaneous, including fines and forfeitures.	...	15,978	15,978	...	15,978	15,978	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	16,412	26,79,636	26,96,048	3,626	26,74,510	26,78,136	5,635	...	5,635	7,151	5,126	12,277

(a) This does not include the sum of Rs. 4,190-21-3 realised in 1096 as advance collection for 1097.

(b) This does not include the sum of Rs. 35-20-8 being excess realised in 1096 and the sum of Rs. 4,571-9-10 realised as advance collection for 1097.

(c) This amount includes the sum of Rs. 24,152-3-11 realised in 1095 as advance collection for 1096, but does not include the sum of Rs. 19,579-8-15 realised in 1096 as advance collection for 1097.

The total demand for the year, including arrears, was Rs. 26,96,048, of which Rs. 26,78,136 was collected and Rs. 5,635 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,151 under arrears and Rs. 5,126 under current revenue or a total of Rs. 12,277. The percentage of collection was 99.8 under current demand, i. e., the same as in 1095, and 22.1 under arrears against 14.4 in 1095.

B. OPIUM AND GANJA.

63. *System.*—The independent shop system in regard to the sale of opium and ganja continued to be in force throughout the State. The biennial contract entered into for the sale of opium and ganja in the previous year continued to operate during the year.

64. *Sales.*—The quantity of opium and ganja issued for sale during the year was 5,285 seers and 4,408 seers respectively against 5,418 seers and 5,462 seers in 1095, thus showing a decrease of 133 seers under opium and 1,054 seers under ganja. The sale prices of the articles were increased from Bh. Rs. 52 to Bh. Rs. 62-8-0 per seer of opium and from Bh. Rs. 23-8-0 to Bh. Rs. 26 per seer of ganja consequent on the enhancement of the issue price of opium and the duty on ganja in the Madras Presidency. This increase took effect from the 1st April 1921, corresponding to 19th Meenam 1096. The number of opium and ganja shops continued to be the same as in 1095, viz., 155. The average retail price per tola of opium was Re. 1-6-0 against Re. 1-1-10 and that of ganja chs. 19-1 against chs. 15-15 in 1095.

65. *Consumption.*—The average consumption per head of population was .105 tola of opium and .088 tola of ganja, against .126 tola of opium and .128 tola of ganja respectively in 1095.

66. *Refund of duty paid on ganja.*—A sum of Rs. 1,10,692-7-0 was received from the British Government during the year on account of the rebate of duty on 7,500 seers of ganja purchased from the store-house at Santravoor between 1st April 1920 and 31st March 1921, against Rs. 63,762-25-5 in 1095. The increase is due to the fact that purchases for which rebate was due in 1096 (7,500 seers) were larger than in 1095 (5,000 seers) and also to the enhanced rate of rebate obtained from the British Government with effect from the 1st April 1920.

67. *Rentals.*—The demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,16,140 against Rs. 1,16,065 in 1095, and the collection was Rs. 1,16,075.

68. *Revenue.*—The total revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 3,11,635, against Rs. 2,16,288 in 1095, the increase being Rs. 95,347. This increase is due to the comparatively larger amount received from the British Government on account of rebate of duty on ganja and the larger gain on transactions during the year owing to the enhancement of the issue price of the stuff already in stock which had been purchased at the old rate.

69. *Incidence of taxation on abkari, opium and ganja.*—The total receipts under abkari, opium and ganja amounted to Rs. 29,94,002, against Rs. 22,34,597 in 1095. The increase of Rs. 7,59,405 is due to the increased rentals fetched at the auction sale of abkari shops, the enhancement in the rates of duty on arrack and tree-tax and the larger amount realised on account of rebate of duty on ganja and the gain on opium and ganja. The incidence per head of population of the gross revenue was chs. 21 and cash 4 against chs. 18 and cash 3 in 1095.

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 of tobacco that are being imported are Tinnevely, Jaffna and Coimbatore. The system of sale of tobacco under licenses remained in force in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram in the Padmanabhapuram Division, in the taluk of Shencottah and the Alleppey pakuthi of the Ambalapuzha taluk in the Quilon Division and in all the taluks of the Devicolum and Kottayam Divisions. There were 5 bankshalls for warehousing tobacco at Kottar, Quilon, Alleppey, Alwaye and Muvattupuzha.

71. *Changes introduced during the year.*—The following changes in regard to tobacco revenue were introduced during the year.

(a) The concession allowed to the wholesale tobacco merchants in the Alwaye and Piravam Circles for the direct import and removal of tobacco on payment of duty at the Alwaye railway chowkey without bonding the same in the bankshalls was being largely availed of by the merchants concerned and the maintenance of the tobacco bankshalls at Alwaye and Muvattupuzha became unnecessary. The bankshall at Alwaye was therefore abolished with effect from the 15th Tulam 1096 and that at Muvattupuzha with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1096.

(b) The duty on Coimbatore and Tinnevely tobacco was raised from Bh. Rs. 90 to Bh. Rs. 100 and that on Jaffna tobacco from Bh. Rs. 90 to Bh. Rs. 110 per candy with effect from the 1st Karkadakam 1096. In the case of Jaffna tobacco imported in excess of the maximum quantity prescribed under rule 4 of the Tobacco Rules for the Alleppey and Quilon ports, the duty leviable thereon remained the same as before, viz., Bh. Re. 1 per pound.

(c) The tariff value of 'other kinds of manufactured Indian tobacco' was raised from Bh. Rs. 2 to Bh. Rs. 3-8-0 per pound with effect from the 1st March 1921, while the rate of duty remained the same, viz., 8 per cent.

72. *Levy of duty.*—Duty on raw tobacco is levied in the warehouses or bankshalls in the Arukutty and Aramboly chowkeys, in the railway chowkeys at Shencottah, Quilon and Alwaye, in all the chowkeys of the Shencottah taluk except Bhagavatipuram and in the 8 chowkeys in the High Range. Duty on manufactured tobacco is levied in all the customs houses of the State and credited to 'Customs revenue'.

73. *Sales.*—The total quantity of tobacco issued from the bankshalls rose from 13,944 candies in 1095 to 14,057 in 1096, showing an increase of 113 candies. 4,033 candies were also imported on payment of duty at the chowkeys, against 3,245 candies in 1095, the increase being 788 candies.

74. *Consumption.*—The consumption of duty-paid tobacco in the State was 18,090 candies against 17,189 candies, in 1095. The year's consumption was the largest on record. Leaving out one-third of the population as either children or non-chewers of tobacco, the average consumption per head of population during the year was 4.05 lbs. against 4.5 lbs., in 1095. The apparent decrease is reported to be due to the calculation for 1096 being made on the basis of the census of 1921.

75. *Collections.*—The total collections under tobacco during the year amounted to Rs. 17,00,298 against Rs. 15,98,977 in 1095, the increase of Rs. 1,01,321 being due to the increase in consumption and also to some extent to the enhancement of the duty.

D. OFFENCES.

76. *Breach of law.*—1,245 cases affecting 1,446 persons were reported during the year under the Abkari, Opium, Tobacco and Salt Laws, against 1,183 cases affecting 1,376 persons in 1095. Including the 85 cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year, 1,330 cases affecting 1,578 persons were handled by the department during the year. Of these, 1,096 cases were charged before the magistracy, 176 were either referred for orders or struck off the register and 58 were pending investigation at the end of the year. Including the 26 cases pending trial at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases tried by the magistracy during the year was 1,122. Of these, 1,058 ended in conviction, 51 in acquittal and 13 were pending trial at the end of the year. The percentages of conviction and acquittal were respectively 95.40 and 4.60, against 94.96 and 5.04 in 1095.

E. FINANCIAL.

77. *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. 26,82,367	3,78,106.
Opium and Ganja	...	Rs. 3,11,635	
Tobacco	...	Rs. 17,00,298	
Total	...	Rs. 46,94,300	

There was an increase of Rs. 8,60,725 under receipts as compared with 1095 and the expenditure also rose by Rs. 18,210. The net revenue was Rs. 43,16,194, against Rs. 34,73,679 in 1095 showing an increase of Rs. 8,42,515.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

78. *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 the manufacture of British India or of the Cochin State, or on other goods which have already paid 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 have guaranteed this amount up to Bh. Rs. 40,000. In other words, when the Travancore sea customs collections (on the imports from foreign countries excluding goods imported by sea for the Darbar's own use) are less than Bh. Rs. 13,218, the British Government pay to Travancore Bh. Rs. 40,000, but if in any year the collections exceed Bh. Rs. 13,218, the British Government deduct the excess amount from the sum of Rs. 40,000 and pay only the balance to Travancore. For purposes of calculating the amount of compensation due, the official year ending the 31st March is taken into account, the compensation being credited in the accounts of the Malayalam year in which it is actually received by the Darbar. Tobacco, salt, opium and spirits are excluded from 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 16 articles, of which the most important are copra, coir, cocoanut oil and cocoanuts, tea, pepper, dry ginger, jaggery, salt fish, arecanut and tamarind. The revenue is collected at the land and sea customs houses. The most important of these are at Alleppey, Quilon, Aramboly, Arukutty and Veluthulli. There are also preventive stations where the articles that are passed are scrutinised, to see if they are covered by certificates, otherwise called 'ravanas'. In cases of evasion, the articles seized are taken to the customs houses.

79. *Customs Houses.*—The number of chowkeys (customs houses) during the year remained the same as in the previous year viz., 69.

80. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The subjoined statement compares the receipts from customs during 1095 and 1096:—

No.	Items.	Receipts 1095. Rs.	Receipts 1096. Rs.
1	Export duty ...	17,24,232	21,32,441*
2	Import duty collected at the customs houses.	1,14,188	1,49,453
3	Amount received from the British Government under the Interportal Convention...	40,714	38,692
4	Receipts from miscellaneous items ...	9,425	9,698
	Total ...	18,88,559	23,30,284

* This amount includes the sum of Rs. 9,692 realised and credited during the year as advance collection towards duty on tea to be exported in 1097, but excludes the sum of Rs. 14,562 realised in 1095 as advance payment for 1096.

The total receipts during the year exceeded those of 1095 by Rs. 4,41,725. Of the total duty levied, that on exports amounted to 92·3 per cent. and that on imports to 6 per cent. The bulk of the export duty was, as usual, realised from the produce of the cocoanut tree, viz., copra, cocoanuts, coir, cables, coir fibre, cocoanut husk, cocoanut oil and punnac. These articles together yielded Rs. 12,67,777 or 59·4 per cent. of the total revenue from exports, against Rs. 9,65,495 and 55·9 per cent. respectively in 1095, the increase being due to the comparatively larger export of the articles and also to the enhancement in the tariff values of these articles, which was in force throughout 1096 against only 6 months in 1095. The duty on tea showed a decline, being only Rs. 2,83,523 against Rs. 3,36,988 in 1095, and this was due to the comparatively smaller export during the year owing to the dulness of the market. As regards the import duty, the bulk of it was realised from the several preparations of tobacco, viz., snuff, English tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, beedies, gudak and other kinds of Indian manufactured tobacco. The total import duty derived from these articles amounted to Rs. 1,31,412 against Rs. 1,02,504, the increase being Rs. 28,908. The compensation due to the Darbar from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention for the official year ending with the 31st March 1921, amounting to Rs. 38,692, was received during the year and credited in the accounts. Deducting the cost of collection, viz., Rs. 3,02,654, the net customs revenue was Rs. 20,27,630 against Rs. 17,09,445 in 1095, showing an increase of Rs. 3,18,185.

81. *Regulations and Rules.*—(a) The tariff values of fish and tamarind were raised from Bh. Rs. 3 and Bh. Rs. 2-8 0 to Bh. Rs. 10 and Bh. Rs. 12 respectively per cwt. with effect from the 15th Dhanu 1096.

(b) The item 'Prawns' which hitherto came under 'Fish' in the Export Tariff was placed as a separate item with a tariff value of Rs. 25 per cwt., the rate of duty being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(c) The rate of cess levied on behalf of the Tea Cess Committee on tea produced in Travancore and exported by sea to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden was raised from annas 2, pie 1 to annas 4 per 100 pounds with effect from 1st May 1921.

(d) The tariff value and rate of duty in respect of hides and skins exported by sea to foreign countries other than British India or the Cochin State were revised.

(e) The Godown Rules which were extended to the Shencottah taluk under Notification No. S. R. 11/137, dated the 5th January 1920 and whose operation had been temporarily suspended, were modified so as to make the rules applicable only to the undermentioned goods and to the storage of the quantities noted against each.

Name of article.	Quantity.
1. Cocoanut oil	In excess of 4 tins or $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.
2. Laurel oil	Do. Do.
3. Salted fish	In excess of 1 cwt.

STAMPS.

82. *Manufacture.*—The following statement exhibits the printing work done during the years 1095 and 1096 :—

Description of stamps.		Number printed in	
		1095	1096
<i>General stamps.</i>	General stamp papers ...	8,04,787	1,44,808
	Hundi stamp papers ...	41,115	...
	Special adhesive stamps ...	...	...
	Foreign bill stamps ...	31,104	...
	One anna receipt stamps ...	7,20,000	7,20,000
	Private documents ...	55,497	68,317
<i>Court fee stamps.</i>	Court fee stamp papers ...	22,511	6,000
	Court fee labels ...	18,34,200	16,66,800
	Copying papers ...	10,12,000	13,86,000
	Service copying papers ...	53,500	50,500
<i>Anchal stamps. cards and covers.</i> ...		1,47,06,500	1,24,43,251
<i>Service anchal stamps and cards.</i> ...		47,04,000	21,19,600
Total ...		2,39,85,214	1,86,05,276

The decrease in the quantity of work turned out in 1096 is due to smaller requirements; there was no overtime work during the year, whereas in 1095 the establishment of the manufactory worked overtime for 6 months.

The value of the stamps, etc., printed in the manufactory during 1096, amounted to Rs. 15,22,767 and the value of those delivered over to the Central Stamp Depot to Rs. 13,96,327.

Consequent on the revision of the rates of postage payable on anchal articles, anchal stamps, both service and ordinary, of the value of 10 cash and 5 cash, and 5 cash cards, both service and ordinary, as also 10 cash covers were introduced during the year. Copying papers, both service and ordinary, of the value of ch. 1 and chs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ were also introduced.

83. *Revenue and expenditure.*—A sum of Rs. 23,87,981 was realised by the sale of stamps and as duty on impressing documents. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 6,173. The total revenue of the year was thus Rs. 23,94,154 against Rs. 24,80,285 in 1095. The receipts from the sale of general stamps amounted to Rs. 8,62,585, against Rs. 9,22,005 in 1095; and those from court fee stamps to Rs. 14,90,036 against Rs. 15,22,758 in 1095. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,53,961 against Rs. 2,40,580 in 1095. The increase was due to the larger purchase of water-marked paper in 1096. The net revenue of the department was Rs. 21,40,193, against Rs. 22,39,705 in 1095.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

84. Four ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year under report.

85. The Council passed the following Regulations:—

Regulation I of 1096:—To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of Census in Travancore.

Regulation II of 1096:—To provide for the prevention of the use of tobacco by juveniles.

Regulation IV of 1096:—To amend the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation, IV of 1068.

Regulation V of 1096:—To amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, XI of 1089.

Regulation VI of 1096:—To provide for the establishment of public canals and public ferries in Travancore.

Regulation VII of 1096:—To make provision for the registration of births and deaths in rural tracts.

Regulation VIII of 1096:—To provide for the imposition of a tax on incomes derived from certain sources.

Regulation IX of 1096:—To amend the Travancore Anchal Regulation, IX of 1089.

Regulation X of 1096:—To amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation, IV of 1079, as amended by Regulation II of 1089.

86. An Emergency Regulation, III of 1096, to amend the Travancore Anchal Regulation, IX of 1089, was also passed, under Section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1095, and it was in force for six months.

87. The report of the select committee on the Electricity Bill was considered. Since, however, it was found that certain provisions relating to railways and telegraphs, included in the bill, were not within the cognisance of the Council, and since it was deemed desirable that the Regulation should be self-contained, the bill considered by the Council was withdrawn, in view to a Regulation containing all the necessary provisions being passed direct by His Highness the Maha Raja. The Nair Regulation Amendment bill, for the introduction of which permission was granted in 1095, was withdrawn, and a fresh amending bill on a more comprehensive basis was introduced in the Council and referred to a Select Committee.

88. A bill relating to marriage, succession, partition and family management among Ezhavas, a bill to regulate the assignment of Sirkar lands, a bill to amend the Game and Fish Protection Regulation, XII of 1089, a bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure with a view to create Benches of Magistrates and a bill to amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulations

III of 1087 and VIII of 1094, with a view to facilitate revenue collection, were introduced in the Council and referred to Select Committees. Of these, the reports of the Select Committees on the Land Assignment Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill were received during the year and their provisions settled by the Council. A bill to amend the Lepers Regulation, III of 1077, as amended by Regulation III of 1089, with a view to bring under the purview of the Regulation, leprosy at its early stages and a bill to amend the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072, as amended by Regulation VI of 1090, with a view to provide for Irrigation Panchayats, were also introduced. Of these two, the former was considered and settled by the Council before the year closed.

89. A Committee with Mr. M. Rajaraja Varma, M. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, as President, and two non-official Nanjanad Vellala gentlemen as members, was appointed to collect evidence and submit proposals regarding the changes, if any, to be introduced in the customary law relating to the dissolution of marriage, partition, adoption, the rights of *ukantudama* and *nankudama*, the powers of the *karanavan*, and testamentary and intestate succession, obtaining among the members of the Nanjanad Vellala community, together with a draft bill embodying the Committee's suggestions. Two more members were subsequently added to represent the *anandaravars* (junior members) of Nanjanad Vellala families. Sanction was also accorded to the co-option of an additional member each from central and north Travancore for work on the Committee when witnesses were examined from the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions respectively. The examination of witnesses by the Committee was in progress when the year closed.

POLICE.

90. *General.*—During the year, a new Police District under the name of the High Range District was formed with effect from 18th Dhanu 1096. Consequent on the formation of the High Range District, the Circle Office at Peermade was abolished and with it the cadre of Inspectors was reduced by one in the second grade. The number of Sub-Inspectors was increased by 2, one for a new charging station and another for the hackney carriage section of the department. The six probationary Sub-Inspectors who were undergoing training last year, have since been posted to stations in independent charge.

91. *The Force.*—The sanctioned strength of the force was 2,182, against 2,045 in 1095. The increase was mainly due to the temporary force enlisted for guarding the important temples in the State against incendiarism, and to the creation of new charging stations and out-posts. The actual strength at the close of the year stood at 2,150. The recruitment was confined as far as possible to demobilised sepoys. During the year under report, 14 policemen died and 28 were dismissed. 124 police men were prosecuted by private parties, of whom 2 were convicted and 94 were discharged, while the trial of 28 was pending at the close of the year. Of those discharged, 1 head constable and 1 corstable were awarded compensation. No officers or men were prosecuted for any offence by the department during the year. The total number of departmental punishments was 848 against 713 in 1095.

92. *Investigation.*—2,449 cognisable cases were taken up direct by the Police during the year, 215 were pending at the beginning of the year and 690 cases were referred by the magistracy to the Police. Thus the total number of cognisable cases for disposal was 3,354, against 3,581 in 1095. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Pitt, observes that the work of ledgering crime is most carelessly done and that the figures returned by constables are accepted without any check whatever. The matter is receiving his attention. 1,265 cases were referred as false, 251 transferred to the undetected list, 1,618 were charged and 16 were left uninvestigated under Section 139, Criminal Procedure Code, leaving a balance of 204 cases at the close of the year. Of the 690 cases referred to the Police by the magistracy, 631 were returned as false. The Darbar has pointed out that it is the duty of the District Magistrates to prevent

unnecessary references by the magistracy to the Police and to insist on the subordinate magistracy examining complainants closely and dismissing those complaints that appear *prima facie* groundless as a result of such examination. The number of non-cognisable cases dealt with was 91 against 96 in the previous year. The percentage of detection showed a steady decline from 70 to 66 in 1095 and to 59 in 1096. The percentage of convictions fell from 56 to 47 in 1096. Mr. Pitt considers that the reason for these decreases is to be sought in the increased burden that has fallen on the Police in respect of watching and reporting on social and political movements. This is probably one of the reasons, but the Darbar has requested the Commissioner to probe the causes more fully and take measures to improve detection and success at trials. The average pendency of cases charged by the Police before the magistracy was 45 days against 31 in 1095. The average pendency of referred charge sheets and of undetected reports was 44 and 68 days, against 33½ and 43 days respectively in 1095.

93. *Grave crimes.*—The statement in the margin gives particulars of the grave crimes dealt with in 1095

No	Offences.	No. of cases reported.		Percentage of conviction				Percentage of property recovered.	
				Cases.		Persons.			
		1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096
1	Murder	74	68	69	62	47	46	37	85
2	Culpable homicide	11	7	87	100	69	61	...	...
3	Dacoity	39	25	16	...	14	...	63	35
4	Robbery	197	218	67	45	30	29	31	50
5	House-breaking and theft	509	394	89	92	82	80	35	34
6	Cattle theft	133	130	89	85	33	80	89	80
7	Ordinary theft	898	617	87	78	75	48	76	36

heads except 'robbery'. There were 68 cases of murder or 6 less than the number in 1095, the figures showing an increase in the Quilon and Devicōlam Districts. The total value of property lost in crime was Rs. 95,641 against 1,10,504 in 1095, the loss being the heaviest in Quilon. The percentage of recovery of lost property fell from 62 to 39.

The sensational cases of counterfeiting one hundred and ten rupee currency notes—Crimes Nos. 54/95 of Todupuzha and 65/95 of Muvattupuzha—pending last year, reached their final stage in the Sessions and ended in conviction during the year. The accused in the former were awarded various terms of rigorous imprisonment, 3 for 5 years each, 2 for 6 years each, 2 for 7 years each and 1 for 8 years. 3 were acquitted and 1 died. Of the 10 accused in the latter, 5 were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each and one to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, while 4 were acquitted.

There were 5 cases of counterfeiting coin during the year against 4 in 1095. Of these, 2 were pending trial and one pending investigation, while one ended in conviction and one in acquittal. All of them related to the counterfeiting of nickel coins,—2 of two anna pieces, 1 of eight, four and two anna pieces, 1 of eight and four anna pieces and 1 of four anna pieces. There were also 9 cases of counterfeiting currency notes against two in the previous year. Of the 9 cases, 6 related to five rupee notes, 2 to one rupee notes and 1 to fifty rupee notes. Two cases ended in conviction while the rest were under trial.

An outstanding feature of the year's crime was the occurrence of fires in Sirkar temples. The quick succession in which the temples of Haripad and Ambalapuzha were burnt down resulting in heavy loss to the Darbar necessitated the appointment of a special staff to investigate the cases and a special force to prevent further fires. There were 24 cases of accidental fires in 1096 against 36 in the year previous.

94. *Miscellaneous.*—649 cases of violent and unnatural deaths were reported during the year against 713 in 1095. Of these, 477 were cases of accidental death and 156 of suicide. Of the latter, 103 were males and 53 females. The number of deaths from murder was 68 against 74 in 1095.

1,43,663 processes were executed by the Police during the year, against 1,42,613 in 1095.

The total number of cases handled by the Prosecuting Inspectors was 982 or 170 more than in the previous year. Of these, 613 were original cases and 369 were appeals, against 494 and 318 respectively in 1095. 316 of the former and 258 of the latter ended in conviction. 158 original cases and 53 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

There were 10 cases of escape of prisoners during the year, 9 from personal police custody and 1 from a lock-up. 8 prisoners were recaptured, of whom 6 were convicted, while the cases against the remaining two were pending at the close of the year.

95. *Rewards.*—Rewards to the extent of Rs. 1,185 were given to the members of the Police Force for meritorious work, against Rs. 805 in 1095. British policemen and certain private individuals were given rewards to the extent of Rs. 499.

96. *Inspection.*—The Commissioner was on circuit for 129 days and inspected 32 stations, besides out-posts. In the Kottayam and High Range Districts all the stations and out-posts were inspected by the District Superintendents of Police, while in Quilon and Padmanabhapuram only one out-post each was omitted. In Trivandrum two charging stations and two out-posts were not inspected. The District Superintendents were on circuit for 142 days on an average.

The Rules under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, VI of 1094, were revised during the year. Better attention was paid to the control and supervision of motor traffic. The number of vehicles registered during the year was 153 and the number of drivers' licenses issued 860. The Motor Bus Inspector was in camp for 128 days. He inspected 256 buses on the road and 21 in garages. No accidents of a serious nature were reported during the year.

97. *Finger print.*—The number of finger impression slips received for search was 750 against 920 in 1095. Of these, 140 were traced here and 25 were traced through other bureaus. The Sub-Inspector in charge of the Bureau was deputed to Madras to equip himself with more up-to-date knowledge. A clerk of the Bureau was also sent up for training.

98. *Hackney carriage.*—The number of hackney carriages registered was 646 in Trivandrum and 123 in Quilon, against 556 and 116 respectively in 1095. The number of persons licensed to drive rose from 539 to 634 in Trivandrum and from 118 to 130 in Quilon. The number of hackney carriages registered in Alleppey was 135 and the number of licenses issued to drivers 149, against 120 and 112 respectively in 1095. The number of prosecutions launched fell from 3,342 in 1095 to 2,211 in 1096.

99. *Education.*—The number of recruits trained in the school attached to the headquarters was 138 or 35 less than the number that received instruction in 1095. Of these 93 or 67 per cent. passed out against 75 per cent. in 1095. The Constables' Catechism having become out of date, an officer was placed on special duty to rewrite it on a better model. It is now in the press.

With a view to improve the control of traffic in the town of Trivandrum, a Sub-Inspector and 3 constables were deputed to Madras for training.

100. *Armed Reserves.*—The armed reserve maintained at headquarters was equipped with breech-loading muskets and commenced to receive regular musketry instructions. The force cannot be made quite efficient until it is housed in lines so

as to admit of being collected at a moment's notice and arrangements are in progress for remedying this defect. Discipline has, however, been well maintained.

101. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The department was reorganised in 1095. During the year a clerk and 2 peons were added to the office establishment. The services of the officers were utilised in cases of a difficult nature. The number of cases handled by the Inspector and his subordinates was 9, against 10 in the previous year.

MILITARY.

102. At the end of 1095, the strength of the Nayar Brigade was 1,485. During the year under report, 36 men were enlisted, 6 died, 5 were invalided, and 29 deserted or were discharged, so that the strength of the Brigade stood at 1,481 at the close of the year. In conformity with the system obtaining in British Indian Infantry Regiments and already in force in the First Battalion, Nayar Brigade, the Second Battalion of 10 Companies was re-organised into a 4 Company Battalion and some alterations which were found necessary in the nomenclature of certain ranks of the First Battalion were made, in order to bring the organisation of that battalion into line with that adopted in the Second Battalion. The pay of some of the Indian officers of the Brigade was raised in the year. 27 demobilised men of the Indian Army who were found fit for enlistment were enlisted in the Second Battalion and 4 privates of the First Battalion who enlisted in the Indian Army were, on demobilisation, re-enlisted in the First Battalion.

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

There was no court-martial during the year and the general conduct of the men is reported to have been very satisfactory.

A small detachment from the Second Battalion was despatched to Alleppey and thence to Talayolaparambu in connection with social unrest there. The detachment was subsequently transferred to Vaikam in the same connexion and it remains there for the present.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

103. 123 licenses in all were issued for the import of guns, rifles, revolvers, gunpowder, cartridges, detonators, dynamite, etc. All the arms and ammunition were brought into the country either as personal effects by individuals or as articles of trade by licensed vendors. 10 export licenses were issued for guns, rifles, revolvers and ammunition, and 100 licenses were granted for the manufacture or sale of arms, ammunition and military stores. Of these latter, 53 were for manufacture and sale and the rest for sale. The total number of licenses issued to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed in the State during the year was 3,381. Under Regulation V of 1079, 3 licenses were issued for the possession and use of explosives for mining or for blasting purposes.

JAILS.

THE CENTRAL PRISON.

104. *Strength.*—755 prisoners consisting of 651 convicted, 63 under-trial and 41 civil were admitted during the year. Inclusive of 424 convicted, 15 under-trial, 5 civil and 2 State prisoners who remained at the commencement of the year, the total strength was 1,201. The number of prisoners discharged from the prison was 773—668 convicted, 63 under-trial, 40 civil, besides 2 State prisoners—leaving

at the close of the year 407 convicted, 15 under-trial and 6 civil prisoners, or a total of 428 against 446 in 1095. The average daily strength of convicted prisoners was 406, against 417 in the previous year. 159 reconvicted prisoners were admitted during the year, against 198 in 1095.

105. *Sickness and Mortality.*—The percentage of the sick to the total strength was a little less than 1, against 1 in 1095, and the daily average of sick fell from 4 to 3. There were 14 deaths during the year against 16 in 1095, the number of admissions into the hospital being 96 against 163 in the previous year. The number of admissions and deaths on account of diseases of the digestive system was 55 and 4 respectively against 91 and 6 in 1095, the decrease being attributed to the special attention paid to sanitation, medical treatment and water supply.

106. *Discipline and conduct.*—The number of jail offences fell from 154 to 130. The number of cases in which penal diet with solitary confinement was awarded fell from 15 to 7. There were 14 cases of separate cellular and solitary confinement and corporal punishment was inflicted in five cases. 47 convicts were released under the Remission Rules, against 42 in 1095, the maximum remission earned being 2 years 1 month and 20 days by a convict warder. The releases on medical grounds during the year were 10, against 6 in 1095. Moral and religious instruction was imparted to the convicts by honorary workers as in 1095, and this had a salutary effect.

107. *Executions and escapes.*—There was only one execution during the year. There was no escape.

108. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The earnings from manufactures amounted to Rs. 10,080 against Rs. 8,425 in 1095. The increase was due to the larger output of clothing from the Jail Manufactory to meet the needs of the convicts in accordance with the provisions of rules 314, 317 and 318 of the Jail Rules, to the renewal of bedding to them from the manufactory and to the manufacture of the cloth for warders' uniform in the manufactory. The miscellaneous receipts which are mainly from the garden produce amounted to Rs. 2,307 against Rs. 2,924 in 1095. The total cost of the labour of the convicts in the Prison Press during 1096 was Rs. 23,493 against Rs. 16,471 in 1095.

The total earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 12,390 against Rs. 11,380 as shown in the

No.	Receipts.	1095	1096	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	By sale of manufactured articles ...	8,425	10,080	+1,655
2	By sale of garden produce, &c. ...	2,924	2,307	—617
3	By printing and binding work ...	31	3	—28
	Total.....	11,380	12,390	+1,010

marginal statement. The sum of Rs. 3 under printing and binding work represents the amount actually adjusted in the accounts. Including the unadjusted earnings under this head, viz., Rs. 23,490, the total receipts would be Rs. 35,880 against Rs. 27,820 in 1095. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 87,543. The net expenditure on the Jail amounted to Rs. 75,153.

LOCK-UPS.

109. The number of prisoners confined in the lock-ups during 1096 was 3,625 against 5,148 in 1095.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

TRIBUNALS.

110. The temporary Additional Sessions Courts at Nagercoil, Kottayam and Parur continued to work throughout the year. In view of the central position of Chavara and its growing importance, the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Karunagapalli was shifted to that place experimentally with effect from the 1st Meenam 1096.

As the Tahsildar-Magistrate-Munsiff of Shencottah was relieved of his duties as President of the local Municipal Council, the Deputy-Tahsildar-Magistrate of the taluk was divested of his magisterial powers with effect from the 1st Tulam 1096. In all, 79 Courts exercised criminal jurisdiction in 1096, against 80 in 1095.

STATE OF CRIME GENERALLY.

111. *Offences classified.*—The number of offences reported fell from 22,940 to 21,298, of which 13,000 were offences under the Penal Code and 8,298 under special and local laws, against 13,070 and 9,870 respectively in 1095. The decrease in the number of cases under the Penal Code occurred mainly under theft and mischief, there being a slight fall also in respect of offences against public health, safety, convenience and morals and cases of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, cheating and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property and robbery. Grave crimes, such as murder and abetment of and attempt to murder, showed a satisfactory decrease, while there was an increase in the number of offences relating to hurt, criminal intimidation and annoyance, weights and measures, contempt of lawful authority of public servants, criminal force and assault, grievous hurt and offences against public tranquillity. The decrease in offences under special and local laws was under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement, the Hackney Carriage and the Criminal Breach of Contract Regulations. Prosecutions under the Abkari, the Motor Vehicles and the Weights and Measures Regulations showed, however, an increase. The number of cases rejected *in limine* fell from 659 to 633. The percentage of conviction in respect of persons fell from 40 to 36. The number of female offenders charged was 3,215 and the number convicted was 446, against 3,040 and 442 respectively in 1095. The largest number of convictions was, as usual, under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

112. *Juvenile offenders.*—The number of juveniles accused rose from 294 to 483, while the number actually brought to trial and the number convicted were 41 and 16, respectively, against 73 and 23 in 1095. The percentage of conviction to the number brought to trial rose from 32 to 39. Of the juveniles accused, 39 were girls against 11 in the previous year. None of these were, however, brought to trial. As usual, theft was the principal crime of which the juveniles were convicted. The number of juveniles transferred to the Reformatory in 1096 was 7, against 11 in 1095.

113. *Public Servants prosecuted.*—The number of public servants prosecuted and the number convicted fell from 206 and 15 to 163 and 8 respectively. The percentage of conviction was 5, against 7 in the previous year. Of these 163 prosecutions, only one was initiated by a departmental head and it did not end in conviction. Of the remaining 162 prosecutions, which were started by private individuals, 8 (5 per cent.) ended in conviction, against 15 (7 per cent.) in 1095.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

114. *Original work.*—The file of the magistracy fell from 22,940 to 21,298—499 preliminary enquiries and 20,799 trials. Inclusive of arrears and cases transferred, the total number for disposal was 23,595, of which 22,290 were disposed of during the year. The arrears fell from 1,678 to 1,305, the number pending for more than one and three months also falling from 747 and 351 to 565 and 278 respectively. The average number of cases disposed of by a Magistrate was 333, against 343 in 1095. The average pendency rose from 45 to 53 days in the case of preliminary enquiries and from 29 to 31 days in the case of trials. The number of witnesses examined by the magistracy rose from 36,192 to 40,204. The number of witnesses detained beyond the first day as well as the number detained beyond three days also rose from 2,482 and 456 to 3,446 and 1,196 respectively. Each Magistrate examined on an average 600 witnesses, against 532 in the previous year. The number of persons involved in the cases disposed of by the magistracy in preliminary enquiries rose from 2,266 to 2,548 while that in trials fell from 43,504 to 43,413. The number of persons committed to the Sessions rose from 320 to 403. The number of

persons convicted fell from 11,482 to 10,509, the percentage being 24, against 26 in 1095. 86 per cent. of the persons convicted were sentenced to fines only, against 84 per cent. in the previous year. Solitary confinement was awarded to 2 persons, against 4 in 1095. The High Court has been requested to issue the necessary instructions to District Magistrates and circulars to the subordinate magistracy with a view to minimise slackness in the disposal of criminal cases.

115. *Appellate work.*—During the year under report the number of Magistrates that exercised appellate jurisdiction was the same as in 1095, viz., 11. The number of appeals preferred rose from 1,115 to 1,312. The total number for disposal was 1,474, of which 1,219 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 255 at the close of the year. Of these, 148 related to the Quilon Division, where the pendency was the heaviest. The average duration of an appeal rose from 51 to 55 days, the Quilon Division Assistant showing the longest duration of 92 days. Of the appeals pending, 49 were of more than three months' duration. Of these, 45 relate to the Quilon Division.

The percentages of confirmation, reversal, modification and cases otherwise disposed of, were 42, 44, 13 and 1, respectively, against 48, 39, 12 and 1 in the previous year.

116. *Revisional work.*—The number of applications received for revision during the year rose from 47 to 82. The total number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 86, of which all but 2 were disposed of.

117. *Miscellaneous work.*—22 persons were bound over to keep the peace and 14 for good behaviour, against 19 and 9 respectively in 1095. Three persons required to find security to keep the peace and 5 called upon to give security for good behaviour suffered imprisonment, against 2 and 4 respectively in the previous year. 29 proceedings in cases of local nuisances and 87 in those of disputed possession of immovable property were passed, against 10 and 71 respectively in 1095.

118. *Fines.*—The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 55,168, against Rs. 47,493 in 1095. The total amount for recovery was Rs. 66,680, of which a sum of Rs. 44,729 was recovered, Rs. 3,016 remitted on appeal or revision, and Rs. 3,010 struck off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,925 at the close of the year, against Rs. 11,512 at the close of 1095. This large increase in the unrecovered balance is unsatisfactory and the Darbar has asked the District Magistrates to see that all possible steps are taken for the prompt and full recovery of the balance.

SESSIONS COURTS.

119. *Original work.*—The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts during the year was 190. Inclusive of the cases ordered to be retried or transferred from one court to another, the total number for disposal was 209. The disposals numbered 188, leaving a balance of 21 at the close of the year, against 163 and 14 respectively in 1095. The number of persons involved in the cases disposed of was 415, of whom 176 or 42 per cent. were convicted.

The average duration of sessions rose from 13 to 15 days. The number of witnesses examined rose from 1,992 to 2,701. The number of witnesses detained beyond a day and the number detained beyond 3 days rose from 230 and 62 to 538 and 178 respectively. Two persons were sentenced to death, 17 to rigorous and 178 respectively. Two persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 5 to simple imprisonment for life, 112 to various terms of rigorous imprisonment and 5 to simple imprisonment. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment and fine was 24, and that of persons sentenced to fine alone was 11. The number of persons sentenced to whipping with imprisonment was 5.

120. *Appellate work.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year was 238, against 320 in the previous year. The number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, and the appeals remanded or transferred, rose from 362 to 389. Of these, 331 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 58 at the close of the year, against 318 and 44 respectively in 1095. The average duration of an appeal fell from 27 to 24 days. The percentages of confirmation, reversal, modification and

cases otherwise disposed of, were 40, 46, 13 and 1 respectively, against 43, 44, 13 and *nil* in the previous year.

121. *Revisional work*.—The number of applications presented to the Sessions Courts for revision was 24, and inclusive of the 4 pending at the beginning of the year, the number for disposal was 28, of which all but one were disposed of. The total number of calendars, proceedings and appeal statements disposed of fell from 12,215 to 9,963.

122. *Fines*.—The fines imposed in Sessions trials aggregated Rs. 10,242, against Rs. 3,845 in 1095. The amount to be recovered, inclusive of the previous year's balance, was Rs. 32,791, of which a sum of Rs. 2,255 was realised, Rs. 4,150 was remitted on appeal or revision and Rs. 1,100 was struck off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,286 at the end of the year, against Rs. 22,549 at the end of 1095. These arrears are said to be mostly irrecoverable, but borne in the accounts pending the expiry of the terms of substantive imprisonment. Efforts should be made to realise the arrears as far as possible by proceeding against the property of the accused.

HIGH COURT.

123. *Referred cases*.—The number of referred cases received during the year was 13, affecting 17 persons. Inclusive of the one case affecting one person pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 14, affecting 18 persons. All the cases were disposed of. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment for life were confirmed in the case of 4 persons. The conviction in the case of 5 persons was altered into one under a less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded. The conviction in the case of 8 persons was quashed and acquittal ordered, while the conviction and sentence in the case of one person was set aside and retrial ordered.

124. *Appeals*.—173 appeals were preferred to the High Court, against 131 in 1095. The number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 197, of which 174 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 23 at the close of the year. The appeals for disposal included 16 appeals preferred by the Darbar. Of these, interference was wholly declined in 14 cases and acquittal was set aside and conviction entered in 1 case. One appeal was pending at the close of the year.

125. *Revision cases*.—The disposals under the head of revision rose from 405 to 657. The decisions of the lower courts were quashed in 184 cases and modified in 41, irregularities of law or procedure pointed out in 14, and interference wholly declined in the remaining 418 cases, against 95, 14, 8 and 288 respectively in 1095. The total number of calendars, proceedings, appeal statements, etc., revised was 2,112. 49 applications for transfer of cases and 191 miscellaneous petitions were also disposed of.

EXTRADITION.

126. 14 accused were obtained on extradition during the year, of whom 7 were convicted, 2 were discharged, 1 was acquitted, 1 committed suicide while in police custody, and the remaining 3 were awaiting trial when the year closed. The principal offences with which the accused were charged were rioting, dacoity, house-breaking and theft, forgery, criminal breach of trust and grievous hurt to cattle.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

TRIBUNALS.

127. The year under report exhibited a further decrease in the volume of litigation when compared with the previous year, the actual institutions during the year being the lowest during the last quinquennium. The arrears in the High Court and the District Courts having continued to be heavy, the temporary Additional Bench

in the High Court and the temporary Second Judges' Courts at Nagerecoil, Kottayam and Parur were continued till the end of the year. The Vaikam Munsiff's Court which was formerly within the jurisdiction of the Alleppey District Court and which had been from 1085 transferred to that of the Parur court was again brought under the Alleppey District Court with effect from the 1st Kumbham 1096. All the 6 Village Panchayat Courts tentatively established in 1092 and since continued from year to year, and the 13 courts additionally established in the remaining Town Improvement Committee centres in 1095 continued to work during the year; and, with a view to enhance their usefulness and render them more helpful to stipendiary Munsiffs, the Darbar raised their pecuniary jurisdiction from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 and extended the territorial jurisdiction of 4 of them, viz., those at Colachel, Neyyattinkara, Kottayam and Parur, with effect from the 1st Kumbham 1096. The pay of the District and Sessions Judges, Second Judges and Munsiffs was revised with effect from the 1st Tulam 1096. The pay of the Senior District and Sessions Judge was fixed at Rs. 600-100/3-700 and that of the other 5 District and Sessions Judges at Rs. 500-50/2-600. The Second Judge's pay was fixed at Rs. 400-50/2-450 and that of the Munsiffs at Rs. 200-25/2-350. The rate of process fees and the value of copying sheets were also raised during the year.

The total number of civil courts including the High Court and the Village Panchayat Courts was the same as that of the previous year, viz., 71.

LITIGATION IN GENERAL.

128. The volume of fresh litigation, both original and appellate, during the year, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Original Suits.				Appeals.			
	Village Panchayat Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts.	District Courts.	Total.	District Courts.	High Court.	Total.	Grand total.
1095	4,544	69,115	877	74,536	3,029	1,123	4,152	78,688
1096	5,747	60,533	890	67,170	3,399	1,184	4,583	71,753

The institutions of the year, as compared with those in 1095, showed a fall in the number of original suits by 7,366 and a rise in that of appeals by 431. Taking the institutions as a whole, litigation fell by 6,935 suits.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION.

129. *Village Panchayat Courts*.—5,747 cases or 1,203 cases more than in 1095 were instituted during the year. The total number for disposal was 6,387, of which 5,810 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for 1095 being 4,870 and 4,541. The average duration of suits was 35 days, against 39 days in the previous year. The number pending at the end of the year was 577. As in the previous year, the largest disposal was at Trivandrum, and the smallest at Kuzhitturai, where the number which came up for disposal was also the smallest. The larger volume of work turned out by these non-official tribunals and the shorter duration of suits dealt with by them are satisfactory and encouraging features.

130. *Munsiffs' Courts*.—The total institutions of the year fell from 69,115 to 60,533—ordinary suits from 34,795 to 29,981, and small causes from 34,320 to 30,552. The numbers for disposal inclusive of arrears, readmissions, etc., were 58,124 ordinary suits and 36,156 small causes, out of which 34,278 and 32,688, respectively, were disposed of. The disposals were 3,676 less than in the previous year and formed 71 per cent. of the total number for disposal, against 70 in 1095. The

contested ordinary suits and small causes disposed of were 39 and 17 per cent., respectively, of the total disposals, against 34 and 18 in the preceding year. The arrears fell from 30,029 to 27,314. The number of suits between one and two years' pendency rose from 6,568 to 6,745, while that of over two years' pendency fell from 3,612 to 3,192. The average duration of contested cases and uncontested cases disposed of rose from 9 months and 21 days to 12 months and 22 days, and from 2 months and 6 days to 2 months and 16 days, respectively. The High Court points out that this high average duration is due to a comparatively large number of old suits disposed of during the year.

131. *District Courts.*—The number of ordinary suits instituted during the year rose from 844 to 867, while that of small causes fell from 33 to 23. Inclusive of arrears, the numbers for disposal were 2,244 ordinary suits and 46 small causes, of which 756 and 36, respectively, or a total of 792 were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was only 34, against 37 in the previous year. The number of contested ordinary suits and small causes disposed of formed 38 and 39 per cent. respectively, against 56 and 51 in the previous year. The arrears under ordinary suits increased from 1,292 to 1,488, while those under small causes fell from 20 to 10. The number of suits between 1 and 2 years' pendency rose from 487 to 604. The number of suits over 3 years old increased from 129 to 163, of which 26 were of over 5 years' duration. Taking old suits as a whole, Kottayam had the heaviest arrears. The High Court observes that the swelling of arrears is due to the heavy nature of the sessions work, which most of the Judges had to attend to. The average duration of contested cases disposed of rose from 16 months and 3 days to 20 months and that of uncontested from 7 months and 4 days to 8 months and 16 days.

The original litigation in the year reached the figure of 67,170 suits. The fall in the file is noticeable in all Districts except Alleppey and the apparent increase in the Alleppey District is due to the transfer of the territorial jurisdiction of the Vaikam Munsiff's Court from the Parur to the Alleppey District Court. The High Court considers that this fall is likely to be only a temporary set back in the steady increase of litigation and cannot be taken as an indication of a permanent decrease. The number of small cause suits instituted in the Village Panchayat Courts was 5,747 against 4,544 in the previous year and formed 8 per cent. of the entire original litigation against only 6 per cent. in 1095. The increase in the file is mainly due to the raising of the pecuniary and the extension of the territorial jurisdiction of these courts. The decrease in the volume of litigation in the stipendiary courts has occurred mainly in suits based on contracts, suits relating to chitties and mortgages, and suits by jennies for renewal fees. The fall in the suits relating to chitties is probably the direct result of the Chitties Regulation, but the decline noticeable in the other classes of suits is due to abnormal circumstances.

132. *Execution of decrees.*—The number of execution applications for disposal, inclusive of arrears, amounted to 2,603 in the Village Panchayat Courts, 98,668 in the Munsiffs' Courts and 2,349 in the District Courts, out of which 2,411, 89,139 and 1,838, respectively, were disposed of. The average duration of an execution application in the District Courts fell from 90 to 89 days in ordinary suits, and rose from 73 to 89 in small causes. In the Munsiffs' Courts the duration in the case of ordinary suits rose from 33 to 35 days, while in the case of small causes, it remained unchanged, viz., 25 days. The amount realised in execution in the District Courts fell from Rs. 5,47,001 to Rs. 5,32,728, and that in the Munsiffs' Courts from Rs. 22,17,166 to Rs. 20,41,826. The amount realised in the Village Panchayat Courts was Rs. 10,083 against Rs. 1,715 in the previous year. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned fell from 461 to 419, while that of those arrested, but released without being imprisoned, rose from 15,593 to 16,716. The number of cases in which movable or immovable property was sold fell from 3,488 to 3,481 and that in which possession was given, from 2,045 to 1,858. The number of cases in which attached immovable property was dealt with under section 302 of the Civil Procedure Code fell from 588 to 446.

133. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of was 4,782 in the District Courts and 1,08,041 in the Munsiffs' Courts, the corresponding figures for 1095 being 4,378 and 1,01,329 respectively. 173 petitions in the District Courts and 1,325 petitions in the Munsiffs' Courts were pending at the close of the year. 59 decrees from British Indian courts and 82 decrees from Cochin courts were received for execution, against 72 and 85 respectively in the preceding year, while the local decrees transferred for execution to the British Indian and Cochin courts numbered 74 and 39 respectively, against 79 and 25 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of other than those connected with the execution of decrees was 26,701 in the District Courts and 2,67,035 in the Munsiffs' Courts, the number pending at the close of the year being 165 and 1,637 respectively. Under the provisions of sections 165 and 169 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the District Courts fined 3 witnesses and the Munsiffs' Courts 10 witnesses, against 2 and 4 respectively in 1095.

APPELLATE LITIGATION.

134. *District Courts.*—The institutions of the year numbered 2,852 regular appeals, 229 cross objections and 318 miscellaneous appeals, or a total of 3,399. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 6,707, of which 3,107 were disposed of. The disposals formed only 46 per cent. of the total number for disposal, against 49 in 1095. The average duration of the pendency of regular appeals rose from 8 months and 28 days to 11 months and 7 days and that of cross objections and miscellaneous appeals from 7 months and 14 days and 3 months and 8 days to 9 months and 8 days and 7 months and 28 days respectively. The Trivandrum District Court was mainly responsible for this increase, the duration in that Court being 15 months and 5 days in regular appeals, 10 months and 20 days in cross objections, and 15 months and 8 days in miscellaneous appeals. As the result of the larger influx of appeals during the year, the arrears at the close of the year were 3,600 against 3,171 in the previous year. There was a rise in the arrears at Alleppey, Quilon and Kottayam, while there was a decrease in the other three courts. The number of appeals between one and two years' duration fell from 720 to 660, while that over two years rose from 188 to 258. Quilon had the largest arrears of such old appeals, viz., 227 and 82 respectively. Of the appeals pending for more than 2 years, 37 were of more than 3 years' duration, Trivandrum having the largest number, viz., 17.

135. *High Court.*—The institutions of the year numbered 433 first appeals and 552 second appeals, against 376 and 551 respectively in 1095, there being an increase of 57 in the number of first appeals and 1 in that of second appeals. The total number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 2,137, of which 1,220 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 917. The disposals showed an increase of 269 and formed 57 per cent. of the number for disposal, against 45 in 1095. The average duration of first appeals fell from 17 months and 27 days to 12 months and 9 days, but that of second appeals rose from 11 months and 7 days to 11 months and 25 days. The rise in the duration of second appeals is stated to be due to many old cases having been decided during the year. 48 of the first appeals disposed of were decided by a Full Bench, against 29 in the year preceding. 315 of the second appeals decided were appeals on facts under section 553 (c) of the Code of Civil Procedure, against 291 in the year preceding. Of the first and second appeals disposed of, 24 and 60, respectively, or 84 in all, had to be remanded to the lower courts under sections 537 and 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 130 appeals from orders, 127 cross objections and 40 review applications were disposed of. 1,785 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of, including revision petitions. No references were received under section 563 of the Civil Procedure Code.

136. *Quality of work.*—The percentage of appeals from the decrees of the Munsiffs and District Judges appealed against showed a slight fall, being 21 and 43, against 23 and 44 respectively in 1095, while that of appellate decrees appealed against remained the same, viz., 23. The percentages of confirmation, modification

and reversal of the decrees of the Munsiffs were 55, 16 and 29, respectively, against 52, 16 and 32 in the year previous. 93 of the Munsiffs' decrees were restored by the High Court on second appeal, against 47 in 1095. In the case of the first appeals in the District Courts the percentages of confirmation, modification, and reversal were 51, 21 and 28 respectively, against 56, 27 and 17 in 1095. The percentages in regard to second appeals were 62, 12 and 26 respectively, against 62, 11 and 27 in the previous year.

137. *Sirkar Suits and Appeals.*—There were 135 suits in the District Courts to which the Darbar was a party, against 141 in 1095. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 429, of which 132 were disposed of—117 on the merits, 43 for and 74 against the Darbar. The corresponding figures for 1095 were 118—104 on the merits, 45 for and 59 against the Darbar. There were 109 appeals before the High Court, of which 54 were disposed of—53 on the merits, 30 for and 23 against the Darbar.

THE LAW COLLEGE.

138. The hostel attached to the Law College was intended to provide accommodation for 50 students. The new hostel buildings which were occupied on the 1st Karkadakam 1096 is capable of accommodating more than 50 students. The number of inmates of the hostel on the last day of the year was 49.

139. The strength of the College fell from 349 to 339. The number of students in the F. L. class at the end of 1096 was 102, against 79 at the end of 1095. For the B. L. Degree examination 75 students appeared, of whom 56 passed, 2 being placed in the 1st class and 13 in the second. 71 students appeared for the F. L. examination, of whom 34 passed, 1 being placed in the first class and 6 in the second. 49 students appeared for the Pledership examination, of whom 28 passed. The income and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 36,656 and 23,358 respectively, against Rs. 32,185 and 17,672, in 1095. The expenditure for the hostel amounted to Rs. 3,056, against Rs. 2,349 in 1095.

REGISTRATION.

140. *District and Sub-Registry offices.*—The numbers of District Registrars' and Sub-Registry Offices were 4 and 77 respectively, as in the preceding year. The total number of documents presented for registration fell from 3,27,165 in 1095 to 3,05,037, the percentage of decrease being 7. The average number of documents for each office was 3,961 against 4,248 in 1095.

141. *Value of transactions.*—The aggregate value of the transactions fell from Rs. 11,14,27,824 in 1095 to Rs. 9,95,91,698 in 1096, *i. e.*, by 11 per cent. and the average value per document from Rs. 341 to Rs. 326 or by 4 per cent. Of the total transactions, 95 per cent. related to immovable property against 96 in 1095. The number of registrations relating to immovable property fell by 7 per cent. and their value by 11 per cent.

142. *Documents registered.*—Inclusive of 44 documents pending registration at the beginning of the year, the total number for registration was 3,05,081, of which 3,04,979 were registered, 71 were refused registration and 10 were returned unregistered to the parties. Of the remaining 21 documents pending disposal at the close of the year, 16 were under reference to the Division Peishkars for adjudication of stamp duty and 5 under various stages of enquiry. With a view to reduce the delay in the disposal of documents impounded for insufficiency of stamp, the Darbar sanctioned the District Registrars being invested tentatively with the necessary powers for the adjudication of stamp duty on documents impounded by the Sub-Registrars. The Director says that effect was not given to this arrangement as the necessary rules

on the subject under section 79 of the Stamp Regulation have not been published in the gazette. The number of wills presented for registration during the year was 747 against 898 in the preceding year. Sealed covers containing wills deposited with the District Registrars during the year numbered 24 against 27 in 1095. Out of the 174 covers held in deposit, 6 were opened and registered, 4 were withdrawn by the depositors themselves and the remaining 164 were in deposit at the close of the year.

143. *Appeals.*—The total number of appeals, including appeals under section 66 and applications under section 67 of Regulation II of 1087, preferred to the District Registrars during the year, amounted to 46, against 69 in 1095. Including the 10 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 56 cases for disposal. Of these, registration was ordered in 31 cases and refused in 12 cases, while 11 cases were otherwise disposed of and the remaining 2 cases were pending at the close of the year.

144. *Prosecutions.*—There was no case of prosecution under the Registration Regulation instituted by the department during the year. There were, however, 5 prosecutions affecting 16 persons instituted by private individuals. All the cases were disposed of, resulting in the acquittal of 15 persons and the conviction of one.

145. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 7,28,500 to Rs. 6,89,149, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,35,399 to Rs. 2,49,427. The percentage of expenditure with reference to the receipts was 36 against 32 in 1095.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

146. The receipts from the fees realised during the year for stamping weights and measures amounted to Rs. 1,302, and the expenditure to Rs. 387, against Rs. 1,026 and Rs. 359 respectively in 1095.

CHAPTER V.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

147. *Season*.—The season was, on the whole, unfavourable to agriculture. The wages of labour and prices of food grains continued on the same level as in 1095.

148. *Rainfall*.—The average rainfall gauged at 75 stations was 89.29 inches, which is slightly less than the mean average rainfall and 19.28 inches less than the fall in 1095. The highest fall was at the Peermade Residency and the lowest at Chinnar.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

149. *Staff*.—The appointment of an Assistant Director of Agriculture and of an Assistant Agricultural Chemist was sanctioned during the year. But the posts remained vacant for want of duly qualified hands. The post of Assistant Agricultural Chemist has since been filled up. The Agricultural Inspector in charge of the Paddy Farm, Nagercoil, was placed on special duty in connection with the preliminary work of collecting data for a book on agricultural facts and figures; another officer was posted as Inspector in his place and the post of Sub-Inspector in the farm was abolished. The post of Assistant to the Mycologist, sanctioned tentatively for one year in 1095, was continued during the year. Owing to the lack of trained hands in the department to carry on scientific work on the farms, 7 students have been deputed for training in agriculture, 4 to the Agricultural College at Poona and 3 to the Nagpur College.

The Director spent 241 days on tour, inclusive of 21 days outside the State in connection with his journeys to Madras to see the demonstration of tractor ploughing and to Coimbatore as a member of the Board of Examiners of the Agricultural College, against 214 days in 1095. The touring work of the officers of the department ranged from 64 to 248 days.

150. *The work of the Assistants*—(a) *Agricultural Chemistry*.—The Agricultural Chemist analysed 48 samples during the year, of which 37 were of soils and 11 of manures. The soil survey of the Vaikam taluk which was commenced in 1095 was continued during the year. Four different types of soils are met with in the taluk; the first comprising the alluvium, rich in plant foods but deficient in lime, the second consisting of what are called *kari* lands consisting mostly of partially decayed vegetable matter, the third deficient in phosphoric acid and lime like the soils in Kuttanad, and the fourth deficient in organic matter and plant-food materials. The bulletin embodying the soil survey of Nanjanad and Kuttanad completed in 1094 is reported to be ready for publication.

(b) *Entomology*.—The life history and habits of 104 insects reared in the laboratory were studied and recorded, and experiments on the destruction of insect pests by means of parasites were started during the year. The work of the

Entomologist was, for the greater part, directed towards the pests connected with paddy, cocoanut and ginger. Practical measures were taken by the Entomologist and the Demonstrator to check the spread of the cocoanut palm pest known as *Nephantis Serinopa*. A bulletin containing short notes on the insect pests in Travancore was issued and leaflets describing the habits of the pest *Nephantis Serinopa* and methods of controlling it were printed and widely circulated. The provisions of the Plant Pests Regulation had to be applied in certain parts of the affected localities, but no coercive action had to be taken against any of the owners of the affected palms. The remedy adopted was to cut off and burn the attacked leaves, and nearly 65,000 palms are reported to have been treated in this manner.

(c) *Mycology*.—The Mycologist was engaged chiefly in investigations of the diseases of the cocoanut palm and the cardamom plant. A leaf disease of the cocoanut palm caused by a species of *Helminthosporium* was discovered during the year and certain inoculation experiments were conducted on healthy cocoanut seedlings. In the experimental station tentatively opened on the High Range to investigate the cardamom disease which was doing considerable damage to the cardamom plants in the locality, three different kinds of experiments were in progress during the year. A leaflet in English and Malayalam containing suggestions for collecting and sending species of diseased plants was published during the year.

151. *Crop Experiments and Farms*. A. *Paddy*. (1) *Farm at Nagercoil*.—The arable area of this farm was 27 acres and 7 cents in the year. The newly converted area of 18 acres and 72 cents could be cultivated with one crop only during the year as the soil was heavy clay. As a result of scientific cultivation the alkalinity of the soil has practically disappeared and there has been an appreciable increase in the yield. The manurial experiments show that ground-nut cake and castor cake are both efficient manures for paddy and that beach-dried sardines are found to have a very good effect on alkaline soils.

The experiment to test the effect of transplanting paddy seedlings at different distances was continued during the year; and experiments to reduce the quantity of irrigation water to be supplied to the paddy crop and to shorten the irrigation period by the introduction of early maturing varieties were conducted for the first time in the Paddy Farm at Nagercoil. Seed selection was carried out in the above farm and on ryot's lands in several places. 15,000 lbs. of paddy seeds selected in the farm at Nagercoil were sold to the ryots of Nanjanad during the year, mainly through the presidents of the seed unions. Economic planting of paddy seedlings either in singles or in twos and threes has now become general in South Travancore. Demonstrations of scientific methods of cultivation were extensively carried out during the year.

(2) *Punja Experimental Farm at Alleppey*.—The experimental cultivation of 30 acres of punja lands at Alleppey was continued during the year. This was the fifth annual crop taken from the land in succession, and the results obtained during the last 4 years show that punja lands can be made to yield a successful crop annually instead of biennially. The total yield during 1096 was 5,303 paras or 176 paras per acre of land, and the total net profit was Rs. 1,398 or Rs. 47 per acre. The special features of this experimental cultivation were (1) liming the land at the rate of 600 lbs. per acre and thorough ploughing during the hot weather soon after the harvest and (2) the application of manures as a top dressing to the growing crop. As a result of the demonstrations carried out on the punja farm at Alleppey, nearly 3,000 acres of punja lands were brought under cultivation during the year. The department proposes to carry out similar demonstrations at other centres also with a view to make the annual cultivation of punja lands a general practice. Experiments to improve the quality of paddy seeds by single plant and mass selection were continued during the year. The area under Banku paddy was still further extended during the year. Its cultivation was demonstrated with success in the taluks of Karunagapalli, Changanachery and Muvattupuzha. Of the four varieties of deep-water paddy seeds secured from Bengal, those known as *Bazal* and *Kholaman* are reported to thrive well in the low-lying paddy fields of Kuttanad where they were tried during the south-west monsoon.

B. Coconut.—The manurial experiment started 12 years ago with 10 coconut trees in the Experimental Farm at Trivandrum, was continued during the year, with the result that the average yield which was 4.4 coconuts per tree in 1085 rose to 53.2 nuts in 1096. Several manurial demonstrations were also conducted on ryots' lands. A private coconut garden at Tiruvalla which has been ploughed regularly once a month during the last three years, under departmental advice, has proved so successful that the yield from the 40 trees rose from 250 nuts in 1093 to 2,000 in 1096.

The coconut farm at Oachira, mainly intended for cultural experiments was ploughed five times during the year and showed appreciable results. Observations were made during the year to ascertain the interval between successive inflorescences and the duration of the successive stages in the development of the nut. The Coconut Farm at Alleppey has paved the way for the conversion of a large tract of sandy waste near Alleppey into attractive coconut gardens. In the Demonstration Farm at Shertallay, the yield from the trees rose from 9,175 nuts in 1095 to 11,871 in 1096 due to proper manuring. The department continued to pay attention to the improvement of coconut cultivation by demonstrations of scientific methods and manuring and by taking practical measures to diminish the ravages of pests and diseases. 4,200 coconut seeds were selected and put in the nursery at Alleppey and the seedlings will be available for sale during the current year. The private farm at Pallikkal which stocks coconut seeds and seedlings under the supervision of the department, sold 7,664 seedlings and 6,542 seeds, against 7,500 seedlings and 5,300 seeds in 1095.

C. Sugar-cane.—The manurial experiments on sugar-cane were as usual conducted on ryots' lands. The experimental cultivation at Muvattupuzha showed that the imported variety of sugar-cane known as *red Mauritius* is superior to the local variety, the yield obtained from the former being 984 lbs. of jaggery against 896 lbs. from the latter, giving an increase in income of Rs. 88 per acre. A large number of *red Mauritius* sugar-cane sets were distributed among the ryots of North Travancore. Experiments were also started at the Paddy Farm at Tiruppatisaram to test the possibility of cultivating sugar-cane in South Travancore in rotation with paddy; at the Cattle Farm, Trivandrum, to test its cultivation on poor laterite lands capable of being irrigated from wells; and along the foot of the hills at Shencottah. A trial of varieties was started during the year in the Demonstration Farm at Alwaye and 5 varieties were under trial. As a result of the demonstrations conducted in previous years, it is reported that there was great demand for sugar-cane manure during the year, especially from the ryots of the Tiruvalla, Kottayam and Ettumanur taluks, which was partly met by the department and partly by private firms and merchants who have opened manure depots in different centres.

D. Tapioca.—As regards tapioca, the manurial, varietal and other experiments that were in progress in the Trivandrum Experimental Farm were discontinued with its abolition and fresh experiments were started towards the close of the year in the Cattle Farm at Trivandrum. Rotation experiments were continued in the Experimental Farm at Kottarakara, and manurial demonstrations were conducted on ryots' lands in the taluks of Kottayam, Changanachery, Tiruvalla and Muvattupuzha. As a result of these demonstrations, it is found that an acre of land in Tiruvalla which under ordinary conditions would yield only 5 candies of roots, could be made to yield as much as 15 candies by proper manuring.

E. Pepper.—With a view to the study of varietal characters and manurial requirements of pepper, a special pepper farm was opened at Koni in 1095. In addition to the 60 acres planted there with four varieties of vines in 1095, 90 acres more were cleared in 1096 and planted up with 11 varieties.

F. Other crops.—The cultivation of fodder crops like *chulam* and the guinea grass was tried with success in several farms. The experiments on cotton conducted at Shencottah were successful and it is proposed to extend them to South Travancore also during the current year. Coffee seeds have been sown in the Pepper Farm at Koni and the hill portion of the farm at Kottarakara has been planted up with anjili, jack, cashew and tamarind seedlings. Nearly 5 acres

of the Kottarakara Farm are under rubber, three years old. For want of a suitable site, the opening of the proposed Fruit Farm in South Travancore had to be postponed; but the cultivation of fruit trees was carried on in the Trivandrum Cattle Farm, Kottarakara Experimental Farm and Koni Pepper Farm, and the ryots were encouraged to start new orchards and were supplied with seedlings and grafts of various fruit trees.

152. *Seeds, manure and implements.*—As already stated, the supply of selected seeds of paddy, coconut and vegetables continued to receive attention at the hands of the department. Besides the paddy and coconut seeds sold by the department, and through the presidents of Seed Unions, 434 packets of vegetable seeds were distributed from the Experimental Farm at Trivandrum. The department also supplied during the year seeds of groundnut, cotton, red Mauritius sugar-cane and guinea grass. Ploughing demonstrations with improved ploughs were conducted on paddy lands at different places and the advantages of introducing motor tractors for ploughing were demonstrated for the first time during the year. Demonstrations with the Fordson motor plough were made on the punja lands at Kuppapuram near Alleppey, on hard laterite lands at Trivandrum, and on paddy lands, both dry and under water, at Nagercoil. The results of the trials show that the average cost of ploughing per acre (including 20 per cent. of capital cost for depreciation) was Rs. 5 for punja lands and Rs. 6½ for double crop wet lands in Nanjanad. There was great demand for the Meston and the Climax ploughs introduced by the department; but as the cost of these ploughs was rather prohibitive and as equally efficacious ploughs of local manufacture were cheaper, 50 of these latter were purchased and distributed among officers for trial, demonstration and sale.

Demonstrations on the advantages of manuring were conducted in several places and manures to the value of Rs. 15,941 were sold during the year. There were 13 departmental depôts and 11 branch depôts under the management of commission agents. In addition to these, there were two joint stock companies, a syndicate and numerous private merchants engaged in the collection and sale of manures. The total value of manures consumed through the various channels is estimated to be not less than Rs. 50,000. With the provision made in the Revised Agricultural Loans Rules for the advance of loans for the purchase of manures on personal security, it is hoped that the ryots will take full advantage of the benefits to be derived by the use of scientific manures.

153. *Live Stock—Cattle Farms.*—Two cattle breeding farms were maintained by the department, one at Trivandrum and the other at Esantimangalam. The object of the former is to produce a good milking strain of cows and that of the latter to produce good breeding bulls and distribute them in the country with a view to improve the local breeds of cattle used for draught. At the close of the year, the strength of the herd in the Cattle Breeding Farm at Esantimangalam was 57, consisting of 5 bulls, 46 cows and 6 calves. There were 41 animals in the Cattle Farm at Trivandrum at the beginning of the year. 11 Karachi cows, 2 bulls, 4 Surati she-buffaloes and 2 he-buffaloes were added to the stock during the year and the total number of animals at the end of the year was 68. At the beginning of the year, the department had 17 breeding bulls and one bull-buffalo, and at the close there were 17 bulls and 3 he-buffaloes. The total number of cows served by the bulls was 477—356 being covered by the bulls of the Trivandrum Cattle Farm. The scheme sanctioned by the Darbar for the award of grants for the maintenance of private seed bulls was brought into force with effect from the 1st Kumbham 1096 and 18 bulls were awarded a grant of Rs. 75 each per annum.

A small flock of Coimbatore sheep is kept in the Silk Farm, Trivandrum. At the beginning of the year there were 12 rams and 15 ewes and at the end 17 rams and 24 ewes making a total of 41. 20 lbs. of wool were extracted during the year. This together with the wool obtained in 1095 was cleaned, spun and made into blankets and rugs. The overseer in the Silk Farm was specially trained during the year in blanket-weaving and rug-making.

The Poultry Farm which was opened at Trivandrum in 1095 was maintained during the year. The strength of the stock at the end of the year was 63.

154. *Sericulture*.—The Inspector of Sericulture was on tour for 75 days and the Sub-Inspector for 127 days during the year. The Italian variety of mulberry planted in the Silk Farm at Trivandrum was found to thrive well under irrigation. 4 acres are under mulberry in the farm and 17 and 8 acres respectively in the grant-in-aid silk farms at Vidurai and Changanachery. 27 acres of private land were planted up with mulberry during the year in the taluks of Nedumangad and Changanachery. The total area so far planted with mulberry is reported to be about 55 acres. With a view to collect seeds for distribution among the village rearers, experiments were conducted in the Silk Farms at Trivandrum and Nedumangad on the rearing of the Pusa hybrid, and the Bengal and Mysore varieties of silk worms. Rearing was also conducted in the grant-in-aid silk farms. The cocoons produced in the farm and those purchased from villagers were reeled and silk was woven in the Silk Farm at Trivandrum from the yarn obtained therefrom. The Trivandrum Silk School managed by the Salvation Army with the aid of a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the Darbar continued to work on the same lines as in previous years. Of the 12 students admitted in 1095, 6 passed the final examination, the remaining having left the school before completing the course. The Salvation Army has discontinued the school with effect from the current year, and the recommendation of the Director to utilise the grant sanctioned for the school towards helping the trained silk rearers is under consideration. The question of assigning waste lands on favourable terms for the cultivation of mulberry is also engaging the attention of the Darbar.

155. *Agricultural education, publication, and exhibition*.—The Agricultural Middle School sanctioned to be opened at Alwaye could not be opened as the building was not completed by the local Shashtyabdupurthi Memorial Committee for want of funds. The Darbar has sanctioned the required funds and made arrangements to complete the building without delay and start the school during the current year. The night schools attached to the Paddy Farm, Nagercoil, and the Cattle Farm, Trivandrum, in which agricultural labourers, both boys and adults, are admitted and given elementary, general and agricultural education, as well as practical training in scientific agriculture, were working satisfactorily. 20 Pulaya students attended the night school in the paddy farm.

A number of bulletins and leaflets were published in English and Malayalam for educating the public in agricultural matters. The Travancore Economic Journal continued to be published and 33 articles on agriculture, 14 on industries and 12 on co-operation were published during the year. The management and control of the journal have since been transferred to the Economic Development Board. Two Exhibitions were conducted during the year, one at Trivandrum in October 1920, in connection with the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, and the other at Oachira in connection with the usual annual fair at the place, in which every effort was made to make the agricultural section both attractive and interesting.

156. *Veterinary*.—The number of Veterinary Institutions remained the same as in 1095, viz., 5 hospitals and 6 dispensaries. An additional veterinary dispensary was sanctioned for Shencottah, but it was opened only in the current year. The Veterinary Officers whose work comprise both touring as well as hospital work, visited 400 villages, performed 107 inoculations and treated 2,746 animals. The total number of animals treated in all the institutions during the year was 7,724, against 6,573 in the previous year, thus making a total of 10,470 animals treated during the year against 8,532 in 1095. 37 elephants were also treated during the year, of which 29 were discharged cured, 4 were under treatment at the close of the year and 4 died. 1,746 operations including 42 castrations were performed, against 1,411 in the previous year.

Rinderpest was prevalent in parts of the Tovala, Agastisvaram, Chirayinkil and Quilon taluks. There was also a mild attack of foot and mouth disease in Agastisvaram and Eraniel; and a few cases of anthrax were reported from Eraniel and Changanachery. The veterinary officers took all possible preventive and

remedial measures to stamp them out. Except in the case of rinderpest in South Travancore, the mortality was very small. Towards the close of the year, arrangements were made for the prompt reporting of epidemic cattle diseases by village revenue officers to enable veterinary officers to get timely information of outbreaks of contagious diseases.

157. *Fisheries*.—The Inspector of Fisheries conducted an investigation of the inland fisheries of the State and submitted proposals for leasing out the fisheries in some of the waters. He also studied the migratory habits of certain backwater fishes. The experiments on the breeding of the different species of prawns were continued in the Prawn Breeding Farm at Ayiramtengu. The results of the observations so far made show that none of the marine species of prawns breed in the backwater, but that they are carried into it during their larval and post-larval stages by the tides. An investigation of the fresh water fisheries of the State was also carried out during the year with a view to lease them out.

Mr. L. A. Netto continued to exercise the right of collecting shank shells from the sea. He has set up a button factory at Trivandrum, and with a view to encourage him in the venture, he has been permitted to utilise the shank shells required for the manufacture of buttons free of royalty, the royalty on the exported shells being also reduced to Rs. 2½ per 100. The right of collecting lime-shells from the deep sea beds at Kadiyapattanam and Vizhinjam alone were leased out during the year, as the leasing of the right of collecting lime-shells and sea mussels from the sea bed from Cape Comorin to Trivandrum in 1095 caused hardship. The number of fish-curing yards at the commencement of the year was 2. Four new yards were sanctioned to be opened, viz., at Pallithode, Mararikulam, Poonturai and Cheramankarai; but one yard only was actually opened during the year, viz., at Pallithode. The number of curers at Muttam rose from 64 in 1095 to 66 in 1096 and at Alleppey from 12 in 1095 to 15 in 1096. During the year 13,421 maunds and 29 seers and 2,950 maunds and 3 seers of fish were cured at Muttam and Alleppey respectively. The fish-curing yard at Pallithode was opened in Tulam 1096; and 2,004 maunds and 36 seers of fish were cured. This yard is used solely by the Malabar Coast Industrials. The Director reports that arrangements are being made to admit other curers also. Experiments on light and hard curing and the smoking of different kinds of fish were continued in the fish-curing yard at Alleppey. The quantity of fish and fish products exported fell from 3,25,092 cwts. in 1095 to 2,33,774 in 1096. The decrease is reported to be due to a bad fishing season and to the low price of fish that prevailed in the Tamil Districts. The total value of fish products exported during the year is estimated at Rs. 17,80,237. The total receipts from the backwater fisheries during the year amounted to Rs. 9,266 against Rs. 8,185 in 1095. The increase is due to the lease of the fisheries of Pozhikara and certain canals in the Parur taluk. The departmental fish oil factory at Alleppey was leased out during the year to the Sri Padmanabhavilasam Co-operative Society for a period of two years, on a rental of Rs. 75 per annum. The Society worked the factory for 8 days during the sardine season. The profit earned by the society by working the factory for these days was Rs. 109 the yield being 364 gallons of oil and 1 ton 23 cwts. and 54 lbs. of guano on 11 tons of sardines dealt with. The trial of improved implements of fishing was continued in the year. The Fishery School at Panavalli continued to make good progress during the year; its strength rose from 74 to 87 and the average attendance was nearly 70 per cent. Besides general education, the boys were given training in weaving, net-making, coir-making and the catching and cure of fish. 2 private night schools were started during the year, at Kuzhitturai and at Cheriazhikkal in the Karunagapalli taluk, and they received a grant of Rs. 10 each per mensem. The working of the Vala Samudayoddharini Co-operative Society at Pallipuram continued to be satisfactory. Two more societies were started towards the close of the year at Arur and at Muttam. A village association (Karayogam) has also been started at Pallipuram, at which disputes between members of the Association are amicably

settled. It is also reported that a Vala Conference was held at the same place during the year at which measures to be adopted for the educational, social and economic improvement of the community were discussed. The question of assigning to these landless people waste land at concession rates is under consideration. The reports on the working of the Fishery Schools and the Co-operative Society at Panavalli were published as a leaflet and copies widely circulated during the year.

158. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The agricultural receipts of the year, including veterinary fees, amounted to Rs. 12,432 and the receipts under fisheries to Rs. 12,510. The total expenditure under the agricultural branch during the year was Rs. 1,67,983 and that under the fisheries was Rs. 15,419.

159. *General.*—Revised rules were passed during the year regulating the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation. A system of equated repayments was for the first time introduced under which the amount due for each instalment is fixed once for all so as to cover both the principal and interest; the procedure has been considerably simplified and provision is made for the grant of loans on easy terms for the purchase of agricultural implements, manure and live stock, and also for the purchase of machinery to render agricultural produce fit for the market. Enhanced powers have been given to the Land Revenue Officers so as to popularise the grant of loans and strict instructions have been issued to them to see that applications for loans are promptly attended to. A lakh of rupees has been allotted for the purpose in the budget for the current year.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

160. *Personnel.*—Dr. S. G. Barker continued to be the Director of Industries till the 12th April 1921, when he proceeded to England on combined privilege leave and furlough for 13 months and 4 days, preparatory to retirement. Mr. I. C. Chacko, the State Geologist, was appointed to be in charge of the department without prejudice to his own duties.

161. *Expansion of the department.*—The activity of the department was mainly directed towards propaganda and investigation work for the establishment of larger industries in the State, towards the introduction of improved methods in existing industries, and towards the spread of industrial and technical education. Some of the minor industrial establishments which were not turning out work of any value, such as the bamboo depôt and the screwpine depôt were abolished during the year.

162. *Economic Development Board.*—In view of the very great importance of developing the economic resources of the State, the establishment of new industries and the expansion of old ones, and with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the several Development Departments and to have the advantage of non-official advice, the Darbar sanctioned the creation of an Economic Development Board during the year, consisting of 20 members, 7 officials comprising the Heads of the Development Departments and an experienced Engineer, and 13 non-officials, representing such interests as planting, agriculture, industries, commerce and banking. The Board is an advisory body with power to discuss questions of detail as well as the policy relating to the working of the various Development Departments and to co-ordinate their activities, to make suggestions to the Darbar in regard to industrial, agricultural and other matters of economic importance, to consider important proposals and schemes referred to it by the Darbar or by the heads of the Development Departments and to make recommendations thereon. The Conservator of Forests, who is the senior official member, has been appointed President of the Board, and he has been given a full-time Secretary and a small staff. The first meeting of the Board was held on the 30th July 1921. The Travancore Economic Journal, which was under the management of the Agricultural Department, has been, as already stated, placed under the control and direction of the Development Board and

the scope of the journal has been ordered to be widened so as to embrace the activities of the Industrial, Forest, Agricultural and Co-operative departments. The Development Board did considerable spade work during the year by laying down the lines of its working, appointing sub-committees and referring to the Darbar for decision certain matters of doubt in regard to its working.

163. *Laboratory and Research Work.*—To obviate the difficulty experienced on account of the want of a suitable laboratory for the Chemical Assistant's research work, the Darbar sanctioned the construction of an *Annexe* to the Science Laboratory of H. H. the Maha Raja's College for boys for the use of the Chemists of the Industries and the Geological Departments. The work of the Chemical Assistant was directed to the following subjects during the year, viz., (1) utilisation of the spent wash from the Nagercoil distillery; (2) special chemical and physical features of the local lac; (3) malting and fermenting properties of paddy; (4) possibilities of extraction of sugar from sweet potatoes; and (5) analysis of some samples of the local soaps.

164. *Factory Industries.*

(a) *Essential Oil Factory.*—The essential oil factory which was installed in Ponmudi towards the close of 1095 continued to work under the charge of the Oil Assistant. As it was, however, found that the work of the factory was not a success, it was abolished and the office of the Oil Assistant was merged in that of the Director of Industries and the Oil Assistant was directed to do touring to popularise the improved method of lemon grass distillation. The three lemon grass oil stills in the possession of the department were offered to be lent to private gentlemen for installation at the three chief centres of lemon grass cultivation, viz., Alwaye, Tiruvalla and Kotamangalam for experimental and demonstrational working, but the only offer that has so far materialised is that of Mr. Vincent who has installed one of the stills and is working it at Mundakayam, on condition that it will be open to public inspection and that the department should be put in possession of figures connected with the production of oil. One of the other two stills has been set up in the office of the Director of Industries where work on essential oils is conducted by the Oil Assistant in collaboration with the Chemistry Professor of the Arts College.

(b) *Jaggery Factory.*—On the recommendation of Dr. Barker, the Darbar had sanctioned in 1095 a Jaggery Factory at Eraviperur, Tiruvalla, with a view to popularise the extraction of sugar-cane juice and the manufacture of jaggery therefrom on up-to-date lines. The required plant and machinery were ordered from Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Quilon; a site was selected for the construction of the factory and a manager and a mechanic were appointed for the purpose. It was, however, subsequently found that the site selected for the factory was not suitable for the purpose and it was therefore abandoned and arrangements are in progress for the acquisition of a suitable new site. The machinery ordered was also found to be neither suitable nor powerful enough and it was accordingly transferred to the office of the Director of Industries at Trivandrum with a view to its being utilised in the proposed *annexe* to the College Laboratory. As the acquisition of a suitable site, the building of a factory and its equipment meant much time, the services of the manager, the mechanic and the peon attached to the factory were dispensed with. Arrangements have been made for putting up the building immediately after the land acquisition proceedings are completed and for purchasing the required machinery. The necessary funds for the purpose have been provided in the budget of the department for 1097.

(c) *Sugar Factory.*—With a view to consider the possibilities of fully utilising locally, sugar yielding raw products, such as jaggery and molasses, which are now exported in large quantities from Travancore, a conference of some of the leading merchants interested in the sugar industry was held in the Public Offices, Trivandrum, under the presidency of the Dewan, on the 14th March 1921, and as a

result of the conference, the Darbar resolved to help the flotation of a responsible company for establishing an up-to-date sugar refinery in South Travancore. It was estimated that the establishment of a refinery to deal on an average with 250 cwts. of jaggery per day would cost about Rs. 12 lakhs. A press communiqué was issued inviting the attention of the public to the proposed refinery and inviting applicants to take up the management of the scheme. The applications have been referred for consideration to the Economic Development Board and its recommendations are under consideration.

165. Cottage Industries.

(a) *Bamboo Depot*.—This was opened at Alwaye in Dhanu 1095 with the object of encouraging the basket-making industry by the introduction of new models and helping the community engaged in the work by finding a ready market for the finished product. As the institution did not accomplish the object with which it was started, it was abolished with effect from the 1st Chingam 1097.

(b) *Screwpine Depot*.—This depot which was opened in Medam 1095 at Mavelikara to develop the industry of mat weaving and manufacture of hats, money bags, fancy boxes, etc., and to help the community engaged in it, similarly failed in its purpose and was abolished with effect from 1st Chingam 1097.

(c) *Weaving Depot at Eraniel*.—This institution which was started in the latter half of 1095 was intended to impart instruction to the weavers of the locality in improved methods of weaving and design and was practically identical in scope and aim with the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute at Nagercoil. The necessity for maintaining two institutions of the same kind so near each other was discussed at a conference held at Nagercoil and it was resolved that the two institutions should be amalgamated and the one at Nagercoil worked on improved lines. The amalgamation was accordingly effected from the 1st Kumbham 1096. The Nagercoil institution which was under the Director of Public Instruction was transferred to the control of the Director of Industries.

(d) *Peripatetic work in weaving*.—In view of the importance of propaganda work in the matter of the introduction of improved methods and the use of improved implements in regard to weaving, a Peripatetic Officer was appointed to inspect fly shuttle looms already set up, to suggest improvements in them, teach their owners how to mend them and supply them with missing or broken parts. He was also asked to set up improved looms at large weaving centres and demonstrate to the weavers their advantages and teach them how to make improved designs. The chief among the places visited by him during the year on the above mission were Changanachery, Tiruvalla, Punnapra, Taikkattucheri, Ettumanur, Punalur, Chirayinkil, Quilon and Mayyanad.

(e) *Apiculture*.—The model apiary at Trivandrum was in charge of the Apicultural Assistant, and about twenty hives were maintained by him. The Apicultural branch was made permanent and was amalgamated with the office of the Director of Industries towards the close of the year. The Apicultural Assistant was directed to attend to both demonstration and propaganda work in the villages. He accordingly visited different places and showed the people the advantages of improved methods of bee-keeping. He also visited the private apiaries already started by the people. The chief centre of these private apiaries is Trivandrum, where the number of apiaries has gone up to about 30. This industry and the attendant mulberry cultivation have spread to other parts of the country, especially Nagercoil, Martandam, Nedumangad, Mulagumood and Aramada. The collection of wild honey from forests, not being a legitimate item of work of this department, was given up during the year.

166. *Shellac Industry*.—The one year's period for which this branch had been sanctioned expired in Makaram 1096, and on the report of the Assistant, the period was extended up to the close of 1097. His work during the year was mainly of an experimental nature. Among the experiments conducted were the observations

of the life and habits of the lac insect on different kinds of trees commonly found in the State, such as *kusumb*, drumstick and *acacias*. The Shellac Assistant was asked to tour throughout the State and study the suitability of the varying conditions of climate, soil and trees for the culture of the lac insects and submit comprehensive proposals for starting sufficiently large demonstrational cultural stations at three or four important and suitable centres.

167. Technical Education.

(a) *The S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil*.—The Eraniel Weaving Depot was, as already stated, amalgamated during the year with this institution and was placed under the control of the Industries Department, with effect from 1st Kumbham 1096. A Visitors' Board consisting of officials and non-officials was created and the institution was reorganised, both as regards its staff and the qualifications of the pupils and the courses of instruction to be imparted to them. The main features of the reorganisation were the discontinuance of the purely literary side of the education imparted, the fixing of a minimum standard of general education for admission in the case of pupils, the reservation of 80 per cent. of the total strength of the classes to boys of the weaving community and the grant of enhanced stipends to the pupils with a view to make it worth their while to remain in the school to the end of the course and qualify fully; the syllabus of the school was also revised and made more practical than before. The Superintendent of the institute was deputed to Madras, Bezwada and some other places to see and study new weaving appliances. Sanction was also accorded during the year for attaching a depot to the institute for stocking and selling weaving appliances and parts of improved looms to weavers. Funds have also been provided in the budget of the department for 1097 for the purchase of improved warping machines from the Madras and Mysore Industries Departments.

(b) *Sri Mulam Technical Institute, Trivandrum*.—This institution which was opened towards the close of 1095, as a tentative measure, for training Mechanical Overseers and Fitters, was made permanent, and an additional lecturer on Building Construction was appointed for the school. The school commenced with 12 students in the Mechanical Overseers' class and 9 students in the Fitters' class. With the reopening of the school in July 1921, 9 students in the Overseers' class and 8 in the Fitters' class were newly admitted into the school. The results of the first year's examinations were satisfactory. The grant of a stipend of Rs. 5 each per mensem to the students of the Fitters' first year class, and Rs. 7 each for those of the Fitters' second year class and a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem to the best student in each of the two Overseers' classes was sanctioned with effect from Chingam 1097.

(c) *The School of Arts, Trivandrum and the grants-in-aid educational industrial institutions for boys*.—The School of Arts continued under the control of the Education Department throughout the year. It was transferred to the Department of Industries from 1st Chingam 1097. Similarly, the control of the grants-in-aid educational industrial institutions for boys in the State was transferred from the control of the Director of Public Instruction to that of the Director of Industries, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1097.

(d) *The Carpentry School, Quilon*.—As the old carpentry school at Quilon was not being conducted on proper lines and was working very inefficiently, the Darbar sanctioned its conversion into a practical smithery and carpentry school and its transfer from the control of the Education Department to that of the Department of Industries. The transfer took effect from 1st Chingam 1097. A revised syllabus for the carpentry section has been approved as a tentative measure. It is proposed to have a course of 3 years with facilities for practical training and to admit to the course only students possessing the Vernacular School Final Certificate, to be selected by a Board consisting of the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, and four non-official gentlemen of the locality, preference being given to students belonging to the carpenter, blacksmith and other artizan classes. A stipend is also to be given to the students to make it worth their while to undergo the course of instruction.

(e) *The School of Commerce at Alleppey.*—In view of the large demand that had been created by the rapid expansion of trade and of the joint stock movement for the services of men trained in commercial correspondence, book-keeping, accountancy and kindred subjects, the establishment of a Commercial School for the training of young men desirous of engaging in commercial undertakings and of filling the responsible positions of managers, secretaries and accountants in such concerns was considered necessary, and the Darbar accordingly sanctioned the opening of a School of Commerce at Alleppey, the chief commercial centre of the State, to train candidates for appearing for the intermediate and advanced grades of the Madras Government Technical Examinations. The school was opened in Chingam 1097. The school consists of an English and a Vernacular section with two years' courses in each and has a staff of well-qualified teachers. A Board of Visitors consisting of 6 non-official gentlemen of the locality has been created to make periodical visits to the school and advise the Director of Industries in the proper working of the institution.

168. *Foreign scholarships.*—Of the four State scholars that had been sent to England for industrial and technical studies, two, viz., Messrs. George and Kumara Das were recalled during the year, since they were reported to have completed their courses, while the periods of scholarship in the case of the remaining two were extended to the close of the year 1921 to enable them to obtain practical experience in factory work. In addition to these scholars, Mr. A. Gopala Menon, M. A., Assistant Professor of Economics in H. H. the Maha Raja's College, was early in the current year deputed to England for advanced studies in Commerce, Banking and Industry.

169. *Miscellaneous.*

(a) *Exhibitions.*—In connection with the visit of Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Willingdon in October 1920, the department organised an Exhibition at Trivandrum, of the best specimens of all the local arts and industries. All branches of Forestry, Agriculture, Industries and Geology were represented. The Exhibition was opened by Their Excellencies on the 26th October 1920 and lasted for about a week, and was much appreciated. An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was conducted at Oachira by private agency in the month of Mithunam 1096.

(b) The question of affording facilities for paper pulp industry in the State has been engaging the attention of the Darbar for some time. Mr. Dhanukoti Pillai, Senior Deputy Conservator of Forests, who has been appointed Forest Utilisation Officer, has been deputed to exploit the possibilities of this industry in the State.

The department continued to render help to the trade by way of finding foreign markets for local products and manufactures and giving advice freely on matters referred to it by the public.

The utilisation of water power for the generation of electrical power, to be used for industrial and other purposes, also engaged the attention of the Darbar during the year.

170. *Finance.*—The expenditure of the department was Rs. 66,739, against Rs. 74,615 in the previous year.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

171. *Number of Companies.*—There were 165 companies working at the beginning of the year, including 16 charitable associations registered under Section 26

of the Travancore Companies Regulation. 52 new companies were registered during the year, all limited by shares, against 101 new companies in the previous year. This fall in the registration of new companies in 1096, is reported to be due to the heavy strain in the money market felt all over the State, besides the unusual dulness in the demand for the staple products of the land, such as copra, pepper, rubber and tea. The number of new registrations in the year cannot, however, be considered unsatisfactory, considering that the rise in the new flotations during 1095 was abnormal, due to the boom in company promotion immediately after the close of the war, felt in Travancore as elsewhere. One noticeable feature in the companies registered during the year is the avoidance of inflation in the authorised capital, the highest amount of authorised capital being only 7 lakhs as against 25 lakhs in 1095. One company reported final dissolution in the year and its name was removed from the register. Eight companies went into voluntary liquidation and two were treated as defunct, and their names have been transferred to the list of companies not at work. Thus there were 200 companies on the rolls at the end of the year, all limited by shares, excluding the 16 charitable associations registered under Section 26 of the Regulation. But the number of the working companies at the close of the year was only 190. Of these, 43 were banking companies, 85 trading and manufacturing companies, 8 industrial companies, 38 planting companies and the remaining 16 were companies engaged in motor and other transport.

172. *Finance.*—Four companies increased their capital during the year, viz., (i) The Trivandrum Permanent Fund, Ltd., from Rs. 3,45,000 to Rs. 6,00,000, (ii) The Changanachery Banking Company, Ltd., from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 3,00,000, (iii) The Motor Transport and Aerial Ropeway Company, Ltd., from Rs. 3,67,000 to Rs. 6,00,000 and (iv) The Munnar Indian Co-operative Store, Ltd., from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000. There was no case of reduction of capital reported during the year. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid-up capitals of all the companies together amounted to Rs. 5,63,97,980, Rs. 1,40,33,126, and Rs. 73,97,576 respectively.

173. *Foreign Companies.*—There were 62 companies registered outside Travancore having places of business in the State at the beginning of the year. 3 of these reported having ceased to have places of business in the State, and 4 new companies reported having opened places of business in Travancore and filed the documents contemplated by Section 278 of the Regulation. Thus, the number of companies which were of foreign incorporation having places of business in the State at the close of the year was 63.

174. *Inspection.*—26 companies were inspected by the Registrar during the year, against 59 in 1095, as his presence at headquarters was required in connection with his substantive appointment as Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil. The Auditor appointed to assist him in this important work, inspected the offices of 35 companies during the year. The services of the Auditor were also made available for such of the companies as applied for the same for an inspection or audit of their accounts, by way of either an examination of their state of affairs or a super-audit. Three companies accordingly availed themselves of his services, two for the purpose of inspection of accounts or optional audit, and one for statutory audit as required under Section 135 of the Regulation.

175. *Audit.*—There were 22 Auditors licensed under Section 148 of the Regulation at the commencement of the year, of whom two held permanent certificates without time-limit. The period prescribed under 11 licenses expired during the year; the holders of four of these did not apply for renewal. A permanent certificate was issued to one of the remaining 7 by way of renewal, while three were granted renewal certificates with time-limit. 12 fresh licenses were issued during the year, one of which was permanent, while the remaining 11 were with the usual time-limit of 2 years. Thus the number of license-holders at the close of the year was 27, 4 of whom held permanent certificates.

176. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 13, 903, against Rs. 31, 621 in 1095, the decrease being due to the fall in the registration of companies. The expenditure rose from Rs. 4,979 to Rs. 8,313 during the year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

177. *Administration.*—With a view to place the department under an officer having up-to-date knowledge of the working of the co-operative movement and thus improve the efficiency and usefulness of the department, Mr. R. Vaidyalingam Pillai, B.A., B. L., District Superintendent of Police, was deputed for training under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, for a period of six months. This officer left for Madras on the 14th Mithunam 1096. The Senior Co-operative Inspector was also similarly deputed for training for 3 months under an Assistant Registrar in Madras.

The Registrar was out on tour for 125 days and inspected 108 Societies against 165 days and 56 Societies in 1095. The number of circles remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 7, under seven Inspectors with headquarters at Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon, Mavelikara, Alleppey, Kottayam and Perumbavur.

178. *Number of Societies.*—The year opened with 177 societies. There were 21 applications pending registration at the beginning of the year, while 116 fresh applications were received during the year. 92 societies were registered, one application was rejected and the remaining 44 applications were in various stages of enquiry. Of the new societies, 73 are agricultural and 19 non-agricultural. The movement has now spread to all the taluks of the State except Devicolum. 26 of the societies registered during the year were for the depressed classes, 3 being for Christian fisherfolk, 8 for Arayans and Valans, and the remaining 15 for Pulayas, both Hindu and Christian. Three societies, all of them of the distributive type, at Mavelikara, Thuckalai and Tiruvattar, bearing Nos. 24, 39 and 138, were removed from the rolls during the year, as in spite of repeated advice and warnings they did not improve and had already incurred heavy losses. Thus the total number of societies at the end of the year was 266. Of these, only 226 were actually working at the close of the year, the remaining 40 (consisting of 39 registered during the year and one registered in 1095) not having started work. The following statement shows the distribution of the societies in the several circles, as compared with 1095 :—

Names of circles.		No. of societies.	
		1095	1096
Padmanabhapuram (5 taluks)	...	28	31
Trivandrum (4 taluks)		20	33
Quilon (6 taluks)	...	28	36
Mavelikara (3 taluks)	...	26	50
Alleppey (3 taluks)		24	46
Kottayam (6 taluks)	...	21	30
Perumbavur (7 taluks)	...	30	40
		177	266

It is in the Mavelikara Circle that the movement has made much headway; 26 of the newly registered Societies belong to this circle. It is reported that some of the earliest societies also belong to this circle.

179. *The nature and working of Societies.*—The subjoined statement shows the nature of the work of the societies :—

Nature of society.		No.
Central Society	...	1
Agricultural	{ Credit ...	170
	{ Credit, Production and sale ...	44
		214
Non-agricultural	{ Credit ...	37
	{ Purchase, Credit and sale etc. ...	5
	{ Distribution ...	6
	{ Other types ...	3
		51
Total.		266

The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., continued to be the only central financing institution in the State. The year began with 126 members, of whom 65 were individuals and the rest societies. 64 individuals and 20 societies were newly admitted as members during the year, while 13 individuals were removed, 10 for default in payment of share and loan instalments, 2 by death and 1 by voluntary withdrawal. There were thus at the end of the year 116 individuals and 81 society members. The total number of shares subscribed for stood at 372 on the last day of the year. The paid-up share capital at the beginning of the year amounted to Bh. Rs. 16,140. A sum of Bh. Rs. 5,120 was collected during the year and Bh. Rs. 1,620 had to be paid off on account of the withdrawal of shares. Thus the aggregate paid-up share capital rose to Bh. Rs. 19,640. The calls in arrears amounted to Bh. Rs. 4,520, due from 25 affiliated societies and 57 individual co-operators. Current and fixed deposits to the extent of Bh. Rs. 1,991 and Bh. Rs. 550 respectively were received from members during the year, as also a sum of Bh. Rs. 230 under the former head from non-members. It is reported that these very low deposits are due to the low rate of interest offered by the bank, viz., 6 per cent., and that the question of raising the borrowing and lending rates of the Bank is engaging the attention of the Board of management. Under loans to societies and individuals, there was a sum of Bh. Rs. 67,397 outstanding at the beginning of the year, of which Bh. Rs. 37,782 were overdue. A sum of Bh. Rs. 19,420 was advanced during the year to individual members and Bh. Rs. 15,750 to societies. The demand, collection and balance under this head amounted to Bh. Rs. 64,329, Bh. Rs. 29,554 and Bh. Rs. 34,775 respectively. There was some improvement in collection during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, the percentage of balance to demand at the end of the year being 54 against 70 in 1095; but the arrears are still very heavy. It is reported that legal steps have been taken by the bank against a few of the old societies in which the overdue loans are mostly locked up, viz., Nos. 2, 11, 12, 19, 20 and 32. A sum of Bh. Rs. 3,600 was pending collection at the beginning of the year under interest and a sum of Bh. Rs. 6,516 fell due during the year. Of this, a sum of Bh. Rs. 6,422 was collected, leaving a balance of Bh. Rs. 3,694. The net profit earned during the year was Bh. Rs. 3,158 against Rs. 2,697 in 1095. The Reserve Fund was raised from Bh. Rs. 2,521 to Bh. Rs. 3,310 and the whole of this amount is invested in the Anchal Savings Bank.

Of the 265 Primary Societies, 214 are agricultural and 51 non-agricultural, against 143 and 33 respectively in 1095. Of these, 125 of the former and 48 of the latter were of the limited liability kind.

180. *Membership.*—Excluding the 61 Society members of the Central Bank, the total number of members rose from 11,664 to 17,237 or by nearly 50 per cent. 12,536 of these co-operators belonged to agricultural societies and 4,585 to non-agricultural societies. The average number of members per Primary Society was 76 and the average paid-up share capital Rs. 754.

Of the 17,237 members, 6,972 are pure agriculturists, and 6,317 non-agriculturists, while 3,948 derived their income partly from agriculture and partly from other sources. 752 members are females. There were 59 societies for Nairs, 2 for Vellalas, 4 for the Artisan classes, 1 for Mahomedans, 31 for Christians, 11 for Christian fishermen, 12 for Arayans, 2 for Ezhavas, and 19 for Hindu and Christian Pulayas. It is satisfactory that the number of societies for the depressed classes rose from 16 to 44. The Registrar reports that there is scope for more societies among the weavers and that the matter is engaging his attention. He has been asked not to relax his efforts towards the formation of more societies among the depressed, the artisan and the working classes.

181. *Finance.*—(i) *Working and share capital and reserve.*—The total working capital of the societies in the State stood at Bh. Rs. 3,37,321 at the end of the year, against Bh. Rs. 2,59,060 in 1095. The paid up share capital of the Primary Societies rose from Bh. Rs. 92,858 to Bh. Rs. 1,50,189. The reserve, dividend, equalisation and building funds of the Primary Societies invested in the Bank during the year amounted to Bh. Rs. 2,552. The total reserve fund of the societies was Bh. Rs. 23,793. Of this, Bh. Rs. 7,016 belonging to the Primary Societies were invested in the Central Bank and Bh. Rs. 2,521 belonging to the Central Bank were invested in the Anchal savings bank.

(ii) *Deposits.*—The aggregate sums received as deposits by all the Primary Societies during the year amounted to Bh. Rs. 30,026 and the repayments to Bh. Rs. 19,997 as against Bh. Rs. 31,190 and Bh. Rs. 29,400 respectively in 1095. In the agricultural societies, the deposits of members and non-members amounted to Bh. Rs. 11,602 and Bh. Rs. 2,972 against Bh. Rs. 15,688 and Bh. Rs. 2,716 in 1095; the corresponding figures for the non-agricultural societies stood at Bh. Rs. 10,465 and Bh. Rs. 4,988 respectively against Bh. Rs. 8,645 and Bh. Rs. 4,141 in 1095. There was thus no tangible improvement in the deposits attracted by the societies, in spite of the increase in their numbers.

(iii) *Loans.*—190 of the Primary Societies advanced a sum of Bh. Rs. 2,03,655 in 6,082 loans, against Bh. Rs. 1,39,166 in 3,680 loans granted by 122 societies. Of these, the agricultural societies issued 4,748 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 1,47,803, while the non-agricultural societies issued 1,334 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 55,852. Although none of the loans were granted on the simple bond of the borrower, more than 85 per cent. of them were advanced for small sums not exceeding Rs. 50 and for short periods, *i. e.*, for less than a year, and were advanced on the joint and several responsibility of the borrower and one or more sureties, and only 30 per cent. were advanced on mortgage security. The preference shown to short-term loans on personal security is a healthy feature of the movement. Out of the total sums advanced under loans, Bh. Rs. 1,01,814 were for productive purposes while Bh. Rs. 89,686 were for re-payment of prior debts and Bh. Rs. 12,155 were for non-productive purposes. The total interest earned by all the Primary Societies was Bh. Rs. 21,436 against Bh. Rs. 13,690 in 1095. The Central Bank advanced 73 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 34,970 against 26 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 28,700 in 1095. The interest earned by the Central Bank was Bh. Rs. 6,516 against Bh. Rs. 5,822 in 1095. The increase in the scope of the services rendered by the societies to their constituents is a satisfactory feature.

182. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The following table compares the demand, collection and balance under loans and interest for the years 1095 and 1096 in the Central Bank and the Primary Societies:—

PRINCIPAL.

Societies.	Demand.				Collection.				Balance.				Percentage of balance to demand.	
	1095		1096		1095		1096		1095		1096		1095	1096
	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.		
Central Bank.	53,697	25 12	64,329	8 12	15,915	18 1	29,553	20 12	37,782	7 11	34,775	16 8	70	54.0
Primary Societies.	1,30,198	10 15	2,13,169	22 8	82,831	16 6	1,34,781	22 2	47,366	23 1	78,988	0 6	36	36.7

INTEREST.

Societies.	Demand.				Collection.				Balance.				Percentage of balance to demand.	
	1095		1096		1095		1096		1095		1096		1095	1096
	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.		
Central Bank.	8,294	25 12	10,131	25 3	4,694	25 3	6,446	13 14	3,600	0 9	3,694	11 5	43	36.4
Primary Societies.	19,038	20 13	20,768	11 6	9,511	9 13	16,754	21 8	9,527	11 0	14,013	18 6	50	45.5

It will be seen from the statement that out of a total demand of Bh. Rs. 2,77,499 under principal and Bh. Rs. 40,903 under interest in all the societies together, Bh. Rs. 1,64,335 and Bh. Rs. 23,195 were collected, leaving Bh. Rs. 1,13,164 and Bh. Rs. 17,708 respectively as balance at the end of the year. While the Central Bank showed some improvement in the matter of the realisation of both the principal amounts and interests, Primary Societies showed no progress whatever in the work of collecting the principal loan amounts, though they did somewhat better in regard to the collection of interest.

183. *Audit and Inspection.*—The Inspectors were in camp on an average for 241 days, and they inspected nearly all the Societies in their respective Circles. The final audit of all the working societies was completed by the Inspectors (except in regard to No. 132 Society at Vizhinjam which could not be audited as the records had been destroyed in a recent riot) and the work of each society has been separately reviewed by the Registrar.

184. *Cost of working of the Regulation.*—The cost of working the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089, was Rs. 20,316, against Rs. 17,304 in 1095, the excess being due to the addition of one administrative circle from Karkadakam 1095, the deputation of officers for training, and the grant of scarcity allowance to the establishment. The cost was equivalent to 6 per cent. of the working capital of the societies, against 6.6 per cent. in 1095.

*This includes advance collection of Bh. Rs. 18-27-4.

185. *Progress of the movement.*—The subjoined statement shows the progress made by the department during the 6 years since its organisation:—

Particulars.	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096
Total number of Societies	26	40	45	101	177	266
Central Societies	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agricultural Do.	18	29	33	82	143	214
Non-agricultural Do.	7	10	11	18	33	51
Limited liability societies	8	11	14	50	100	174
Unlimited Do.	18	29	31	51	77	92
Societies for depressed classes	0	1	7	11	16	44
Store Societies	4	6	5	6	8	6
Other Forms	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of taluks in which Co-operative Societies are working	9	12	13	21	28	33
Total number of members	945	2,034	2,829	6,525	11,725	17,237
Average number of members per Society	47	53	62	70	80	76
Aggregate working capital of Societies in Bh. Rs.	74,986	1,37,122	1,50,527	1,87,896	2,59,060	3,37,321
Average working capital per Society in Bh. Rs.	3,749	3,706	3,345	2,087	1,762	1,499
Total paid up share capital of Societies in Bh. Rs.	13,537	24,710	30,574	56,621	1,08,998	1,69,829
Average of Do. per Society in Bh. Rs.	677	668	679	629	741	755
Total reserve fund of Societies in Bh. Rs.	261	2,307	4,933	8,030	15,648	23,793
Average of Do. per Society in Bh. Rs.	13	62	109	89	106	195
Total of Deposits in Societies in Bh. Rs.	402	4,213	10,371	30,204	35,764	52,045
Loans issued by the Central Bank No.	22	32	15	14	26	73
Do. amount in Bh. Rs.	37,710	31,974	8,572	16,450	28,700	34,970
Interest earned by the Central Bank in Bh. Rs.	497	5,086	5,778	5,392	5,822	6,516
Net profit earned by Do. in Bh. Rs.	385	2,148	2,552	2,299	2,697	3,158
Loans issued by Primary Societies No.	267	990	746	1,716	3,680	6,082
Do. amount in Bh. Rs.	28,187	63,130	37,975	72,033	1,39,166	2,03,655
Interest earned by the Primary Societies in Bh. Rs.	559	6,165	7,788	8,803	13,690	21,436
Net profit earned by Do. in Bh. Rs.	667	2,397	4,434	8,361	13,270	17,882
No. of Societies working at a loss	5	10	6	8	13	16
Arrears pending collection at the end of the year by the Central Bank in Bh. Rs.	...	1,101	26,327	34,371	37,782	34,776
Percentage of balance to demand—Central Bank	...	12.3	81.6	62	70	51
Arrears by Primary Societies in Bh. Rs.	...	6,850	25,815	38,033	47,366	78,388
Percentage of balance to demand by Primary Societies	...	18.9	34.7	45	36	36.7
Expenditure on the Department in Bh. Rs.	4,834	11,456	10,547	11,153	17,304	20,316

Starting with 9 taluks in 1091, the movement has now spread over all the taluks of the State, except Devicolam. The Registrar reports that even in the last-mentioned taluk, arrangements were in progress for the starting of a society. Within the same period, the number of societies rose from 26 to 266, while the number of

members increased from 945 to 17,237. Agricultural societies naturally predominate over the non-agricultural ones, but the people appear to prefer limited liability societies to unlimited ones. Of the 42 non-agricultural societies actually working at the close of the year, 14 are for the benefit of public servants, 3 are exclusively for teachers, 3 for Christian fisherwomen and 3 for artisans. The Parur Co-operative Society, Ltd., is a new non-agricultural society deserving of mention. It has been formed with the object of promoting weaving as a factory industry, and has begun well. It has already enlisted 294 members with a paid-up capital of Bh. Rs. 1,908. A building has been purchased at a cost of Bh. Rs. 1,355 and appliances have been obtained for the value of Bh. Rs. 704. During the year, the society purchased raw material and manufactured goods to the value of Bh. Rs. 4,351 and realised, by selling raw material and finished products, sums of Bh. Rs. 615 and Bh. Rs. 4,368 respectively. The society however incurred a net loss of Rs. 133 on account of the heavy initial expenditure. The working of the society will be watched with interest as on its success largely depends the formation of similar societies for the advancement of a very necessary industry.

Stores societies do not thrive in the country. Three main causes are said to operate against the successful working of these societies, viz., (1) lack of proper and capable business men, (2) want of loyalty on the part of the members, and (3) absence of credit purchase facilities. 2 stores collapsed prior to 1096 and 3 in 1096, and the registration of all these had to be cancelled. The number of stores societies has not shown any increase since the movement was started in the State. The Registrar has been asked to closely examine the causes and see if he can devise measures to improve the working of these very useful institutions. Very often heavy losses are sustained by these societies by bad management, by the entertainment of a costly staff or by serious fluctuations in prices between the dates of purchase and sale and a few timely hints by the Registrar and his staff might obviate such losses. It should be the aim of stores societies to confine their operations solely to such articles as could be purchased in bulk and as are likely to be consumed in large quantities, and they should make arrangements to buy the articles required in suitable markets and at proper times.

The large amount of overdue loans is another striking feature of the Travancore Societies. It is observed that many of the recently started societies do not go in for loans, but that it is the earlier societies that are mostly responsible for the locked-up arrears. Another unsatisfactory feature in the working of the societies is the large number of societies that have been working at a loss. As many as 16 societies were working at a loss during the year against 13 in 1095. Of these, 12 are reported to be new ones and the rest old. The Registrar has been asked to take prompt steps and see that the old societies which are working at a loss either improve or are wound up. Eight of the old societies were working without any reserve fund.

As a consequence of the co-operation of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Registrar was able to organise two societies for fishermen and take steps to attach manure depôts to some of the existing Co-operative Societies.

FACTORIES.

186. At the end of 1096, there were 143 factories, against 123 in the previous year. Of these, 46 were for tea-making and one for curing cardamoms in the Devicolam and Peermade taluks. Of the remaining 96, 37 were in the Padmanabhapuram Division, 28 in the Kottayam Division, 26 in the Quilon Division and 5 in the Trivandrum Division. These 96 factories were for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, coir yarn, coir mats and matting, for milling rice and husking paddy, for the extraction of cocoanut oil, for drainage works, for mining and for monazite, for the manufacture of tea and rubber and for silk and cotton weaving. The number of factories worked by water power was 5, by fire 29, by steam and water 3, by steam and oil 2, by steam, water and oil 1, by water and oil 1, by steam 22, by oil 25, by oil and

gas 1, by oil and electricity 9, by electricity 10, by water power and electricity 1, by gas 8, by oil engine and manual labour 1 and by manual labour 19.

The total number of operatives at work was 7,041, including 1,110 women and 1,191 children. The daily wages ranged from 2 annas to one rupee, and the duration of work from 7 hours to 12 hours. The District Magistrates as well as the Medical Officers inspected the factories within their respective jurisdictions. Building accommodation, sanitary arrangements, etc., were satisfactory.

TRADE.

187. *Value*.—The total volume of external trade during the year was Bh. Rs. 11,40,76,495 against Bh. Rs. 10,32,08,491 in 1095. The value of exports was Bh. Rs. 6,64,05,104 or 58·2 per cent. and that of the imports Bh. Rs. 4,76,71,391 or 41·8 per cent. of the total volume of trade, the percentages in 1095 being 55·8 and 44·2 respectively.

188. *Routes*.—12·92 per cent. of the external trade was carried on by sea, 49·32 per cent. by backwater, 23·63 per cent. by land and 14·13 per cent. by the Tinnevely-Trivandrum railway, against 28·75, 37·57, 21·95, and 11·73 respectively in 1095.

189. *Exports and imports*.—The subjoined statement compares the principal exports and imports for the two years 1095 and 1096:—

Articles.		Exports.				Articles.		Imports.			
		1095.		1096.				1095.		1096.	
		Quantity.	Value. Bh. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Bh. Rs.			Quantity.	Value. Bh. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Bh. Rs.
Copra	cwts.	3,47,079	69,69,558	3,80,566	85,63,683	Piece goods	...	23,469	23,70,388	44,537	44,98,279
Cocoanuts	No.	1,98,15,048	11,01,551	1,50,10,209	10,17,587	Thread	...	3,766	5,07,540	27,419	36,74,270
Coin	cwts.	6,98,188	69,22,040	5,00,269	75,05,568	Cotton goods	...	...	17,18,371	...	31,76,174
Cables	do'	761	6,508	713	7,138	Rice	cwts.	20,01,715	2,14,27,631	11,16,916	1,01,57,880
Coin fibre	do.	4,729	38,455	1,385	13,854	Paddy	do.	3,88,677	20,87,982	11,75,251	70,68,073
Cocoanut husk	do.	6,138	75,918	6,622	54,990	Tobacco	cts.	17,189	32,55,542	18,730	29,62,810
Cocoanut oil	do.	3,07,673	40,99,554	3,63,550	68,18,963	Hardware	...	...	6,15,826	...	15,04,467
Pumnao	do.	1,30,662	6,53,311	1,85,493	9,27,288	Provisions	...	...	1,84,706	...	1,96,861
Arecanuts	ods.	6,100	5,63,870	6,969	6,48,700	Machinery	...	...	70,983	...	3,05,768
Jaggery	cwts.	1,15,111	9,56,582	1,31,711	13,16,736	Salt	mds.	5,37,613	3,34,437	9,42,887	5,01,362
Coffee	lbs.	2,11,127	1,29,103	2,62,331	1,05,101	Gingely oil	...	...	1,33,507	...	1,77,392
Ginger	cwts.	65,550	9,58,166	81,457	11,87,594	Glassware	...	...	27,622	...	41,051
Hides	No.	2,05,163	2,56,090	1,77,416	1,81,179	Liquors	gls.	19,039	2,66,551	22,958	3,21,412
Fish	cwts.	2,33,489	6,98,967	2,19,346	16,70,906	Sundries	...	...	1,25,74,642	...	1,40,42,592
Tamarind	do.	44,013	1,10,033	56,697	5,53,242						
Molasses	do.	26,524	1,59,145	29,161	1,74,986						
Pepper	ods.	29,056	29,05,521	39,355	39,35,559						
Timber	c. ft.	10,76,154	16,11,232	8,62,621	12,93,931						
Coin mats	cwts.	...	13,93,303	...	15,18,036						
Coin matting	yds.	11,14,811	9,92,556	11,17,369	9,43,709						
Piece goods	...	...	6,93,851	...	2,02,462						
Cardamom	cwts.	4,622	5,49,630	11,473	10,25,768						
Tea	lbs.	2,34,52,392	1,20,54,927	1,92,48,254	1,23,82,954						
Rubber	do	39,55,106	55,94,913	29,49,452	42,46,179						
Other articles	...	...	91,23,936	...	1,01,09,011						
Total.....		..	5,76,31,760	..	6,64,05,104	Total.....		..	4,55,73,701	...	4,76,71,391

The total value of the articles exported and imported by rail through the railway chowkeys established between Trivandrum and Shencottah was Bh. Rs. 1,126,087 against Rs. 1,21,01,750 in 1095. The *per capita* value of the imports was Bh. Rs. 11·9, of the exports Bh. Rs. 16·6 against Bh. Rs. 13·3 and Bh. Rs. 16·8 respectively in 1095. The apparent decrease in the *per capita* value of the trade in the year is due to the adoption of the latest Census figures. The trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree, the duty on which alone formed 59·4 per cent. of the collections from the dutiable exports, amounted to Bh. Rs. 2,49,09,051, against Bh. Rs. 1,89,69,935 in 1095, the increase being Bh. Rs. 59,39,116.

The total value of rice and paddy imported during the year was Bh. Rs. 1,72,25,953, against Bh. Rs. 2,35,15,613 in 1095, the decrease being Bh. Rs. 62,89,660. This decrease was due to the stoppage of import of controlled rice and paddy during the year.

The export of rubber during the year decreased by 10,05,654 lbs., the total quantity exported being 29,49,452 lbs. The quantity of tea exported during the year also showed a decline, being 1,92,48,254 lbs. against 2,34,52,392 lbs. in 1095.

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

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of the trade.	
	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.	1095	1096
British India ...	6,45,57,491	4,64,15,794	11,09,73,285	85·85	97·27
Foreign countries:—					
1. Pondicherry and Marseilles ...	6,878	1,128	8,006	...	·01
2. Ceylon ...	66,517	10,52,468	11,18,985	13·05	·98.
3. United Kingdom ...	5,73,752	1,91,614	7,65,366	·91	·67
4. America	2,12,135	10,387	2,22,522	...	·20
5. Other countries ...	9,88,331	...	9,88,331	·19	·87
Total.....	18,47,613	12,55,597	31,03,210	14·15	2·73
Grand Total....	6,64,05,104	4,76,71,391	11,40,76,495		

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

MARINE.

191. *Shipping. Alleppey*.—82 steamers and 100 country craft of a total tonnage of 1,79,345 tons called at the port during 1096, against 37 steamers and 235 country craft of a total tonnage of 1,35,301 tons in 1095.

Quilon.—3 steamers and 50 country craft of a total tonnage of 14,970 tons called at the port during 1096, against 60 country craft of a total tonnage of 5,056 tons in 1095.

Trivandrum.—6 steamers and 7 country craft of a total tonnage of 22,566 tons called at the port during 1096, against no vessels in 1095.

Colachel.—5 steamers and 30 country craft of a total tonnage of 16,971 tons called at the port during 1096, against 20 country craft of a total tonnage of 1,997 tons in 1095.

Srimulapuram.—As in the previous year, no vessels called at this port during the year. The sea customs house at this port has since been abolished.

Thus the total number of vessels which called at all the ports together during the year was 96 steamers and 187 country craft of a total tonnage of 2,33,852 tons, against 37 steamers and 315 country craft of a total tonnage of 1,42,354 tons in 1095. The reduction in the number of country craft during the year is reported to be due to the competition of coasting steamers.

192. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The total collections under 'Marine' during the year amounted to Rs. 18,083 against Rs. 29,208 in 1095, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,125. The total expenditure of the department for the whole coast line of the State amounted to Rs. 21,340, against Rs. 19,494 in 1095.

193. *Monsoon port.*—As usual, the Alleppey port was closed for the monsoon; but no suitable place was found for a monsoon port. Though a mud bank formed off 'Kakazham' and the S. S. "Warcuta" called there, still as the beach was too far off from the backwater, the other shippers were not inclined to ship from the place. Later on, a mud bank formed off Porakad, but that too was found, on inspection, not to be sufficiently developed for steamers to work.

194. *General.*—The system of storm warning signals was, as usual, in use at all the ports. The south-west monsoon set in very feebly, in consequence of which the S. S. "Warcuta" proceeded on her voyage without landing or shipping any cargo. The weather was more or less unsettled during the latter half of May. On the whole, the south-west monsoon was not very strong. There were no casualties to sea-going vessels during the year. Owing to disturbed conditions in the Arabian Sea, a heavy swell set in at Alleppey on the 26th May 1921, causing heavy breakers close to the shore, where the cargo boats were anchored, and in consequence, six boats foundered and five were totally destroyed. The demarcation of the Quilon Port limits was completed by the Public Works Department during the year. The Alleppey south boundary pillar, which was washed away last year, is proposed to be reconstructed shortly.

The beacons and buoys were, as usual, removed for the monsoon on the 15th May 1921 and replaced in position on the 15th September 1921. Two new vessels, viz., Brigantine 'Vijalaxmi', 186 and 54/100 tons, and Brigantine 'Bhagialaxmi', 195 and 39/100 tons, were launched during the year and granted certificates of registry under Regulation II of 1095.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

195. The Civil Supplies Department continued to work till the 17th Mithunam 1096, when it was finally closed. The large stock of rice left at the close of the previous year was disposed of during the year under report. As the last shipment of rice from Burma did not find a ready sale in the State, arrangements were made for its sale elsewhere. A major portion of the shipment—close on 65,500 bags—was re-shipped to Bombay to be sold there to the ports in the Persian Gulf. Nearly half the quantity was sold to those ports without loss, but a balance of nearly 33,000 bags had to be sold at Bombay locally at considerable loss. The Darbar was, however, able to dispose of the balance of stock of rice in the State at ruling market rates. The rice import accounts were finally closed and the transactions resulted in a book deficit of Rs. 14,514. After the abolition of the department, the Financial Secretary was entrusted with the collection of its assets. A portion of the assets has been recovered, while steps are being taken to realise the balance.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

196. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 39,65,577, including the expenditure on suspense heads, of which a sum of Rs. 33,80,373 was

expended by the Chief Engineer's Department and Rs. 5,85,204 by the Maramat Department, against Rs. 32,67,325 or Rs. 27,38,038 by the former and Rs. 5,29,287 by the latter in 1095.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

197. *Personnel.*—There was no important change in the territorial extent of Sub-Divisions and Sections except the formation of an additional Sub-Division temporarily for one year from the 1st Mithunam 1096 in connection with the Shertallay canal works. The number of Sections at the close of the year was 56.

198. *Budget Grant and Expenditure.*—The grant sanctioned as per the budget for 1096 was Rs. 27,00,000. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 50,270 was transferred from the budgets of the Excise, Marine and Maramat Departments for the execution of works pertaining to those departments. The grant was subsequently raised to Rs. 31,48,878 by the sanction of special allotments during the year. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,44,907. The following statement compares the expenditure of 1096 with that of 1095.—

Service Heads.	Original works and special repairs.		Maintenance.		Total.	
	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Communication ...	4,93,972	7,15,953	6,78,760	7,39,937	11,72,732	14,55,890
2. Buildings ...	4,65,084	5,73,794	1,35,434	1,51,419	6,00,518	7,25,213
3. Irrigation ...	2,03,691	1,57,437	71,730	85,129	2,75,421	2,42,566
4. Miscellaneous ...	1,30,645	1,73,414	48,261	48,388	1,78,906	2,21,802
Total.....	12,93,392	16,20,598	9,34,185	10,24,873	22,27,577	26,45,471
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	4,99,799	5,05,594
Tools and Plant ..	..	...	...	...	72,524	93,842
Gross outlay ...	...	...	...	...	27,99,900	32,44,907
Suspense heads and refunds ...	...	...	...	...	— 3,125	1,82,471
Total actual expenditure ...					27,96,775	31,27,378
Deduct from capital outlay on the Project receipts on account of the sale proceeds of tank-beds &c.					—58,737	—47,005
Total expenditure for the year ...					27,38,038	33,80,373

199. *Communications.*—The expenditure of Rs. 7,39,937 incurred on 'Maintenance' during the year was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Main roads ...	5,90,128
Village roads ...	26,692
Traces ...	8,466
Canals ...	82,230
Ferries ...	32,421

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

	Miles.
Main roads ...	2,629
Village roads ...	1,267
Traces ...	624
Canals ...	184

The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 224 per mile for main roads, Rs. 21 for village roads, Rs. 13 for traces, and Rs. 444 for canals.

The outlay on 'Communications'—original works including also special repairs—amounted to Rs. 7,15,953 and was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Roads	3,31,293
Ferries	1,282
Bridges and culverts	2,62,725
Forest bridges	—10
Canals	1,09,881
Miscellaneous	10,782

Among the important roads the construction of which was in progress during the year may be mentioned the opening of a road from Talayolaparamba to Kuttattukulam, improvements to the Shertallay Town roads and the Tamirmukkam road the construction of a road from Puvanakadavu to Cherukolepuzha and the construction of approaches on both sides of the Nendakara bar.

Under bridges, the construction of the bridge over the Rani river at Chenganur absorbed a sum of Rs. 51,604 during the year. The work was complete and the bridge opened for traffic on the 13th Karkadakam 1096. One of the most important streams on a main line of communication in the State was thus bridged to the great advantage of traffic. The reconstruction of the collapsed bridge at Tondara and of the Kannamperur bridge on the 87th mile, M. C. road, and the strengthening of the bridges on the Northern Outlet road were in various stages of progress.

Under canals, the improvements to the Commercial Canal absorbed a sum of Rs. 29,301 during the year. The work on the northern side in the third Section of the canal was practically completed. There was an outlay of Rs. 37,400 during the year on the work of opening a canal from Alleppey to Shertallay, second mile. The work in this mile was finished. The opening of a canal from the Minachil river through Palliconam Padam, and improvements to the market canal, Tiruvalla, and the Kayankulam canal were in progress during the year.

200. *Buildings*.—The outlay on maintenance was Rs. 1,51,419. The expenditure on original works including also special repairs was Rs. 5,73,794.

Among the important buildings completed or almost completed during the year may be mentioned the new Satrom near the Chakay Railway Station, and the Hospital buildings at Parassalai. The work of constructing a Science Laboratory in the Training College, Trivandrum, the new Hostel buildings, and the construction of new wards in the General Hospital, made fair progress during the year.

201. *Irrigation*.—The expenditure on irrigation amounted to Rs. 2,42,566, of which a sum of Rs. 31,412 was spent on minor works and Rs. 2,11,154 on the Kodayar Project works.

(1) *Minor works*.—The Tank Restoration works in the Shencottah taluk did not make much progress as there was water in most of the tanks. Works were in progress in the Sathiikulam group, Samburvadakarai group, Malunkulam group, Tattankulam group, Nirakulam minor group and Sambodai group in the Hariharanadi basin in Shencottah. Six other works, viz., those connected with No. 8, Samburvadakarai Valiakulam Kal, tanks in Tayamurkulam group in the Hariharanadi basin Western Section, the Kunder basin Western Section, the isolated tanks in the Hariharanadi upper minor basin, and improvements to and diversion of the course of the Ulkottah Kal and the formation of a new tank on the foreshore of the Kovampara tank were also in progress. The channel cutting connected with the restoration of the Parayankari branch of the Mavelikara river was practically completed, the expenditure on the work during the year being Rs. 3,873. An outlay of Rs. 1,704 was incurred in 1096 in providing irrigation facilities for cultivating certain lands in Thazhava pakuthi in the Karunagapalli taluk.

(2) *Kodayar Project*.—The total capital outlay on the Project during the year was Rs. 89,752 inclusive of the establishment and tools and plant charges

adjusted to the Project. Against this, a sum of Rs. 47,005 was realised from the sale of tank beds, etc. Thus the net capital outlay was Rs. 42,747. The total expenditure on the Project till the end of 1096 was thus Rs. 80,80,617. The gross receipts during the year under the Revenue Account of the Project amounted to Rs. 2,09,113, Rs. 6,066 being the direct receipts of the P. W. D. and Rs. 2,03,047 the cess due to Irrigation and realised by the Revenue Department. The working expenses of the Project amounted to Rs. 1,69,235 inclusive of 'Establishment' and 'Tools and Plant' charges.

The total area irrigated in 1096 for which water cess was levied was 50,079 acres against 49,737 acres in 1095.

202. *Investigations*.—Several investigations and surveys were made during the year. The following were the important ones:—

(1) Investigation of a line of road from Udumbanur eastward to the Periyar. 3½ miles of the road were investigated and traced.

(2) The investigation of the hydro-electric scheme at Ottakal near Thenmalai was completed during the year.

(3) Preliminary investigations for opening a cart road from Cherukolepuzha to Rani were taken up during the year and the necessary surveys and levels taken.

(4) Investigations for converting the village road from Kavanad Mukku to Mukkad landing and the village road leading from the Quilon Residency to Kadappakadai to Oliakovil road into a cart road were taken up and completed during the year.

(5) Water supply to the town of Trivandrum. This investigation was completed and the final report is being printed.

203. *Establishment*.—The total charges on account of establishment amounted to Rs. 5,05,594 which bears a ratio of 19.09 per cent. to the expenditure on works (inclusive of land compensation) against 22.43 per cent. in the previous year.

The following table gives the percentage which establishment, tools and plant etc., bore to the outlay on works:—

Gross outlay on works.	Land Compensation.		Outlay on works excluding land compensation.	Establishment.		Tools and Plant.	
	Charges.	Per cent.		Charges.	Per cent.	Charges.	Per cent.
26,47,782	77,671	2.93	25,67,800	5,05,594	19.67	93,842	3.65

THE MARAMAT DEPARTMENT.

204. The expenditure incurred by the Maramat department was made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
(1) Grant to the Panivagai department	2,47,077
(2) Expenditure by the Division Maramat department	2,86,611
(3) Expenditure on account of establishment maintained at the Palaces and other Sirkar buildings in charge of the Peishkars	35,005
(4) Petty construction and repairs on account of Bhaktivilas	8,991
(5) Establishment and other charges of the Maramat Engineer	7,520
Total	5,85,204

205. *Division Maramat.*—The total grant for the year was Rs. 2,92,181 and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,86,611 against Rs. 3,10,427 and Rs. 2,99,240, respectively, in 1095. Among the works completed during the year may be mentioned the Srimulavilasam Palace and Nalukettu works at Ramavarmapuram and improvements to the Padmanabhapuram Palace in the Padmanabhapuram Division, the Kulangara temple works at Kazhakuttam in the Trivandrum Division, repairs to Sri Lakshminada temple at Quilon, improvements and special repairs to the temple tank and the construction of a Neerazhi at Vettikavala and the renovation of the Tamattikulangara Sasta temple in the Quilon Division and the restoration of the Mannat and Markandeswaram temples and repairs to the Udayanapuram Arat tank in the Kottayam Division. The work of laying out a park in front of the Srimulavilasam Palace at Ramavarmapuram and repairs to the Sastancoil at Mandakad in the Padmanabhapuram Division, the temple tank works at Tampanur, the Palace tank works at Kazhakuttam, repairs to the Sricoil of the Mitranandapuram Siva temple, the temple works at Perur, Katinamkulam, Ottasekharamangalam, Malayinkil and Airur in the Trivandrum Division, the restoration of the Tiravanvandur temple, the Paliakara Kottaram works, the Vijayapurattu Kottaram works, and the compound wall works in the Chengannur Satrom in the Quilon Division and the Tirunakkara temple tank works, the Vaikam and Tirumanivenkatapuram temple works, the Tidanad temple works and the Trikkakara temple works in the Kottayam Division were among other works in progress. All preliminary arrangements in connection with the restoration of the Haripad temple in the Quilon Division which was destroyed by fire were completed. In the Devicolam Division the work of widening the road from the Devicolam Police station and the work of making an approach road for the new Munsiff's Court from the main cart road were among the works in progress.

The restoration of Minor Devaswoms in the State engaged the attention of the Darbar and it was resolved to give preference to works in respect of which the people interested agreed to contribute half the cost of restoration. The Darbar sanctioned for the purpose a lump allotment of Rs. 15,000 in 1096. No expenditure was incurred under this scheme during the year in the Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Kottayam Divisions, but in the Quilon Division, a sum of Rs. 535 was spent on the following works:—

1. Tamattikulangara Sasta temple works	...	Rs. 157
2. Perungole temple, Tiruvalla	...	Rs. 378

206. *General.*—The Division Maramat Works continued to be under the general control and supervision of the Dewan Peishkars of the several Divisions and in the immediate charge of the Tahsildars of the respective taluks. In Medam 1096, a separate Maramat Division was constituted for the whole State under a single head, and Mr. K. V. Natesa Aiyar, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., whose services were placed at the disposal of the Darbar by the Chief Engineer, was temporarily appointed to the headship of the Maramat Division to organise it and to make the necessary proposals in connection therewith. He entered on his duties on the 6th June 1921. The proposals for the re-organisation of the department were submitted by him shortly after and sanctioned by the Darbar. Under this scheme Maramat works relating to Devaswoms, Palaces and Charitable Institutions were transferred from the control of the Dewan Peishkars to that of the Maramat Executive Engineer. The scheme took effect from the 1st Chingam 1097.

MISCELLANEOUS.

207. The revenue realised from the working of the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation amounted to Rs. 43,366 on 9,143 boats, against Rs. 43,582 on 9,719 boats in 1095. Of this amount, the registration of motor and steam boats brought in Rs. 2,730 for 38 boats against Rs. 2,715 for 40 boats in 1095. The fall in the collection in 1096, compared with that of 1095, is said to be

due to a reduction in the number of boats registered. The regulation of traffic during the year was satisfactory. Under the Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, a sum of Rs. 1,579 was realised, against Rs. 1,640 in 1095. The decrease in the collection is said to be due to the reduction in the number of licenses granted during the year under report. Under tolls on roads, a sum of Rs. 41,998 was realised against Rs. 52,267 in 1095. The fall in the realisation compared with that of 1095 was due to the abolition of the three toll gates at Balamore, Cape roads and Chinnar with effect from the 1st Chingam 1096. The rates of toll were revised, but the revised rates took effect only from the 1st Chingam 1097.

RAILWAY.

208. The net receipts of the entire line from Shencottah to Trivandrum for 1096 after payment of the guaranteed interest on the capital raised for the construction of the Shencottah-Quilon Section amounted to Rs. 1,07,069, against Rs. 1,54,739 in 1095.

The amount spent by the Darbar on account of the Quilon-Trivandrum extension in 1096 was Rs. 32,767. The total expenditure on the extension up to the end of 1096 was Rs. 52, 95, 895.

ANCHAL.

209. *Anchal offices and letter boxes.*—There were 230 Anchal offices and 317 letter boxes at the end of the year 1096, against 222 Anchal offices and 307 letter boxes at the end of 1095. During the year, 8 Anchal offices and 11 letter boxes were opened, while one letter box was abolished. The 230 Anchal offices at the end of 1096 consisted of 192 permanent Anchal offices, 5 experimental Anchal offices, 28 permanent non-departmental offices and 5 experimental non-departmental offices.

210. *Covers posted.*—The total number of covers, private, official, and privileged, posted during the year was 1,42,63,290 against 1,31,04,442 in the previous year, showing an increase of 11,58,848. Private covers numbered 1,12,77,564 and official and privileged covers 29,85,726.

211. *Delivery of covers.*—1,41,59,371 covers were delivered during the year, against 1,30,25,076 in 1095, giving an average of 26,466 covers for each delivery peon, against 27,135 in the previous year. This works out at 73 covers for a single peon per day, against 74 covers in the previous year.

212. *Length of the mail line.*—The total length of the mail line at the end of 1096 remained the same as in 1095, viz., 1,252 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles, the agencies employed for the transport of mails being as follows:—

(a) Railway service	...	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
(b) Motor service	...	191 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
(c) Runner service	...	950 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

213. *Value payable system.*—1,27,069 value payable articles were received during the year against 96,383 in 1095, showing an increase of 30,686 articles. Of these, 8,458 V. P. articles were issued in Travancore for delivery in the Cochin State. Inclusive of the undelivered V. P's. of the previous year and the number received from Cochin for delivery in Travancore, the total number of value payable articles was 1,37,693. Of these

88,337 were delivered in Travancore, 8,458 were sent to Cochin for delivery, and 38,450 were refused by the addressees and returned to the senders, leaving a balance of 2,448 (both foreign and inland) at the end of the year. The period for taking delivery of V. P's. was 21 days against 10 days in the British Postal Department, and this partly accounts for the delay in taking delivery by the addressees. The period of detention has been reduced to 14 days since the close of the year.

214. *Hundies issued and paid.*—The number of Anchal offices transacting hundi business at the end of 1096 was 230, against 222 in 1095. 3,13,347 inland hundies (inclusive of revenue hundies and revenue remittance hundies) to the value of Rs. 38,69,875 were issued during the year. 7,989 foreign hundies to the value of Rs. 1,70,943 were also issued. The total number of hundies, inland and foreign, issued during the year, was thus 3,21,336, covering Rs. 40,40,818, against 3,03,777 covering Rs. 40,76,659 in 1095. The number of hundies paid during the year was 3,12,537 for Rs. 39,84,660, against 3,02,270 for Rs. 40,28,292 in 1095. 2,973 hundies were refused and 939 unclaimed against 3,099 and 1,015 respectively in 1095. These were duly returned to the senders. 22 hundies were unclaimed both by the payees and the remitters. 5,208 revenue hundies for Rs. 31,618 were issued during the year against 5,015 hundies for Rs. 31,129 in 1095.

215. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The total receipts of the department under all the heads amounted to Rs. 2,76,892 against Rs. 2,52,778 in 1095, showing an increase of Rs. 24,114. The cost of working the department was Rs. 2,36,146 in 1096, against Rs. 1,97,739 in 1095, showing an increase of Rs. 38,407, which is mainly due to the reorganisation of the department, under which the pay of all the subordinates of the department was substantially improved. This is exclusive of the cost of manufacture of Anchal stamps, covers, cards, etc., which amounted to Rs. 78,646. Thus the department worked at a net loss of Rs. 37,900.

216. *Transit service.*—The transit system was abolished with effect from 1st Meenam 1096.

The receipts from the working of the transit service from the 1st Chingam to the end of Kumbham 1096 amounted to Rs. 1,211.

217. *Dead Letter Office.*—The number of covers received in the Dead Letter Office during the year amounted to 29,746 against 29,531 in 1095. Of these, 57 covers had no addresses written on them against 96 in 1095. The value of stamps, etc., found in the covers opened and returned to the senders amounted to chs. 12 and cash 7 against chs. 17 and cash 14 in the previous year.

218. *General.*—The department underwent further reorganisation during the year, the main features being the abolition of the post of Manager in the Anchal Superintendent's office, the raising of the number of Anchal Inspectors from 8 to 9, one of them being put in charge of the Superintendent's Office to do the Manager's duties, the classification of Inspectors into two grades and the fixing of their salaries at Rs. 100-5-125 and Rs. 75-4-95 respectively and the re-grading of Anchal Masters into 6 grades. The lowest pay of the Anchal Masters was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and the allowance to the non-departmental Masters from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per mensem. The Anchal Office clerks were put into four grades, the lowest pay being fixed at Rs. 15 and their number increased. The number of peons was also increased and their lowest pay was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9. The pay of the packers and runners was raised, the lowest pay of clerks in the Superintendent's office was fixed at Rs. 20 and the pay of the whole staff raised.

Reciprocal value payable system between Travancore and Cochin was introduced with effect from the 16th Chingam 1096.

During the year under report 46 Anchal offices were doing savings bank business against 44 in 1095. The number of ordinary and private accounts rose from 14,457 to 16,847, of public accounts from 43 to 68, and of security accounts from 775 to 944. The total deposits amounted to Rs. 18,60,056 and the

withdrawals to Rs. 18,44,351, of which the deposits and withdrawals under private accounts were Rs. 17,73,638 and Rs. 17,84,046 respectively. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at the close of 1096 was Rs. 10,30,220, against Rs. 9,80,243 in 1095. Of this amount, Rs. 9,03,741 represents the balance under private accounts and the remaining sum of Rs. 1,26,479 alone represents the balance under public and security accounts. The average amount of deposit per head of private account was Rs. 105. These figures are distinct from the savings bank accounts of the Treasuries, which number 10,090 with a closing balance of Rs. 18,90,369. The bulk of these accounts, however, comes under security accounts, viz., 9,170 with a closing balance of Rs. 16,71,657.

Under the system of reciprocal issue and payment of hundies between Travancore and Cochin, Travancore hundies for Rs. 1,67,273 were paid in Cochin, while Cochin hundies for Rs. 1,05,617 were paid in Travancore.

The Anchal rates were slightly increased. 5 cash cards 10 cash covers, as also surcharged one cash and five cash stamps were introduced during the year.

Anchal motor service was introduced between Kottayam and Parur.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

219. 30 Patents in respect of different kinds of inventions were sealed during the year. Of these, the patents for the following four inventions were granted to persons resident in Travancore :—

1. An improved apparatus for speedily drying monazite and other mineral-bearing sands before concentration or separation.
2. Visible Malayalam Typewriter.
3. Manufacture of match boxes from the sheathing petioles of all species of plantains (*Musa Paradisiaca*).
4. Manufacture of matches from the leaf-stalk of the cocoanut tree.

Two designs were also registered during the year. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 586 and the expenditure to Rs. 416.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL

AND

SANITARY.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

220. *Births and Deaths.*—Under the provisions of the Municipal Regulation, V of 1095, the registration of births and deaths was compulsory in all the 19 municipal towns in the State. The total number of births registered in the State was 73,770 and deaths 48,500, against 66,366 and 65,883 respectively in 1095. The birth and death rates were 21.5 and 14.1 respectively per mille of population, against 19.4 and 19.2 in the preceding year. The ratio quoted is the mean average of 19.70 for births and 13.26 for deaths in rural areas, 34.69 and 24.00 in conservancy towns and 38.57 and 21.65 in municipal areas. The number of infantile deaths registered was 5,482 giving a ratio of 74.3 per mille of registered births, against 4,000 and 60.3 in 1095.

A gratifying feature of the year was the almost complete immunity of the State from epidemic diseases. There were only four isolated cases of cholera against 1,133 in the preceding year. The number of deaths due to small-pox was 80 against 1,333 in 1095. There was no indigenous case of plague in the year, although, as in 1095, there was importation of the disease in the Devicolam Division from the adjoining British Indian villages. Three out of the four imported cases proved fatal. Vigilant and timely preventive measures checked the spread of the disease. Ten observation stations were opened on the High Ranges, besides one each at Aramboly and Shencottah; but quarantine was dispensed with. Liberal rewards were granted for destruction of rats and the Plague Rules were revised with a view to make them more easily workable and at the same time more effective. There were 17,177 deaths from fevers, 6,133 from bowel complaints, 479 from diabetes and carbuncles, 1,967 from consumption, 764 from injuries and 21,893 from other causes. The corresponding figures in 1095 were 25,314, 11,160, 554, 2,080, 682 and 23,630 respectively.

221. *Vaccination.*—As in 1095, vaccination was compulsory in all the municipal towns except Trivandrum, it being optional elsewhere. There was an increase in the number of vaccinations performed during the year, which was 2,30,562 against 2,28,503 in 1095, including 1,91,493 cases of primary vaccination and 39,069 cases of re-vaccination. The successful operations numbered 1,85,792 against 1,74,457 in the previous year. The number verified by the Sanitary Officers rose from 50,168 to 52,749, the percentage of verification rising from 23.67 to 24.89. All the officers except one verified more than the prescribed number of cases. In view of the opposition on the part of women of certain classes to be vaccinated by males, a class for training women vaccinators was opened and a number of women including a Brahmin and a Mahomedan were trained. Both the department and the municipal councils are employing these qualified women as vacancies occur. All the vaccinations in the State were performed by the glycerinated vaccine lymph prepared at the Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum. 1,84,509 grains of vaccine were manufactured and the average

cost of successful vaccinations amounted to chs. 8-cash 2 per case. The sample of the lymph manufactured was sent to the King Institute, Guindy, and was certified to be pure. The rates of success in primary vaccination and re-vaccination were 95.31 and 46.28, against 95.50 and 42.19 respectively in 1095.

222. *Rural Conservancy.*—The number of conservancy stations during the year was the same as in 1095, viz., 26. The number in the staff of overseers and sweepers also remained the same. The revenue derived from the sale of rubbish fell from Rs. 276 to Rs. 126.

Special sanitary arrangements were made in connection with 15 festivals and the tours of His Highness the Maha Raja and His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

223. *Inspection.*—The Acting Sanitary Commissioner was in camp for 111 days and inspected 92 vaccination ranges, 25 conservancy stations, 12 sanitary offices, the Vaccine Depot, and 17 municipal towns. He also checked the vital statistics work of 5 pakuthi cutcherries and supervised the important special sanitary arrangements. He spent besides a fortnight on the High Ranges, superintending the preventive measures adopted against the plague.

224. *Finance.*—The expenditure on account of the department was Rs. 99,606 against Rs. 79,443 in 1095.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

225. *Constitution.*—The number of municipal towns remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 19. All the 19 Councils had a majority of elected non-official members, the total number of non-official members being 159 out of 216 members. Towards the close of the year under report, a new constitution under Regulation V of 1095 was sanctioned for each of these councils, but that constitution has been brought into effect only during the current year.

226. *Directing Officers.*—The municipal councils of Nagercoil, Quilon, Mavelikara, Alleppey, Parur and Kottayam continued to be under non-official Presidents. The Nagercoil council was presided over by Mr. P. Sivasankara Pillai, B. A., B. L., during the first 7 months of the year and by Mr. A. Nayanar, B. A., B. L., the Vice-President in charge during the remaining months. Mr. C. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L., Mr. M. Udaya Varma Raja, B. A., Mr. (now Rao Bahadur) K. A. Krishna Aiyangar, B. A., B. L., and Mr. P. T. Thomas continued as the Presidents of the Quilon, Mavelikara, Alleppey and Kottayam councils respectively. Mr. R. Easwara Pillai, B. A., presided over the Parur council during the first 9 months of the year, and Mr. P. E. Govinda Menon, Vice-President in charge, during the remaining months. The councils of Nagercoil, Kuzhitturai, Vaikam, Alleppey, Quilon, Kottayam and Parur continued to have non-official Vice-Presidents. Under the new constitution, the privilege of electing non-official Presidents has been granted to 15 councils. Of the remaining four councils, Mavelikara and Alwaye have nominated non-official Presidents, while Colachel and Trivandrum continue to be presided over by officials. The question of giving a non-official President for the Trivandrum council is engaging the attention of the Darbar.

227. *Area and Population.*—The total area comprised within the jurisdiction of Municipal Councils was 109 square miles, as in the previous year. The population of this area is 3,24,862 as per the census of 1921, of whom 1,67,173 are males and 1,57,689 females. The urban population of the State works out at 8.1 per cent. of its total population.

228. *Meetings.*—There was an appreciable increase in the average number of meetings held by the councils from 24 in 1095 to 31 in 1096. The largest number of meetings, viz., 53, was held in Trivandrum against 44 in 1095. Shencottah with 52 meetings came next, followed by Parur with 42, Mavelikara and Changanachery

with 38 each, Kayankulam with 37, Padmanabhapuram and Nagercoil with 36 each, Kuzhitturai with 31, Alwaye with 30, Quilon and Colachel with 29 each and Tiruvalla with 25. The smallest number of meetings, viz., 12, was held in Attingal.

229. *Public Health*.—Small-pox prevailed in a sporadic form in 8 municipal towns, and prompt preventive and remedial measures were adopted in all of them. There was a total of 150 attacks, of which 35 proved fatal, against 802 attacks and 281 deaths in 1095. Cholera broke out in 2 municipal towns, the total number of attacks and deaths being 6 and 1, against 289 and 172 respectively in 1095.

230. *Vaccination*.—32,092 vaccinations were performed in all the municipal towns together in 1096 against 35,052 in the previous year. Of these, 21,553 were primary vaccinations, and 10,539 re-vaccinations.

231. *Lighting*.—All the municipal councils except that of Trivandrum attended to the lighting of the streets in their respective towns at their own cost.

232. *Prosecutions*.—The total number of prosecutions started by all the councils together was 1,956, against 2,228 in 1095, of which 813 or 41·6 per cent. ended in conviction against 55·25 per cent. in 1095. Trivandrum was responsible for 744 and Quilon for 198 fresh cases.

233. *Finance*.—Appendix xxviii gives particulars of the receipts and the expenditure of the several municipalities during the year under report. The opening balance of the year to the credit of all the councils together amounted to Rs. 1,30,356, against Rs. 1,11,370 in 1095. The collections of the councils rose from Rs. 1,57,663 in 1095 to Rs. 1,62,960 in 1096. The Darbar's municipal grants were reduced from Rs. 49,988 to Rs. 43,020. The aggregate receipts of the councils thus amounted to Rs. 2,05,980, against Rs. 2,07,651 in the previous year. Inclusive of the opening balance, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 3,36,336, against Rs. 3,19,021 in 1095. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,13,553, against Rs. 1,88,665 in 1095. The closing balance of 1096 to the credit of all the councils together was Rs. 1,22,783.

234. *General*.—Two municipal conferences were held during the year and they were attended by the Presidents of several municipalities. The exact lines of working the new Municipal Regulation, V of 1095, were discussed and important decisions were arrived at.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

235. *Sirkar Institutions*.—28 hospitals, as in 1095, and 32 dispensaries, or one more than in that year, were maintained, excluding the Contagious Diseases Hospitals and the Hospitals for Mental Diseases, Lepers and Chronic Diseases. The new dispensary opened was at Arumana in the Vilavankode taluk. The strength of the Surgeons and Deputy Surgeons remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 and 19 respectively. A lady medical graduate was appointed as Deputy Surgeon and placed in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital and School, Quilon. The number of Assistant Surgeons (Senior) increased from 32 to 33, due to the appointment of an additional lady medical graduate for the Women and Children's Hospital. The number of Assistant Surgeons (Junior), Apothecaries, Assistant Apothecaries and Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Senior) remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3, 2, 2 and 5 respectively. To the 44 Sub-Assistant Surgeons in 1095 two more were added, one each for the Arumana Dispensary and the Bacteriological Laboratory. The number of temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons remained the same, viz., 12.

The Bacteriologist who returned from his training at Kasauli and the Medical College, Madras, commenced work. A Research Laboratory was opened with a

special officer to investigate the diseases peculiar to Travancore. This officer had his training first at Kasauli in research work, particularly the study of the mosquito in relation to disease, and then at Trichinopoly in up-to-date methods of dealing with the hookworm.

236. *Treatment*.—The number of in-patients treated in the Sirkar institutions was 18,348 against 18,783 and that of out-patients 9,21,822 against 8,42,523 in the previous year. Of the total number of patients treated, viz., 9,40,170, there were 4,08,046 men, 2,82,324 women and 2,49,800 children. The total number of beds for in-patients rose from 1,641 to 1,647 as the result of an increase of 24 beds in the Parur Hospital and a decrease of 18 beds in the Parassala Hospital. 62·88 per cent. of the in-patients were cured, 20·79 per cent. relieved, 8·1 per cent. discharged otherwise and 5·08 per cent. died, against 60·65, 21·17, 8·3 and 6·5 respectively in 1095. The cost of dieting the in-patients excluding the inmates of the Hospitals for Lepers and Mental Diseases was Rs. 2-11-15 against Rs. 2-22-4 and including the inmates of the above-mentioned institutions Rs. 4-7-1 against Rs. 4-18-0 in the previous year. 41,767 surgical operations were performed against 37,456 in 1095. One Deputy Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons (Senior) and five Sub-Assistant Surgeons were engaged on special duty in connection with epidemics, fairs and festivals and they treated 2,012 out-patients against 6,564 in the previous year. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons deputed for plague duty on the High Ranges in 1095 continued for a major portion of 1096 also.

237. *Post-mortem Examination*.—350 post-mortem examinations were conducted against 392 in 1095, of which 314 were medico-legal and 36 pathological cases.

238. *Midwives*.—61 midwives were in employ against 51 in 1095. 4,767 cases of labour were attended to by them against 3,967 in the year 1095, giving an average of 78·14 per midwife against 77·78. The midwifery class opened in 1094 was closed during the year. The nine successful pupils thereof were all employed in the department.

239. *General Hospital*.—The number of in-patients in this hospital fell from 3,347 in 1095 to 2,474, in 1096 while that of out-patients rose from 41,111 to 41,548. The number of surgical operations fell to 2,060 from 2,861. The percentage of mortality among the in-patients was 4·4 and among those operated on, 67, against 3·1 and 38 respectively in 1095. In the X-ray department 12 cases were handled against 26 in 1095. The total number of exposures was 153. The paying wards were working satisfactorily. The number of patients who took advantage of these wards was 51 and a sum of Rs. 1,583-14-0 was realised against Rs. 1,514 in the previous year.

240. *Women and Children's Hospital*.—The number of in-patients rose from 2,271 to 2,953 and that of out-patients from 21,029 to 23,514. The number of surgical operations fell from 1,306 to 1,249. The percentage of mortality among the in-patients was 2 against 2·6 in 1095. 105 patients occupied the paying wards and a sum of Rs. 2,113-14-0 was realised against Rs. 2,585 in the previous year. A class for the training of nurses was started under the supervision of the Lady Doctor in charge. The pupils will, it is hoped, form a good type of nurses, with a fair working knowledge of midwifery, and their services may be utilised as health-visitors as well.

241. *Ophthalmic Hospital*.—The number of in-patients rose from 606 to 612, while that of out-patients rose from 6,584 to 8,314. The number of operations rose from 452 to 473.

242. *The Hospital for Lepers*.—There were 176 lepers at the beginning of the year. 96 were newly admitted and 60 re-admitted making a total of 332 against 345 in 1095, of whom 271 were males and 61 females. Of these, 114 were discharged, 37 died, and 181 consisting of 148 males and 33 females remained at the close of the year. The latest mode of treatment by injection is being pushed on with encouraging results in early cases.

243. *Hospital for Mental Diseases.*—There were 150 inmates at the beginning of the year. 32 were newly admitted making a total of 182, of whom 141 were males and 41 females. Of these, 24 were discharged, 20 died and 138 consisting of 102 males and 36 females remained when the year closed.

244. *Buildings.*—The construction of a new building for the General Hospital was undertaken. Two blocks have reached the level of the ground floor. The construction of a building for the hospital at Parasala which was taken up in 1095 was approaching completion. The quarters for the medical officer in charge of the hospitals at Oolampara and those for the nursing sisters at Alleppey were built. The contagious disease ward attached to the District Hospital, Alwaye, was tiled and the front verandah of the main building was converted into two dressing rooms, an additional room was annexed to the operation room of the District Hospital, Kottayam, and a temporary shed constructed for the accommodation of the dispensary at Marayoor.

245. *Grant-in-aid Institutions.*—Excluding the Leper Asylums at Alleppey and Neyyoor, the grant-in-aid institutions numbered 12 as in the previous year. The number of patients treated in these institutions fell from 1,21,094 to 1,14,003.

246. *Inspection.*—The Darbar Physician inspected all the Sirkar medical institutions in and outside the head-quarters except three dispensaries on the High Ranges, viz., those at Devicolam, Marayoor and Udumbanshola and the dispensaries at Ambalapuzha, Chavara and Karunagapalli. Four grant-in-aid institutions were also visited.

247. *Finance.*—The following statement compares the expenditure of the Medical Department during the years 1095 and 1096.

	1095	1096
	Rs.	Rs.
Sirkar institutions	5,58,635	6,37,931
Grant-in-aid institutions	14,520	16,562

The increase under grant-in-aid institutions is on account of grants newly sanctioned to the Mission Leper Asylums at Alleppey and Neyyoor. The receipts fell from Rs. 7,675 to Rs. 7,480. The net expenditure rose from Rs. 5,65,480 in 1095 to Rs. 6,47,013 in 1096:—

248. *General.*—Assistant Surgeon (Senior) L. A. Ravi Varma, M. B. & C. M. was deputed for training in Ophthalmology and advanced surgery of the F. R. C. S. (England) standard and is reported to have taken the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London). Assistant Surgeon (Senior) K. P. Raman Pillai M. B. & B. S., who was granted study leave to specialise in diseases of the nose, ear and throat is undergoing a special course of training at present in Edinburgh and is reported to have passed the L. R. C. P. (London) and M. R. C. S. (England) examinations. Supernumerary Deputy Surgeon Miss. A. T. Martin L. M. & S. and Sub Assistant Surgeons M. K. Gopala Pillai L. M. P. and T. M. Joseph L. M. P. have also gone to England on leave for higher studies. Three stipendiary lady students were studying in the Vellore Medical School for Women. A sum of Rs. 6,548 was spent in the year against Rs. 1,018 in 1095 on grants for the study of European medicine. The system of transfer of Medical Officers of the higher grade to the General Hospital so as to render their training up to date has been giving satisfactory results.

DEPARTMENT OF AYURVEDA.

249. *General Progress.*—There was a re-organisation of the department during the year, the main features of the reorganisation being the revision and enhancement of pay of all the employes of the department (including the Director).

excepting the menial staff whose case is proposed to be taken up along with the recommendations of the Salaries Committee; the conversion of the Sirkar Ayurveda Pathasala into a College; the appointment of an additional teacher to the College and an Assistant Vaidyan to the Ayurveda Pharmacy; and the creation of the post of Inspector of Vaidyasalas with a view to make the grant-in-aid vaidyasalas more useful and efficient. The question of shifting the vaidyasalas which are situated in close proximity to one another and of eliminating vaidyans who are reported to be unfit to be medical practitioners is pending consideration.

250. *The Ayurveda College.*—There were 105 pupils including 12 girls on the rolls in 1096 against 108 in 1095. The arrangements made for practical training for the students of the fourth and fifth year classes in the Ayurveda Hospital and in the Pharmacy are reported to have been satisfactory. The percentage of attendance in the College was 79.5 as against 78.4 in 1095. 143 candidates in all appeared for the annual examinations against 139 in 1095; of these, 83 were pupils of the Ayurveda College and the rest private candidates and students from the grant-in-aid Pathasalas at Changankulangara and Ettumanur. The following table compares the results of the Higher and Lower Medical Certificate Examinations for 1095 and 1096:—

	Candidates from the College.		Private candidates.		Total No. of candidates.		No. passed from the College.		No. of private candidates passed.		Total No. passed.	
	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096
Higher Medical Certificate Examination.	15	13	2	4	17	17	12	11	1	..	13	11
Lower Medical Certificate Examination.	17	18	8	5	25	23	12	11	6	3	18	14

251. *The Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary, the Pharmacy and the Botanical Gardens.*—The number of in-patients treated in the Ayurveda Hospital during the year was 115 against 103 in 1095, of whom 80.8 per cent. were cured, 12.6 per cent. relieved, .87 per cent. died and the rest were undergoing treatment when the year closed, against 75, 18.4, 1.9 and the rest undergoing treatment respectively at the close of 1095. The average daily cost of dieting an in-patient was chs. 7-c. 4 against chs. 7-c. 1 in 1095. The total number of out-patients treated in the dispensary was 29,151 against 25,161 in 1095, of whom 12,129 were men, 8,970 women and 8,052 were children. The average daily attendance was 266.3 against 231.8 in 1095. The number of persons served by the pharmacy was 16,651 against 12,431 in 1095. Medicines worth Rs. 23,415 were prepared in the Pharmacy during the year, of which stock to the value of Rs. 9,000 was supplied to the hospital and dispensary, and of Rs. 13,845 was sold to the public. Stock to the value of Rs. 1,315 remained at the close of the year. The net profit realised on the sale proceeds during the year was Rs. 745. The Botanical Garden was not worked for the last 5 months of the year, the site being unsuitable. The Director says that he is not able to select a suitable site for the garden owing to the scarcity of available waste lands in the town. The matter is engaging attention.

252. *Grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas and Pathasalas.*—The number of grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas at the close of the year was 81 against 79 in 1095, of which 9 were exclusively devoted to the treatment of snake-bites. 1,70,641 patients including 5,190 patients in the Visha-Vaidyasalas were treated in all the Vaidyasalas together against 1,60,034 in 1095. Of these, 92.6 per cent. were cured, .7 per cent. died and the rest were discharged or were under treatment at the close of the year, against 92.9 cured, .9 died and the rest undergoing treatment in 1095. The two grant-in-aid Pathasalas at Changankulangara and Ettumanur are reported to have been working satisfactorily.

253. *Inspection.*—The Director was in camp for 34 days against 40 days in 1095 and inspected 40 Vaidyasalas besides the two Grant-in-aid Pathasalas.

254. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the department for 1096 including grants to the aided institutions was Rs. 41,040, against Rs. 39,725 for 1095. The net expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 39,079 to Rs. 39,390.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

255. Cases requiring examination of 474 articles were received and attended to. Of these, 28 were cases of alleged human poisoning and in 21 of them poison was detected—arsenic in 4, morphia in 7, strychnine in 6, phosphorus in 1 and poisonous alkaloid in 3. There was 1 case of suspected cattle-poisoning but no poison was detected. 68 cases of blood stains were investigated and stains of mammalian blood were found in 49 cases. Besides the above, there were received for analysis 13 miscellaneous cases of water, opium, alcoholic preparations, etc.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION.

256. The main features of the progress of education in the State during 1096 were the following:—

(1) A special conference of officials and non-officials was held to consider the Report of the Education Expenditure Committee and the *interim* report submitted by the Committee appointed for the revision of the curricula of studies in vernacular schools for boys. As a result of the conference it was decided—

(a) that vernacular schools should be graded as primary, middle and high schools, and English schools as middle and high schools;

(b) that the primary school course should extend over four years and remain free, as at present;

(c) that an investigation should be made by the department to ascertain whether there was any overlapping in the distribution of vernacular primary and middle schools;

(d) that local option should be the deciding factor in the co-education of boys and girls in all the classes of primary schools;

(e) that universal primary education should be the goal in view, and that it should be worked up to, as quickly as funds permitted;

(f) that English should be taught as a compulsory subject in vernacular middle schools;

(g) that the text-books prescribed in schools should be limited in number, and that text-books once prescribed should not be changed from year to year without the special sanction of the Darbar;

(h) that elementary manual training should be introduced into primary schools and higher manual training into vernacular middle schools;

(i) that fees in colleges, English schools and vernacular middle schools should be raised;

(j) that more liberal grants should be given to English and vernacular schools; and

(k) that every encouragement should be afforded to private enterprise in the field of education.

(2) A conference of headmasters of departmental and private English high schools in the State was held and several useful questions bearing on English school education were discussed and resolutions passed.

(3) Another conference was held to discuss the principles for framing the courses of study in girls' schools. The revised curricula for classes I to IV were discussed and the institution of a special course of study parallel to the existing course of preparation for the college was approved.

(4) The question of instituting a natural science chair in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, was taken up for consideration.

(5) Meetings were held by the Director in the Tamil and partially Tamil taluks with a view to ascertain and supply the educational needs of the Tamil-speaking population.

(6) A hostel for women was opened as an *annexe* to His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women and a Muslim hostel in Trivandrum was awarded a substantial grant-in-aid.

(7) The School of Arts, Trivandrum, the Weaving Institute, Nagercoil, and all industrial schools for boys were transferred to the control of the Department of Industries.

(8) The English High School for Girls and the Higher Grade Training School for Women were separated from His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum, to which they had been attached, and each of these two institutions was given a separate headmistress and placed under the control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

(9) Sanction was accorded to the existing rates of grant-in-aid to vernacular schools being increased by 25 per cent.

(10) It was decided to introduce hygiene as a compulsory subject in vernacular primary and middle schools as well as English middle schools.

(11) Two grades of examinations in music for Bhagavatar's posts and an examination for the post of Arabic Munshies were conducted for the first time during the year.

(12) Attention was concentrated on improving the quality of instruction and the conditions of work in the vernacular boys' school branch of the department.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

257. The total number of recognised institutions in the State rose from 2,939 to 3,112 and their strength from 3,75,974 to 3,92,913, showing an increase of 173 schools and 16,939 scholars. There were 933 private unrecognised schools with a strength of 30,670, against 862 schools of that description with a strength of 30,322 in 1095. The number of partially recognised schools fell from 318 to 111 and their strength from 12,598 to 4,140. Including the unrecognised and partially recognised schools, the total number of educational institutions in the State at the close of 1096 was 4,156 with a total strength of 4,27,723, against 4,119 schools with a strength of 4,18,894 in 1095, showing an increase of 37 schools and 8,829 scholars. There was on an average one school (recognised or unrecognised) for every 1.83 square miles of the area and for every 964 inhabitants of the population (as per the Census of 1921) in 1096, against 1.85 square miles of the area and 832 inhabitants in 1095 (as per the Census of 1911). Taking the recognised institutions alone into account, there was similarly one school for every 2.4 square miles and for every 1,287 inhabitants of the population, against 2.6 square miles and 1,166 inhabitants in 1095. Departmental schools rose in number from 1,114 to 1,120, but their strength decreased from 2,05,612 to 2,04,654 or by 958, the decrease being mainly in the vernacular middle school classes. The number of private aided schools and their strength rose from 1,642 and 1,53,205 to 1,719 and 1,63,489 respectively. Private unaided schools too increased in number and strength, the former from 183 to 273 and the latter from 17,157 to 24,770. The non-departmental or private recognised institutions thus showed an increase of 167 in number and of 17,897 in strength. The percentages of pupils in departmental and private recognised institutions to the total attendance at such schools were 52.1 and 47.9 in 1096, against 54.7 and 45.3 respectively in the previous year. This large increase in the number and strength of non-departmental schools is the result of the declared policy of the Darbar to afford steady encouragement to private effort in the field of education.

258. Appendix xxx gives particulars of the number and type (departmental, aided or unaided) of the institutions of the several grades, as well as their strength.

The following statement compares the distribution of scholars in recognised institutions in the different stages of instruction during 1095 and 1096:—

	Number under instruction in Recognised institutions.		Difference.
	1095.	1096.	
Collegiate Education	1,571	1,513	- 58
English School Education	32,096	37,641	+ 5,545
Vernacular School Education	3,40,170	3,51,609	+ 11,439
Special School Education	2,137	2,150	+ 13
Total.....	3,75,974	3,92,913	+ 16,939

While there is a decrease of 58 under 'Collegiate Education', there is an increase of strength in all the other kinds of institutions. The strength of English schools increased by 17.3 per cent. and of Vernacular schools by 3.4 per cent. It is reported that the main contribution to the decrease in the strength of colleges has been made by His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, and the Sanskrit College. The Darbar has requested the Director of Public Instruction to ascertain the reasons for this and make an early report.

259. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1921 is 40,06,062, and taking 15 per cent. of this figure to be the population of the school-going age, the percentage of children attending recognised schools was 65.4 in 1096 against 62.6 in 1095. If the children attending unrecognised and partially recognised schools be also included, the percentage will work out to 71.2. Appendix xxxi is a statement showing the distribution of pupils under instruction in the several taluks of the State in 1095 and 1096. To facilitate comparison the calculations have been made on the 15 per cent. basis, the figures of the Census of 1921 being adopted for 1096. Taking the attendance in recognised schools alone into account, it is found that the percentage of total increase in 1096 was 2.8, that all the taluks except Kunnattur, Kottayam, Minachil, Todupuzha and Kunnatnad showed a better record in 1096, that all the taluks except Nedumangad, Pattanapuram, Shencottah, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad, Alangad and Devicolam had more than 40 per cent. of their children of school-going age attending recognised schools and that the number of taluks which had attained or exceeded the cent. per cent. standard was 2 in 1096, viz., Tiruvalla and Kottayam. The decline in the number of pupils in the taluks of Kunnattur, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad, Minachil and Kottayam, and more especially in the last two taluks where the fall is considerable, is evidently due to trade depression and the inability of the people to sell their produce at reasonable prices.

260. The Director has embodied in an appendix certain calculations relating to the progress of literacy in the State as gauged by the number of pupils attending classes I to IV of vernacular schools from 1084 M. E. These calculations show that the average duration of school-life during the last 12 years has increased from 2.87 to 3.38 years in a course extending over four years and that 84.5 per cent. of the pupils complete their course and attain literacy.

261. The detailed statistics furnished by the Director as to the distribution of scholars according to their caste or religion show that the largest numerical increases were in order among Roman Catholic Christians, Ezhavas, Nairs, Protestant Christians, Mahomedans, Pulayas, Parayas, Asaries, Ambalavasies, Salias, Washermen, Tattans, Kollans, Maravas, Marakkans and Chetties. These increases amounted to 20,588. The largest numerical decreases were in order among 'Other Christians',

Syrian Christians, Shepherds, Arayas, Mukkuvas, Saurashtras and Variars. These decreases amounted to 3,504.

The following table compares the figures for 1095 and 1096 in regard to some of the more important communities:—

	Strength in		Variation in	
	1095.	1096.	1095.	1096.
Nairs	96,831	99,358	+ 357	+ 2,527
Ezhavas	49,774	54,777	+ 927	+ 5,003
Christians	1,39,145	1,44,193	+ 8,079	+ 5,048
Mahomedans	10,624	11,986	+ 244	+ 1,362
Pulayas	11,109	12,381	- 2,095	+ 1,272
Parayas	4,404	5,135	- 567	+ 731
Shanars	11,119	11,214	+ 1,691	+ 95

The Darbar notes with pleasure that education among Ezhavas, Mahomedans, Pulayas and Parayas made progress during the year.

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

263. The percentage of pupils protected from small-pox increased from 99.4 to 99.5 in departmental schools, while the percentage shows a decrease of .3 if all the recognised institutions together are taken into account. There were 1,123 unprotected pupils in departmental schools, 4,743 in aided schools and 1,956 in unaided schools. The Darbar has again drawn the attention of the department to the imperative need for the number of unprotected children in all classes of institutions being brought down to the lowest possible minimum.

264. There were 374 applications for teachers' licenses for disposal in the Director's office during the year, of which 365 were granted, while the remaining 9 were either rejected or otherwise disposed of. Including the 67 applications pending at the close of 1095, there were 935 applications for teachers' licenses for disposal by the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Boys' Schools, of which 854 were granted, while the remaining 81 applications were either rejected or otherwise disposed of.

265. Appendices xxxiii, xxxiv, and xxxv furnish details regarding the gross expenditure on education, the receipts from departmental institutions and the net expenditure on education for the years 1095 and 1096. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 25,83,442 to Rs. 29,90,880 or by Rs. 4,07,438, showing an increase of 15.8 per cent. over the previous year. The percentage of the gross expenditure on education to the total expenditure of the State during the year was 15.2. The receipts during the year rose from Rs. 5,75,770 to Rs. 5,95,148 or by Rs. 19,378, showing an increase of 3.4 per cent. over 1095. The net expenditure on education rose from Rs. 20,07,672 to Rs. 23,95,732 or by Rs. 3,88,060, the percentage of increase during the year being 19.3. The distribution of expenditure for 1096 as compared with that for 1095 is summarised in the following statement:—

Heads.	1095.	1096.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Controlling Agencies	1,84,421	1,83,811	—610
Departmental Institutions	18,62,838	21,63,915	+ 3,01,077
Private Do.	3,95,688	4,85,121	+ 89,433
Miscellaneous	1,40,495	1,58,033	+ 17,538
Total	25,83,442	29,90,880	+ 4,07,438

There was increase of expenditure under all heads other than 'Controlling Agencies', the increase under departmental institutions being the most marked. This latter increase, amounting to Rs. 3,01,077, is accounted for by the colleges, English schools, vernacular schools and the special schools as detailed below:—

	Increase.
	Rs.
Colleges	30,441
English Schools	79,876
Vernacular Schools	1,83,505
Special Schools	7,255
Total	3,01,077

The increase was as usual the largest under vernacular schools. The increase under colleges was due to special additional allotments sanctioned under 'contingencies' with a view to remedy the defects pointed out by the University Inspection Commission. The additional expenditure under English schools was chiefly incurred in boys' schools in consequence of the opening of higher classes, the strengthening of the staff and the payment of scarcity allowance to employees drawing less than Rs. 55. The bulk of the increase under vernacular schools was due to the payment of scarcity allowance to the staff and the appointment of additional teachers and the grant of contingent expenses for manual training. The increase under special schools was due to the transfer of the Higher Grade Training School for Women, Trivandrum, which was till last year attached to His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum, to the head of special schools.

266. The following table compares the gross and net outlay on the departmental and private aided schools for 1095 and 1096, classified according to the grades of institutions, the expenditure incurred on 'Controlling Agencies' and under 'Miscellaneous' being left out:—

	1095.					1096.				
	Departmental.			Aided.	Total gross expenditure.	Departmental.			Aided.	Total gross expenditure.
	Gross expenditure.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.			Gross expenditure.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	2,28,324	62,030	1,66,294	3,871	2,32,195	2,58,765	69,667	1,92,098	3,513	2,62,278
English Schools	3,73,320	2,81,515	91,805	24,913	3,98,233	4,53,196	3,22,061	1,31,135	35,052	4,88,248
Vernacular Schools	11,82,818	1,35,309	10,47,509	3,48,547	15,31,365	13,66,323	1,09,360	12,56,963	4,21,659	17,87,982
Special Schools	78,376	14,925	63,451	18,357	96,733	85,631	12,506	73,125	24,897	1,10,528
Total	18,62,838	4,93,779	13,69,059	3,95,683	22,58,526	21,63,915	5,10,594	16,53,321	4,85,121	26,49,036

The total net expenditure on collegiate education increased from Rs. 1,70,165 to Rs. 1,95,611 or by Rs. 25,446, the net expenditure on departmental colleges amounting to Rs. 1,92,098 and the grants to private colleges to Rs. 3,513. The total net expenditure on English schools rose from Rs. 1,16,718 to Rs. 1,66,187 or by Rs. 49,469, the net expenditure on departmental English schools amounting to Rs. 1,31,135 and the grants to private English schools to Rs. 35,052. The total net expenditure on vernacular schools rose from Rs. 13,96,056 to Rs. 16,78,622 or by Rs. 2,82,566, the net expenditure on departmental vernacular schools amounting to Rs. 12,56,963 and the grants to private vernacular schools to Rs. 4,21,659. The total net expenditure on special schools rose from Rs. 81,808 to Rs. 98,022 or by Rs. 16,214, the net expenditure on departmental special schools amounting to Rs. 73,125 and the grants to private special schools to Rs. 24,897. The average annual rate of grant per institution rose from Rs. 227 in 1095 to Rs. 270 in 1096. The gross expenditure on all classes of institutions together rose from Rs. 22,58,526 to Rs. 26,49,036, showing an increase of Rs. 3,90,510. The receipts from departmental institutions increased from Rs. 4,93,779 to Rs. 5,10,594. The total net expenditure on the educational institutions under the control of the Director of Public Instruction thus rose from Rs. 17,64,747 to Rs. 21,38,442, showing an increase of 21·17 per cent. over the figure for 1095. The expenditure on 'Controlling Agencies' and 'Miscellaneous' amounted to Rs. 1,83,811 and Rs. 1,58,033 respectively, while the receipts under 'Miscellaneous' amounted to Rs. 84,554. The percentages of gross expenditure under each of the sub-heads to the total expenditure on education are compared below for 1095 and 1096:—

	1095.	1096.
Controlling Agencies ...	7·14	6·15
Collegiate Education ...	8·99	8·78
English School do. ...	15·41	16·33
Vernacular School do. ...	59·28	59·82
Special School do. ...	3·74	3·64
Miscellaneous ...	5·44	5·28

The gross expenditure incurred by the Darbar on Education in 1096 works out at 20 chackrams and 14 cash per head of the population according to the Census of 1921, the corresponding figure for 1095 being chackrams 18. The net expenditure works out at 14 chackrams and 15 cash per head of population in 1096.

267. Besides the expenditure incurred directly through the Education Department, the Darbar spent large sums of money on such educational institutions as the Law College, the Ayurveda Patasala, and the Sri Mulam Technical School, at Trivandrum, which are attached to other departments. They also maintained such quasi-educational institutions as the Trivandrum Public Library, the Public Lecture Committee, the Museum and Public Gardens and the Department for the Preservation of Oriental Literature. The expenditure under the above items is borne on other heads of the State Budget.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

268. *Inspection.*—The Director has reported that the work of the three Assistant Inspectors of English Schools and of the two Range Inspectors of Vernacular Schools for Boys was satisfactory. Of the 2,505 vernacular boys' schools in the State, 1,840 schools had their annual inspection during 1096, which gives an average of 84 annual inspections for each Assistant Inspector. The Darbar has re-iterated that it should be possible for an Assistant Inspector to conduct the annual inspection

of 100 schools satisfactorily, and has insisted upon every Assistant Inspector showing this minimum during the current year. The Mahomedan Inspector is reported to have done useful work. He inspected a large number of schools and helped in the formation of Mahomedan education committees in important centres. He also succeeded in getting new schools of the primary grade opened and stimulated interest in the education of girls of the Mahomedan community. It is satisfactory to note that the Inspectress of Girls' Schools inspected all the girls' schools during the year.

269. During the year, the gazetted staff of the department was strengthened by the appointment of 12, and the non-gazetted superior staff by the appointment of 206, additional officers. Including 20 additional appointments on the menial staff, the total staff of the department at the end of 1096 was 8,208, against 7,970 in 1095.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

270. *General.*—The Director reports that there was no change during the year in the number of colleges affiliated to the Madras University. The Union Christian College, Alwaye, was started during the year as a residential college and it had a strength of 59 pupils at the end of the year. Leaving this college out of account, the strength of the colleges decreased from 1154 in 1095 to 1141 or by 13 in 1096. There were also 4 post-graduate students in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, but their number is not included in the general statistics, as they were not full-time pupils of the college.

271. *His Highness the Maha Raja's College.*—The strength of His Highness the Maha Raja's College fell from 670 to 647, or by 23 in 1096. The fall was mainly in the Senior B. A. Class. There were 171 applicants for admission to the Junior Intermediate Class and 371 to the Junior B. A. Class, of whom 142 and 188 students respectively were granted admission. Of the former, two were holders of Cochin School Leaving Certificates, one of a Madras Certificate and the remaining 139 of Travancore School Leaving Certificates. The students that actually joined the Junior Intermediate and the Junior B. A. Classes numbered 121 and 142 respectively. The number of students admitted to the Honours Course was only 9 against 18 in 1095. There were 23 women students in 1096 against 31 in the previous year. Of these, 4 were in the second year Honours Class, 3 in the first year Honours Class, 9 in the Senior B. A., 6 in the Junior B. A., and 1 in the Junior Intermediate Class. There were also 2 post-graduate women students. There were 16 Honours students in the English Branch and 17 in the History Branch. In the Final Honours examinations 4 candidates appeared for English and 4 for History; all of them passed, one of the candidates for English taking a second class. 47 students out of 141 passed the B. A. Degree examination completely, against 56 out of 133 in 1095. One student passed in the first class in Physics. In the Intermediate examination, there were 3 first classes in group I and 1 in group III, and 13 distinctions in all, 7 in Mathematics, 5 in Physics, and 1 in Modern History. One of the post-graduate students passed the M. A. Degree examination in English Language and Literature in the second class. The T. Rama Rao Gold Medal and the Kerala Varma Medal were secured by the students of the college.

The number of volumes in the Library at the end of 1096 was 16,717, against 15,871 in 1095, the number issued rising from 17,175 to 19,004.

Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. A., Professor of Education in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, delivered in the College a course of 10 ordinary University lectures on "Pallavas and their contribution to Indian culture."

The Caste Hindu Hostel continued to be held in the rented building at Taikad. The gross expenditure on the hostel was Rs. 17,549 while the receipts amounted to Rs. 8,280, resulting in a net expenditure of Rs. 9,269. There were 46 students in residence in the Caste Hindu Hostel and 18 in the L. M. S. Hostel. The lodgings of students residing outside these hostels were, as usual, inspected by the members of the staff.

During the year sanction was accorded to start 2 college magazines, one in English and the other in Malayalam.

The net expenditure to the Darbar on account of the College amounted to Rs. 90,526, against Rs. 75,690 in the previous year. The average cost per student rose from Rs. 197 to Rs. 222, of which a sum of Rs. 137 was contributed by the Darbar and Rs. 85 from fees, against Rs. 116 and Rs. 81 respectively in the previous year.

272. *His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.*—The number of students in the college rose from 87 to 114, of whom 67 were in the Junior Intermediate Class and 47 in the Senior Intermediate Class. 44 of the students were Hindus, of whom as many as 40 were Nairs, and the remaining 70 were Christians, of whom 35 were Syrians. It is gratifying to note that 2 Vellala women and a Kshatriya and a Vilakkathala Nair woman were studying in the college, and that the number of Hindu students in the college rose by 76 per cent. during the year under report. Of the 24 students who were presented for the Intermediate examination, 10 passed fully, 2 were placed in the first class, 6 passed in part I only and 4 in part II only. Three students obtained distinction in Logic. The Krupabhai Satyanadhan Memorial Gold Medal was won by a student of the College. 9 students of the College were in residence in the newly started hostel attached to the College for Women and 40 other students were in the Convent and the Y. W. C. A. Hostels. Two scholarships under the name of 'the Lady Willingdon Scholarships' were instituted during the year in commemoration of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. The scholarships, which are tenable at the Queen Mary's College, Madras, were awarded for the first time during the year. The total number of books in the library was 3,039 and the number issued during the year 4,726. The college magazine continued to appear regularly and its financial position is reported to be satisfactory.

273. *Private Colleges.*—The strength of the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, was 224 against 201 in 1095. 106 students were in the Junior Intermediate Class and 118 in the Senior Intermediate Class. 71 students appeared for the Intermediate examination, of whom 32 passed in full, 12 in part I and 17 in part II. 5 students were placed in the first class. The Christian Hostel accommodated 47 students.

The strength of the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, fell from 166 to 125 in 1096. 55 were in the Junior Intermediate Class and 70 in the Senior Intermediate Class. 61 students appeared for the Intermediate examination, of whom 27 passed in full and 18 in one part.

274. *The Training College.*—27 graduate students were admitted at the beginning of the academic year 1921-22. Of these, 17 were from departmental schools, 3 from recognised private schools, and the remaining 7 from Cochin. 26 graduates appeared for the L. T. Degree examination and 21 came out successful. The only candidate who secured a first class in the examination was from the college. The number of students in the undergraduate section was 48, against 45 in the previous year. Instruction in the higher forms of manual training was imparted to the students of the college and the higher classes of the Model School and the elementary forms of educational hand-work were taught in the lower classes. The Organiser in Manual Training inspected the manual training work of the vernacular training schools and also visited several other vernacular middle schools. Including the teachers under instruction, 645 pupils were receiving instruction in manual training classes in 1096 against 661 in 1095. The gross expenditure on the Training College rose from Rs. 46,427 in 1095 to Rs. 50,200 in 1096, the net expenditure being Rs. 43,471.

275. *His Highness the Maha Raja's Sanskrit College.*—The strength of this college fell from 376 to 324. 34 girls were attending the college at the close of the year, 9 in Class I, 10 in Class II, 4 in Class III and 11 in Class IV. The new courses of study came into full force during the year. All the 5 candidates who appeared for the Mahopadhyaya examination passed, 3 being placed in the first class. Of the 18 candidates who appeared for the Upadhyaya examination, 11 passed, one being placed in the first class. For the Sastri Test 51 candidates appeared,

of whom 19 passed, one being placed in the first class. The Council of Visitors inspected the College twice during the year. The scholarships granted to the Vedic section of the College were enhanced, and obviously as a result of this, the strength of the section increased from 18 in 1095 to 27 in 1096. A scheme for the further popularisation of this section was submitted by the Council and it was pending consideration when the year closed. The Sanskrit College examinations were added to the list of qualifying tests for the public service.

The Darbar regrets to note that the peaceful administration of this institution was disturbed by a strike during the year. The guardians of the pupils concerned, however, were informed that breach of discipline would not be tolerated, and the pupils returned to work after a short interval. The gross expenditure on the institution rose from Rs. 14,145 in 1095 to Rs. 16,475 in 1096, the net expenditure being Rs. 16,296.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

276. The number of recognised English schools rose from 114 to 149, or by 35 against 12 in 1095.

Form VI was opened in the departmental incomplete English high schools at Eraniel and Shertallay, and also in the two private recognised schools at Palai and Kozhencherry. Form V was opened in the St. Joseph's English High School for girls, Alleppey. Form IV was opened in the departmental English middle schools at Martandam and Adur, and in the Nair Service Society's Private English Middle School, Changanachery, and the Tirumulam Balika Matam, Tiruvalla.

277. The following table compares the distribution of pupils in the several stages of instruction in recognised English schools in 1095 and 1096:—

Class or Form.	1095.	1096.	Variation.
Preparatory Class	8,707	9,622	+ 915
Form I	6,240	8,272	+ 2,032
Form II	4,994	6,157	+ 1,163
Form III	4,123	4,519	+ 396
Form IV	3,217	3,686	+ 469
Form V	2,354	2,609	+ 255
Form VI	2,461	2,776	+ 315
Total...	32,096	37,641	+ 5,545

The total number of pupils in recognised English schools rose from 32,096 to 37,641, i. e., by 5,545 or 17.3 per cent., against 5,165 and 19.2 per cent. in 1095. The increase in the number of pupils is made up of 5,124 pupils in boys' schools and 421 in girls' schools, against 4,613 and 552 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the strength of private schools was 4,503, and that in departmental schools, 1,042. Migration of pupils continued, as in the previous year, from the higher classes of vernacular schools to the lower classes of English schools. It is gratifying to note that almost every school has shown an increase in strength. The number of girls attending English schools for boys rose from 1,607 in 1095 to 2,239 in 1096 or by 39.3 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1093 and 1094 were only 844 and 1,080 respectively, and it will thus be seen that in the course of three years the

strength of girls attending the schools nearly trebled itself. The presence of so many girls in boys' schools indicates the growing demand for female education. All the unrecognised schools of the previous year except 9 were recognised during the year. 22 unrecognised schools were opened at the beginning of the school year 1921-22 with the permission of the department. The strength of these 31 unrecognised schools was 1,362.

During the year, 1,636 pupils were presented for the English School Leaving Certificate examination from schools, while 34 students appeared for the examination as private candidates. 1,644 sat for the examination and 1,633 certificates were issued. 586 of the certificate holders were declared eligible for admission to colleges. 139 of the qualified certificate-holders secured admission to His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, 88 to the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, and 40 to the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil. 56 English School Leaving Certificate holders secured admission to the College for Women, Trivandrum.

The school-houses put up for the department by the people of Eraniel, Kottarakara, Kayankulam and Adur were completed and handed over for occupation. The people of Pattanamtitta, Muvattupuzha and Martandam have undertaken to build school-houses in those places, but the work in none of them has made adequate progress. The people of Shertallay have promised to collect the money required for the acquisition of an additional site for the school. The supply of equipment for schools received special attention during the year. The Srimulavilasam School received a special allotment of Rs. 6,568 and each of the other departmental English high schools between Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 for the purpose. The requirements of the departmental English middle schools were also met.

278. The net expenditure on the departmental English schools was Rs. 1,31,135 against Rs. 91,805 in 1995. A sum of Rs. 35,052 was spent on account of grants to private recognised English schools against Rs. 24,913 in 1995. The total net expenditure on English school education was thus Rs. 1,66,187 against Rs. 1,16,718 in the previous year. The gross expenditure per pupil for all English schools taken together was Rs. 31.7 and the net cost Rs. 10.6, against Rs. 28.4 and Rs. 8.6 respectively in 1995. In the departmental English schools there were 15,246 pupils and the average net expenditure per pupil was Rs. 8-chs. 17. The strength in private aided schools was 8,502 and the average net expenditure to the Darbar per pupil was Rs. 4-chs. 3.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

279. The number of vernacular schools rose from 2,736 to 2,876 and their strength from 3,40,170 to 3,51,609, showing an increase of 140 schools and 11,439 pupils, against an increase of 71 schools and 4,593 pupils in 1995. Though the departmental schools increased by 6, 2 for boys and 4 for girls, their total strength, which declined by 9,800 in 1994 and 1,831 in 1995, further fell by 1,918 in 1996, being the net result of a decrease of 2,204 in boys' schools and an increase of 286 in girls' schools. Private schools increased in number by 134 and in strength by 13,357. The decrease in strength in the departmental schools was mainly in the middle school classes. The number of departmental vernacular middle schools decreased by 35 during the year. Incomplete departmental primary and vernacular middle schools fell by 15 and 45 respectively, while complete departmental primary and vernacular middle schools rose by 56 and 10 respectively.

280. The strength of the departmental vernacular high and middle schools for boys was on an average 305 against 302, and that of aided vernacular high and middle schools for boys 218, against 209 in 1995, although the latter type of schools fell from 46 to 40 and their strength from 9,614 to 8,712. The number of unaided vernacular high and middle schools for boys increased from 2 to 4 and their strength from 59 to 399 in 1996. The average strength of departmental vernacular

high and middle schools for girls was 255 against 262, while that of aided vernacular high and middle schools remained the same as in 1995, viz., 249. The average strength in each of the departmental, aided and unaided primary schools for boys and girls is compared below for 1995 and 1996:—

Schools.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.	
	1995.	1996.	1995.	1996.
Departmental	149	152	105	106
Private Aided	85	87	101	106
Private Unaided	55	54	166	59

The following table shows the number of pupils attending the several classes of vernacular schools in 1995 and 1996:—

Class.	1995.	1996.	Variation.
I	1,18,560	1,26,585	+ 8,025
II	81,329	86,512	+ 5,183
III	64,367	65,703	+ 1,336
IV	45,152	46,642	+ 1,490
V	13,491	11,691	- 1,800
VI	7,786	6,429	- 1,357
VII	9,032	7,452	- 1,580
VIII	145	309	+ 164
IX	308	286	- 22

From the above statement, it will be seen that the strength in all the classes except classes I to IV and VIII decreased, the largest decline being in class V. The number of pupils in all classes of primary schools increased appreciably. 4,384 candidates were presented for the Vernacular School Leaving examination from the schools; there were also 171 private candidates. There were thus 4,555 candidates on the whole, of whom 65 were absent from the examination. Of the total number of candidates who applied for the examination, consisting of 3,290 boys and 1,265 girls, 1,564 candidates or 34.3 per cent., consisting of 1,111 boys and 453 girls, came out successful, against 13.4 per cent. in 1995. The Darbar is glad to note that the results in 1996 were considerably better than those in the previous year. 463 candidates appeared for the Vernacular Higher examination, of whom 144 came out successful, giving a percentage of 31.1 against 29.1 in 1995.

281. The net expenditure on vernacular education was Rs. 16,78,622, against Rs. 13,96,056 in the previous year. The net cost on account of departmental schools rose from Rs. 10,47,509 to Rs. 12,56,963, while the grants to private aided schools amounted to Rs. 4,21,659 against Rs. 3,48,547 in 1995. The pupils in the departmental and private aided schools in 1996 numbered 1,87,875 and 1,53,546 respectively. Calculating on the basis of these figures, the average net cost to the Darbar per pupil was Rs. 6-chs. 19 in the former and Rs. 2-chs. 21 in the latter, against Rs. 5-chs. 15 and Rs. 2-chs. 12 respectively in 1995.

282. During the year, 21 vernacular boys' schools were newly constructed, 20 existing school buildings tiled, 6 extended and 44 improved. All this was done by the people, with money contributions from the department in some cases. It is reported that manual training was introduced in 87 vernacular boys' schools and that the pupils take pleasure and interest in the practical instruction imparted to them by this means. 59 vernacular boys' schools were newly awarded grants-in-aid during the year, the number of unaided recognised schools still awaiting the award of grants being 167.

283. There were 18 departmental and 10 aided rural schools at the end of the year, against 19 departmental and 15 private schools in 1095. It is reported that some of these institutions are rural schools only in name and that their working is far from satisfactory. The Darbar has requested the Director of Public Instruction to expedite the submission of the report promised by him in regard to the future of these schools. Partially recognised schools show an astonishing fall from 318 to 111 in number and from 12,598 to 4,140 in strength. The Director explains this decline by stating that several of these schools which received partial recognition and bonus three years ago failed to satisfy the conditions of full recognition at the end of the third year, especially the one relating to the qualifications of teachers, and that they had to be therefore removed from that category at the end of the term. Since the teachers of the old *p'al* schools continue to be the managers and teachers of these schools, it is apprehended that there will be a further decline in their number in future. The Director has promised to submit a separate report embodying certain suggestions for the amelioration of the condition of these schools. His report is awaited. It is reported that 11 night schools were working during the year. Their total strength was 389.

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION.

284. *Training Schools.*—The total strength of the ten mofussil departmental training schools for male teachers fell from 212 to 209. There were 54 teachers under training in the three private lower grade vernacular training schools at Kanjirankulam, Niranam and Kottayam, against 55 in 1095. The strength of the classes in the Higher Grade Training School for Women, Trivandrum, was 31, 8 in the higher grade and 23 in the lower grade, against 27, 6 and 21 respectively in 1095. There were only two private lower grade training schools for women, viz., those at Pallam and Vazhapalli, the Nagercoil training school having been closed temporarily for want of a sufficient number of students. The strength of these two training schools rose from 27 in 1095 to 35 in 1096.

285. *Technical Education.*—There were 63 recognised technical schools in the charge of the Department. Four among the aided technical schools which existed in 1095 were closed in 1096, while five fresh schools came into existence. All the grant-in-aid industrial schools for boys, 47 in number, were ordered to be transferred to the control of the Department of Industries towards the close of 1096. The Weaving Institute, Nagercoil, was transferred to the Department of Industries on the 1st Kumbham 1096. The Carpentry School, Quilon, ceased to exist in its old form on the 1st Karkadakam 1096. The pupils of the general section, numbering 5, were given certificates to join other schools, and the 9 apprentices were disbanded. This school was also ordered to be transferred to the control of the Department of Industries.

286. *The School of Arts, Trivandrum.*—The strength of the Drawing Classes was 13 (5 girls and 8 boys), the same as in the previous year. The value of the articles made in the institution rose from Rs. 5,116 in 1095 to Rs. 6,384 in 1096, but the sale proceeds fell from Rs. 6,976 to Rs. 5,036. The value of the stock in hand at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,455 against Rs. 5,106 in 1095. Several articles were sent to the Industrial and Agricultural

Exhibitions held at Trivandrum and at Oachira during 1096. The gross expenditure on the institution fell from Rs. 18,429 to Rs. 18,257, and the receipts from Rs. 7,326 to Rs. 5,801 in 1096. The net expenditure on the institution during the year was thus Rs. 12,456, against Rs. 11,103 in 1095. The School of Arts was transferred to the control of the Department of Industries with effect from the beginning of 1097.

287. The number of aided technical schools increased from 45 to 49, while that of unaided schools decreased from 15 to 12, making a total of 61, against 60 in 1095. Of these, 23 provided only technical education, while the rest contained provision for general education also. 40 schools provided instruction in weaving, while in 8 schools lace-making or embroidery was taught. Drawing and painting, carpentry, blacksmithery, sewing, rattan work, mat-weaving, coir work, sugar manufacture and basket-making were also taught in some of these schools.

288. *Special Schools for Malayala Brahmins.*—The strength of the departmental English middle school at Kunnattur rose from 49 to 65 in 1096, of whom 3 were girls. The Darbar is glad to note that the school is increasing in strength. As many as 55 pupils were in residence in the boarding house attached to the school. The new building for the school under construction at Kulakkada was almost complete at the end of the year. The strength of the Kumaranallur Special School in the Ettumanur taluk was 55 against 34 in 1095. It is reported that the school was working satisfactorily. The Srimularajavilasam Special School in the Tiruvalla taluk did not show a good record during the year.

289. *The Reformatory, Trivandrum.*—The strength was 36 at the end of the year, against 35 in 1095. 7 new admissions were made during the year, while 4 inmates were discharged on the expiry of the periods of their detention. One of the newly admitted boys was released on bail under orders from the court and another was transferred to the Leper Asylum. The number of new admissions was the lowest for the past 8 years, and there are reasons to doubt whether sufficient advantage is being taken by the Magistracy of the provisions of the Reformatory Regulation. 8 boys were between 10 and 12 years of age and the rest between 13 and 15. It is reported that the general health of the boys was good. The printing section turned out work to the value of Rs. 436, against Rs. 360 in 1095. The work of the tailoring section continued to be satisfactory. Four meetings of the Committee of Visitors were held during the year.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

[290. *Malayala Brahmins.*—The number of Malayala Brahmins under instruction in recognised institutions increased from 1,191 to 1,204 in 1096. Of the total number, 54 were in colleges, 66 in special schools, 184 in English schools, and 900 in vernacular schools. The corresponding figures for 1095 were 63, 55, 200 and 873. Two new private schools were started for the community, one at Ambalapuzha and the other at Kidangur.

291. *Other particular classes.*—The number of Ezhavas and Mahomedans attending schools increased by 5,003 and 1,362, and that of Parayas and Pulayas attending schools also increased by 731 and 1,272 respectively, as already mentioned. The Darbar is glad to note that 356 Pulaya pupils sat for the annual examination of Class IV in 1096 and 174 passed, of whom 136 have gone up for higher study. The Darbar has requested the Director of Public Instruction to furnish similar figures for the other depressed classes also in his Administration Reports for future years. The officers of the department paid special attention to the education of the depressed and

backward classes. The following table compares the number of pupils belonging to other backward communities under instruction in 1095 and 1096:—

Caste.	1095.	1096.
Shanar	11,119	11,214
Chetty	2,368	2,498
Kollan	1,903	2,102
Konkanastha Brahmin	1,205	1,271
Kuravan	862	851
Kani	275	241
Mukkuvan	1,257	1,098
Maravan	415	593
Marakkan	242	420
Asari	6,384	6,898
Velan	714	713
Vedan	103	139
Arayan	1,536	1,357
Pandaram	726	771
Krishnavakai	860	839
Ambalavasi	540	865
Kaniyan	635	633
Tandan	1,076	1,067
Chackala	611	611
Paravan	417	453
Salia	492	717
Vanian	969	987
Tattan	1,481	1,703
Kammalan	56	27
Potter	247	330
Barber	2,042	2,130
Washerman	1,210	1,432
Shepherd	455	35
Edayan		413

During the year 7 boys' schools which were till then closed to non-caste Hindus were thrown open to all classes for the first time. The question of throwing open the remaining schools which are now not open to all classes is engaging the earnest attention of the Darbar.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

292. The number of recognised institutions for girls rose from 378 to 408, and the number of girls under instruction in all classes of recognised institutions from 1,22,444 to 1,29,556. The following table compares the number and strength of girls' schools in 1095 and 1096:—

Management.	Number of institutions.		Number under instruction.	
	1095.	1096.	1095.	1096.
Departmental	236	241	63,843	65,197
Aided	133	142	55,044	58,858
Unaided	9	25	3,557	5,501
Total	378	408	1,22,444	1,29,556

There was an increase of 30 recognised institutions, of which 5 were departmental, 9 aided and 16 unaided. The number of girls under instruction increased by 7,112. Of the total number of girls under instruction, 77,475 or 59.8 per cent. were attending boys' schools, and 52,081 or 40.2 per cent girls' schools. The number of girls attending boys' schools thus increased by 3,845, and that of girls attending girls' schools by 3,267.

293. The subjoined statement compares the figures relating to girls in the different stages of instruction in 1095 and 1096:—

	1095.	1096.
Collegiate Education	154	174
English School do.	5,054	6,108
Vernacular School do.	1,16,175	1,22,248
Special Schools	1,061	1,026
Total	1,22,444	1,29,556

Of the 174 students attending colleges, 114 were in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum, 25 in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, 1 in the Training College, Trivandrum, and 34 in the Kavaya section of the Sanskrit College.

294. The following table compares the distribution of girls in the different classes of English schools for 1095 and 1096:—

Class or Form.	Number under instruction.	
	1095.	1096.
Preparatory Class	1,713	1,966
Form I	1,159	1,512
Form II	752	1,030
Form III	581	636
Form IV	365	464
Form V	268	260
Form VI	216	240
Total	5,054	6,108

All the classes except Form V showed an increase in number. 2,239 girls or 36.7 per cent. of the total number were attending English schools for boys, against 1,607 or 31.8 per cent. in 1095.

295. The distribution of girls in vernacular schools in the several classes is compared below for 1095 and 1096:—

Class.	Number under instruction.	
	1095.	1096.
I	45,017	48,395
II	28,272	30,502
III	20,833	21,196
IV	12,761	13,418
V	4,208	4,025
VI	2,420	2,235
VII	2,608	2,333
VIII	27	96
IX	29	48
Total	1,16,175	1,22,248

All the middle school classes decreased in strength, while there was an appreciable increase in all the other classes. The number of girls attending vernacular schools for boys was 75,037 or 61.4 per cent. of the total number, against 61.8 per cent. in the previous year.

163 girls were presented for the English School Leaving Certificate examination, of whom 40 were given certificates qualifying for admission to colleges. 1,265 girls were presented for the Vernacular School Leaving examination, of whom 453 passed. 15 male teachers from girls' schools were transferred to boys' schools during the year and were replaced by qualified women teachers. Manual training was introduced in 10 vernacular girls' schools. It is reported that there were several applications for the opening of English schools, besides the 4 schools newly opened during 1096.

HOSTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

296. *The Caste Hindu Hostel, Trivandrum.*—Mention has already been made of this institution under collegiate education.

297. *Hostel attached to His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.*—A hostel to accommodate 30 boarders was opened during the year in a building rented for the purpose. Women students of His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, of the Training School for Women and of the High School for Girls are also admitted to the hostel. The Lady Principal of His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum, is the *ex officio* warden of the hostel. There are besides a matron, two tutors and a visiting medical officer. There were 22 students in residence at the end of the year.

298. *Other Hostels and Boarding Houses.*—The L. M. S. Hostel, Trivandrum, afforded accommodation for 48 residents, of whom 10 were students of His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum. The Y. W. C. A. Hostel, Trivandrum, which is in receipt of a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem from the Darbar, provided residence for 42 students, against 22 in the previous year. The Muslim Students' hostel, Trivandrum, which was established towards the close of 1094, was recognised during 1095 and given a grant of Rs. 300 per annum. 19 students were in residence in this hostel.

The hostels attached to the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, worked satisfactorily. About 20 college students were accommodated in the Y. M. C. A. Hostel. There is no adequate provision for the Hindu students of the college, but some resided in the joint College and High School Hostel.

There were 8 students in the Christian Hostel and 29 in the Hindu Hostel attached to the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.

Boarding houses were attached during the year to the Mavelikara Special English Middle School and the special schools for Malayala Brahmins at Kunnattur and Kumaranallur. There were 15 boarding houses attached to private English schools for boys and the number of boarders in them was 682. There were 8 boarding houses attached to private girls' schools, the number of boarders being 674. There were 11 boarding houses attached to private vernacular schools for boys, and the number of boarders in them was 627.

MISCELLANEOUS.

299. *Orphanages.*—Nine orphanages were working during the year and most of them were in receipt of grants from the Darbar. General and technical education is imparted in all these orphanages.

300. *Text Books.*—The English Text Book Committee held two meetings and the Vernacular Text Book Committee, four meetings during the year. The number of volumes received by the English Text Book Committee was 682 and by the Vernacular Text Book Committee 335. Instructions were issued for reducing the number of text books in use in the several grades of schools.

301. *Educational Museum and Bureau.*—This institution which is attached to the Training College, Trivandrum, issued 4,169 books during the year.

302. *Physical culture.*—All the athletic clubs in His Highness the Maha Raja's College worked satisfactorily and the various teams, except one, sent out from the College for the tournaments in connection with the Sri Mulam Sports came out successful. A fairly large number of students were receiving regular instruction in the gymnasium. The students of His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum, continued to evince keen interest in physical culture. In English schools in general, it is reported that as much attention as possible was paid to physical culture, but that, on account of the absence of adequate recreation grounds and drill sheds, not much in the way of organised games or gymnastics was possible. The health of the pupils in vernacular schools also received attention. The Darbar has under contemplation the introduction of a scheme for the medical inspection of children in English boys' schools, with a view to improve their general health.

303. *Examinations.*—Reference has already been made to the English School Leaving Certificate examination, the Vernacular School Leaving examination, the Vernacular Higher examination and the Sanskrit examinations. 15 candidates appeared for the Higher Grade English Teachers' Certificate examination and 4 passed. Of the 22 candidates who appeared for the Higher Grade Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination, 9 passed. 201 candidates appeared for the Lower Grade and 80 passed. For the Needle work examination 502 candidates appeared and 146 passed.

An examination known as the Music examination, both of the higher and the lower grades, was instituted during the year for the purpose of testing the fitness of Bhagavatars to teach singing in schools. It was conducted by a board specially appointed for the purpose. For the higher grade 53 candidates appeared, 37 men and 16 women, of whom 7 passed, 6 men and 1 woman. For the lower grade, 114 candidates appeared, 74 men and 40 women, of whom 12 passed, 11 men and 1 woman.

Another examination instituted during the year was the Arabic Munshies' examination, conducted for testing the fitness of persons to be appointed as Arabic

Munshies in schools. 24 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 8 were successful.

304. *Scholarships*.—The expenditure on account of scholarships and of stipends amounted to Rs. 77,240, of which the expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 26,513 and that on stipends (including scarcity allowance) Rs. 50,727. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 64,555, Rs. 26,293 and Rs. 38,262 respectively.

The total expenditure on endowed scholarships was Rs. 3,594 against Rs. 3,099 in 1095. The fee concessions granted in 1096 to pupils of backward classes were distributed as shown below:—

	Rs.
Colleges	650
English Schools.	11,766
Vernacular Schools	4,220
Total	16,636

Thus, the total expenditure on account of scholarships paid by the Darbar, including the fee concessions granted under the Education Code, was Rs. 43,149, against Rs. 38,271 in the previous year. During the year, 70 pupils of particular classes received stipends under Rule 146 (g) of the Education Code against 39 in 1095. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 2,232, against Rs. 1,858 in 1095.

A list of the endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1096 is given in Appendix xxxvi.

305. *Libraries and Reading Rooms*.—41 reading rooms and libraries were in receipt of grant during the year, against 37 in 1095. It is reported that these institutions serve a useful educative purpose. The total amount of grant towards these institutions remained the same as in 1095, viz., Rs. 1,407.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

306. The total number of Sirkar Major Devaswoms during the year was 380 as in 1095. The *pathivus* (scales of expenditure) of three Major Devaswoms in the Padmanabhapuram Division, viz., Kanyakumari, Parakkai and Nagercoil were revised. There was a total saving of Rs. 1,164 per annum resulting from the revisions. The *pathivus* of 19 Keezheedu temples, i. e., temples whose *pathivus* are borne on the allotments to the Major Devaswoms to which they are subordinate, were separated and they were brought under the head of Minor Devaswoms. The total number of Minor Devaswoms at the close of 1096 was thus 1,260, against 1,241 in 1095. The number of Devaswoms maintained out of their own funds was 42, as in the previous year.

307. Two Ashtabandhakalasams, one in the Trikariyur temple, Muvattupuzha taluk, and the other in the Keezhtrikovil temple attached to the Ettumanur Devaswom in the Ettumanur taluk, were conducted at a cost of Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,223 respectively. The Vimanapratishtha and Kumbhabhishekam ceremonies in the Tiruvenkatattappar Devaswom at Azhakiapandipuram in the Tovala taluk were performed at a cost of Rs. 1,032. A Dravyakalasam ceremony was also conducted in the Haripad temple.

308. No private Devaswom was assumed by the Darbar under the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, III of 1079.

309. The total expenditure on Devaswoms was Rs. 14,14,255 in 1096 against Rs. 15,28,295 in 1095, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,14,040. The receipts fell from Rs. 5,02,803 in 1095 to Rs. 4,92,193 in 1096.

310. The Devaswom Separation Committee appointed in 1095 concluded its deliberations and submitted its report. The report was engaging the attention of the Darbar when the year closed.

311. Four Sirkar temples caught fire during the year, of which the most important were, as already stated, the temples at Haripad and Ambalapuzha. While the damage caused to the latter was slight, the inner shrine and the *vilakkumadam* of the former temple were completely burnt down and considerable loss was caused. The work of reconstruction and repair of these temples has been taken in hand. These fires led to the strengthening of Police guards at the several temples and to the Darbar issuing a set of rules for the preservation of Devaswoms and their properties. Vigilance Committees composed of prominent resident devotees were also formed to help the Devaswom authorities in the matter of guarding the temples and their properties.

CHARITIES.

312. Towards the close of the year under report the *oottupura* at Tiruvattar and the *kanjippura* at Kattattura in the Padmanabhapuram Division were closed. The number of feeding institutions was thus reduced to 28. The total expenditure on State Charities in 1096 was Rs. 3,57,971 against Rs. 3,84,915 in 1095, showing a decrease of Rs. 26,944 during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,423 in 1096 against Rs. 1,522 in the year previous.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENSUS.

313. *Direction.*—The sixth Census of Travancore was taken, as in British India, on the morning of the 18th March 1921/5th Meenam 1096 between 7 and 9 A. M., under the direction of Mr. S. Krishnamurti Aiyar, M. B. & C. M., Census Commissioner.

314. *Preliminary procedure.*—To provide for certain matters in connection with the Census, a Regulation, known as the Travancore Census Regulation, I of 1096, was passed in Chingam 1096. Subsequently the first part of a code of instructions was also issued for the guidance of officers engaged in the work. Census work was started with the preparation of a register of residential villages in each taluk. Out of this register a list of houses was made out for each village and each house was given a separate number. The house listing and numbering were done in rural parts by the village subordinates of the Revenue Department and in urban areas by the municipal and conservancy staffs. Occupied as well as unoccupied houses were brought on the house list. The listing of houses was closed by the 30th Kanni and the numbering by the 30th Tulam.

315. *Preliminary enumeration.*—This consisted in the entry in the schedules of the required particulars regarding the persons resident in each house. All officers were trained in their duties and instructions for filling in the columns were given to them in classes held for the purpose. Complete instructions were printed on the wrappers also to facilitate ready reference. The preliminary enumeration was done mostly by school-masters, but in places where they were not available in sufficient numbers, forest officers, revenue subordinates and private individuals were engaged. To check the work of these enumerators a large number of supervisors were appointed. The 34 Tahsildars and the 19 Presidents of Municipal Councils were appointed charge superintendents and such of the heads of departments as had lent their subordinates for enumeration work were appointed district officers. The preparation of the preliminary record was completed on the 17th Makaram and the period between this date and that of the final census was utilised in comparing the preliminary enumeration figures with the figures of the last census, in calling for explanatory remarks from the charge superintendents for appreciable discrepancies, and in making arrangements for the final census.

316. *Final Census.*—For the final Census the services of all public servants drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and below were made available, and where their number was insufficient, the help of private individuals was also largely requisitioned. All the public offices and schools, were closed for 3 days from the 17th March. An enumerator had on an average to visit 30 houses. On the morning of the 18th March the enumerators went round their blocks and brought the preliminary record up to date. In regard to the census of the floating population, of travellers in boats, in the landing ghauts, etc., and of inmates of jails, etc., special arrangements were made.

317. *Provisional totals.*—The provisional totals were ready by 8-30 P. M. on the 19th March 1921, and were telegraphed to the Imperial Census Commissioner

immediately. The total population numbered 40,05,966, showing an increase of 16.8 per cent. over the figures of 1911. Of these, 20,32,423 were males and 19,73,543 were females, showing an increase of 17.4 per cent. and 16.3 per cent. respectively over the figures of 1911.

318. *Final totals.*—The final totals recorded a population of 40,06,062, (20,32,553 males and 19,73,509 females) showing a difference of only 96 from the provisional figure. Hindus increased by 11.3 per cent. Mussalmans by 19.4 per cent. and Christians by 29.8 per cent. over the population of 1911. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the land and its followers constitute over five-eighths (25,49,554) of the entire population, while the Christians form over a fourth (11,72,934) and the Mahomedans over one-fifteenth (2,70,478). The general literacy of the people increased from 150 per mille in 1911 to 241 in 1921, the number of literate males having risen from 248 to 330 and females from 50 to 150.

319. *Special Censuses.* (a) *The Census of the size and sex of families.*—The question of comparative fertility in connection with the study of population having been advised to be investigated by the Imperial Census Commissioner, enquiries on the lines suggested by him were made and statistics collected.

(b) *Industrial Census.*—The scope of this census was widened, as compared with the one taken in 1911. A return of the factories, mills, mines, etc., in the State giving employment to not less than 10 persons, was called for on special schedules to be filled in by the owners and managers of the institutions concerned under the direct supervision of the District Magistrates. The schedules were distributed a few days before the 18th March and were required to be filled in on a normal working day. The figures received were being collated at the end of the year.

(c) *Census of non-factory and cottage industries.*—A census of non-factory and cottage industries was also taken through the agency of the Revenue Department in rural areas and Municipal Presidents in urban tracts as a supplement to the census of factory industries.

(d) *Cattle Census.*—A census of live-stock was taken as in 1911 in a separate form by the village and municipal staffs during the preparation of house lists.

(e) *Labour census and census of internal trade and markets.*—These special censuses were also taken.

320. *Census Statistics.*—Unlike on the occasion of the previous census, the copying and checking of slips were done at headquarters instead of at the Taluk offices and the work was closed by the 18th June 1921. The sorting of slips and compilation of figures, which were then taken on hand, were progressing at the close of the year.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT.

321. Mr. M. Rajaraja Varma M. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram, was deputed as Efficiency Audit Officer temporarily for a period of one year from the 1st Meenam 1096. The duties of the new officer consist in the inspection of offices; the submission of suggestions for the speedy disposal of office work; the formulation of proposals for avoiding waste and promoting greater efficiency; the preparation of compendious manuals dealing with office procedure and routine, the bringing to the notice of the Darbar of all flagrant violations of rules and codes that may be discovered in the course of inspections; and the inspection of revenue offices with special reference to the progress of puduval work under the revised Puduvall Rules. The office was declared part of the Secretariat and the officer works directly under the Dewan. Special files of an intricate character are sometimes referred to this officer. For example, the report of the Devaswom Separation Committee was referred to him and his detailed note thereon formed the basis of the subsequent discussion of that question as well as of the redistribution of revenue and temple charges.

322. The Efficiency Audit Officer was also appointed President of the Salaries Committee and his duties during the year 1096 consisted mainly in the intensive inspection of the offices of the several major departments with a view to the formulation of concrete proposals for retrenchment of staff and revision of salaries for the consideration of the Salaries Committee. He inspected, while at headquarters, the Secretariat offices, the Government Press, the Central Prison Press, and the offices of the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Engineer. He also inspected 22 offices in the mofussil.

On his recommendation, it has been decided to issue a general office manual common to all offices and to supplement it by separate manuals dealing with the special or technical work of each department.

323. As already stated in paragraph 89, Mr. Rajaraja Varma served also as the President of the Nanjanad Vellala Committee during the year and presided over the meetings of the Committee at which witnesses were examined.

THE SALARIES COMMITTEE.

324. Representations having been made to the Darbar regarding the need for enhancing the salaries of the members of the subordinate ranks of the service and schemes for revision of salaries having been received from several heads of departments, the Darbar in Kumbham 1096, considered that, instead of dealing with each departmental reorganisation separately, it would be better to deal with the question comprehensively so as to be in a position to gauge the cumulative financial effect of the proposals and of the extent to which standardisation might be effected in the qualifications and salaries in the several departments. The committee was composed of the following officials and non-officials:—

Mr. M. Rajaraja Varma, M. A., B. L., President.

Mr. K. George, B. A., Member.

Mr. S. Parameswara Aiyar, M. A., B. L., Member & Secretary.

Mr. K. A. Krishna Aiyangar, B. A., B. L., Member.

Mr. C. Raman Tampi, B. A., B. L., Member.

Mr. J. John Nidiri, B. A., B. L., Member.

325. The committee was asked to consider the revision of salaries of all posts, the minimum pay of which was less than Rs. 150 per mensem except in the Anchal and the Ayurveda Departments which had only been recently reorganised, the present rates of stipends to teachers under training, the rates of travelling allowances allowed to officers falling within the Committee's purview, and the possibilities of retrenchment under establishment. The deliberations of the committee had not been concluded when the year ended.

THE MINT.

326. The operations of the Mint were limited to the minting of copper coins from blanks obtained from England. The result of the operations is shown below:—

Description.	Number minted.	Value.			Weight in Tolas.	Value of metal.			Gross Profit. Rs.
		Rs.	ch.	c.		Rs.	ch.	c.	
One chuckram pieces ...	8,72,500	31,160	20	0	12,98,360	23,760	0	0	29,276
Eight cash pieces ...	9,08,000	16,214	8	0					
Four cash pieces ...	6,34,000	5,660	20	0					
Total.....	24,14,500	53,035	20	0	12,98,360	23,760	0	0	29,276

The gain on copper coinage amounted to Rs. 29,276 and the miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 164. Thus the total receipts came to Rs. 29,440. The cost of the establishment and the working expenses of the Mint amounted to Rs. 4,853, the net profit being Rs. 24,587.

327. The minting of silver coins at the Darbar Mint was stopped from 1087. In that year, silver coins to the value of Rs. 3,57,135 were got down minted from the Birmingham Mint. Copper coins are being minted locally out of blanks got down from Birmingham. The total value of silver coins got down from England and of copper coins minted locally at the close of 1095 amounted to Rs. 14,71,534. Including copper coins to the value of Rs. 53,036 which were minted during the year, the total value of the Darbar coins minted up to the end of 1096 amounted to Rs. 15,24,570. Of these, silver coins for Rs. 1,21,455 and copper coins for Rs. 6,79,799 were in circulation at the close of 1096, the balance remaining in the Darbar treasuries.

328. As in the previous years, all diminished, defaced and counterfeit coins presented at treasuries were cut and withdrawn from circulation. Accordingly, 1 half rupee and 2 quarter rupee coins and 58 fanam pieces, all of the old design, withdrawn from circulation on the 1st Edavam 1087 and 7 fanam pieces of the new design were cut and returned as required by the rules on the subject.

329. In pursuance of the Rules issued under Sections 4, 8 and 9 of Regulation III of 1086, by which all Darbar treasury officers have been authorised to cut or break diminished, defaced and counterfeit British Indian silver coins, 66 whole rupees, 5 half rupees, 8 quarter rupees and 13 two anna pieces were cut at the Darbar treasuries during the year.

SIRKAR PRESS.

330. *Plant.*—The total value of the plant at the end of 1095 was Rs. 1,80,068. Plant to the value of Rs. 25,617 from all sources, including that made in the Press, was added during the year. Deducting the depreciation which was estimated at Rs. 11,285, the total value of the plant stood at Rs. 1,94,400 at the end of the year. The additions during the year include a Platen machine, a Vikory automatic loading transporter, a Nipping press and a book-binders' backing machine.

331. *Outturn.*—The total value of the outturn of the Press rose from Rs. 1,09,080 to Rs. 1,35,192.

332. The following table compares the circulation of the Gazette in 1095 and 1096.

Year.	No. of subscribers.		No. of copies supplied free.	
	Full.	Parts.	Full.	Parts.
1095	810	26	468	1,981
1096	974	28	477	2,325

333. The total receipts from the Press amounted to Rs. 21,555 against Rs. 22,601 in 1095. The expenditure on account of the Press during the year was Rs. 1,14,602 against Rs. 1,05,472 in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

334. The total charges under Stationery amounted to Rs. 3,67,709 including charges under establishment, contingencies and other incidental expenses, against Rs. 3,01,651 in 1095. The value of the articles issued to the several departments during the year amounted to Rs. 4,32,997 and that of the stock in hand at the end of the year to Rs. 4,48,953. The latter figure is the result of a re-valuation of the stock at the beginning of 1096 and the inclusion of the value of a portion of the articles required for 1097, supplied in advance during 1096.

335. The Superintendent of Stationery was deputed to Madras and Bangalore to study the systems prevailing in the stationery institutions in those places. On his return, the forms of five departments were standardized. In 16 other departments cheap paper was ordered to be used. The savings thereby effected came to Rs. 29,840. Arrangements were made for the stocking of printed forms and for the distribution direct of all articles of stationery to prevent unnecessary loss due to double handling. A short manual for the guidance of departments has been compiled and is being printed. Further economy was effected by limiting the issue of table cloth, by substituting cheap note paper and envelopes, etc. The total savings under all the heads together came to Rs. 90,980.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

336. There were 31 newspapers and 55 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report. Of these, 53 were published in Malayalam exclusively, 13 in English and Malayalam, 13 in English alone, 3 in Tamil alone, 3 in English, Malayalam and Tamil, and 1 in Sanskrit and Malayalam. Of the 31 newspapers, 5, and of the 55 periodicals, 6, ceased publication in the course of the year, leaving 26 newspapers and 49 periodicals at its close. Of the newspapers, one was a daily, 2 tri-weekly, 5 bi-weekly and 23 weekly. All the newspapers dealt with political matters besides catering local and general news to the public. Of the periodicals, 2 were published once in four months and one once in three months, while 3 were bi-monthly and 49 monthly. Twenty of the periodicals dealt with religious matters, 10 were devoted to educational and literary subjects, and the rest treated of social, political and miscellaneous matters.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

337. The work of the State Geologist during the year consisted mainly of the preparation of a consolidated report on the Geology of Travancore after careful chemical and petrological studies; preparation of special reports on the value of zircon and the graphite resources of the State; arrangement of geological specimens in the Government Museum; prospecting for graphite on lands near the Barton Hill; and spotting new deposits of graphite and mica in the taluks of Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Nedumangad, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, and Chirayinkil. The consolidated report of the Geology of Travancore is in the press and will be issued shortly. In its order No. E. 4888, dated 6th/8th November 1920, the Darbar outlined the directions in which the department should extend its scope and usefulness such as the translation of scientific data into a form which would be of help to the investing capitalist, the conduct of economic enquiries in view to the development of mineral industries, the periodical inspection of mining operations with a view to prevent possible injuries to and the too rapid depletion of the mineral deposits of the State and the periodical collection of mining statistics and information and the publication thereof to enable the Darbar and the public to arrive at correct conclusions as to the mineral possibilities of the State. The need for the correlation of the activities of the Departments of Industries and Geology was also emphasised and the State Geologist was directed to prospect for minerals of economic value and make definite

proposals in regard to the exploitation of such minerals in view to their ultimate utilisation in connection with the establishment of new industries and the development of old ones. With a view to carry out these objects, the Darbar sanctioned during the year a re-organisation of the department. The re-organisation has come into effect from the 1st Chingam 1097. The chief features of the re-organisation are the appointment of an Assistant Geologist, a Chemical Assistant and a Prospector. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 7,841 against Rs. 7,349 in 1095.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

338. The work of sorting the inscriptions secured by the department which was commenced in the previous year made satisfactory progress and it is reported that a complete list of them for the period from 1087 to 1094 has been prepared. The Superintendent has been requested to bring up the list to the end of 1096. The Superintendent visited 55 places—22 in the Padmanabhapuram Division, 22 in the Trivandrum Division, 3 in the Quilon Division and 8 in the Kottayam Division. 137 stone inscriptions were copied, 43 photographs taken and 3 copper plates secured. Part III of Vol. II of the Travancore Archaeological Series was indexed and incorporated with that of the first two parts of the volume, and the whole index, the preparation of which was commenced in 1096, has been issued along with Part III of Volume II since the close of the year. Articles on 28 inscriptions on stone and copper plates and 23 papers on the Venad Kings, all with illustrations, were sent to the Sirkar Press to be printed as Part II of Volume III and Part I of Volume IV respectively of the Travancore Archaeological Series.

The expenditure on the department during the year amounted to Rs. 6,026, against Rs. 4,843 in 1095.

PUBLICATION OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

339. The number of granthas examined and made ready for the Press was 20,425, and the number of granthas finally passed for publication 15,885, against 20,400 and 21,280 respectively in 1095.

The following three works were issued as numbers 71 to 73 of the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series :—

1. Tartrasamuchchaya, with commentary, Part II.
2. Isanasivagurudevapaddhati, Part II.
3. Isvarapratipattiprakasa.

Another work, the Syanandurapuravarnanaprabandha of His Highness the Maha Raja Swathi Tirunal of Travancore, who ruled from 1004 to 1022 M. E., with its commentary, *Sundari*, written by Sri Rajaraja Varma Koil Tampuran, father of His Highness the present Maha Raja, was also published during the year.

340. The Curator visited the Shertallay and Vaikam taluks, as also Chirakkal and Calicut in Malabar, examined 5 private libraries and collected 137 manuscripts, against 27 in the previous year. Among the manuscripts collected were some valuable works of considerable literary interest such as the Sankarshakandabhashya of Devaswamin, a rare work on Mimamsa, and Abhinavabharati, otherwise known as Natyavedavivriti, the long sought for commentary of Abhinavaguptacharya on the Natyaveda of Bharata. Some vernacular manuscripts were also collected during the year, among which a fuller copy of Ramacharita deserves prominent mention. The total expenditure on the department during the year was Rs. 8,288 against Rs. 7,921 in 1095.

MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

341. The number of visitors to the Museum was 2,08,385. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 51,985 against Rs. 44,516 in 1095. The receipts from the department amounted to Rs. 762.

PUBLIC LECTURE COMMITTEE.

342. The committee held three meetings during the year against two in 1095, one of them being convened for considering the question of reorganising the work of the committee so as to enhance its usefulness. 22 lectures were delivered during the year—4 in English and the remaining 18 in Malayalam, against 18 lectures in 1095—3 in English, 14 in Malayalam and 1 in Tamil. Of the 22 lectures, 8 were delivered at Trivandrum and the remaining 14 in 7 mofussil stations, viz., Bhutapandi, Kottar, Eraniel, Nedumangad, Attingal, Shencottah and Oachira. Five lectures were delivered with magic lantern illustrations against 2 in 1095, while 6 lectures were illustrated and demonstrated practically. The subjects dealt with in the lectures related to agriculture, health and sanitation, industries and economics, and education. The total number of persons who attended the lectures increased from 7,300 to 9,000, the average attendance rising from 405 to 409. The total expenditure on the Committee during the year was Rs. 1,844 in 1096, against Rs. 1,520 in 1095.

343. The question of expanding the usefulness of the institution generally, and with special reference to the diffusion of practical knowledge among the masses by means of popular lectures, was engaging the attention of the Darbar during the year, and the subject was discussed at a conference with the Director of Public Instruction, the Darbar Physician, and the Acting Sanitary Commissioner. The President of the Lecture Committee was called upon to submit the views of the committee on the resolutions agreed upon at that conference, and his report was received towards the close of the year.

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

344. The number of members rose from 95 in 1095 to 116 in 1096. There was also an increase in the number of eight anna subscribers from 49 to 55, and in that of four anna subscribers from 150 to 191. The number of readers fell from 219 to 103. The number of new volumes added to the library during the year was 663, raising the total number of volumes from 22,455 to 23,118. The number of books lent during the year was 13,269 against 8,993 lent in 1095, the increase being as high as 47 per cent.

345. The receipts and the expenditure connected with the library in 1096 were Rs. 2,730 and Rs. 10,737, against Rs. 2,238 and Rs. 10,722 in 1095, showing a decrease in the net expenditure of the institution from Rs. 8,484 to Rs. 8,007.

OBSERVATORY.

346. The usual astronomical and meteorological observations were made during the year and they were reduced and tabulated. Daily weather telegrams were despatched to Simla, Madras and Bombay.

The usual information regarding rainfall is given in paragraph 148 above.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

347. 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 the option of the insured was also continued.

348. 27 fresh proposals were received during the year and policies were issued in respect of 22 of them. No action was taken during the year in regard to the other proposals which were received towards the close of the year, as the question of reducing the surrender value of premia on policies withdrawn from 75 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the premia realised was under the consideration of the Darbar.

349. Owing to withdrawals, resignations, etc., 19 policies ceased to pay premia during the year and 2,211 up to the end of the year.

350. The total number of paying policies at the end of the year was 912. The annual premia recoverable on them amounted to Rs. 18,213 and the bonus assured by them to Rs. 4,32,359.

351. Seven deaths were reported during the year and five claims were pending disposal at the close of 1095. Of the total number, 5 are pending disposal owing to the nonproduction of proper proof of heirship for payment of bonuses to the heirs.

352. Inclusive of arrears, a sum of Rs. 18,000 was realised during the year on account of premia, interest on delayed payments and other dues which, added to the amount at the credit of the fund at the close of 1095 and the interest of Rs. 4,572 realised on the stock certificates, gave a total balance of Rs. 2,11,351 in favour of the fund at the end of the year.

353. The surrender value paid on the policies withdrawn from insurance amounted to Rs. 2,403, and the bonus paid to Rs. 8,676, or a total of Rs. 11,079. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 2,00,272.

354. The work of the fund continued as usual to be performed free by the Darbar and there was no expenditure under establishment and contingencies during the year.

355. It is contemplated by the Darbar to conduct an actuarial valuation of the fund as early as possible with a view to see whether the fund is working at a profit or loss.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

356. 15 permits were, in all, issued for shooting wild animals during the year. The rewards given for the destruction of wild animals amounted to Rs. 33.

SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

357. The Seventeenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly commenced its sittings on Monday the 28th February 1921. Copies of the Administration Report for 1095 M. E. were, as usual, distributed among the members. The Dewan, as President, in his address to the Assembly, while briefly referring to the outstanding features of the previous year's administration, presented a general outline of the policy proposed to be adopted in future with regard to the administration of the several departments of the State. The subjects brought up by the members were then taken up for consideration and dealt with. The proceedings were brought to a close on Saturday the 12th March 1921.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st February 1922.

}

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Dewan.

PART II-STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1096 M. E.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah ...	Dewan ...	8th July 1920 25th Mithunam 1095	16th August 1921 32nd Karkatakam 1096	Services lent by the British Government.
Mr. N. Rajaram Row ...	Chief Secretary to the Darbar ...	20th February 1920 8th Kumbham 1095	Do.	
„ K. George ...	Chief Account Officer and Ex-officio Financial Secretary to the Darbar ...	19th February 1915 8th Kumbham 1093	Do.	
„ R. Ananda Row ...	Head Sirkar Vakil ...	14th March 1910 1st Meenam 1085	Do.	
„ V. Subbier ...	Additional Head Sirkar Vakil ...	6th January 1915 22nd Dhanu 1090	Do.	
„ S. C. H. Robinson ...	Commissioner and District Magistrate... ..	28th August 1913 13th Chingam 1089	Do.	
„ M. Rajaraja Varma ...	Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate	23rd February 1920 11th Kumbham 1095	13th March 1921 30th Kumbham 1096	
„ M. Rajaraja Varma ...	Efficiency Audit Officer ...	14th March 1921 1st Meenam 1096	16th August 1921 32nd Karkatakam 1096	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. R. Krishna Pillai	...	16th March 1920 3rd Meenam 1095	16th August 1921 32nd Karkadakam 1096	
" K. Anantanarayana Aiyar	...	13th April 1918 1st Medam 1093	Do.	
" N. Krishna Aiyangar	...	18th March 1920 5th Meenam 1095	Do.	
" R. Venkatarama Dikshitar	...	17th September 1915 1st Kanni 1091	Do.	
Rao Bahadur R. Viraraghava Aiyangar	...	16th August 1920 1st Chingam 1096	Do.	
Mr. H. S. Chatfield	...	4th January 1915 20th Dham 1090	Do.	On privilege leave and furlough for 6 months and 18 days from the 24th Edavam 1096.
" P. Cherian	...	17th August 1917 1st Chingam 1093	Do.	
" T. Palpu Pillay	...	16th August 1920 1st Chingam 1096	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. K. G. Sessa Aiyar	...	6th February 1918 24th Makaram 1093	16th August 1921 32nd Karkadakam 1096	Appointed Acting Puisne Judge from 24th Edavam 1096. On privilege leave for 11 days from 21st Karkadakam 1096.
" P. Raman Tampi	...	6th June 1920 25th Edavam 1095	Do.	
" S. T. Viraraghavachari	...	6th June 1921 24th Edavam 1096	Do.	
" S. T. Viraraghavachari	...	29th January 1910 16th Makaram 1085	5th June 1921 23rd Edavam 1096	Senior District and Sessions Judge from 1st Chingam 1096, and Temporary Puisne Judge, High Court, from 24th Edavam 1096.
" P. Raman Tampi	...	18th September 1911 22nd Kanni 1087	5th June 1920 23rd Edavam 1095	Temporary Puisne Judge from 24th Edavam 1096.
" N. Ramachandra Aiyar	...	9th June 1915 26th Edavam 1090	16th August 1921 2nd Karkadakam 1096	
" S. Aiyadura Aiyar	...	3rd June 1918 21st Edavam 1093	Do.	
" P. J. Varghese	...	17th August 1917 1st Chingam 1093	Do.	
" G. Sankara Pillai	...	17th August 1921 1st Chingam 1096	Do.	
" C. B. Cunningham	...	21st August 1915 5th Chingam 1091	25th March 1921 12th Meenam 1096	Services lent by the British Government. On privilege leave from 13th Meenam 1096, preparatory to reversion to British service.
" W. H. Pitt	...	26th March 1921 13th Meenam 1096	16th August 1921 32nd Karkadakam 1096	Services lent by the British Government.
Col. H. C. Oakes	...	16th May 1919 2nd Edavam 1094	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Capt. E. V. Argles	Battalion Commandant, Nayar Brigade.	11th March 1920	16th August 1921	On privilege and special war leave for 5 months from 8-10-1096.
" E. Wood	Do.	28th Kumbham 1095	32nd Karkadakam 1096	
Capt. R. W. Hamilton Miller	Do.	5th July 1920	Do.	
Mr. A. J. Van Ross	Medical Officer, Nair Brigade	22nd Mithunam 1095	Do.	
Mr. G. Leverett	Excise Commissioner	25th July 1920	Do.	
Dewan Bahadur Dr. P. N. Lekshmanan	Principal Port Officer	10th Karkadakam 1095	Do.	
Mrs. Poonten Lukose	Do.	29th September 1920	Do.	
Mr. M. Joseph	Surgeon in charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum	14th Kanni 1096	Do.	
Mr. S. Krishnamurti Aiyar	Sanitary Commissioner	15th April 1920	Do.	
" S. Krishnamurti Aiyar	Census Commissioner	3rd Medam 1095	Do.	
" K. Madhavan Pillai	Ag. Sanitary Commissioner	16th September 1919	Do.	
" F. J. Jacob	Chief Engineer	31st Chingam 1095	Do.	
" O. S. Barrow	Deputy Chief Engineer	28th June 1916	Do.	
		15th Mithunam 1091	Do.	
		1st August 1898	Do.	
		18th Karkadakam 1073	Do.	
		2nd December 1903	25th July 1920	Retired from service.
		17th Vrischikam 1079	10th Karkadakam 1095	
		26th July 1920	16th August 1921	
		11th Karkadakam 1095	32nd Karkadakam 1095	
		26th July 1920	Do.	
		11th Karkadakam 1095	Do.	
		29th June 1918	Do.	
		15th Mithunam 1093	Do.	
		29th June 1918	27th November 1920	
		15th Mithunam 1093	12th Vrischikam 1096	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. R. Everard	Deputy Chief Engineer	27th November 1920	16th August 1921	On combined privilege leave and furlough for 4 months from 12th Vrischikam 1096.
" K. V. Natesa Aiyar	Executive Engineer	12th Vrischikam 1096	32nd Karkadakam 1096	
" L. H. Jacob	Do.	16th November 1910	Do.	
" H. E. Parratt	Do.	1st Vrischikam 1086	Do.	
" John Kurien	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" V. Arunachalam Aiyar	Do.	30th January 1912	Do.	
" O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.	17th Makaram 1087	Do.	
" K. Thanu Pillai	Do.	17th March 1911	Do.	
" M. P. Mani	Do.	4th Meenam 1086	Do.	
" V. Raman Menon	Conservator of Forests	26th September 1913	Do.	
" W. J. Beck	Superintendent, Sirkar Press	10th Kanui 1089	Do.	
		21st July 1914	Do.	
		6th Karkadakam 1089	Do.	
		16th June 1920	Do.	On combined privilege leave and furlough for 3 months and 14 days from 12th Mithunam 1095.
		1st Mithunam 1095	Do.	
		18th June 1920	Do.	
		3rd Mithunam 1095	Do.	
		25th April 1919	Do.	
		12th Medam 1094	Do.	
		2nd January 1914	Do.	
		19th Dhanu 1089	Do.	
			Do.	
			Do.	
			Do.	
			Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. L. C. Hodgson	Director of Public Instruction	5th March 1917 22nd Kumbham 1092	16th August 1921 32nd Karkadakam 1096	On combined leave from 8th Edavam 1095. Returned from leave on 14th June 1921/1st Mithunam 1096.
" J. Stephenson	Principal and Professor of Physics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	25th June 1917 12th Mithunam 1092	Do.	
Dr. G. F. Clark	Principal, Training College, Trivandrum	5th October 1910 19th Kanni 1086	Do.	On furlough for one year and 4 months from 2nd Chingam 1095. Returned from leave on 7th Vrischikam 1096.
Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Professor of Mathematics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	4th February 1911 22nd Makaram 1086	Do.	Ag. Principal, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, till 31st March 1921/18th Meenam 1096, On combined leave for 5 months and 11 days from 15th Mithunam 1096.
Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar...	Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	14th March 1911 1st Meenam 1086	Do.	

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APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1096 M. E.—(concluded.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. James Pryde	Inspector of English Schools	5th April 1911 23rd Meenam 1086	16th August 1921 32nd Karkadakam 1096	On combined leave for 16 months from 1st Edavam 1095.
" C. V. Chandrasekharan	Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	14th June 1914 32nd Edavam 1089	Do.	
" Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar	Professor of English, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	12th February 1920 30th Makaram 1095	Do.	Retired from service.
" N. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	12th June 1920 30th Edavam 1095	12th June 1921 30th Edavam 1096	
" Kishori Lal Moudgill	Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	12th June 1921 30th Edavam 1096	16th August 1921 32nd Karkadakam 1096	On furlough for 6 months from 12th July 1920. Returned from leave on 25th Dhanu 1096.
" H. W. Green	Organiser in Manual Training, Training College, Trivandrum	28th June 1914 14th Mithunam 1089	Do.	

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APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

III. <i>Excise—(contd.)</i> <i>Abkari and Opium.</i> License fee and duty for sale of liquors and drugs. License fee on foreign liquors ... 14,265 License fee and duty on country liquor, on toddy, and on country liquor and toddy combined ... 26,52,125 Do. Do. on opium and its preparations, ganja and other drugs ... 2,00,943 Rebate of duty on ganja ... 1,10,692 Total... 29,78,025 <i>Fines and forfeitures</i> ... 992 <i>Miscellaneous.</i> Sale proceeds of confiscated articles ... 619 Sale proceeds of old materials and stores ... 3,024 Officers supplied to private persons and companies... 1,866 Other items ... 9,476 Total... 14,985 Total—Abkari and Opium... 29,94,002 Total—III. Excise ... 46,94,300 IV. <i>Customs.</i> <i>Sea Customs.</i> Imports ... 17,797 Exports ... 4,20,446 Total... 4,38,243 <i>Land Customs.</i> Imports ... 1,31,657 Exports ... 14,28,471 Total... 15,60,128 Compensation paid by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention... 38,692 Duty on tea ... 2,83,523 <i>Miscellaneous.</i> Rent of godowns ... 828 Sale of confiscated and un-serviceable articles ... 1,341 Shipping fees realised under the Sea Customs Rules... 35 Other items ... 7,494 Total... 9,698 Total—IV. Customs... 23,30,284	V. <i>Marine.</i> Port dues ... 9,050 <i>Miscellaneous.</i> Light-house fees ... 52 Pier receipts ... 8,721 Other items ... 331 Total... 9,104 Total—V. Marine ... 18,154 VI. <i>Forest.</i> <i>Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.</i> Royal trees ... 3,51,066 Junglewood ... 5,10,917 Abandoned royal trees ... 15,805 Do. junglewood ... 4,604 Fire-wood and charcoal ... 25,641 Bamboos ... 9,380 Cardamoms ... 125 Ivory Minor produce ... 6,605 Total... 9,24,143 <i>Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.</i> Royal trees ... 24,632 Junglewood ... 84,880 Fire-wood and charcoal ... 40,409 Bamboos ... 18,466 Grazing and fodder grass... 12,707 Cardamoms including rent of gardens ... 891 Minor produce ... 30,385 Total... 2,12,370 <i>Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif wood</i> ... 13,849 <i>Elephants.</i> Sale of elephants ... 42,699 Hire of elephants ... 3,501 Total... 46,200 <i>Miscellaneous.</i> Fines and forfeitures ... 21,437 Refunds ... 4,014 Other items ... 7,830 Total... 33,281 Total—VI. Forest... 12,29,843
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APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
VII. Stamps.		<i>General fees, &c.—(contd.)</i>	
<i>Sale of General Stamps.</i>		Brought Forward...	1,320
One anna stamps ...	47,729	Fees and fines of the Magistrates' Courts ...	44,815
Bills of exchange or hundies ...	4,321	Fines creditable to Local Bodies ...	1
Other general stamps ...	8,10,535	Other items ...	51
Total...	8,62,585	Total...	46,187
<i>Sale of court fee stamps...</i>	14,90,036	<i>Examination fees</i> ...	1,393
<i>Duty on impressing documents.</i>		<i>Law College fees</i> ...	36,656
Duty on embossing one anna receipt and cheque stamps ...	3,265	<i>Surplus of District Cattle Pound Fund</i> ...	1,189
Other duty levied under the Stamp Regulation ...	32,096	<i>Cash receipts under the Arms Regulation</i> ...	52
Total...	35,361	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
<i>Fines and penalties</i> ...	6,098	Sale of old stores and materials ...	297
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		Other items ...	1,483
Adjudication fees ...	5	Total...	1,780
Other items ...	69		
Total...	74	Total—IX. A. Law & Justice: Courts of Law...	90,283
Total—VII. Stamps...	23,94,154	IX. B. Law and Justice: Jails.	
VIII. Registration.		<i>Jail manufactures</i> ...	10,080
<i>Fees for registering documents.</i>		<i>Jail Press receipts</i> ...	3
Fees for registering Joint Stock Companies ...	13,903	<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	2,307
Fees for registering other documents ...	5,73,037	Total—IX B. Law & Justice: Jails ...	12,390
Total...	5,86,940	X. Elephant and Horse Departments.	
<i>Fees for copies of registered documents</i> ...	17,224	<i>Receipts from His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables</i> ...	1,130
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		<i>Sale and hire of elephants from taluks</i> ...	2,022
Search fees ...	42,311	<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	665
Fines and forfeitures ...	892	Total—X. Elephant and Horse Departments ...	3,817
Fees for visits paid ...	29,367	XI. Stationery and Printing.	
Fees for copies under Sections 59 & 60 of the Registration Regulation ...	13,184	<i>Stationery receipts.</i>	
Other items ...	13,133	Sale proceeds of stationery..	7,606
Fees for Registration examination..	1	Other items ...	230
Total...	98,888	Total...	7,836
Total—VIII. Registration.	7,03,052	<i>Sale of Gazette and other publications.</i>	
B. RECEIPTS BY DEPARTMENTS.		Subscriptions to the Gazette ...	5,865
IX. A. Law and Justice: Courts of Law.		Other publications ...	3,359
<i>Sale proceeds of unclaimed properties..</i>	98	Total...	9,224
<i>Court fees realised in cash.</i>		<i>Other Press receipts.</i>	
Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	1,148	Sale proceeds of printed forms ...	6,504
Other items ...	1,780	Work done for private persons ...	195
Total...	2,928	Advertisements ...	5,424
<i>General fees, fines and forfeitures.</i>		Sale of old stores and materials ...	103
Fees and fines of the High Court ...	60	Other items ...	105
Fees and fines of the District and Munsiffs' Courts ...	1,260	Total.....	12,331
Carried Over ...	1,320	Total—XI. Stationery and Printing ...	29,391

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
XII. Mint.		XV. A. Agriculture and Fisheries.	
<i>Gain on silver coinage</i> ...	...	Agricultural receipts ...	11,689
<i>Gain on copper coinage</i> ...	29,276	Veterinary Hospital receipts.	743
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	164	Fishery receipts ...	12,510
Total—XII. Mint...	29,440	Sale proceeds of Agricultural Journals and other Publications ...	1,895
XIII. Police.		Total...	26,837
<i>Police supplied to private companies and persons</i> ...	1,147	XV. B. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	
<i>Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Regulation</i> ...	6,950	<i>Receipts from the Museum and Public Gardens</i> ...	762
<i>Receipts under the Hackney Carriage Regulation</i> ...	1,126	<i>Receipts from the Public Library</i> ...	2,730
Police car receipts ...	77	<i>Mining.</i>	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		Royalty ...	69,750
Sale of clothing and other articles ...	379	Exploitation fees ...	611
Other items ...	520	<i>Receipts under the Patents and Designs Regulation X of 1090</i> ...	586
Total...	899	<i>Receipts from the Department of Industries</i> ...	5,175
Total—XIII. Police...	10,199	<i>Revenue Test Examination fees</i> ...	981
XIV. Education.		<i>Receipts under the Prime Movers and Steam Boilers Regulation</i> ...	2,106
<i>Fees, Colleges, General.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	191
H. H. The Maha Raja's College for Boys ...	56,085	Total—XV. B. Scientific, and other Minor Departments.	82,892
Do. Do. for Girls ...	3,853	XVI. Medical and Sanitary.	
Teachers' College ...	6,729	<i>Medical receipts.</i>	
Total ...	66,667	Receipts from pay-ward patients ...	3,698
<i>Fees, Schools, General.</i>		Sale of Medical stores ...	265
English Schools ...	3,22,061	Sale of quinine ...	...
Vernacular Schools ...	1,09,360	Total ...	3,963
Total ...	4,31,421	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
<i>Fees, Schools, Special</i>		Sale of old stores and materials ...	467
Mofussil Training Schools..	5,527	Other items ...	3,050
School of Arts ...	268	Total ...	3,517
Sanskrit College ...	179	<i>Receipts from the Ayurveda Department</i> ...	1,650
Total.....	5,974	<i>Receipts from the Sanitary Department</i> ...	2,443
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		Total—XVI. Medical and Sanitary ...	11,573
Receipts from the Sirkar Book Depot ...	...	XVII. Devaswoms.	
Receipts from the School of Arts ...	5,533	<i>Offerings</i> ...	31,384
Receipts from the Reformatory ...	168	<i>Receipts from Sripandara-vagai</i> ...	1,577
Receipts from the Carpentry and Weaving Institute...	831	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Receipts from the Caste Hindu Hostel ...	8,280	Sale proceeds of old stores and materials ...	62
Receipts from the Sanskrit College ...	...	Sale of surplus provisions...	1,235
Examination fees ...	57,838	Other items ...	18,627
Teachers' license fees ...	6,808	Total ...	19,924
Other items ...	11,471		
Receipts from the Girls' College Hostel ...	157		
Total ...	91,086		
Total—XIV. Education.	5,95,148		

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

Rs.		Rs.	
<i>Ayacut and other revenue from Devaswom lands ...</i>	4,39,308	<i>Brought Forward ...</i>	60,371
<i>Total—XVII. Devaswoms..</i>	4,92,193	<i>Premium on bills ...</i>	747
<i>XVIII. State Charities.</i>		<i>Receipts from the Jubilee Town Hall ...</i>	861
<i>Sale proceeds of surplus provisions ...</i>	145	<i>Recoveries of old advances... 7</i>	
<i>Miscellaneous ...</i>	1,278	<i>Receipts under the Weights and Measures Regulation ...</i>	936
<i>Total—XVIII. State Charities .</i>	1,423	<i>Lapsed Remittance transfer receipts. ...</i>	17
<i>XIX. Military.</i>		<i>Gain on the sale of Kerosine oil for punja pumping operations ...</i>	34,152
<i>Receipts from the Nayar Brigade ...</i>	980	<i>Miscellaneous. ...</i>	
<i>Receipts from the Body Guard ...</i>	1,354	<i>Hire of motor-car ...</i>	490
<i>Total—XIX. Military ...</i>	2,334	<i>Recoveries on account of law charges other than those in pauper suits ...</i>	5,668
<i>XX. Public Works.</i>		<i>Cash recoveries of service payments ...</i>	1,716
<i>A. Receipts from the P. W. D.</i>		<i>Receipts from the Madapad and Kakur funds on account of the controlling establishment in the Account Office ...</i>	280
<i>Rent on buildings ...</i>	11,515	<i>Gain in exchange ...</i>	
<i>Fees from travellers' bungalows ...</i>	5,926	<i>Receipts on account of De-benture Loan of 1091 ...</i>	26
<i>Sales of buildings ...</i>	601	<i>Other items ...</i>	2,410
<i>Sales of tools and plant ...</i>	1,772	<i>Total ...</i>	10,590
<i>Sales of produce ...</i>	21,206	<i>Total—XXII. Miscellaneous ...</i>	1,07,681
<i>Sales of avenue trees ...</i>	7,110	<i>Financial Service.</i>	
<i>Sales of old materials ...</i>	2,099	<i>XXIII. Interest.</i>	
<i>Value of materials received from old buildings ...</i>	73	<i>Interest on surplus investments.</i>	
<i>Tolls on roads and bridges..</i>	54,719	<i>Interest on G. I. P. notes &c. 2,86,159</i>	
<i>Navigation receipts ...</i>	43,365	<i>Interest on current deposits with the Imperial Bank of India ...</i>	12,658
<i>Workshop revenue receipts ...</i>	1,579	<i>Interest on arrears.</i>	
<i>Fines, refunds and miscellaneous ...</i>	38,742	<i>Land Revenue ...</i>	699
<i>Total ...</i>	1,88,707	<i>Excise Revenue ...</i>	30,090
<i>B. Receipts from the Maramat Department.</i>		<i>Total.....</i>	30,789
<i>Sale of old stores and materials ...</i>	2,943	<i>Interest on loans.</i>	
<i>Other items ...</i>	2,988	<i>Land improvement loans... 584</i>	
<i>Total... 5,931</i>		<i>Other loans ... 2,985</i>	
<i>Total—XX. Public Works. 1,94,638</i>		<i>Total..... 3,569</i>	
<i>C. Miscellaneous.</i>		<i>Total—XXIII. Interest ... 3,33,175</i>	
<i>XXI. Receipts in aid of Pensions &c.</i>			
<i>Contributions on account of Public officers lent to Foreign Service ...</i>	4,508		
<i>Contributions of officers employed by Local Funds. 7,658</i>			
<i>Refund of gratuities ...</i>			
<i>Fees for duplicates of P. P. O's ... 82</i>			
<i>Total—XXI. Receipts in aid of Pensions ... 12,248</i>			
<i>XXII. Miscellaneous.</i>			
<i>Adiyara or succession and other customary fees ... 144</i>			
<i>Unclaimed deposits ... 60,227</i>			
<i>Carried Over ... 60,371</i>			

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(concluded).

Rs.		Rs.	
<i>XXIV. Profit or Loss on Investment.</i>		<i>Brought Forward... 13,880</i>	
<i>Premium on sale of Government of India Pro-Notes ...</i>		<i>Other items ... 416</i>	
<i>Discount on purchase of Pro-Notes ...</i>		<i>Total ... 14,296</i>	
<i>Total—XXIV. Profit or Loss on Investments ...</i>		<i>Total—XXV. Anchal... 2,76,892</i>	
<i>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.</i>		<i>XXVI. Railways ... 1,07,069</i>	
<i>XXV. Anchal.</i>		<i>XXVII. Irrigation and other Reproductive Works.</i>	
<i>Sale proceeds of Anchal stamps and cards ... 1,43,943</i>		<i>i. Direct receipts by the P. W. D.</i>	
<i>Commission on Hundies ... 30,068</i>		<i>Rent on buildings ... 99</i>	
<i>Receipts from the Transit Boats ... 1,211</i>		<i>Plantations ...</i>	
<i>Sale proceeds of Service Stamps ... 86,149</i>		<i>Other canal produce ... 2,958</i>	
<i>Foreign Hundi Commission. 1,225</i>		<i>Miscellaneous ... 3,010</i>	
<i>Fees and petty receipts.</i>		<i>Total..... 6,067</i>	
<i>Fees from unpaid and insufficiently stamped letters ... 13,877</i>		<i>ii. Indirect receipts by the Land Revenue Department.</i>	
<i>Sale of old stores and materials ... 3</i>		<i>Land Revenue due to irrigation ... 1,58,046</i>	
<i>Carried Over ... 13,880</i>		<i>Total—XXVII. Irrigation and other Reproductive Works ... 1,64,113</i>	
		<i>Total—Revenue and Receipts ... 1,94,70,130</i>	

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.		Revenue Survey.	
A. DIRECT DEMANDS ON REVENUE.		Rs.	
1. LAND REVENUE.			
<i>Division Peishkars and Commissioner, Devicolum Division.</i>			
	Rs.		
Salaries	78,737	Salaries	9,200
Establishment	75,024	Establishment	40,471
Allowances to officers	13,105	Allowances to officers	2,141
Do. to establishment	3,830	Do. to establishment	1,896
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	16,664	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	32,480
Total	1,87,360	Total	86,188
Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ share transferred to Law and Justice	62,453	Refunds and Drawbacks	57,576
Net Total	1,24,907	Land Revenue, Miscellaneous...	12,667
<i>Taluk Cutcherries.</i>		Total of 1. LAND REVENUE	9,20,068
Salaries	74,537	2. SALT.	
Establishment	2,21,020	<i>Salt Factories.</i>	
Allowances to officers	15,130	Salaries	8,647
Do. to establishment	6,868	Establishment	25,951
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	42,912	Allowances to officers	810
Total	3,60,467	Do. to establishment	135
Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ share transferred to Law and Justice	1,20,156	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	3,668
Net Total	2,40,311	Total	39,211
<i>Proverthy Cutcherries.</i>		<i>Salt Business.</i>	
Establishment	2,93,770	Salaries	1,840
Allowances	425	Establishment	7,171
Contingencies	9,837	Allowances	64
Total	3,04,032	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	16,266
<i>Kandukrishi Cutcherries.</i>		Total	25,341
Salaries	2,178	<i>Salt Compensation.</i>	794
Establishment	3,814	Refunds & Drawbacks.	...
Allowances to officers	547	Total of 2. SALT	65,346
Do. to establishment	50	3. EXCISE.	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	344	<i>Commissioner.</i>	
Total	6,933	Salaries	7,046
<i>Kandukrishi Nelpuras.</i>		Establishment	17,713
Establishment	11,367	Allowances to officers	2,163
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	23,423	Do. to establishment	796
Total	34,790	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	18,614
<i>Land Records.</i>		Total	46,332
Establishment	33,788	<i>Circles.</i>	
Allowances	4,326	Salaries	28,912
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	14,550	Establishment	28,287
Total	52,664	Allowances to officers	8,265
		Do. to establishment	854
		Supplies, Services & Contingencies	9,459
		Total	75,771
		<i>Ranges.</i>	
		Salaries	42,473
		Establishment	1,37,702
		Allowances to officers	12,965
		Do. to establishment	851
		Supplies, Services & Contingencies	27,507
		Total	2,21,489

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

Tobacco Bankshalls.		Rs.	
Salaries	2,483	Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif wood	954
Establishment	7,100	<i>Elephants.</i>	
Allowances	62	Capture of elephants	7,481
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	778	Keep of trained elephants...	3,475
Total	10,423	Temporary establishment...	...
<i>Excise Compensation</i>	22,090	Total	10,956
<i>Refunds and Drawbacks</i>	1,986		
Total of 3. EXCISE	3,78,106	<i>Stores, Tools and Plant</i>	1,065
4. CUSTOMS.		<i>Communications and Buildings.</i>	
Salaries	5,319	Roads and bridges	6,266
Establishment	47,695	Buildings	11,970
Allowances	344	Other works	461
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	10,816	Total	18,697
Total	64,174	<i>Organisation, Improvement and Extension of the forests.</i>	
<i>Customs Compensation.</i>	193	Demarcation	4,551
<i>Refunds and Drawbacks</i>	2,38,287	Cost of Forest Settlement, compensation for lands and rights.	2,090
Total of 4. CUSTOMS	3,02,654	Survey	1,733
5. MARINE.		Working plans	2,464
Salaries	8,746	Sowing and planting	32,839
Establishment	4,128	Protection from fire	2,537
Allowances to officers	770	Other works	281
Do. to establishment	36	Temporary establishment.	5,601
Local and other allowances.	530	Total	52,096
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	7,059	Total of A.....	5,65,622
Total	21,269	B. Establishment.	
<i>Refunds and Drawbacks...</i>	71	(a) Direction.	
Total of 5. MARINE	21,340	Salaries	10,573
6. FOREST.		Establishment	15,396
<i>A. Conservancy and Works.</i>		Allowances to officers	4,363
<i>Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Sirkar Agency.</i>		Do. to establishment.	968
Royal trees	97,722	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	4,513
Junglewood	3,23,645	Total	35,813
Abandoned royal trees	11,211	(b) Division.	
Do. junglewood	3,482	Salaries	28,795
Firewood and charcoal	21,019	Establishment	1,39,905
Bamboos	5,866	Allowances to officers	10,199
Cardamoms	252	Allowances to Executive and Protective Staff...	13,970
Ivory	261	Do. to establishment.	4,010
Minor produce	4,025	Supplies, Services & Contingencies	9,728
Temporary establishment.	5,912	Total	2,06,607
Total	4,73,395	<i>Refunds</i>	65,541
<i>Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers...</i>	1,311	Total of 6 Forest...	8,73,583
<i>Temporary establishment</i>	7,148		
Total	8,459		

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
7. STAMPS.		Allowances to officers ...	886
		Do. to establishment ...	178
<i>Manufactory.</i>		Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	1,449
Salaries ...	3,000	Total ...	8,313
Establishment ...	7,769	<i>Refunds and Drawbacks</i> ...	338
Allowances ...	...	Total of 8. REGISTRATION ...	2,57,740
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	1,18,166		
Total.....	1,28,935	B. SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENTS.	
<i>Deduct</i> Expenditure debitable to 28. Anchal ...	29,489	9 A. LAW AND JUSTICE, COURTS OF LAW.	
Net Total.....	99,446	<i>High Court.</i>	
<i>Central Stamp Depot.</i>		Salaries ...	79,953
Establishment ...	2,413	Establishment ...	37,689
Contingencies ...	13,535	Allowances to officers ...	591
Total.....	15,948	Do. to establishment... ..	936
<i>Discount on sale of stamps</i> ...	64,532	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	9,282
<i>Refund of court fee stamps...</i>	70,596	Total ...	1,28,451
<i>Do. of general stamps...</i>	3,439		
Total of 7. STAMPS... ..	2,53,961	<i>District and Sessions Courts.</i>	
8. REGISTRATION.		Salaries ...	61,750
<i>Direction.</i>		Establishment ...	55,308
Salaries ...	4,200	Allowances to officers ...	400
Establishment ...	11,286	Do. to establishment... ..	20
Allowances to officers ...	915	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	10,294
Do. to establishment	381	Total ...	1,27,772
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	14,816	<i>Munsiffs' Courts.</i>	
Total.....	31,598	Salaries ...	99,479
<i>District Registrars.</i>		Establishment ...	3,41,621
Salaries ...	9,539	Allowances to officers ...	320
Establishment ...	9,510	Do. to establishment... ..	121
Allowances to officers ...	1,672	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	17,361
Do. to establishment... ..	432	Total ...	4,58,902
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	2,251	<i>Village Panchayat Courts.</i>	
Total.....	23,404	Establishment ...	12,521
<i>Sub-Registrars.</i>		Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	3,625
Salaries ...	60,761	Total ...	16,146
Establishment ...	1,19,064	<i>Magistrates' Courts.</i>	
Allowances to officers ...	102	Salaries ...	34,923
Do. to establishment... ..	696	Establishment ...	33,740
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	13,464	Allowances to officers ...	1,920
Total.....	1,94,087	Do. to establishment... ..	250
<i>Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.</i>		Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	26,670
Salaries ...	2,295	Total ...	97,503
Establishment ...	3,505	Add 1/3 share of Land Revenue charges ...	1,82,609

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Law College.</i>		Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	1,06,651
Salaries ...	18,837	Total...	1,50,886
Establishment ...	2,642	<i>Elephant Department.</i>	
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	1,879	Establishment ...	4,381
Total ...	23,358	Allowances ...	10
<i>Law College Hostel.</i>		Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	12,105
Establishment ...	1,307	Total ...	16,496
Contingencies ...	1,749	Total of 11. ELEPHANT, etc...	1,67,382
Total ...	3,056	12. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
<i>Head and District Court Sirkar Vakils.</i>		<i>Huzur Cutcherry.</i>	
Salaries ...	50,736	Salaries ...	65,720
Establishment ...	17,130	Establishment ...	1,35,196
Allowances to officers ...	2,548	Allowances to officers ...	7,806
Do. to establishment... ..	152	Do. to establishment... ..	4,971
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	25,559	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	31,021
Total ...	96,125	Total...	2,44,714
<i>Additional Head Sirkar Vakil</i>		<i>Account Office.</i>	
Salaries ...	6,350	Salaries ...	32,543
Establishment ...	1,909	Establishment ...	60,698
Allowances to officer ...	...	Allowances to officers ...	1,402
Do. to establishment... ..	...	Do. to establishment... ..	1,882
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	1,283	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	3,638
Total...	10,042	Total...	1,00,163
<i>Refunds and Drawbacks</i> ...	10,918	<i>Legislative Council</i> ...	2,999
Total of 9 A. COURTS OF LAW... ..	11,54,882	<i>Sri Mulam Popular Assembly...</i>	8,253
9 B. LAW AND JUSTICE, JAILS.		<i>Miscellaneous.</i> ...	11,194
<i>Central Jail.</i>		<i>Efficiency Audit Officer.</i>	
Salaries ...	7,257	Salaries ...	2,653
Establishment ...	18,764	Establishment ...	1,332
Allowances to officers ...	...	Travelling Allowances of officers ...	285
Do. to establishment... ..	60	Do. to establishment... ..	316
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	62,546	Contingencies ...	355
Total...	88,627	Total.....	4,941
Expenditure debitable to 28. Anchal ...	6,962	Total of 12. GENERAL ADMINI- STRATION ...	3,72,265
Net Total.....	81,665	13. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	
<i>Jail Manufactures</i> ...	5,878	<i>Stationery.</i>	
Total of 9 B. JAILS ...	87,543	Establishment ...	7,696
10. PALACE. ...	7,01,066	Allowances ...	395
11. ELEPHANT AND HORSE DEPART- MENTS.		Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	4,01,691
<i>His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables.</i>		Total	4,09,782
Salaries ...	3,715	<i>Deduct cost of stationery supplied to the Anchal Department ...</i>	42,072
Establishment ...	40,260	Net Total...	3,67,710
Allowances to officers ...	141		
Do. to establishment... ..	119		

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.-(contd.)

Rs.	Rs.
Printing.	Inspectors.
Salaries ... 7,342	Salaries ... 59,352
Establishment ... 73,743	Establishment ... 36,679
Allowances ... 1,011	Allowances to officers ... 12,846
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 32,629	Do. to establishment ... 2,303
Total... 1,14,725	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 12,532
	Total... 1,23,712
Deduct cost of printing work done for Anchal Department ... 123	Inspectresses.
Net Total... 1,14,602	Salaries ... 11,738
Total of 13. STATIONERY AND PRINTING... 4,82,312	Establishment ... 7,819
	Allowances to officers ... 3,139
14. MINT.	Do. to establishment ... 566
Establishment ... 4,500	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 2,663
Allowances ... 7	Total... 25,925
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 346	
Total of 14. MINT... 4,853	Collegiate Education.
15. POLICE.	H. H. The Maha Raja's College for Boys.
Commissioner.	Salaries ... 1,09,981
Salaries ... 23,279	Establishment ... 9,375
Establishment ... 8,947	Allowances to officers ... 1,665
Allowances to officers ... 3,397	Do. to establishment... ..
Do. to establishment... 501	Supplies, Services & Contingencies... 25,590
Supplies, Services & Contingencies... 60,778	Total... 1,46,611
Total... 96,902	
District Police.	H. H. The Maha Raja's College and H. G. English School for Girls.
Salaries ... 68,488	Salaries ... 30,309
Establishment ... 3,34,612	Establishment ... 20,971
Allowances ... 69,772	Allowances to establishment ... 115
Supplies, Services & Contingencies... 24,584	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 10,559
Total... 4,97,456	Total ... 61,954
Total of 15. POLICE... 5,94,358	Training College.
16. EDUCATION.	Salaries ... 34,921
Controlling Agencies.	Establishment ... 6,568
Direction.	Allowances ... 614
Salaries ... 17,309	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 8,097
Establishment ... 9,113	Total... 50,200
Allowances to officers ... 799	
Do. to establishment ... 176	English School Education.
Supplies, Services & Contingencies... 2,397	Model School attached to the Training College.
Total of A.... 29,794	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 463
	Total... 463

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M.E.-(contd.)

Rs.	Rs.
Higher Grade English Schools for Boys.	Special Education.
Salaries ... 35,440	Female Training School.
Establishment ... 1,16,669	Salaries ... 6,350
Allowances ... 743	Establishment ... 3,116
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 36,495	Allowances
Total... 1,89,347	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 1,529
Lower Grade English Schools for Boys.	Total... 10,995
Establishment ... 59,042	
Allowances ... 124	Other Training Schools.
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 9,173	Salaries ... 9,479
Total... 68,339	Establishment ... 7,576
Lower Grade English Schools for Girls.	Allowances ... 523
Establishment ... 15,435	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 2,819
Allowances ... 6	Total... 20,397
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 959	
Total... 16,400	Reformatory.
Provincial Staff of Teachers of English Schools ... 1,75,192	Salaries ... 1,365
Do. of Vernacular Schools ... 3,055	Establishment ... 2,929
Travelling allowances of Do. Do. 400	Allowances ... 1
Total... 1,78,647	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 5,195
Vernacular School Education.	Total... 9,490
Higher Grade Vernacular Schools for Boys.	Industrial School of Arts.
Salaries ... 10,313	Salaries ... 2,100
Establishment ... 4,50,301	Establishment ... 12,119
Allowances ... 212	Allowances ... 45
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 31,595	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 3,993
Total... 4,92,421	Total... 18,257
Higher Grade Vernacular Schools for Girls.	Sanskrit College.
Establishment ... 1,66,127	Salaries ... 2,775
Allowances	Establishment ... 10,045
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 9,818	Allowances ... 42
Total... 1,75,945	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 3,613
Lower Grade Vernacular Schools for Boys.	Total... 16,475
Establishment ... 4,77,957	Technical Institutes.
Allowances ... 238	Carpentry Section
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 34,709	Establishment ... 2,583
Total... 5,12,904	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 570
Lower Grade Vernacular Schools for Girls.	Total... 3,153
Establishment ... 1,71,496	
Allowances ... 9	Weaving Section
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ... 10,534	Establishment ... 958
Total... 1,82,039	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ... 850
Introduction of Manual training in Vernacular Schools ... 7,394	Total... 1,808

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M.E.—(contd.)

Rs.		Rs.	
<i>Special School for Malayala Brahmins.</i>		<i>Allowances to officers ...</i>	2,118
Establishment ...	3,230	Do. to establishment...	480
Supplies, Services and		Supplies, Services & Con-	
Contingencies ...	1,827	tingencies ...	7,262
Total...	5,057	Total...	20,147
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		<i>Laboratory and Research.</i>	
<i>Caste Hindu Hostel.</i>		Salaries ...	4,603
Salaries ...	2,240	Establishment ...	2,713
Establishment ...	1,645	Allowances ...	1,342
Supplies, Services and		Contingencies ...	9,807
Contingencies ...	13,664	Total...	18,465
Total...	17,549	<i>Economic Journal.</i>	
<i>Hostel for Girls</i>	5,419	Establishment ...	1,292
<i>Text Book Committee.</i>		Travelling allowance of	
Establishment ...	1,203	Establishment ...	15
Allowances ...	1,147	Supplies, Services &	
Contingencies ...	129	Contingencies ...	3,443
Total...	2,479	Total...	4,750
<i>Grants to Teacher's Provident Fund.</i>	632	<i>Experimental Farms and Manure Depots.</i>	
<i>Examination Charges</i>	48,498	Salaries ...	3,561
<i>Grants to Schools.</i>		Establishment ...	16,169
(a) English Schools ...	14,817	Allowances to officers ...	1,325
(b) Vernacular Schools ...	4,35,091	Do. to establishment...	1,483
(c) Special Schools ...	14,030	Contingencies ...	69,760
(d) Industrial Schools ...		Total...	92,298
(e) Technical Schools ...	9,628	<i>Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>	
Total...	4,73,606	Salaries ...	7,137
<i>Miscellaneous grants</i>		Establishment ...	10,403
Grants for furniture ...	459	Allowances to officers ...	1,004
Grants for School building.	500	Do. to establishment...	1,279
Grants for Stipends ...	7,736	Contingencies ...	7,830
Grants for stipends to		Total...	27,653
Special classes ...	1,806	<i>Sericulture.</i>	
Grants to Reading Rooms...	75	Establishment ...	1,456
Grants to Y. W. C. A. ...	900	Allowances ...	181
Grants to Hostel ...	451	Contingencies ...	3,033
Total...	11,927	Total...	4,670
<i>Educational Museum & Bureau.</i>		<i>Fisheries.</i>	
Salaries ...	1,140	Salaries ...	3,643
Establishment ...	558	Establishment ...	4,729
Contingencies ...	748	Allowances ...	2,158
Total...	2,446	Contingencies ...	4,889
<i>Scholarships & Stipends</i>	77,240	Total...	15,419
<i>Aids to Orphanages</i>	1,800	TOTAL OF 17 A. AGRICULTURE	
<i>Travancore University Com-</i>		& FISHERIES ...	1,83,402
mission ...	71	17. B. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPTS.	
<i>Music board</i>	180	<i>Museum & Public Gardens.</i>	
<i>Refunds</i>	319	Salaries ...	1,742
<i>Vernacular Curricula Revi-</i>		Establishment ...	15,740
sion Committee.	392	Allowances to officers ...	
<i>Headmasters' Conference</i>	566	Do. to Establishment ...	177
<i>Education Conference</i>	29	Supplies, Services and	
Total of 16. EDUCATION...	29,90,880	Contingencies ...	34,326
17 A. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES.		Total...	51,985
<i>Direction.</i>			
Salaries ...	6,000		
Establishment ...	4,287		

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

Rs.		Rs.	
<i>Observatory.</i>		<i>Registrar of Co-operative Societies.</i>	
Salaries ...	500	Salaries ...	5,176
Establishment ...	1,479	Establishment ...	9,228
Supplies, Services and		Allowances to officer ...	1,209
Contingencies ...	458	Do. to establishment...	2,659
Total...	2,437	Contingencies ...	2,044
<i>Painting</i>	2,310	Total...	20,316
<i>Photograph Department.</i>		<i>Office of the Controller of Patents & Designs.</i>	
Salaries ...	3,216	Establishment ...	416
Establishment ...	2,061	<i>Department of Industries.</i>	
Allowances ...		(1) <i>Direction.</i>	
Supplies, Services and		Salaries ...	6,716
Contingencies ...	742	Establishment ...	3,087
Total...	6,019	Allowances to officers ...	2,895
<i>Public Library.</i>		Do. to establishment...	438
Salaries ...	400	Contingencies ...	26,085
Establishment ...	4,523	Total...	39,221
Supplies, Services and		<i>Shellac Assistant</i>	2,051
Contingencies ...	5,814	<i>Bee Expert</i>	1,408
Total...	10,737	<i>Pencil Expert</i>	403
<i>Archæological Department.</i>		(2) <i>Factory Industries.</i>	
Salaries ...	2,744	Oil Distillation Factory ...	4,799
Establishment ...	1,838	Jaggery Factory ...	1,162
Allowances ...	299	Total...	5,961
Supplies, Services and		(3) <i>Cottage Industries.</i>	
Contingencies ...	1,145	Weaving ...	3,028
Total...	6,026	Bamboo Industry ...	2,932
<i>State Geologist.</i>		Screwpine Industry ...	2,234
Salaries ...	4,800	Total...	8,194
Establishment ...	1,530	(4) <i>Sri Mulam Technical School.</i>	8,973
Allowances to officer ...	265	(5) <i>Peripatetic Instructor</i>	528
Do. to Establishment	114	Total of DEPARTMENT OF	
Supplies, Services and		INDUSTRIES ...	66,739
Contingencies ...	1,132	<i>Establishment under the Prime Movers</i>	
Total...	7,841	<i>and Steam Boilers Regulations.</i>	
<i>Preservation of Oriental Literature.</i>		Salaries & establishment ...	4,568
Salaries ...	1,800	Allowances ...	893
Establishment ...	5,185	Supplies, Services &	
Allowances ...	225	Contingencies ...	1,137
Supplies, Services and		Total...	6,598
Contingencies ...	1,078	<i>Census.</i>	
Total...	8,288	Salaries ...	9,008
<i>Establishment under the Glanders & Farcy</i>		Establishment ...	16,759
Regulation.		Travelling Allowances of	
Salaries (allowances) ...	275	officers ...	659
Establishment ...	468	Do. Establishment ...	3,440
Total...	743	Supplies, Services &	
<i>Public Lecture Committee.</i>		Contingencies ...	65
Establishment ...	834	Total...	36,431
Allowances ...	130	<i>Travancore Economic De-</i>	
Contingencies ...	880	<i>velopment Board</i>	18
Total...	1,844	<i>Mining Refunds</i>	3
		<i>Revenue Test Examin-</i>	
		<i>ations</i>	30
		Total of 17. B. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER	
		MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	2,28,781

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
18. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.		Ayurveda Pharmacy.	
MEDICAL.		Establishment ...	609
<i>Darbar Physician.</i>		Contingencies ...	1,462
Salaries ...	15,022	Total... ..	2,071
Establishment ...	6,645	Ayurvedic Botanical Gardens.	
Allowance to officers ...	916	Establishment ...	318
Do. to Establishment... ..	18	Supplies and Services &c. ...	348
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	1,343	Total... ..	666
Total... ..	23,944	Grants to European Medical Institutions ...	16,562
<i>Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>		Do. to Ayurveda do. ...	14,092
Salaries ...	1,82,138	Do. Prevention of plague ...	5,899
Establishment ...	1,00,182	Do. to Town Improvement Committees ...	42,020
Allowances to officers ...	13,852	Do. for the Study of Euro- pean Medicine ...	6,548
Do. to Establishment... ..	1,007		
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	3,06,742		
Total... ..	6,03,921	SANITATION AND VACCINATION.	
<i>Midwifery Class.</i>		Commissioner.	
Salaries (local allowance)... ..	160	Salaries ...	8,019
Contingencies ...	472	Establishment ...	5,199
Total... ..	632	Allowances to officers ...	1,177
<i>Medical Stores.</i>		Do. to establishment... ..	328
Salaries ...	1,200	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	3,652
Establishment ...	2,187	Total... ..	18,375
Allowances ...	17	District Officers.	
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	942	Salaries ...	10,262
Total... ..	4,346	Establishment ...	40,420
<i>Bacteriological Laboratory.</i>	5,088	Allowances to officers ...	5,366
<i>Chemical Examiner.</i>		& establishment)	
Salaries (allowance) ...	550	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	15,362
Establishment ...	741	Total... ..	71,410
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	1,335	Vaccination Depot.	
Total... ..	2,626	Salaries ...	1,604
AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT.		Establishment ...	1,170
<i>Direction.</i>		Allowances ...	2
Salaries ...	3,141	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	7,045
Establishment ...	1,961	Total... ..	9,821
Allowances ...	468		
Contingencies ...	379	Total of 18. MEDICAL AND SANITARY ...	8,52,232
Total... ..	5,949	19. DEVASWOMS.	
<i>Ayurveda College.</i>		Salaries ...	313
Salaries ...	597	Establishment ...	36,396
Establishment ...	2,666	Allowances ...	1,195
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	2,186	Major Devaswoms ...	10,44,852
Total... ..	5,449	Minor Devaswoms ...	60,475
<i>Hospital and Dispensary.</i>		Grants to Private Temples... ..	49,040
Establishment ...	1,668	Nandavanams ...	2,086
Contingencies ...	11,145	Sripandaravagai ...	1,95,081
Total... ..	12,813	Extraordinary expenditure... ..	15,102
		Carried over ...	14,04,540

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	14,04,540	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	36,097
Murajapam ...	—317	Total... ..	66,582
Rents and taxes ...	4,794	Total of 21. MILITARY...	4,31,342
Anchal charges ...	175		
Law charges ...	2,153	22. PUBLIC WORKS.	
Refunds ...	294	A. EXPENDITURE BY P. W. D.	
Devaswom separation committee ...	2,616	a. ESTABLISHMENT.	
Total of 19. DEVASWOMS.	14,14,255	I. DIRECTION.	
20. STATE CHARITIES.		Salaries ...	39,602
A. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.		Establishment ...	26,467
I. WITHIN THE STATE.		Allowances ...	5,080
<i>Agrasala</i>		Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	5,488
Salaries ...	1,099	Total... ..	76,637
Establishment ...	6,748	DEDUCT SHARE DEBITABLE TO 30. IRRIGATION ...	6,705
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,67,738		
Total... ..	1,75,585	Total of I. DIRECTION...	69,932
<i>Mofussil Oottupuras.</i>		II. EXECUTIVE.	
Establishment ...	1,727	Salaries ...	1,42,593
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	70,515	Establishment ...	1,89,403
Total... ..	72,242	Allowances ...	77,463
<i>Othoottus</i> ...	521	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	21,809
<i>Thanneerpandals</i> ...	5,164	Total... ..	4,31,268
<i>Dharmapullu</i> ...	2,454	DEDUCT SHARE DEBITABLE TO 30. IRRIGATION ...	33,539
<i>Japadakshina</i> ...	96,901	Total... ..	3,97,729
II. OUTSIDE THE STATE		Total of a. Establishment...	4,67,661
BENARES SATROM ...	4,296	b. WORKS.	
B. GRANTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ...	772	i. BUILDINGS ...	7,25,213
C. MISCELLANEOUS ...	36	ii. COMMUNICATIONS ...	14,57,327
Total of 20. STATE CHARITIES.	3,57,971	iii. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS ...	2,20,365
21. MILITARY.		iv. MINOR IRRIGATION ...	31,412
<i>Nayar Brigade.</i>		Total of b. Works...	24,34,317
Salaries ...	63,198		
Establishment ...	2,32,985		
Allowances ...	2,318		
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	66,259		
Total... ..	3,64,760		
<i>Body Guard.</i>			
Salaries ...	3,420		
Establishment ...	26,251		
Allowances ...	814		

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
c. TOOLS & PLANT.		Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	22,418
Scientific instruments,		Total of 22. C ...	35,005
Drawing materials, &c....	58,922		
Repairs and Carriage ...	34,920	Total of 22. PUBLIC WORKS ...	35,73,930
Total...	93,842		
DEDUCT SHARE DEBITABLE TO		C. MISCELLANEOUS.	
30. IRRIGATION ...	7,482	23. ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.	
Total of c. Tools and Plant ...	86,360	Subsidy to the British Government ...	8,10,653
P. W. Refunds ...	388	State Pensions ...	2,01,791
Total of 22 A...	29,88,726	Total of 23. ALLOWANCES, &c...	10,12,444
B. EXPENDITURE BY MARAMAT.		24. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES & PENSIONS.	
I. MARAMAT SUB-ENGINEER.		Superannuation and retired allowances ...	5,66,161
Salaries ...	3,051	Compassionate allowances..	40,756
Establishment ...	2,582	Gratuities ...	1,643
Allowances ...	1,675	Pensionary contributions...	12,291
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	212	Refunds of Do. ...	...
Maintenance and Repairs (Bhaktivilas and Padma-vilasam) ...	8,991	Total of 24. SUPERANNUATION &c. ...	6,20,851
Total I...	16,511	25. MISCELLANEOUS.	
II. DIVISION MARAMAT.		1. Jubilee Town Hall ...	1,797
Establishment ..	16,397	2. Sirkar Gardens ...	404
Allowances ...	2,588	3. Sirkar Agents, & Peons of Retired Officers ...	987
Works ...	2,67,381	4. Reward for killing wild animals ...	33
Contingencies ...	245	5. Palace Vylian ...	422
Total II...	2,86,611	6. His Highness the Maha Raja's tour outside the State	69,736
III. GRANTS TO PANIVAGAI ...	2,47,077	7. Peace celebration ...	(—) 8
Total of 22. B...	5,50,199	8. Treatment at the Pasteur Institute ...	804
C. PALACES, BUNGALOWS, SATROMS, &c.		9. Contributions to Associations & Clubs ...	9,803
Salaries ...	210	10. Reception of Distinguished Guests ...	7,277
Establishment ...	12,259	11. Miscellaneous ...	14,799
Allowances ...	118	12. Special Palace supplies...	27,135
		13. Banker's commission ...	458
		14. Bank contingencies ...	308
		15. Madras exhibitions ...	(—) 114
		Carried Over...	1,33,841

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1096 M. E.—(concluded).

	Rs.		Rs.
Brought Forward ...	1,33,841	COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.	
16. Expenditure in connection with the visit of H. E. the Governor of Madras ...	89,603	28. ANCHAL.	
17. Cheap supply of rice to the poor ...	80	Superintendence.	
18. Burial & funeral charges of paupers ...	284	Salaries ...	5,751
19. Education Expenditure Committee ...	1,389	Establishment ...	11,098
20. Director of Civil Supplies ...	6,204	Allowance to officers ...	3,158
21. Expenditure under the Weights, and Measures Regulation ...	37	Do. to Establishment.	848
22. Loss in the rice sale transactions conducted by the Civil Supplies Department ...	1,12,877	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,821
23. Travancore Soldiers' Committee ...	811	Total...	22,676
24. Thachudaiyakaimal ...	46	Inspection.	
25. Donations for charitable purposes ...	3,749	Salaries ...	7,182
Total of 25. MISCELLANEOUS...	3,48,921	Establishment ...	4,160
FINANCIAL SERVICE.		Allowances ...	3,331
26. INTEREST.		Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	396
Savings Bank Deposits ...	97,904	Total...	15,069
Other Deposits and Funds.	30,491	Anchal Offices.	
Interest on the State 5% Debenture Loan of 1091.	69,436	Establishment ...	1,56,444
Total of 26. INTEREST...	1,97,831	Travelling allowance of Establishment ...	260
27. PROFIT OR LOSS ON INVESTMENTS.		Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	41,697
Loss on Investments ...	...	Total...	1,98,401
Interest on overdrafts & temporary loans ...	...	Add Stationery and Printing charges ...	78,646
Total of 27. PROFIT OR LOSS ON INVESTMENTS...	...	Total of 28. ANCHAL...	3,14,792
		29. RAILWAYS ...	...
		30. IRRIGATION AND OTHER REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.	
		I. Irrigation ...	2,11,982
		Total of 30...	2,11,982
		31. PAYMENT TOWARDS SINKING FUNDS ...	2,40,171
		Total of all Services ...	1,96,17,244
		CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	
		Quilon-Trivandrum Railway ...	32,767

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1096 M. E.
Dr. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		I. DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST.		
26,82,516	28,225	(1) <i>Savings Bank Deposits</i> ...	...	26,54,291
11,080	...	(2) <i>Deposits of Service and other Funds</i> ...	13,538	24,618
...	...	(3) <i>Sinking Fund</i> ...	3,61,726	3,61,726
26,93,596	28,225	Total ...	3,75,264	30,40,635
		II. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.		
		(1) <i>Departmental and other deposits.</i>		
2,71,882	85,878	Revenue Deposits ...	...	1,86,004
22,08,523	...	Judicial Deposits ...	99,598	23,08,121
4,19,105	...	Personal Deposits ...	42,601	4,61,706
1,408	1,408	Security Deposits ...	...	...
12,250	...	Trust Interest Fund ...	295	12,545
10,422	...	Receipts by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment Funds ...	4,763	15,185
371	371	Official Assignee's Deposits ...	...	...
91,670	5,685	Sreepandaravagai Fund ...	...	85,985
828	...	Kakur Funds ...	1,965	2,793
2,15,080	8,455	Municipal Funds ...	...	2,06,625
...	...	Deposits for the 5% Debenture loan of 1091 ...	...	...
32,31,539	1,01,797	Total ...	1,49,222	32,78,964
		(2) <i>Advances Repayable.</i>		
6,437	5,117	Permanent Advance ...	...	1,320
9,294	3,636	Civil Objection Book Advances—Gazetted Officers ...	...	5,658
26,399	8,192	Civil Objection Book Advances—Other Officers ...	...	18,207
43,160	23,398	Advances to the Agricultural Dept. ...	...	19,762
9,908	4,829	Survey advance ...	...	5,079
2,21,578	...	Palace advance ...	23,895	2,45,473
...	...	Advance with the Conservator of Forests ...	646	646
...	...	Advance with the Bank of Madras ...	...	...
20,749	...	Do. to the Ayurvedic Department for the preparation of medicines ...	2,097	22,846
34,166	34,131	Advance for the purchase of Kerosine oil for Pancha pumping operations ...	...	35
1,37,348	...	Advance for the purchase of rice and paddy ...	23,58,675	24,96,023
23,52,204	23,52,204	Rice Account Balance ...	...	...
5,335	9	Other advances ...	...	5,326
17,223	12,648	Advances for the purchase of Motor cars ...	...	4,575
28,83,801	24,44,164	Total ...	23,85,313	28,24,950
39,489	15,729	(3) <i>Coinage Account</i> ...	...	23,760
29,510	15,299	(4) <i>Departmental Advances</i> ...	...	14,211
88,77,935	26,05,214	Carried over ...	29,09,799	91,82,520

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)
Dr. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
88,77,935	26,05,214	Brought Forward ...	29,09,799	91,82,520
		(5) <i>Accounts with Foreign States.</i>		
		(a) <i>British Government.</i>		
17,82,696	45,955	Post Office ...	...	17,36,741
13,199	975	British pensions ...	...	12,224
53,541	...	Other items ...	3,992	57,533
18,49,436	46,930	Total ...	3,992	18,06,498
		(b) <i>Cochin Darbar.</i>		
4,538	...	Cochin Pension ...	265	4,803
1,67,332	6,942	Cochin money order ...	...	1,60,390
1,71,870	6,942	Total ...	265	1,65,193
		(6) <i>Suspense.</i>		
4,326	...	Security purchase account ...	238	4,564
1,04,304	...	Cash recovery of Service payments ...	69	1,04,373
2,387	398	Deduction on account of attachment ...	...	1,989
45,583	...	Objection Book Suspense—Receipts ...	96	45,679
3,83,971	12,030	Do. Charges ...	...	3,71,941
1,43,371	...	P. W. Stock purchase ...	3,975	1,47,346
1,14,241	32,703	Do. sales ...	...	81,538
2,24,533	22,012	Workshop Suspense ...	...	2,02,521
152	149	Contribution towards the Hospital-Ship, Madras ...	...	3
...	...	Receipts on account of the Shashtyab-dapurti celebration of H. H. the Maha Raja ...	304	304
497	66	Government of India War Loan Recoveries ...	...	431
21,866	19,530	Sale of MacMillan Readers ...	...	2,336
24,557	855	Do. Do. by Departmental Agency ...	...	23,702
21,444	...	Rice Sales suspense ...	...	21,444
10,91,232	87,743	Total ...	4,682	10,08,171
		(7) <i>Stock.</i>		
1,63,091	...	Paddy ...	347	1,63,438
3,90,869	25,211	Salt ...	...	3,65,658
4,03,291	20,871	Opium and ganja ...	...	3,82,420
4,34,899	1,37,644	P. W. Stock ...	...	2,97,255
35,254	1,933	Agrasala Stock ...	...	33,321
14,27,404	1,85,659	Total ...	347	12,42,092
		(8) <i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
12,21,429	4,07,143	Surplus Investment ...	...	8,14,286
13,23,214	6,61,607	Sinking fund Investment ...	...	6,61,607
...	...	Bullion Account ...	382	382
25,44,643	10,68,750	Total ...	382	14,76,275
1,59,62,520	40,01,238	Debt Heads carried over ...	29,19,467	1,48,80,749

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1096 M. E.—(concluded).

Dr.

Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1,59,62,520	40,01,238	Debt Heads B. F. ...	29,19,467	1,48,80,749
		III. LOANS.		
13,428	12,358	Agricultural Loans ...	...	1,070
...	...	5% Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	...	...
25,44,643	25,44,643	Temporary Loan from the Bank ...	...	...
18,321	...	Other Loans and advances ...	12,220	30,541
25,76,392	25,57,001	Total.....	12,220	31,611
		IV. REMITTANCES.		
		(1) Remittance by Bills.		
38,79,075	6,427	Anchal Hundies ...	...	38,72,648
1,53,155	...	Foreign Hundies ...	15,012	1,68,167
74,13,687	...	Pre-Audit Cheques ...	14,605	74,28,292
5,496	...	Supply Bills ...	...	5,496
8,92,221	31,040	Bills Receivable ...	...	8,61,181
1,08,514	544	Bills Payable ...	...	1,07,970
1,62,348	...	Remittance Transfer Receipts ...	4,036	1,66,384
28,04,473	1,38,770	P. W. Cheques ...	...	26,65,703
5,92,018	52,170	Forest Cheques ...	...	5,39,848
1,60,10,987	2,28,951	Total.....	33,653	1,58,15,689
		(2) Local Remittances.		
73,96,906	...	Cash Remittance between Major Treasuries ...	...	73,96,906
33,56,013	285	Anchal Remittance ...	...	33,55,728
88,112	312	Miscellaneous Remittance ...	...	87,800
...	...	Railway Remittance ...	30,535	30,535
1,08,41,031	597	Total.....	30,535	1,08,70,969
4,53,90,930	67,87,787	Total of Debt Heads.....	29,95,875	4,15,99,018

APPENDIX V.

General Statement of Account for the year 1096 M. E.

	Service Heads. Rs.	Debt Heads. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Receipts ...	1,94,70,130	4,15,99,018	6,10,69,148
Add Opening Balance ...	66,44,275	10,64,918	77,09,193
Total.....	2,61,14,405	4,26,63,936	6,87,78,341
Disbursements ...	1,96,50,011	4,53,90,930	6,50,40,941
Add Closing Balance ...	64,64,394	—27,26,994	37,37,400
Total.....	2,61,14,405	4,26,63,936	6,87,78,341

APPENDIX VI.

Balance Sheet for the year 1096 M. E.

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Darbar Account	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Savings Bank deposits	...	66,44,275	1,96,46,920	1,94,67,039	...	64,64,394
Deposits of Service and other Funds.	...	29,48,805	26,82,516	26,54,291	...	29,20,580
Sinking Fund	...	1,93,390	11,080	24,618	...	2,06,928
Revenue Deposits	...	21,14,615	...	3,61,726	...	24,76,341
Judicial deposits	...	2,31,124	2,71,882	1,86,004	...	1,45,246
Personal deposits	...	8,49,858	22,08,523	23,08,121	...	9,49,456
Security deposits	...	1,88,788	4,19,105	4,61,706	...	2,31,389
Trust Interest Fund	...	1,70,512	1,408	...	...	1,69,104
Receipts by the Treasurer of	...	3,250	12,250	12,545	...	3,545
Charitable Endowment Funds..	...	7,168	10,422	15,185	...	11,931
Official Assignees' deposits	...	12,187	371	...	...	11,816
Steeppandaravagai Fund	...	4,86,246	91,670	85,985	...	4,80,561
Kakar Do.	...	6,669	828	2,793	...	8,634
Municipal Funds	...	1,29,481	2,15,080	2,06,625	...	1,21,026
Deposits for the 5 per cent Deben-	...	799	...	...	...	799
ture Loan of 1091	...	...	6,437	1,320	...	...
Permanent advance	59,098	...	...	...	64,215	...
Civil Objection Book advance of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gazetted Officers	5,486	...	9,294	5,658	9,122	...
Do. of other Officers	36,881	...	26,309	18,207	45,073	...
Advances to the Department of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture and Fisheries	14,915	...	43,160	19,762	38,313	...
Survey advance	20,925	...	9,908	5,079	25,754	...
Palace advance	72,411	...	2,21,578	2,45,473	48,516	...
Advance with the Conservator of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forests	1,664	...	...	646	1,018	...
Do. with the Imperial Bank of India.	2,54,464	...	...	...	2,54,464	...
Do. for the purchase of Kerosine	...	...	...	...	...	...
oil for Puncba pumping operations.	...	34,131	34,166	35	...	...
Do. for the purchase of rice and	...	...	...	...	...	...
paddy	23,58,675	...	1,37,348	24,96,023	...	...
Carried Over.....	28,24,519	1,40,21,298	2,60,60,345	2,85,78,841	4,86,475	1,42,01,750

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APPENDIX VI.

Balance Sheet for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Brought forward	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice Account balance	28,24,519	1,40,21,298	2,60,60,345	2,85,78,841	4,86,475	1,42,01,750
Advance to the Ayurveda Dept.	...	23,52,204	23,52,204	...	...	...
Advance for the purchase of Motor	3,412	...	20,749	22,846	1,315	...
Cars	...	...	17,223	4,575	12,648	...
Other advances	418	...	5,335	5,326	427	...
Coinage Account	1,49,214	...	39,489	23,760	1,64,943	...
Anchal cash balance	41,943	...	29,510	14,211	57,242	...
Post Office	...	66,208	17,82,696	17,36,741	...	20,253
British Pensions	4,416	...	13,199	12,224	5,391	...
Do. Other items	3,572	...	53,541	57,533	...	420
Cochin Pension	1,357	...	4,588	4,803	...	...
Cochin Money Order	...	5,279	1,67,332	1,60,390	1,092	...
Security Purchase Account	...	11	4,326	4,564	1,663	...
Cash recovery of Service Payments.	...	...	1,04,304	1,04,373	...	249
Deduction on account of Attainment.	...	456	2,387	1,989	...	69
Objection book suspense Receipts...	...	...	45,583	45,679	...	58
Do. Charges	3,223	...	3,83,971	3,71,941	15,253	96
P. W. Stock Purchases	...	19,434	1,43,371	1,47,346	...	23,409
Do. Sales	23,914	...	1,14,241	81,538	56,617	...
Do. Workshop Suspense	79,458	...	2,24,533	2,02,521	1,01,470	...
Contribution towards the Hospital-	...	149	152	3	...	...
ship, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts on account of the Shashy-	...	2,103	...	304	...	2,407
abapurti Celebration of H. H	...	417	497	431	...	351
the Maha Raja	...	21,087	46,423	26,038	...	702
Government of India War Loan Re-	...	...	21,444	21,444	...	...
coveries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale of MacMillan Readers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice Sales Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried Over.....	31,35,446	1,64,88,646	3,16,37,393	3,16,29,421	9,04,536	1,42,49,764

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APPENDIX VI.
Balance Sheet for the year 1096 M. E.—(concluded).

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance.	
	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.	Cr.
Brought Forward	31,35,446	1,64,88,646	3,16,37,393	3,16,29,421	9,04,536	1,42,49,764
Paddy Stock	1,90,013	...	1,63,091	1,63,438	1,89,666	...
Salt Stock	2,12,122	...	3,90,869	3,65,658	2,37,333	...
Opium and Ganja Stock	1,30,345	...	4,03,291	3,82,420	1,51,216	...
P. W. Stock	1,39,510	...	4,34,899	2,97,255	2,77,154	...
Agrasala Stock	3,573	...	35,254	33,321	5,506	...
Surplus Investment	77,73,070	...	12,21,429	8,14,286	81,80,213	...
Sinking Fund Investments	16,28,571	...	13,23,214	6,61,607	22,90,178	...
Bullion Account	5,028	...	...	382	4,646	...
Agricultural Loans	21,968	...	13,428	1,070	34,326	...
5 % Debenture Loan of 1091	...	14,74,875	...	...	...	14,74,875
Temporary Loans	...	25,44,643	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	80,586	...	25,44,643	...	68,366	...
Anchal Hundies	...	28,344	18,321	30,541	...	21,917
Foreign Hundies	...	18,102	38,79,075	38,72,648	...	33,114
Pre-audit Cheques	...	1,19,187	1,53,155	1,68,167	...	1,33,792
Supply Bills	...	...	74,13,687	74,28,292	...	...
Bills Receivable	38,132	...	5,496	5,496	...	...
Bills Payable	...	544	8,92,221	8,61,181	69,172	...
Remittance Transfer Receipts	...	7,904	1,08,514	1,07,970	...	...
P. W. D. Cheques	...	3,11,122	1,62,348	1,66,384	...	11,940
Forest Cheques	...	1,03,899	28,04,473	26,65,703	...	1,72,352
Cash Remittance	...	...	5,92,018	5,39,848	...	51,729
Anchal Remittance	...	161	73,96,906	33,55,728	...	...
Miscellaneous Remittance	...	665	33,55,013	87,800	124	...
Railway Remittance	30,535	...	88,112	30,535	...	353
Sundry Accountants, &c.	77,09,193	...	6,10,66,057	6,50,37,850	37,37,400	...
Total.....	2,10,98,092	2,10,98,092	12,61,03,907	12,61,03,907	1,61,49,836	1,61,49,836

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 during the year 1096 M. E.

APPEN

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

Serial No.	Taluk.	Population.	Area in square miles.	No. of shops in 1096.	Quantity consumed.		
					1095.		
					Jaggery arrack. Gallons.	Toddy arrack. Gallons.	Total. Gallons.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tovala ...	34,541	129.97	9	5,831.4	...	5,831.4
2	Agastisvaram ...	1,18,925	94.00	14	15,848.6	...	15,848.6
3	Eraniel ...	1,50,209	98.00	17	12,065.2	...	12,065.2
4	Kalkulam ...	85,240	169.00	15	8,254.5	...	8,254.5
5	Vilavankode ...	1,05,210	137.00	16	10,432.2	...	10,432.2
6	Neyyattinkara ...	2,17,529	233.35	36	17,460.1	...	17,460.1
7	Trivandrum town ...	72,809	...	20	14,821.6	1,502.4	16,324.0
8	Trivandrum taluk ...	1,02,657	97.26	10	2,052.0	...	2,052.0
9	Nedumangad ...	1,12,111	365.97	27	6,141.5	...	6,141.5
10	Chirayinkil ...	1,57,142	146.57	22	3,829.6	...	3,829.6
11	Quilon (including Tangasseri and South Paravoor) ...	1,96,511	147.41	28	7,369.9	...	7,369.9
12	Kottarakara ...	1,08,753	202.03	22	3,520.5	...	3,520.5
13	Pattapuram ...	73,570	425.67	13	4,244.0	...	4,244.0
14	Shencottah ...	44,650	129.14	6	4,956.0	...	4,956.0
15	Kunnattur ...	1,09,574	171.49	16	2,013.4	...	2,013.4
16	Karunagapalli ...	1,54,537	88.99	14	1,212.5	...	1,212.5
17	Kartikapalli ...	1,20,729	74.26	10	1,080.8	...	1,080.8
18	Mavelikara ...	1,45,501	111.43	20	2,259.5	...	2,259.5
19	Chengannur ...	1,08,061	79.32	15	1,767.6	...	1,767.6
20	Pathanamthitta ...	87,891	878.01	8	861.1	...	861.1
21	Tiruvalla ...	1,65,811	140.82	24	1,959.0	...	1,959.0
22	Alleppey town (including Alleppey pakuthi) ...	32,049	20.41	6	1,073.4	...	1,073.4
23	Ambalapuzha (excluding Alleppey pakuthi) ...	94,970	96.33	13	357.6	...	357.6
24	Kottayam ...	1,34,207	172.84	23	2,335.1	...	2,335.1
25	Changanachery ...	1,18,208	134.29	15	2,803.4	...	2,803.4
26	Ettumanur ...	1,09,369	105.89	21	1,780.8	...	1,780.8
27	Minachil ...	94,047	139.69	17	2,493.3	...	2,493.3
28	Peermade ...	75,288	629.23	12	4,672.5	...	4,672.5
29	Vaikam ...	1,24,176	139.55	27	1,166.2	...	1,166.2
30	Shertallay ...	1,73,081	117.03	33	782.6	...	782.6
31	Muvattupuzha ...	1,49,636	472.34	33	3,574.2	...	3,574.2
32	Todupuzha ...	57,285	561.01	10	705.6	...	705.6
33	Kunnamad ...	1,29,465	293.88	38	4,440.8	...	4,440.8
34	Alangad ...	1,21,721	127.34	31	3,511.9	...	3,511.9
35	Parur ...	87,704	53.89	15	1,450.4	...	1,450.4
	Total ..	39,73,167	6,983.41	656	1,59,128.8	1,502.4	1,60,631.2

DIX VII.

in the several vend areas under the Excise system during the year 1096 M. E.

in proof gallons.			Consumption per head in 1096 (in drams).	Average sale per shop in 1096 (proof gallons).	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.
1096						
Jaggery arrack Gallons.	Toddy arrack. Gallons.	Total Gallons.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4,839.4	...	4,839.4	6.73	537.63	14.44	3,838
14,880.7	...	14,880.7	6.01	1,062.90	6.71	8,494
10,035.1	...	10,035.1	3.21	590.30	5.77	8,835
7,234.3	...	7,234.0	4.07	482.29	11.26	5,682
9,562.8	...	9,562.8	4.36	597.67	8.56	6,576
16,815.1	...	16,815.5	3.71	467.09	6.48	6,042
15,540.0	1,150.4	16,690.4	11.00	834.52		3,640
2,011.2	...	2,011.2	.94	201.12	3.24	10,265
5,251.1	...	5,251.1	2.25	194.48	13.55	4,152
4,051.2	...	4,051.2	1.24	184.14	6.66	7,142
8,052.9	...	8,052.9	1.92	287.60	5.26	7,018
2,713.1	...	2,713.1	1.19	123.32	9.18	4,943
3,441.5	...	3,441.5	2.25	264.73	32.74	5,659
3,882.9	...	3,882.9	4.18	647.15	21.52	7,443
1,544.2	...	1,544.2	.67	96.51	10.72	6,848
1,263.0	...	1,263.0	.39	90.21	6.36	11,038
1,089.8	...	1,089.8	.43	108.98	7.43	12,073
1,963.2	...	1,963.2	.65	98.16	5.57	7,275
1,307.6	...	1,307.6	.58	87.17	5.29	7,204
947.1	...	947.1	.52	118.38	109.74	10,986
1,845.7	...	1,845.7	.53	76.90	5.87	6,908
1,411.9	...	1,411.9	2.11	235.31	3.40	5,341
429.4	...	429.4	.22	33.03	7.41	7,305
1,547.6	...	1,547.6	.55	67.28	7.51	5,835
2,450.4	...	2,450.4	.99	163.36	8.95	7,880
1,167.8	...	1,167.8	.51	55.60	5.04	5,208
1,611.1	...	1,611.1	.82	94.67	8.21	5,532
4,408.4	...	4,408.4	2.82	367.36	52.44	6,274
1,229.9	...	1,229.9	.48	45.55	5.17	4,599
1,016.4	...	1,016.4	.28	30.80	3.55	5,244
4,235.0	...	4,235.0	1.36	128.33	14.31	4,534
676.2	...	676.2	.57	67.62	56.10	5,728
5,494.0	...	5,494.3	2.04	144.58	7.73	3,407
5,843.6	...	5,843.6	2.31	188.50	4.10	3,926
2,214.8	...	2,214.8	1.21	147.65	3.59	5,847
1,52,009.1	1,150.4	1,53,159.5	1.85	237.09	10.64	6,056

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of toddy shops in the several Excise tracts
(with their population and area) during the year 1096 M. E.

Serial No.	Names of taluks.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Number of shops.	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tovala	34,541	129.97	13	9.99	2,657
2	Agastiswaram	1,18,925	94.00	17	5.53	6,996
3	Eraniel	1,50,209	98.00	21	4.67	7,486
4	Kalkulam	85,240	169.00	15	11.27	5,683
5	Vilavankode	1,05,210	137.00	20	6.85	5,261
6	Neyyattinkara	2,17,529	233.35	37	6.31	5,879
7	Trivandrum taluk	1,02,657	87.37	18	4.85	5,703
8	Nedumangad	1,12,111	365.97	28	13.07	4,004
9	Chirayinkil	1,57,142	146.57	31	4.72	5,069
10	Trivandrum Town	72,809	9.89	26	0.38	2,800
11	Quilon (including Tangasseri)	1,96,511	147.41	42	3.51	4,679
12	Kottarakara	1,08,753	202.03	35	5.77	3,107
13	Pattanapuram	73,570	425.67	22	19.35	3,344
14	Shencottah	44,650	129.14	10	12.91	4,465
15	Kunnattur	1,09,574	174.49	25	6.86	4,383
16	Karunagapalli	1,54,537	88.99	33	2.69	4,683
17	Kartikapalli	1,20,729	74.26	31	2.39	3,894
18	Mavelikara	1,45,501	111.43	35	3.18	4,157
19	Chengannur	1,08,061	925.97	35	2.26	3,087
20	Tiruvalla	1,65,811	140.82	39	3.61	4,252
21	Pathanamtitta	87,891	878.01	15	58.53	5,859
22	Ambalapuzha (excluding Alleppey Pakuthi)	94,970	96.33	40	2.41	2,374
23	Alleppey Town (including Alleppey Pakuthy)	32,049	20.41	14	1.45	2,289
24	Shertallay	1,73,081	117.86	142	.83	1,219
25	Vaikam	1,24,176	139.55	108	1.29	1,150
26	Kottayam	1,34,207	172.84	72	2.40	1,864
27	Changanachery	1,18,208	134.29	55	2.28	2,149
28	Ettumanur	1,09,369	105.89	66	1.50	1,657
29	Minachil	94,047	139.69	55	2.54	1,710
30	Peermade	75,288	629.23	15	41.95	5,019
31	Muvattupuzha	1,49,636	472.34	70	6.75	2,137
32	Todupuzha	57,285	561.01	20	28.05	2,864
33	Kunnatnad	1,29,465	293.88	93	3.16	1,392
34	Alangad	1,21,721	127.34	78	1.63	1,561
35	Parur	87,704	53.87	54	.99	1,624
	Total...	39,73,167	6,984.22	1,430	4.82	2,778

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of combined arrack and toddy shops in the tract
under the farming system during the year 1096 M. E.

Tract.	Popula- tion.	Area in square miles.	Number of shops.	Square miles per shop.	Popula- tion per shop.	Incidence of tax- ation per head of population		
						Rs.	ch	c.
Devicolam	32,895	625.32	7	89.33	4,699	1	2	...

APPENDIX X.

List of Regulations and Proclamations in force.

Serial No.	Year.		Subject.
1	1010	Regulation I	Powers and Jurisdiction of Munsiffs.
2	Do.	Do. IV	Jurisdiction of Zilla Judges.
3	1037	Proclamation	Notifying the recognition of the Government of India Currency Notes as legal tender throughout Travancore.
4	1040	Regulation I	Vakils.
5	Do.	Do. II.	Waste Lands.
6	Do.	Proclamation	Regarding the enfranchisement of Sirkar Pattom lands.
7	1050	Regulation I	Native Passenger Ships.
8	Do.	Proclamation	Regarding the Criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects.
9	1051	Do.	Regarding the hearing and disposal of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates appointed under the preceding Proclamation.
10	1054	Regulation II	Coffee Stealing Prevention.
11	1056	Proclamation	Declaring that all metals and minerals wherever found are royalties.
12	1057	Regulation III	Destruction of Records.
13	1061	Proclamation	Regarding the Revenue Survey and Settlement. (Amended by Proclamation dated the 12th Kanni 1063.)
14	Do.	Do.	Regarding Viruthi services.
15	Do.	Regulation IV	Execution of British Indian and Cochin Decrees.
16	1062	Do. II	Limitation. (Amended by Regulation V of 1068.)
17	Do.	Do. V	Revenue Summons.
18	1064	Proclamation	Fixing proportions for the payment in kind of the tax on wet lands.
19	1065	Regulation II	The Civil Procedure Code. (Amended by Regulations II of 1070 and V of 1086.)
20	1067	Do. I	High Court. (Amended by Regulations I of 1086 and VIII of 1087.)
21	Do.	Do. IV	Reformatories.
22	Do.	Do. V	The Criminal Procedure Code. (Amended by Regulations II and III of 1074, IV of 1082, VII of 1085, VII of 1088, II of 1090, IV of 1094, and III of 1095.)
23	1068	Do. I	Revenue Recovery. (Amended by Regulations III of 1087 and VIII of 1094.)
24	Do.	Do. II	Forests. (Amended by Regulations IV of 1071, IX of 1085 and IV of 1089.)
25	Do.	Do. III	Suits Valuation.
26	Do.	Do. IV	Estates Rent Recovery. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1096.)

APPENDIX X.

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

Serial No.	Year.		Subject.
27	1068	Proclamation	Prohibiting the alienation of Sirkar Inam lands.
28	Do.	Do.	Lightening the burden of Viruthi services.
29	1070	Regulation II	Civil Procedure Code Amendment Regulation.
30	Do.	Do. III	Repeal of Police Superannuation Regulation III of 1060.
31	1071	Do. I	Prisons.
32	Do.	Do. II	Judicial Officers' Protection.
33	Do.	Do. III	Public Gambling. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1085).
34	Do.	Do. V	Jenmi and Kudiyan.
35	1072	Do. II	General Clauses.
36	Do.	Do. III	Irrigation. (Amended by Regulation VI of 1090.
37	1073	Do. II	Epidemic Diseases.
38	Do.	Do. IV	Abkari. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1074.)
39	Do.	Do. VI	Departmental Enquiries.
40	1074	Do. I	Penal Code. (Amended by Regulations I of 1089 and IV of 1094.)
41	Do.	Proclamation	Regulating the erection and use of places of public worship.
42	Do.	Regulation V	Land Acquisition for Railways.
43	Do.	Do. VI	Wills.
44	1075	Proclamation	Declaring the tract known as Anjanad and Kannan Devan Hills as an integral portion of Travancore.
45	Do.	Regulation II	Negotiable Instruments.
46	Do.	Do. III	Vakils. (Amended by Regulation I of 1085.)
47	1076	Do. IV	British Post. (Amended by Regulation V of 1094.)
48	1077	Do. II	Guardians and Wards.
49	Do.	Do. III	Lepers. (Amended by Regulation III of 1089.)
50	1079	Do. II	Press. (Amended by Regulation I of 1093.)
51	Do.	Do. III	Hindu Religious Endowments. (Amended by Regulations VI of 1088 and III of 1092.)
52	Do.	Do. IV	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (Amended by Regulations II of 1089 and X of 1096.)
53	Do.	Do. V	Explosives.
54	Do.	Do. VI	Nayar Brigade.
55	1080	Do. I	Lunacy. (Amended by Regulation VIII of 1089.)
56	Do.	Do. II	Breach of Contract. (Amended by Regulation V of 1087.)

APPENDIX X.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.	
57	1080	Regulation	III
58	Do.	Do.	IV
59	1082	Do.	I
60	Do.	Do.	II
61	Do.	Do.	III
62	1084	Proclamation	
63	Do.	Regulation	II
64	Do.	Do.	III
65	Do.	Do.	V
66	1085	Do.	VI
67	Do.	Proclamation	
68	1086	Do.	
69	Do.	Do.	
70	Do.	Do.	
71	Do.	Regulation	III
72	Do.	Do.	IV
73	1087	Do.	I
74	Do.	Do.	II
75	Do.	Do.	VI
76	Do.	Proclamation	
77	Do.	Regulation	IX
78	1088	Proclamation	
79	Do.	Regulation	I
80	Do.	Do.	III
81	Do.	Do.	IV
82	Do.	Do.	V

APPENDIX X.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.	
83	1088	Proclamation	
84	Do.	Do.	
85	1089	Regulation	V
86	Do.	Proclamation	
87	Do.	Regulation	VI
88	Do.	Do.	VII
89	Do.	Do.	IX
90	Do.	Do.	X
91	Do.	Do.	XI
92	Do.	Do.	XII
93	Do.	Proclamation	
94	1090	Regulation	I
95	Do.	Do.	IV
96	Do.	Proclamation	
97	Do.	Regulation	VIII
98	Do.	Do.	IX
99	Do.	Do.	X
100	1091	Do.	II
101	Do.	Do.	III
102	Do.	Proclamation	
103	Do.	Do.	
104	Do.	Regulation	IV
105	Do.	Do.	V
106	1092	Do.	I
107	Do.	Do.	II
108	Do.	Proclamation	
109	Do.	Regulation	VII

APPENDIX X.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.	
110	1092	Regulation VIII	Copyright.
111	1093	Proclamation	Re. payment of certain allowances to Jemmies from the Kandukrishi granaries.
112	Do.	Do.	Passport.
113	Do.	Do.	Re. providing for the maintenance of supply of commodities of general use, etc. (Amended by Proclamation dated 24th Dhanu 1094.)
114	Do.	Do.	Extradition of accused persons between Travancore and Cochin.
115	1094	Regulation I	Ports.
116	Do.	Proclamation	Empowering Special First Class Magistrates to levy fines on European British subjects under the Indian Defence Force Rules.
117	Do.	Regulation III	Chitties.
118	Do.	Do. VI	Motor vehicles.
119	Do.	Proclamation	Re. possession of any product, article or thing which can be utilized in the prosecution of the war, etc.
120	Do.	Regulation IX	Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans.
121	Do.	Do. X	Survey and Boundaries.
122	Do.	Proclamation	Re. the better management of the Kudalmanikkam Devaswom.
123	Do.	Do.	The Soldiers (Litigation).
124	Do.	Regulation XI	Animals Diseases.
125	Do.	Do. XII	Plant Pests and Plant Diseases.
126	1095	Do. I	Legislative Council.
127	Do.	Do. II	Registration of Ships.
128	Do.	Proclamation	Empowering Mr. James Pryde, M. A., B. Sc., Special Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, to try and dispose of cases against European British Subjects who become liable to prosecution under the Registration Ordinance, 1917, and the Rules thereunder.
129	Do.	Do.	Re. landing of Foreigners.
130	Do.	Regulation IV	Police.
131	Do.	Do. V	Municipal.
132	Do.	Do. VI	Declaring that gold coins (sovereigns and half-sovereigns) shall cease to be legal tender.
133	1096	Do. I	Census.
134	Do.	Do. II	Prevention of the use of tobacco by juveniles.
135	Do.	Do. VI	Public canals and Public Ferries.
136	Do.	Do. VII	Registration of births and deaths.
137	Do.	Do. VIII	Income Tax.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police Force for the year 1096 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.			Punishment.	Reward.		Education.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Chs.	C.		Promotion.	Money.		
1		3	4	5	6	7	Dismissed.	8	11	13	15
1	Commissioner of Police.	1	Bh. Rs. 1,437-8-0				Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	9	12	14	
2	District Superintendents of Police.	5	(2 (350-50-450) 3 (250-50-350)				Punished judicially.	10	13	15	
3	Circle Inspectors. Motor bus Inspector.	22 1	2 (200), 4 (175), 6 (150) (125)	5,94,358						All literate	
4	Sub-Inspectors.	74	13 (80), 19 (70), 27 (60), 15 (50).								
5	Head-Constables.	171*	32 (20), 37 (15), 102 (12).						29		*13 Tempy.
6	Constables.	1908*	480 (10), 598 (9), 540 (8) 290 (7).						140	138	*92 Tempy.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement of persons involved in cognizable cases handled by the Police during the year 1096 M. E.

Serial No.	District.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused convicted and discharged.		Convicted percentage of accused involved in cases disposed of.		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1095.	1096.	1095.	1096.	1095.	1096.	1095.	1096.	1095.	1096.	1095.	1096.	1095.	1096.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Trivandrum	765	768	833	736	832	727	284	261	663	543	43	48	34	36	
2	Padmanabhapuram	357	380	343	347	343	340	166	157	343	255	48	61	48	46	
3	Quilon	1,285	1,078	1,012	956	1,003	953	439	290	665	573	66	50	44	30	
4	Kottayam	1,024	798	1,091	649	1,086	629	448	266	769	473	58	56	41	42	
5	Devicolum	150	330	122	343	120	341	80	111	94	206	85	54	67	33	
	Total	3,581	3,354	3,401	3,031	3,384	2,990	1,417	1,085	2,534	2,050	56	53	42	36	

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APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount recovered during the year 1096 M. E.

Serial No.	District.	Amount stolen.								Amount recovered.								Percentage of recovery.		Remarks.
		1095.				1096.				1095.				1096.				1095.	1096.	
		Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
1	Trivandrum.	18,267	...	...	18,337	...	...	6,045	...	...	7,649	...	...	33	42					
2	Padmanabhapuram.	8,649	...	...	5,537	...	...	4,621	...	...	3,170	...	...	52	57					
3	Quilon.	23,902	...	...	37,330	...	...	10,897	...	...	9,135	...	...	46	25					
4	Kottayam	24,458	...	...	22,925	...	...	12,912	...	...	13,906	...	...	53	66					
5	Devicolum.	35,228	...	...	11,512	...	...	33,019	...	...	3,124	...	...	94	27					
	Total.	110,504	...	...	95,641	...	...	67,494	...	...	36,984	...	...	62	39					

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Arms of Service.	No. of fighting officers and men.						Details of the Force at the end of 1096.						Total cost on account of force including fol-lowers.	Remarks.
	At the end of 1096	Re-cruited in 1096.	Casualties.			At the end of 1096.	Number of reg-iments, bat-ta-lions or bat-teries.	Num-ber of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	In-vali-dated.	Dis-charg-ed, desert-ed &c.				Euro-pean Com-mis-sioned Officers.	Indian Com-mis-sioned Officers.	Non-Com-mis-sioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	There is a Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor attached to the Brigade and there is no column in this form to show him. †The guns are used for saluting purposes only. * Includes those who have been demobilised from the Indian Army and enlisted in the Brigade as Supernumeraries.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	30	2	...	...	2	30	...	† 6	...	1	4	25	...	
Infantry	1,454	34	6	5	27	1,450	2 Battalions.	...	2	32	212	1,204	...	
Imperial Service troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	1,485	36	6	5	29	1,481	2 Battalions.	6	3	33	216	1,229		

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.			Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of 1936.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.			
		Remaining from 1935.	Admitted during 1936.	Total.		1935.					1936.		
				1935.	1936.								
Central Prison, Tiruvandrum ...	1	446	755	1283	1201	436.3	419.9	428	Rs. 87,543	Ch. ...	C. ...	Ds. 46	There were 14 deaths during the year
Devicolam, Lock-up...	1	3	65	26	68	1	1	...	335	14	15	20	
Peermade, Lock-up ...	1	1	79	75	80	3	3	2	299	26	3	14	
Mundakayam, Do. ...	1	4	44	41	48	2	2	4	279	21	...	2	
Kanjirappalli, Do. ...	1	...	63	55	63	2	2	12	505	...	...	21	
Alleppey, Do. ...	1	22	187	353	209	17	7	13	1,350	...	...	16	
Quilon, Do. ...	1	37	543	541	580	22	30	28	2,245	14	...	7	
Kottarakara, Do. ...	1	2	56	48	58	5	5	12	499	7	...	2	
Pattanapuram, Do. ...	1	1	57	30	58	3	5	9	468	10	8	16	
Shencottah, Do. ...	1	10	13	58	23	9	1	...	352	21	...	...	
Kunnattur ...	1	2	69	57	71	3	2	...	285	10	8	13	
Karunagapalli ...	1	16	24	89	40	3	1	1	98	7	...	13	
Kartikapalli ...	1	3	64	69	67	1	6	4	496	14	...	1	
Chavara ...	1	...	88	...	88	...	3	1	37	24	8	...	
Mavelikara ...	1	...	31	38	31	3	2	3	496	24	8	22	
Chengannur ...	1	3	52	28	55	3	3	5	297	7	...	...	
Tiruvalla ...	2	4	70	100	74	16	14	...	245	...	...	...	
Ambalapuzha ...	1	2	30	30	32	1	1	1	150	...	...	...	
Paravur ...	1	2	43	26	45	2	8	2	168	7	...	8	
Pattanamtitta ...	1	10	34	36	44	4	2	2	256	14	...	...	
Kayankulam ...	1	5	82	127	87	7	5	1	297	7	...	4	
Fort Station ...	1	3	76	125	79	7	1	...	427	12	...	14	
Puthenchanthai ...	1	...	19	66	19	2	9	...	214	14	...	15	
Cantonment ...	1	2	50	50	52	4	1	...	529	...	...	17	
Kazhakuttam ...	1	...	22	...	22	...	8	3	167	14	...	12	
Chilakur ...	1	7	45	45	52	3	3	3	211	27	2	46	
Neyyattinkara ...	1	8	146	244	154	6	4	7	587	14	...	6	
Attungal ...	1	...	29	60	29	1	1	...	73	24	8	13	
Nedumangad ...	1	9	87	81	96	4	2	9	325	17	8	21	
Bhutapandi ...	1	3	25	30	28	1	1	5	270	3	8	20	
Agastisvaram ...	1	...	70	25	70	1	2	...	280	10	8	23	
Kottar ...	1	2	131	126	133	3	3	6	318	14	...	...	
Eraniel ...	1	1	19	31	20	1	1	2	138	3	8	2	
Kalkulam ...	1	...	51	767	51	2	7	1	301	10	8	12	
Vilavankode ...	1	2	32	38	34	1	1	1	201	21	...	12	
Colachel ...	1	3	52	158	55	3	7	1	107	10	8	2	
Tiruvattar ...	1	1	6	24	7	1	...	...	87	14	...	...	
Shertallai ...	2	...	43	114	43	3	1	13	273	10	8	5	
Vaikam ...	1	1	42	62	43	2	1	7	221	17	8	...	
Ettumanur ...	1	10	41	65	51	2	1	11	496	3	...	...	
Perumpavur ...	1	7	11	13	18	0.3	0.5	...	225	12	...	...	
Kottayam ...	1	28	291	407	319	1.6	4	22	1,666	20	8	7	
Changanachery ...	2	...	59	33	59	1	0.4	...	355	10	8	6	
Meenachil ...	1	...	90	78	90	2	3	5	1,399	23	8	14	
Todupuzha ...	1	4	47	70	51	2	1	...	249	10	8	3	
Muvattupuzha ...	2	4	79	120	83	3	1	12	929	7	...	7	
Kunnatnad ...	1	3	13	98	16	3	1	3	168	12	8	3	
Alangad ...	1	3	34	137	37	4	1	2	350	24	8	...	
Parur ...	1	9	62	131	71	3	2	2	293	3	...	4	There was 1 death during the year
Arukutti ...	1	3	21	143	24	4	1	...	65	24	8	1	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts during the year 1096 M. E.

Tribunals.	No. of persons and cases.																						
	Number of applications.	Applications rejected.						Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.	
		Persons.		Cases.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.			
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	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.				
High Court.	197	..	..	74	74	30	30	67	67	1	1	..	..	2	2	23	23	23					
Nagercoil	78	..	..	22	22	7	7	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Trivandrum	59	..	..	24	24	7	7	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Quilon	118	..	..	40	40	2	2	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Alleppey	60	..	..	25	25	18	18	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kottayam	40	..	..	12	12	2	2	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Parur	34	..	..	10	10	7	7	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total.....	389	3	3	133	133	43	43	150	150	..	..	..	..	2	2	58	58	58	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.				
Superior Magistrates' Courts.	29	..	..	12	12	2	2	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Padmanabhapuram District Magistrate	130	..	..	56	56	5	5	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. Division 1st class	31	..	..	17	17	4	4	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Trivandrum District Magistrate	250	..	..	116	116	21	21	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. Division 1st class Magistrate	17	..	..	5	5	25	25	128	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Quilon District Magistrate	447	..	..	144	144	34	34	105	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. Division 1st class Magistrate	55	..	..	14	14	26	26	117	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kottayam District Magistrate	244	..	..	86	86	40	40	117	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. Division 1st class Magistrate	245	..	..	63	63	1	1	117	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Perumpavur Additional Division 1st class Magistrate	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Devicolum District Magistrate	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kanjirapalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total.....	1,474	11	11	515	515	157	157	503	503	10	10	7	7	16	16	255	255	255	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.				
Grand Total.....	2,060	14	14	722	722	230	230	720	720	11	11	7	7	20	20	336	336	336					

APPENDIX XIX.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the District, Munsiffs' and Village Panchayat Courts during the year 1096 M. E.

APPENDIX XXI.

Civil work—Number and result of appeals in Civil Suits in the High Court and the District Courts during the year 1095 M. E.

Tribunals.	How disposed of.												Average duration.		Remarks														
	How disposed of.												Average duration.																
	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed, amended.	Cases remanded for retrial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	Days.	Months.															
Opening balance.	Filed during.	Total.	Disposed of during.	Closing balance.	Value of appeals, filed during.	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	Days.	Months.	Years.													
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 ...	629	572	378	437	1,007	1,009	435	552	572	437	6,28,302	6,07,420	237	271	37	73	110	108	32	66	19	34	1	527	1	...	9	The figures in columns 4 & 5 include also re-admissions for retrial &c.	
Second appeals	538	574	552	554	1,090	1,128	516	668	574	460	1,18,114	1,17,796	302	233	82	114	53	75	47	55	32	31	11	7	...	11	25		
Total...	1,167	1,146	930	991	2,097	2,137	951	1,220	1,146	917	7,46,416	7,25,219	539	604	119	187	163	183	79	121	51	65	1	2	...	1	1		
Nagercoil	670	176	417	420	1,087	896	611	471	476	425	64,924	69,365	303	224	72	62	87	77	101	67	48	41	1	1	...	11	12	The figures in columns 12 & 13 represent the value of the appeals actually instituted, excluding re-admissions, for retrial &c.	
Travandrum	642	678	519	553	1,161	1,231	483	563	678	668	94,888	1,32,568	200	270	79	73	65	58	81	93	55	69	...	324	1	3	5		
Quilon	635	685	647	625	1,182	1,310	497	494	653	816	1,14,085	1,12,276	308	283	62	55	51	42	39	65	42	43	...	10	21	...	16	5	
Alleppey	120	221	369	352	455	773	268	268	221	505	80,422	1,13,456	105	123	35	32	53	52	40	27	32	33	...	515	...	621			
Kottayam	260	520	397	485	957	1,005	437	436	390	569	79,245	1,02,350	173	197	65	51	53	57	61	62	72	69	...	72	1	1	16		
Parur	251	217	295	354	576	571	359	408	217	163	56,215	69,824	150	202	39	62	73	79	50	42	17	23	...	10	...	7	6		
Total...	2,808	2,797	2,641	2,989	5,452	5,786	2,655	2,640	2,797	2,116	4,89,732	5,99,809	1,234	1,299	355	338	395	366	402	359	266	278	...	8	28	...	11	7	
Grand Total...	3,975	3,943	3,574	3,980	7,549	7,923	3,606	3,860	3,943	4,063	12,36,108	13,25,088	1,773	1,863	477	525	558	549	481	480	317	343	...	10	11	...	11	15	

APPENDIX XXII.

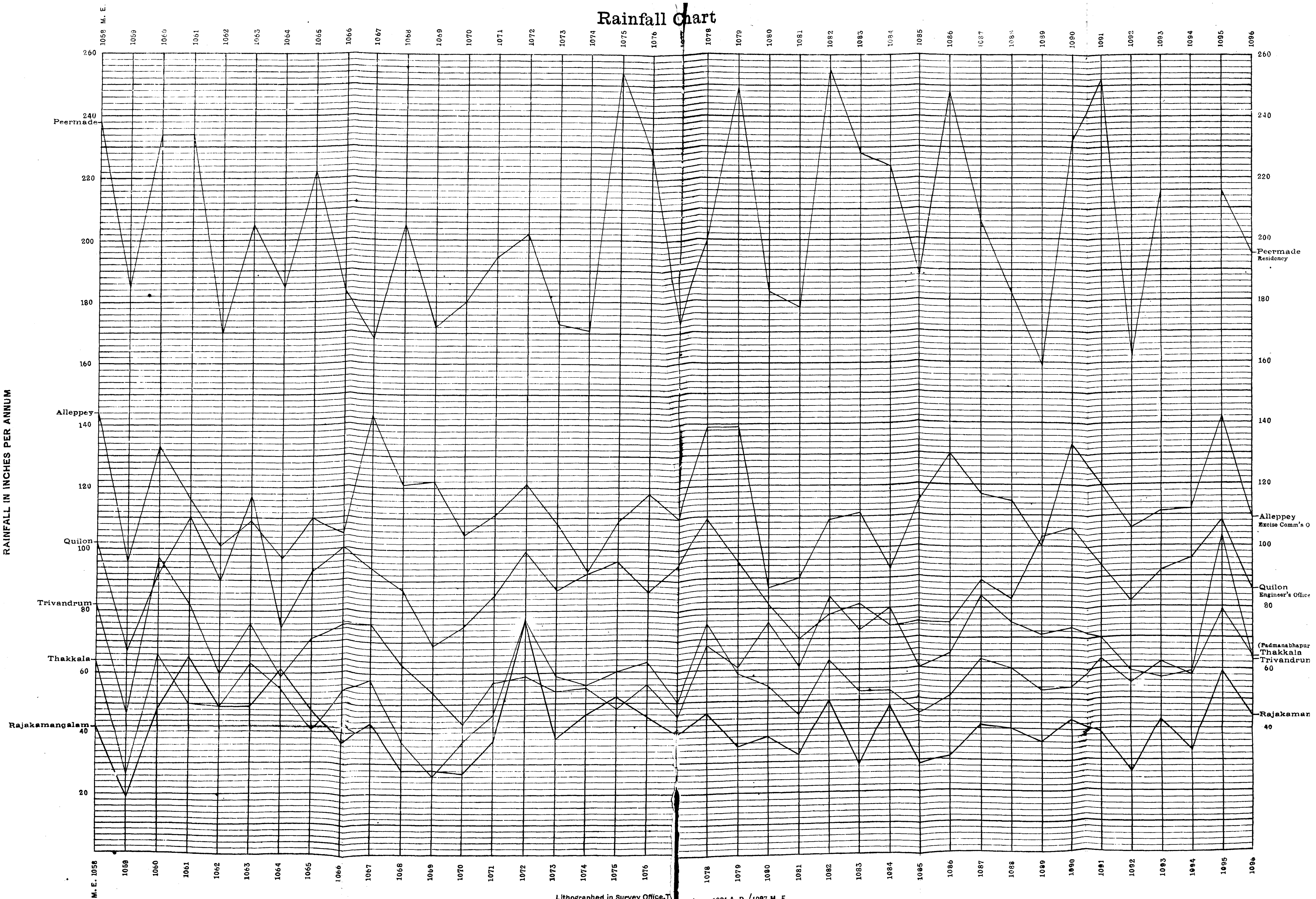
Registration of documents in the Travancore State during the year 1096 M. E.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of rainfall in the Travancore State for the year 1906 M. E.

No.	Stations.	Chinnam.	Kanni.	Tulam.	Vrischikam.	Dhanu.	Makar.	Kumbham.	Meenam.	Medam.	Edavam.	Mithunam.	Karkadakam.	Annual.	Total for 1906.	Average for the past five years 1891-1905.	Average including 1906, number of years in brackets.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
I. Deviculam Division.																	
1	Chinnar	1.95	3.28	1.04	0.97	0.18	0.67	1.69	0.30	2.78	0.64	0.37	3.33	16.90	32.73	24.81	24.12 (13)
2	Mariyur	2.77	5.92	6.75	10.73	4.16	2.00	0.30	3.25	4.12	4.18	4.46	17.12	62.51	123.48	41.83	45.27 (6)
3	Munnar	10.92	19.62	9.61	6.29	0.61	0.38	1.84	3.10	3.22	5.82	9.78	39.88	136.91	163.48	145.42	149.43 (8)
4	Deviculam	8.53	14.27	10.96	5.49	1.00	0.38	3.10	3.10	4.04	6.43	9.78	39.88	136.91	163.48	145.42	149.43 (8)
5	Santapara (Poopara)	1.60	7.60	11.55	7.45	1.00	0.38	3.10	3.10	4.04	6.43	9.78	39.88	136.91	163.48	145.42	149.43 (8)
6	Kumili	1.95	5.20	8.95	9.50	4.35	1.90	4.75	1.54	3.04	11.59	26.14	57.32	154.50	174.78	173.77	195.04 (13)
7	Permade cutcherry.	7.85	26.70	7.13	9.23	0.02	3.94	1.54	3.15	4.80	17.45	37.35	89.00	195.25	218.15	212.30	204.93 (48)
8	Do.	11.35	29.20	10.15	7.30	0.30	5.20	3.15	10.60	10.00	14.20	23.55	33.72	173.16	181.91	166.33	164.93 (17)
9	Kanjirapalli	9.52	29.92	25.90	9.65	2.20	3.55	0.35	10.60	10.00	14.20	23.55	33.72	173.16	181.91	166.33	164.93 (17)
II. Kottayam Division.																	
1	Malayattur	14.72	13.02	14.35	5.30	0.85	1.82	1.95	5.62	4.66	17.51	20.98	38.41	139.19	152.09	118.97	142.16 (17)
2	Parur	2.30	23.10	10.45	2.70	0.50	1.47	1.95	1.00	6.60	13.40	7.60	22.30	91.42	121.65	112.21	116.21 (39)
3	Alwaye P. W. D. Office	5.66	22.65	12.16	2.97	0.75	1.47	1.95	1.00	6.60	13.40	7.60	22.30	91.42	121.65	112.21	116.21 (39)
4	Perumpavur (Kunnamad)	9.97	11.59	17.35	4.13	0.77	6.02	0.40	3.53	2.36	13.66	15.83	31.31	115.55	122.51	115.55	103.67 (8)
5	Muvattupuzha	11.33	13.02	10.32	4.54	1.06	2.05	0.40	6.60	2.00	18.70	22.62	32.48	132.41	137.96	134.25	105.41 (36)
6	Karikod (Todupuzha)	12.52	16.70	24.14	8.40	3.01	4.41	0.80	3.76	4.46	9.88	22.62	32.48	132.41	137.96	134.25	105.41 (36)
7	Arunkutti	4.85	21.30	9.00	6.10	0.00	4.41	0.20	3.53	5.65	16.95	21.05	32.80	129.25	142.25	156.61	145.79 (36)
8	Vaikam	4.43	21.80	11.24	4.53	2.65	1.17	0.17	3.53	6.66	17.02	24.21	39.73	136.73	137.45	123.66	124.17 (17)
9	Pala (Minachil)	8.45	29.50	23.20	10.93	3.80	3.10	3.25	11.65	8.60	13.40	26.10	41.50	182.90	187.85	157.92	101.73 (36)
10	Shertalla	3.15	26.10	11.25	1.22	3.30	3.45	0.25	1.64	8.87	7.42	17.60	29.90	131.61	131.61	117.68	100.65 (36)
11	Kottayam Taluk Cutcherry	8.41	34.59	11.76	5.77	4.10	3.08	0.45	3.57	8.05	15.61	15.62	33.07	143.83	141.88	120.37	112.80 (36)
12	Do. Engineer's Office	5.85	29.55	8.70	4.10	3.00	1.45	0.45	3.00	4.30	14.10	15.70	30.70	119.54	135.38	117.28	116.95 (36)
13	Changanachery	4.59	31.82	7.42	3.88	3.65	1.65	1.95	3.45	4.30	14.39	16.92	32.72	121.79	139.26	128.47	123.84 (29)
14	Do.	5.11	20.23	7.37	5.85	1.09	0.94	1.95	7.06	3.62	14.00	15.50	32.27	114.99	167.22	133.98	112.48 (36)
III. Quilon Division.																	
1	Alleppey Asst. Excise Commissioner's Office	5.56	16.97	7.81	7.02	1.70	3.39	1.17	1.93	5.46	11.81	17.05	28.81	108.71	142.01	118.03	115.52 (48)
2	Do. P. W. D. Office	5.05	16.69	8.60	7.51	1.60	4.03	1.70	2.16	5.73	9.40	22.73	33.05	118.25	139.24	118.31	118.07 (8)
3	Ambalapuzha	3.67	24.53	7.15	4.55	0.71	1.90	1.67	3.59	6.04	11.25	13.58	27.55	106.19	154.41	115.73	102.03 (36)
4	Miravalla	4.34	18.82	10.15	3.57	2.83	1.22	0.85	3.24	3.86	11.87	13.83	27.79	101.47	129.10	113.84	101.52 (36)
5	Chengannur	4.58	17.05	17.81	6.85	2.35	4.75	0.70	5.96	1.94	11.69	18.09	27.72	119.49	139.86	114.12	106.87 (36)
6	Harpad (Kartikapalli)	2.02	13.01	12.16	6.12	1.22	0.67	5.89	6.25	9.73	14.44	23.54	51.91	149.18	131.27	114.10	94.08 (36)
7	Patthanantitta	4.30	21.70	14.45	7.60	2.50	2.90	1.70	6.25	9.40	15.75	17.90	24.60	128.75	149.07	133.09	124.26 (17)
8	Mavelikara	4.24	16.57	9.69	4.29	0.30	1.31	3.75	5.59	4.79	10.59	15.88	30.49	107.49	137.84	115.04	108.77 (37)
9	Koni	11.45	26.45	22.35	11.00	0.30	1.40	1.00	12.40	12.90	14.35	14.60	26.65	154.55	165.80	141.73	132.70 (17)
10	Kayankulam	3.94	22.73	9.84	3.84	0.20	3.36	1.30	7.63	6.14	5.73	16.70	26.33	101.64	116.93	97.30	93.11 (17)
11	Adur (Kunnattur)	4.65	16.30	14.15	5.66	0.35	2.31	0.80	6.02	6.14	9.70	12.27	28.80	105.18	134.02	122.19	100.81 (36)
12	Karunagapalli	1.78	8.82	7.93	6.65	0.12	1.02	0.80	6.02	4.08	4.89	11.16	24.54	76.87	126.06	77.93	84.57 (36)
13	Funalur (Pattannapuram)	2.69	18.40	17.94	8.96	0.70	1.27	1.57	4.10	4.59	4.70	19.41	31.49	127.79	194.11	155.93	113.45 (37)
14	Kottarakara	6.00	14.65	14.72	8.81	0.52	0.96	2.44	4.91	5.13	3.69	9.81	25.54	97.78	117.45	113.86	98.87 (37)
15	Ayikkudi	5.93	18.99	15.29	10.90	0.70	0.85	0.90	1.25	0.67	4.16	12.66	25.82	103.20	105.15	87.92	32.13 (8)
16	Amenkara	0.77	2.70	13.58	10.95	0.42	0.83	0.90	4.85	3.98	4.16	12.66	25.82	103.20	105.15	87.92	32.13 (8)
17	Shencottah (P. W. D. Office)	0.64	2.89	13.81	10.69	0.56	1.13	0.03	2.33	3.01	0.20	4.89	11.60	51.28	62.00	55.76	57.03 (8)
18	Do. (Tank Cutcherry)	0.64	2.89	13.81	10.69	0.56	1.13	0.03	2.33	3.01	0.20	4.89	11.60	51.28	62.00	55.76	57.03 (8)

RAINFALL IN INCHES PER ANNUM



APPENDIX XXIII.
Statement of Rainfall in the Travancore State for the year 1096 M. E.—(contd.)

No.	Stations.	Chin- gon	Kanni	Tulam.	Vrischi- kam.	Dhaun.	Maka- ram.	Kunc- bham.	Meenam Medam.	Edavam.	Mithu- nam.	Kar- dakam.	Annual.	Total for 1095.	Average for the past five years 1091—1095.	Average in- cluding 1096, No. of years in brackets.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
19	Quilon Division. (Contd.)															
20	Quilon (Engineer's Office)	1.26	11.39	9.19	10.49	0.87	0.06	1.06	2.60	3.12	6.88	29.13	85.99	108.30	94.40	89.41 (48)
21	Do. (Taluk Cutcherry)	7.79	11.65	10.02	9.53	0.28	0.06	0.89	2.14	2.08	3.94	16.30	64.95	134.08	83.18	75.55 (17)
	Paravur	0.75	10.82	9.44	7.00	0.30	...	...	1.30	0.90	1.70	21.05	61.14	86.55	74.43	80.57 (14)
1	IV. Travancore Division.															
2	Attungai (Chirayinkil)	2.47	10.99	11.85	7.03	0.05	1.02	1.30	2.82	5.38	2.91	17.04	68.75	102.29	67.64	66.26 (36)
3	Nedumangad	2.35	18.17	11.74	10.47	0.05	0.07	0.67	8.94	5.28	2.35	18.72	83.74	101.20	82.01	85.89 (36)
4	Trivandrum	2.37	8.93	14.52	8.18	0.05	0.32	0.87	3.52	2.56	1.59	14.74	63.18	102.52	69.48	65.78 (38)
5	Pangod	2.24	9.10	13.47	8.26	...	0.49	0.38	5.37	2.18	2.38	12.98	62.67	101.91	67.69	70.53 (16)
6	Neyyattinkara	1.32	8.72	12.88	13.21	0.55	0.23	0.28	3.79	5.89	1.10	14.11	65.65	77.75	49.65	58.47 (36)
	Parasala	1.94	9.45	10.61	8.98	0.35	0.24	...	4.14	6.12	1.10	9.66	54.19	91.92	59.63	57.30 (16)
17	V. Padmanabhapuram Division.															
1	Pechippura	2.82	22.30	11.48	12.55	0.10	2.71	1.20	6.44	5.35	2.92	16.64	89.68	91.85	81.97	85.72 (8)
2	P. P. Channel, 16th mile	1.05	6.55	17.65	10.86	0.85	0.20	0.85	9.87	3.70	0.90	9.90	61.05	69.15	52.51	55.70 (8)
3	Kaliyal	1.75	24.63	15.26	15.33	0.70	0.81	0.35	9.87	2.81	1.91	14.05	92.18	108.33	83.17	84.22 (8)
4	Kulasekharum	3.40	13.69	15.87	10.87	0.62	0.88	0.35	3.82	8.47	1.64	15.75	80.46	109.81	84.30	83.28 (8)
5	Purtan Dam	2.65	15.95	9.05	10.75	0.40	0.95	0.25	2.35	7.05	2.45	15.75	79.45	94.25	72.45	69.74 (8)
6	Shoriakod	2.20	16.70	10.50	10.90	0.05	1.05	0.25	4.45	4.20	2.05	14.85	71.50	91.79	71.45	71.31 (8)
7	Tiruvattar	1.75	9.94	11.76	10.27	2.31	0.25	0.80	6.13	11.33	1.02	11.15	70.35	82.44	69.08	61.77 (17)
8	Tadacaranakonam	2.75	16.00	16.90	12.00	...	0.80	0.05	3.25	1.55	1.02	14.45	72.87	92.77	67.93	68.93 (8)
9	Seetappal	0.70	10.96	10.96	10.20	0.90	0.05	0.05	0.80	3.32	0.06	12.60	41.80	59.78	50.65	52.35 (8)
10	Kuzhittura (Vilavankode)	1.95	10.00	7.42	10.30	3.45	0.70	...	3.70	3.70	1.00	10.28	52.61	93.16	61.28	45.30 (36)
11	Mekod	2.52	12.40	13.70	14.44	1.50	1.05	...	4.85	3.95	3.45	13.88	73.05	88.92	67.47	66.76 (8)
12	Malakumud	0.30	8.75	15.94	9.37	0.05	1.02	...	2.53	2.91	1.84	11.71	67.54	90.02	65.90	64.61 (8)
13	Arumboly	0.28	6.16	15.96	9.27	0.05	1.70	...	2.65	0.55	0.25	6.25	54.01	67.94	53.96	47.56 (31)
14	Brucapandi (Tovala)	1.60	8.75	14.65	10.75	2.10	0.07	...	7.83	3.92	1.19	10.61	36.17	47.79	39.55	33.04 (39)
15	Thuckalai (Kalkulam)	1.08	10.74	8.52	11.76	1.17	0.55	...	4.68	2.15	2.05	10.04	63.92	78.61	63.47	54.90 (48)
16	Franiel	2.54	10.57	12.97	13.73	1.86	0.80	...	4.89	2.70	0.78	12.06	52.91	69.73	46.65	38.96 (36)
17	Colachel Salt factory	1.91	8.96	11.95	15.75	1.61	0.96	...	5.56	2.66	0.66	13.61	60.08	75.67	50.65	45.22 (15)
18	Do. Cutcherry	1.14	6.22	10.22	9.81	1.07	0.54	...	2.79	0.58	0.45	6.74	41.13	69.04	42.90	41.57 (16)
19	Nagercoil (Agastiswaram)	1.15	5.75	6.63	10.70	1.30	0.32	...	2.39	1.02	0.08	5.10	37.55	52.25	41.82	39.80 (39)
20	Idiakudi	1.10	6.05	11.35	11.05	2.15	0.23	...	0.99	1.30	0.23	8.70	39.39	43.05	27.90	35.98 (36)
21	Sanapuram	0.84	7.21	7.81	11.58	2.38	0.30	...	1.62	1.81	0.23	8.70	41.51	59.06	39.98	40.40 (39)
22	Rajakamangalam	0.82	4.52	7.45	11.88	0.35	0.30	...	0.65	0.65	0.90	6.45	33.89	38.51	29.89	34.26 (36)
23	Tamaracoolam Old Salt factory	0.60	4.34	6.29	9.45	0.55	0.25	...	2.41	0.65	1.10	6.75	32.09	36.07	28.90	30.78 (16)
24	Do. New Do.	0.90	4.95	8.45	12.90	...	0.70	...	0.80	0.80	1.00	5.75	36.65	41.50	28.62	30.17 (8)
25	Kottaram															

APPENDIX XXIV.

Prices of staple food grains.

PRICE PER PARA IN KARKADAKAM 1095 AND KARKADAKAM 1096.

Taluk.	Paddy.		Rice.		Green gram.		Big peas.		Gram.		Bengal gram.		Black peas.		Dhall.		Wheat.		Ragi.		Cholam.		Millet.		Gingely.	
	1095		1095		1095		1095		1095		1095		1095		1095		1095		1095		1095		1095		1095	
	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.	Rs.	Chs.
Totola	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26
Agastiyarum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eraniel	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kakulam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vilavankod	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neyyattinkara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trivandrum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nedumangad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chirayankil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quilon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karunagapalli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kartikapalli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kupattur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kottarakara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Amalapuruzha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mavelikara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tiruvalla	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chengannur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pattanamitta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pattannapuram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shencottah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Changanachery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kottayam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shertalla	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vaikam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ettumanur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minachil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marattupuzha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kannatnad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thodupuzha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alangad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
*Devicolum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Per sack of 45 pedies.

APPENDIX XXV.

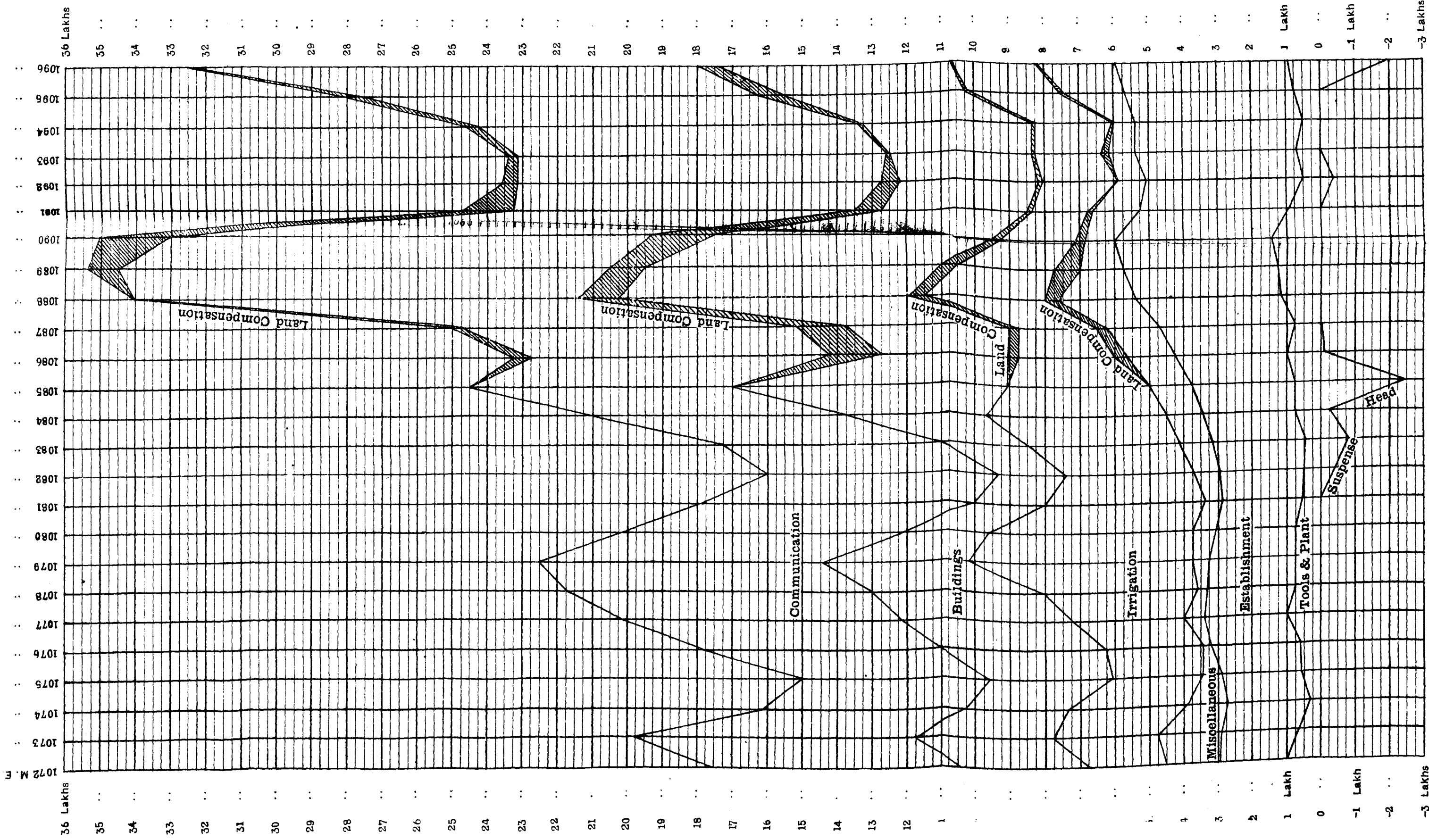
Agricultural Stock during the year 1096 M. E.

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	43,127	31,638	20,969	5,514	115	39	7	1,696	37,127	36,903	...	3,690	4,513		
Trivandrum	38,776	42,379	17,945	4,047	405	248	3	18	26,058	26,892	...	2,448	1,944		
Quilon	1,39,373	1,65,586	19,014	13,360	253	56	1	486	1,42,015	83,765	...	944	6,331		
Kottayam	1,39,582	1,36,749	16,233	9,548	111	48	26	3	39,241	72,801	...	326	2,681		
Devicolum	8,580	15,025	1,231	1,241	151	104	27	59	2,960	857	...	35	707		
Total	3,69,438	3,91,377	75,392	33,710	1,035	495	64	2,262	2,47,401	2,21,218	...	7,443	16,176		

APPENDIX XXVI.

*Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for the year 1096 M. E.
(1920—1921) by Service and Departmental Heads.*

Budget item No.	Service and Major Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	I. ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(i) Buildings.			
1	Land Revenue ...	20,227	5,411	25,638
2	Salt ...	24,548	...	24,548
3	Excise ...	28,948	2,501	31,449
4	Customs ...	5,063	67	5,130
6	Forest ...	164	...	164
8	Registration ...	3,497	194	3,691
9A	Law & Justice—Courts of Law ...	25,864	427	26,291
9B	Do. —Jails ...	453	6,245	6,698
10	Palace ...	10,207	5,512	15,719
12	General Administration ...	10,127	3,455	13,582
13	Stationery and Printing ...	498	...	498
15	Police ...	7,796	1,625	9,421
16	Education ...	2,07,899	15,787	2,23,686
17 A	Agriculture & Fisheries ...	3,882	1,693	5,575
17 B	Scientific, and other Minor Departments ...	6,291	3,958	10,249
18	Medical and Sanitary ...	75,037	14,142	89,179
19	Devaswoms ...	6,990	...	6,990
21	Military ...	6,548	8,434	14,982
22	P. W. Proper.			
	i. P. W. D. Buildings ...	20,808	36,164	56,972
	ii. Travellers' Bungalows ...	25,522	15,055	40,577
	iii. Chattrooms ...	933	1,258	2,191



DIAGRAM

Showing

Public Works Expenditure

N. B.

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

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

The portion of the diagram below zero (minus) represents the value of stock.

Portions hatched represents the amount spent on land compensation under each head.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for the year 1096 M. E.
(1920—1921) by Service and Departmental Heads.— (contd.)

Budget item No.	Service and Major Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	I. ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS—(contd.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(i) Buildings—(contd.)			
25	Miscellaneous	68,559	29,491	98,050
28	Post or Anchal	13,933	...	13,933
	Total of Buildings	5,73,794	1,51,419	7,25,213
	(ii) Communications.			
6	Forest	—10	...	—10
	ii. Bridges			
22	P.W. Proper	3,31,293	6,16,820	9,48,113
	4. Roads	...	8,466	8,466
	5. Traces	1,282	32,421	33,703
	6. Ferries	2,62,725	...	2,62,725
	7. Bridges and Culverts	1,09,881	82,230	1,92,111
	8. Navigation canals	10,782	...	10,782
25	Miscellaneous	7,15,953	7,39,937	14,55,890
	Total of Communications.			
	(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
5	Marine	81,009	4,730	85,739
18	Medical and Sanitary	7,634	117	7,751
22	P. W. Proper—	3,117	38,018	41,135
	9. Lighting	15,646	3,599	19,245
	10. Water supply	15,397	1,924	17,321
	11. Drainage and Sewerage	50,611	...	50,611
25	Miscellaneous	1,73,414	48,388	2,21,802
	Total of Miscellaneous Public Improvements			

APPENDIX XXVI.

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for the year 1096 M. E.

(1920—1921) by Service and Departmental Heads.—(concluded).

Bud- get item No.	Service and Major Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	I. ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS.—(concl'd.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(iv). Irrigation.			
21	P. W. Proper.			
	10. Minor Irrigation. ...	16,751	14,661	31,412
	Total ...	16,751	14,661	31,412
	Total of Ordinary Public Works. ...	14,79,912	9,54,405	24,34,317
	II. REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.			
	Irrigation Major.			
	A. Capital Account.			
	i. Head Works. ...	8,845	...	8,845
	ii. Main Canals & Branches ...	64,369	...	64,369
	iii. Distributaries ...	...	...	...
	iv. Drainage & Protective works ...	...	...	...
	Total ...	73,214	...	73,214
	B. Working expenses.			
	i. Head Works ...	...	...	...
	ii. Main Canals & Branches ...	67,472	70,468	1,37,940
	iii. Distributaries ...	...	...	...
	iv. Drainage & Protective works ...	...	...	...
	Total	67,472	70,468	1,37,940
	Total of Reproductive Works... ..	1,40,686	70,468	2,11,154
	Total of I & II ...	16,20,598	10,24,873	26,45,471
	Establishment ...	...	...	5,05,594
	Tools & Plant ...	...	...	93,842
	Grand Total ...	...	...	32,44,907

APPENDIX XXVII.

Vital Statistics of the Travancore State for the year 1096 M. E.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Councils during the year 1993 M. E.

Serial No.	Names of Municipalities.	Opening balance on the 1st Chingam 1096.	Receipts during the year.		Total receipts for 1096.	Total, including opening balance.	Expenditure during the year.	Closing balance.
			Allotment by the Darbar.	License fees, etc.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Nagercoil ...	24,558	2,500	17,576	20,076	44,634	24,240	20,394
2	Colachel ...	846	500	3,111	3,611	4,457	3,860	597
3	Padmanabhapuram...	1,280	500	4,863	5,363	6,643	5,141	1,502
4	Kuzhittura ...	13,877	500	6,173	6,673	20,050	9,423	10,627
5	Neyyattinkara ...	1,292	500	1,459	1,959	3,251	2,131	1,120
6	Trivandrum ...	11,949	25,000	53,277	78,277	90,226	73,188	17,038
7	Attungal ...	4,221	520	3,155	3,675	7,896	3,810	4,086
8	Quilon ...	5,218	4,000	12,367	16,367	21,585	15,558	6,027
9	Shencottah ...	2,675	500	3,859	4,359	7,034	5,468	1,566
10	Kayankulam ...	5,259	500	5,263	5,763	11,022	4,642	6,380
11	Mavelikara ...	1,585	500	1,358	1,858	3,443	3,228	215
12	Haripad ...	724	500	1,855	2,355	3,079	2,550	529
13	Alleppey ...	7,174	2,500	16,765	19,265	26,439	20,311	6,128
14	Tiruvalla ...	1,242	500	1,611	2,111	3,353	3,093	260
15	Changanachery ...	7,092	500	6,868	7,368	14,460	7,341	7,119
16	Kottayam ...	13,789	2,000	5,897	7,897	21,686	12,296	9,390
17	Vaikam ...	1,638	500	3,416	3,916	5,554	3,887	1,667
18	Alwaye ...	19,161	500	8,505	9,005	28,166	5,717	22,449
19	Parur ...	7,276	500	5,582	6,082	13,358	7,669	5,689
	Total ...	1,30,356	43,020	1,62,960	2,05,980	3,36,336	2,13,553	1,22,783

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Travancore State during the year 1996 M. E.

Serial Number.	Names of Institutions.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Average daily attendance in and out.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
	(General).								
1	General Hospital ...	41,548	2,474	2,127	157	122	68	383.91	
2	Ophthalmic Hospital ...	8,314	612	574	6	35	32	96.95	
3	Hospital for Chronic Diseases ...	11,578	558	477	8	35	35	103.39	
4	Women and Children's Hospital ...	23,514	2,953	2,785	25	70	73	231.62	
5	District Hospital, Alleppey ...	35,196	1,179	1,036	43	68	32	228.18	
6	do. do. Alwaye ...	19,660	400	367	6	23	4	115.39	
7	do. do. Changanachery ...	28,186	445	341	53	26	25	207.26	
8	do. do. Chirayinkil ...	16,497	411	301	15	15	5	135.35	
9	do. do. Kanjirapalli ...	21,024	217	177	4	27	9	140.61	
10	do. do. Kottayam ...	31,717	479	402	16	39	22	188.80	
11	do. do. Kozhanchery ...	22,692	370	320	5	23	22	164.75	
12	do. do. Lalam ...	25,664	305	259	7	21	18	166.07	
13	do. do. Mavelikara ...	26,243	497	443	...	28	26	186.19	
14	do. do. Muvattupuzha ...	20,103	197	171	1	18	7	130.84	
15	do. do. Nagercoil ...	19,471	226	196	17	10	3	89.12	
16	do. do. Nedumangad ...	15,444	353	330	12	5	6	89.72	
17	do. do. Neyyattinkara ...	13,000	338	286	24	18	10	76.95	
18	do. do. Padmanabhapuram ...	16,039	345	283	40	14	8	85.16	
19	do. do. Parassala ...	15,075	249	224	14	6	5	96.46	
20	do. do. Parur ...	25,407	513	449	17	33	14	224.16	
21	do. do. Quilon ...	36,964	1,364	1,130	88	99	47	262.55	
22	do. do. Shencottah ...	10,182	54	47	2	4	1	57.90	
23	do. do. Shertalla ...	16,515	328	262	1	51	14	101.83	
24	do. do. Tiruvalla ...	33,655	337	309	7	9	12	237.74	
25	do. do. Vaikam ...	15,136	316	262	27	17	10	147.53	
26	Victoria Hospital, Quilon ...	14,598	1,497	1,415	17	28	37	126.18	
27	Palace Dispensary ...	2,075	...	...	...	...	...	8.50	
28	Sreepadam Dispensary ...	2,068	...	...	...	...	...	16.88	
29	Fort Hospital & C. D. Shed ...	24,006	145	127	1	16	1	187.08	
30	District Dispensary, Adur ...	9,965	12	11	...	...	...	51.62	
31	do. do. Ambalapuzha ...	8,434	12	12	...	...	...	60.57	
32	do. do. Arukutti ...	9,802	65	61	2	2	...	74.44	
33	do. do. Bhutapandi ...	8,823	...	...	...	...	...	39.50	
34	do. do. Chengannur ...	15,664	5	5	...	...	...	89.18	
35	do. do. Colachel ...	10,139	83	79	...	...	...	58.31	
36	do. do. Devicolum ...	1,671	116	104	2	7	3	10.57	
37	do. do. Ettumanur ...	13,314	13	12	...	...	...	74.07	
38	do. do. Haripad ...	15,041	5	5	...	...	...	122.31	
39	do. do. Karunagapalli ...	12,435	...	...	...	...	...	77.04	
40	do. do. Kayankulam ...	14,116	93	86	3	5	2	118.14	
41	do. do. Kothamangalam ...	20,145	35	32	...	...	...	83.78	
42	do. do. Kottarakara ...	11,480	10	10	...	...	...	63.95	
43	do. do. Kottaram and Evening Dispensary, Cape Comorin ...	9,128	5	5	...	...	...	44.54	
44	do. do. Kuthattukulam ...	22,710	211	201	3	4	3	92.52	
45	do. do. Marayur ...	14,798	24	22	...	...	...	83.08	
46	do. do. Mundakayam ...	1,446	...	...	...	...	...	6.65	
47	do. do. Peermede ...	9,334	...	...	...	...	...	38.58	
48	do. do. Perumpavur ...	4,407	69	57	...	...	...	20.60	
49	do. do. Punalur ...	17,793	31	28	2	2	1	98.90	
50	do. do. Todupuzha ...	11,851	25	22	...	...	...	65.01	
51	do. do. Udumbanshola ...	16,369	49	45	...	...	...	93.61	
52	do. do. Arumana ...	11,002	1	1	...	...	...	7.48	
53	do. do. Kumarakam ...	13,669	61	58	...	...	...	50.06	
54	do. do. Koni ...	7,883	...	...	...	...	...	121.31	
55	do. do. Mallapalli ...	8,653	...	...	...	...	...	35.80	
56	do. do. Taikatusery ...	15,830	...	...	...	...	...	43.18	
57	do. do. Chavara ...	10,027	...	...	...	...	...	130.97	
58	Vadakkottaram Dispensary ...	1,725	...	...	...	...	...	63.72	
59	Total ...	9,19,055	18,084	16,046	612	861	565	6,214.79	
	Special Institutions.								
1	Hospital for Mental Diseases ...	...	76	52	...	20	4	6.57	
2	Hospital for Lepers ...	...	85	47	...	37	1	7.02	
3	Special Dispensaries ...	2,012	...	...	...	...	...	162.67	
	Total ...	2,012	161	99	...	57	5	176.26	
	Jails.								
1	Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum ...	755	96	82	...	14	...	18.63	
2	District Jail, Quilon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	do. do. Alleppey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	do. do. Nagercoil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	do. do. Parur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	755	103	89	...	14	...	19.69	
	Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dispensaries.								
1	Grant-in-aid Hospital, Neyyur ...	10,474	924	663	191	98	32	86.99	
2	do. do. Martandam ...	13,783	588	543	29	7	9	69.89	
3	do. do. Dispensary, Ponmudi ...	12,270	...	...	...	...	...	44.00	
4	do. do. Bonami ...	11,203	139	106	...	15	12	37.11	
5	do. do. Ashambo ...	4,713	...	...	...	...	...	14.02	
6	do. do. Arnakal ...	14,505	116	72	1	5	39	48.10	
7	do. do. Kalthurthy ...	8,708	56	...	...	...	...	55.71	
8	do. do. Sothapara ...	6,250	...	...	...	...	...	59.39	
9	do. do. Munnar ...	7,421	58	40	...	...	...	64.50	
10	do. do. Yellapatti ...	4,524	...	...	...	...	...	71.88	
11	do. do. Catherine Booth Hospital, Vadasseri ...	4,894	689	605	30	18	36	47.26	
12	Rama Row's Dispensary, Nedungolam ...	12,503	187	173	5	5	4	656.89	
	Total ...	1,11,245	2,755	2,255	267	95	138	7,066.62	
	Grand Total for all Institutions	10,33,070	21,103	18,480	679	1,027	708	7,066.62	

APPENDIX XXX.

Number of Educational Institutions and their strength in 1095 and 1096 M. E.

Number of Institutions.		Institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at the end of Karkadakam.	
1095.	1096.		1095.	1096.
(a) DEPARTMENTAL.				
2	2	Arts Colleges	757	765
1	1	Training College	71	75
1	1	Sanskrit College	376	324
17	19	English High Schools for Boys	10,063	11,331
1	1	Do. Do. Girls	622	475
19	18	Do. Middle. Boys	2,848	2,558
4	5	Do. Do. Girls	671	882
219	183	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys	66,123	55,921
61	62	Do. Do. for Girls	16,022	15,830
605	643	Do. Primary Do. for Boys	89,964	97,962
168	171	Do. Do. Girls	17,684	18,162
11	11	Training Schools	239	240
2	...	Technical Schools	45	...
3	3	Other Special Schools	127	129
1,114	1,120	Total...	2,05,612	2,04,654
(b) AIDED.				
1	1	Arts College	166	125
10	10	English High Schools for Boys	5,239	4,998
7	8	Do. Do. Girls	1,809	2,064
6	10	Do. Middle Boys	731	1,078
3	3	Do. Do. Girls	298	362
46	40	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys	9,614	8,712
21	23	Do. Do. Girls	5,234	5,730
1,408	1,473	Do. Primary Boys	1,19,766	1,28,797
91	97	Do. Do. Girls	9,164	10,307
4	4	Training Schools	64	75
45	49	Technical Schools	1,120	1,145
...	1	Other Special Schools	...	96
1,642	1,719	Total...	1,53,205	1,63,489
(c) UNAIDED.				
1	1	Arts College	201	224
11	12	English High Schools for Boys	4,783	5,832
...	...	Do. Do. Girls	...	...
35	61	Do. Middle Boys	4,984	7,975
1	2	Do. Do. Girls	48	86
2	4	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys	59	399
...	1	Do. Do. Girls	...	72
113	162	Do. Primary Boys	6,208	8,698
2	17	Do. Do. Girls	332	1,019
2	1	Training Schools	27	14
15	12	Technical Schools	491	451
1	...	Other Special Schools	24	...
Total. 183	273	Total...	17,157	24,770
Grand Total. 2,939	3,112	Grand Total.....	3,75,974	3,92,913

APPENDIX XXXI.

Statement showing the variation in the number of pupils under instruction in each taluk during the year 1096 M. E.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the variation in the number of pupils

Taluka.	Departmental Schools.		Aided Schools.		Un-aided Schools.		Total.		Population according to the census of 1921.
	Strength in 1925	Difference in 1926	Strength in 1925	Difference in 1926	Strength in 1925	Difference in 1926	Strength in 1925	Difference in 1926	
Thovula ✓...	1,895	201	1,517	85	...	26	3,412	312	34,541
Agastisvaram ✓...	14,703	163	7,530	155	183	134	12,418	452	1,18,925
Eraniel ✓...	4,522	115	6,853	310	195	103	11,572	528	1,50,200
Kalkulam ✓...	3,316	35	2,467	186	35	133	5,818	354	85,240
Vilavankode ✓...	5,218	63	3,756	526	322	-28	9,296	561	1,05,210
Neyyattinkara ...	13,980	-114	11,781	1,560	912	944	20,673	2,390	2,17,529
Trivandrum ...	12,518	191	9,703	1,086	1,224	72	23,445	1,346	1,75,466
Nedumangad ...	4,275	79	1,473	240	265	-52	6,033	267	1,12,111
Ohirayinkil ...	8,652	-118	4,352	1,366	984	315	13,987	1,563	1,57,142
Kottarakara ...	5,193	-170	2,917	193	143	102	8,253	125	1,08,753
Pathanamparam...	2,609	-17	1,431	294	212	-212	4,252	65	73,570
Shencottah ...	2,179	50	361	44	...	...	2,540	94	44,650
Quilon ...	9,336	1,490	7,411	505	856	600	17,603	2,595	1,98,811
Kunnattur ...	7,173	-933	1,879	284	286	121	9,338	-528	1,09,574
Karunagapalli ...	9,173	374	3,942	187	654	226	13,769	787	1,54,537
Kartikapalli ...	6,679	-163	3,890	166	429	95	10,998	98	1,20,729
Mavelikara ...	9,085	-92	8,051	-106	613	681	17,749	484	1,45,501
Chengannur ...	8,901	-166	4,357	194	407	316	13,565	354	1,08,061
Pathanamthitta.	4,459	-105	4,943	393	142	159	9,544	447	87,801
Tiruvella ...	10,396	-7	12,609	773	3,572	802	26,577	1,568	1,65,811
Ambalapuzha ...	6,846	-331	5,998	1	719	649	13,503	319	1,27,019
Shertallai ...	6,406	172	4,753	683	244	66	11,403	921	1,73,081
Vaikom ...	7,462	-155	2,081	340	333	46	9,876	231	1,24,176
Ettumanur ...	6,029	-493	4,196	1,049	677	-84	10,902	492	1,09,369
Kottayam ...	7,572	-835	12,164	-506	1,639	171	21,365	-1,170	1,34,207
Changanachery...	6,698	78	5,946	-346	444	1,424	13,088	1,156	1,18,208
Minachil ...	5,205	-427	6,170	-224	737	-712	12,112	-1,363	94,047
Muvattupuzha ..	6,581	100	1,240	286	105	680	7,926	1,066	1,49,636
Todupuzha ...	2,119	-180	699	120	168	10	2,986	-50	57,285
Kunnatnad ...	5,308	-343	2,495	-174	...	413	7,803	-104	1,29,465
Alangad ...	4,365	217	2,241	135	48	129	6,654	481	1,21,721
Parur ...	4,195	105	1,975	385	598	108	6,078	598	87,704
Peermade ...	2,560	247	1,741	146	81	77	4,382	470	75,288
Devicolum ...	165	1	291	-53	...	79	396	27	32,895
Total ...	2,05,612	-958	1,53,205	10,284	17,157	7,613	3,75,974	16,939	40,06,062

* N. B. The increase over cent per cent is due to the calculation of school-going population being made on the 15 per cent basis.

XXXI.

under instruction in each taluk during the year 1926 M. E.

School-going population taken as 15 per cent.	Total strength in 1926.	Percentage of strength to school-going population in 1925.	Percentage of strength to school-going population in 1926.	Difference.	Strength of partially recognised schools in 1925.	Strength of unrecognised schools in 1926.	Total of recognised, partially recognised and unrecognised schools in 1926.	Percentage of the strength to school-going population 15 per cent in 1925.	Percentage in 1926.	Difference.
5,181	3,724	65.86	71.88	6.02	...	270	3,994	72.65	77.09	4.44
17,839	12,868	69.60	72.13	2.53	51	1,339	14,258	76.23	79.93	3.70
22,531	12,100	51.36	53.70	2.34	...	1,248	13,348	58.89	59.19	0.30
12,786	6,172	43.50	48.27	2.77	329	502	7,003	49.75	54.77	5.02
16,782	9,857	58.90	62.46	3.56	102	433	10,392	64.01	65.85	1.84
22,629	29,063	81.75	89.07	7.32	435	581	30,079	88.25	92.18	3.93
26,320	24,794	89.08	94.20	5.12	97	634	25,525	93.03	96.98	3.95
16,817	6,300	35.87	37.46	1.59	142	909	7,351	43.89	43.71	-0.18
23,571	15,550	59.34	65.97	6.63	39	512	16,101	63.22	68.33	5.11
16,313	8,378	50.99	51.36	0.77	248	1,399	10,025	58.63	61.45	2.82
11,036	4,317	38.53	39.12	0.59	187	263	4,767	43.39	42.86	-0.53
6,698	2,634	37.92	39.33	1.41	85	163	2,882	39.73	43.03	3.30
29,477	20,198	59.72	68.52	8.80	615	1,280	22,093	66.99	74.95	7.96
16,436	8,810	58.81	53.60	-3.21	91	1,051	9,952	64.01	60.55	-3.46
23,181	14,556	59.40	62.79	3.39	280	2,829	17,665	71.12	76.20	5.08
18,109	11,096	60.73	61.27	0.54	349	1,690	13,135	75.60	72.53	-3.07
21,825	18,233	81.32	83.54	2.22	154	1,467	19,854	93.41	90.97	-2.44
16,209	13,919	83.69	85.87	2.18	90	1,256	15,265	94.88	94.18	0.70
13,184	9,991	72.39	75.78	3.39	41	471	10,503	84.25	79.66	-4.59
24,972	28,145	*106.85	*113.16	6.31	30	1,081	29,256	*114.68	*117.64	2.96
19,052	13,882	71.19	72.86	1.67	84	1,301	15,267	77.47	80.13	2.66
25,962	12,324	43.92	47.47	3.55	...	2,993	15,317	55.31	58.99	3.68
18,626	10,107	53.02	54.26	1.24	45	1,000	11,152	56.58	59.87	3.29
16,405	11,394	66.46	69.45	2.99	...	716	12,110	74.28	73.82	-0.46
20,131	20,195	*106.13	*100.32	-5.81	303	497	20,995	*114.78	*104.29	-10.49
17,731	14,244	73.81	80.33	6.52	228	1,234	15,706	79.62	88.58	8.96
14,107	10,749	85.86	76.20	-9.66	23	490	11,262	97.81	79.83	-17.98
22,445	8,992	35.31	40.06	4.75	92	661	9,745	40.09	43.42	3.33
8,593	2,936	34.75	34.17	-0.58	...	327	3,263	38.46	37.97	-0.46
19,420	7,699	40.18	39.64	-0.54	...	514	8,213	42.61	42.29	-0.32
18,258	7,135	36.44	39.08	2.64	...	769	7,904	40.99	43.29	2.30
13,155	7,276	50.76	55.31	4.55	...	293	7,569	55.99	57.54	1.55
11,293	4,852	38.80	42.96	4.16	...	497	5,349	42.46	47.37	4.91
4,984	423	8.02	8.57	0.55	...	...	423	8.02	8.57	0.55
6,00,908	3,92,913	62.57	65.39	2.82	4,140	30,670	4,27,723	69.69	71.18	1.49

vide G. O. No. E. 4539 dated 19th December 1918.

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Abstract of Gross Expenditure on Education for the years 1095 and 1096 M. E.

No.	Items.	Amounts.			
		1095		1096	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Controlling Agencies :—				
	(a) Direction ...	47,140		29,794	
	(b) Inspection ...	1,37,281	1,84,421	1,54,017	1,83,811
II	Collegiate Education :—				
	(a) H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	1,28,209		1,46,611	
	(b) Do. for Women Do. ...	53,688		61,954	
	(c) Training College, Trivandrum... ..	46,427		50,200	
	(d) Maintenance grant to Private Colleges ...	1,000		1,000	
	(e) Scholarships in Private Colleges and grant on stipends ...	2,871		2,513	
	(f) Appliances grant to Do. ...	...		...	
	(g) Furniture grant to Do. ...	...		...	
	(h) Building grant to Do. ...	...	2,32,195	...	2,62,278
III	English School Education :—				
	(a) Departmental Schools ...	3,73,320		4,53,196	
	(b) Maintenance grant to Private Schools ...	17,775		26,143	
	(c) Building grant to Do. ...	2,860		3,255	
	(d) Special grant to Do. for Educational appliances ...	57		...	
	(e) Do. for furniture ...	...		789	
	(f) Do. on stipends to teachers... ..	3,881		4,308	
	(g) Do. to particular classes ...	340		557	
			3,98,233		4,88,248
IV	Vernacular School Education:—				
	(a) Departmental Schools ...	11,82,818		13,66,323	
	(b) Maintenance grant to Private Schools ...	3,42,325		4,12,255	
	(c) Special grant for furniture ...	73		459	
	(d) Do. for buildings ...	...		500	
	Carried over				

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Abstract of Gross Expenditure on Education for the years 1095 and 1096 M. E.—(concluded.)

No.	Items.	Amount.			
		1095		1096	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward.				
	(e) Special grant on stipends to teachers ...	4,631	...	6,770	
	(f) Do. to particular classes ...	1,518	15,31,865	1,675	17,87,982
V	Special School Education :—				
	(a) School of Arts ...	18,429		18,257	
	(b) Reformatory ...	9,139		9,490	
	(c) Training Schools ...	24,463		31,391	
	(d) Sanskrit College ...	14,145		16,475	
	(e) Technical Institutes ...	7,341		4,961	
	(f) Kunnathur Special School for Malayala Brahmins ...	4,859		5,057	
	(g) Maintenance grant to Private Schools ...	17,857		21,707	
	(h) Special grant to Do. for furniture.	...		2,750	
	(i) Do. building ...	...		...	
	(j) Do. on stipends to teachers...	...		...	
	(k) Do. to particular classes ...	...		...	
	(l) Do. to private Hostels ...	500	96,733	440	1,10,528
VI	Miscellaneous :—				
	(a) Caste Hindu Hostel ...	14,352		17,549	
	(b) Hostel for Women ...	495		5,418	
	(c) Text Book Committees ...	1,907		2,479	
	(d) Examination charges ...	51,884		48,498	
	(e) Educational Museum and Bureau ...	2,767		2,446	
	(f) Scholarships and Stipends ...	61,684		74,727	
	(g) Grants to Orphanages ...	3,064		2,181	
	(h) Government Book Depot ...	...		632	
	(i) Teachers' Provident Fund ...	474		320	
	(j) Refunds ...	306		71	
	(k) University Committee Office ...	551		...	
	(l) Grants to Reading Rooms and Libraries ...	1,310		1,132	
	(m) Music Board ...	146		180	
	(n) Vernacular Curricula and Educational Conference ...	855		422	
	(o) Maintenance grant to Hostels ...	700		1,412	
	(p) Headmasters' Conference ...	...	1,40,495	566	1,58,088
	Grand Total ...	...	25,83,442	...	29,90,880

APPENDIX XXXV.

Classified abstract showing the Gross Expenditure, the Receipts and the Net Expenditure on Education for the years 1095 and 1096 M. E.

1095.												1096.			
No.	Items.	Departmental.			Aided.	Total.			Departmental.			Aided.	Total.		
		Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Grant.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Grant.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
1	Colleges	2,28,324	62,030	1,66,294	3,871	2,32,195	62,030	1,70,165	2,58,765	66,667	1,92,098	3,513	2,62,278	66,667	1,95,611
2	English Schools	3,73,320	2,81,515	91,805	24,913	3,98,233	2,81,515	1,16,718	4,53,196	3,22,061	1,31,135	35,052	4,88,248	3,22,061	1,66,187
3	Vernacular Schools	11,82,818	1,35,309	10,47,509	3,48,547	15,31,365	1,35,309	13,96,056	13,66,323	1,09,360	12,56,963	4,21,659	17,87,982	1,09,360	16,78,622
4	Special Schools	78,376	14,925	63,451	18,357	96,733	14,925	81,808	85,631	12,506	73,125	24,897	110,528	12,506	98,022
	Total.....	18,62,838	4,93,779	13,69,059	3,95,688	22,58,526	4,93,779	17,64,747	21,63,915	5,10,594	16,53,321	4,85,121	26,49,036	5,10,594	21,38,442
	Controlling Agencies...	1,84,421	...	1,84,421	...	1,84,421	...	1,84,421	1,83,811	...	1,83,811	...	1,83,811	...	1,83,811
	Miscellaneous	1,34,947	81,991	52,956	5,548	1,40,495	81,991	58,504	1,52,676	84,554	68,122	5,357	1,58,033	84,554	73,479
	Total.....	3,19,368	81,991	2,37,377	5,548	3,24,916	81,991	2,42,925	3,36,487	84,554	2,51,93	5,357	3,41,844	84,554	2,57,290
	Grand Total.....	21,82,206	5,75,770	16,06,436	4,01,236	25,83,442	5,75,770	20,07,672	25,00,402	5,95,148	19,05,254	4,90,478	29,90,880	5,95,148	23,95,732

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Statement of endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1096 M. E.

No.	Name of the Fund.	By whom endowed.	Corpus of the Fund.			Amount of annual interest accruing.			Purpose.	Where tenable.
			Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.		
1	The Cullen Scholarship Fund.	Public Subscription.	6,412	14	...	224	12	4	For 2 Scholarships.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.
2	The Dewan Rama Rao Scholarship?	The late Mr. T. Rama Rao, Dewan of Travancore.	1,526	22	...	53	12	4	For one Scholarship.	Do.
3	The Victoria Jubilee Scholarship	Mr. A. Raja Raja Varma, Mooltha Koil Thampuran, Ananthapuram Palace.	2,394	...	...	85	14	...	Do.	Do.
4	The Grigg Scholarship Fund	Public Subscription.	3,471	24	...	123	27	...	Do.	Do.
5	The Read Memorial Scholarship	Mr. K. Krishnan Pandalay, B. A., B. L. Bar-at-Law.	3,460	20	...	123	15	...	Do.	Do.
6	The Mitchell Memorial Scholarship	Public Subscription.	5,811	27	7	288	27	...	For two Scholarships.	Do.
7	The Ramaingar Scholarship	Government.	6,107	4	...	218	1	...	For one Scholarship.	Do.
8	The Guruswami Nadar's Shastiyadapurthi Scholarship Fund	Mr. Guruswami Nadar, Abkari Contractor.	8,142	24	...	407	4	...	For two Scholarships.	Do.
9	The Anantaramier Scholarship	The late Mr. S. Anantarama Iyer, Foudari Commissioner.	...	...	...	2,015	10	...	For 4 Scholarships at Rs. 15 each, 7 Scholarships at Rs. 10 each and 7 at Rs. 5 each.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum and the Departmental English Schools. The total capital investment is Bh. Rs. 1,50,000 for all charities together.
10	The Thangamma Memorial Scholarship	Srinathi N. Chembagakutty Amma.	5,866	15	5	291	21	12	For two Scholarships.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College for Women and English High School for Girls, Trivandrum.
11	The Dewan Rama Rao Sanskrit	The late Mr. T. Rama Rao, Dewan of Travancore.	610	20	...	21	10	8	For a Prize	The Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.
12	The Harvey Memorial Prize Fund	Public Subscription.	1,017	24	...	35	17	8	For a Prize	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.
13	The Ross Gold Medal Fund.	Do.	1,628	16	...	57	...	...	For a Gold Medal.	Do.
14	The Boyle Memorial Fund	Do.	1,017	24	...	36	9	...	For a Prize.	Do.
15	The Sulapani Warier	Do.	158	22	...	5	16	...	Do.	Do.

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APPENDIX XXXVI.

Statement of endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1096 M. E.—(concl.)

No.	Name of the Fund.	By whom endowed.	Corpus of the Fund.			Amount of annual interest accruing.			Purpose.	Where tenable.
			Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.		
16	The Ramakurup Memorial Prize Fund.	Public Subscription.	272	22	...	9	18	...	For a Prize.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.
17	The Ganapathi Pillai	Do.	219	14	...	7	23	...	Do.	Do.
18	The Mahadeva Iyer's Good Conduct	The late Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A., Chief Secretary to Govt.	1,221	12	...	61	2	...	For two Gold Medals.	Do.
19	The Lepper Memorial Prize	Public Subscription.	2,376	9	3	118	6	8	Do. Medals.	Do.
20	The Cullen Prize Fund	...	1,679	13	...	59	15	4	For a Prize.	To the best E.S.L. C. Holder of English Schools in the State.
21	The Luke Memorial	By the Memorial Committee.	203	16	...	7	7	4	Do.	Sri Mulavilasom School, Trivandrum.
22	The Regunatha Iyer Memorial	Do.	407	4	...	14	7	...	Do.	Shencottah English High School.
23	The Shencottah Sri Moolam Shastiyadapurthi Shastiyadapurthi English School Endowment Fund	Mr. S. Subramanya Karayalar.	25,446	12	...	1,323	6	...	For Opening Higher Forms.	Training College and Model School, Trivandrum.
24	Shastiyadapurthi Medal Fund	Staff and students of the Training College and the Model School, Trivandrum.	1,119	18	...	55	27	8	For two Medals.	Kottarakara English High School.
25	Endowment for raising the Standard of the Kottarakara English School	Kottarakara High School Committee.	3,358	26	...	167	26	8	For opening Higher Forms.	Kothamangalam English Middle School.
26	Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair Memorial Fund.	The people of Kothamangalam.	444	11	13	21	18	...	For a Gold Medal.	The Kottarakara English High School.
27	The Padmanabhaier Memorial Fund.	By the Memorial Committee.	345	18	11	24	26	4	For two Prizes.	Alleppey Mohammedan English Middle School.
28	The Shastiyadapurthi Memorial Fund.	The Lajinathul Mahomedan Association, Alleppey.	508	26	...	30	15	...	For two Gold Medals.	Thazhikudy Vernacular Middle School.
29	The Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair Memorial Prize Fund.	By the people of Thazhikudy.	305	10	...	15	7	8	For a Prize.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.
30	Labouchardiere Memorial Prize Fund.	Public Subscription.	1,375	22	12	49	2	...	Do.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.
31	Mr. T. Sankaran Tampy's Shastiyadapurthi Memorial endowment.	Mr. T. Sankaran Tampy, Public Manager.	...	...	...	574	2	...	For 7 Scholarships i. e. 3 at Bh. Rs. 5 each, 2 at Bh. Rs. 7 and 2 at Bh. Rs. 9 per mensem.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum and the Departmental Schools—English and Malayalam at Edappally.
32	Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon's Endowment Fund.	Mr. K. Padmanabha Menon, B. A., B. L.	2,137	14	...	74	22	12	For 3 Prizes at Rs. 10 each and one medal.	
			89,763	16	3	6,603	9	12	Total.....	

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